The Sun.

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Mr. Fitzgerald's Translation.

Representative JOHN J. FITZGERALD of the Seventh New York district has been designated by the Democratic preprimary in Kings county as a candidate for the Supreme Court.

If there are men in the House majority as well acquainted with the finances of the United States as is Mr. FITZGERALD, they have escaped recognition; certainly none has more completely mastered this intricate subject. Moreover, the gentleman from Gowanus Bay is a member of that select company of politicians to whom Government economy is something more than an excuse for rhetorical denunciation of the other fellows. His promotion to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee was justified by his intelligent service in that highly important office, service that was conspicuous not for the skill displayed in the division of the spoils, but for the pertinacity with which it was applied to the unpopular task of curbing appetites.

Should Mr. FITZGERALD quit the Federal Legislature for the State judiciary, the change could not be regarded with unqualified gratification.

Obtuseness of the Oriental Mind.

Mr. GISAKU TAKIKAWA, vice-president of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, reveals himself as distressingly ignorant of the duties of American statesmanship when he says:

"In Japan we have liked the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

"We have considered its dealings always fair and above suspicion.

"That this important concern should be forced out of business by American legislation, which from a Japanese viewpoint at least might be expected to encourage and foster a national project, is something that an Oriental mind cannot quite comprehend."

Our bewildered Oriental friend betrays his complete incapacity to grasp the spirit of our institutions or to comprehend the motives that inspire the great and good men who administer them. His quaint Japanese notion that "American legislation might be expected to encourage and foster a national project" will arouse unrestrained hilarity among our law makers, who know that their first duty is to block and obstruct the progress of industry and to penalize success. His failure to comprehend the ideals our legislators struggle to enforce will convince them again of the immeasurable superiority of the West as compared with the East.

Has not the grand purpose and high aim of our statesmanship been for years to cripple, restrain and punish American enterprise? Cannot Mr. TAKIKAWA be made to understand that the object of our Government is to take from those who have and prevent others from getting?

England Not Doing Her Best.

The appeal Mr. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Minister of Munitions, makes to the labor unions is substantially this: "To save the Allies from defeat and England from subjugation by Germany, with all that it would imply, suspend your rules whenever they interfere with the manufacture of war material." If the Allies cannot obtain a preponderance in shot and shell, heavy artillery and machine guns—they have the men and they have the money too—they will be beaten, and in addition to loss of territory or colonies, or both, they will have to pay a huge indemnity that would spell economic ruin. What a grievous retrospect it would then be for the labor unions that they had been deaf to the appeal to suspend their rules and were responsible in no small measure for the cataclysm!

"The country," said Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his powerful speech at Bristol, "is not doing its best." By its best he meant the utmost of labor and sacrifice the emergency requires. Three million men capable of bearing arms have joined the colors, but as many more are hanging back, reluctant to serve their country in the field. It would be a cruel libel upon the workingmen of England to say that they have not turned out an immense quantity of war material; nevertheless, it is the fact that they too have not done their best as Englishmen. Until Mr. LLOYD GEORGE became Minister of Munitions thousands of mechanics put the interests of their unions above the saving of sorely pressed England. Their employers in too many instances were also unpatriotic, putting war profits first and splitting hairs about the wage and time schedules.

The new Minister, with all his energy, did not work a complete transformation. Far from it, as now appears. The unions still shut the door in the face of the non-unionists, with the result that the Government cannot find workmen to fill the munitions factories. Only fifteen per cent. of available machinery is being operated on the night shifts, he told his audience at Bristol. "Unless the unions," he declared, "allow unskilled men and women to do, as far as they are able, work done hitherto by skilled men, unless they allow an unqualified relaxation of the union rules, we are making straight for disaster." Moreover, the output of factories is being restricted at a time when the Government must employ 80,000 more skilled and 200,000 more unskilled laborers to obtain the munitions it must have for the troops in the field.

So on this showing the organized workingmen of England are not doing their best, far from it; and they prevent thousands of men and women outside the unions from doing anything at all to save England, their England as well as the England of their employers. Yet Mr. LLOYD GEORGE declared that the Government was keeping faith with the unions; particularly it had limited the profits of manufacturers. How much good the accusing case as the Minister presented it and the moving eloquence of his appeals will accomplish remains to be seen. The Trade Union Congress was turned into a patriotic demonstration, it is said. No doubt; DAVID LLOYD GEORGE is irresistible at such times. But the output of the factories will tell the story.

Sir William Van Horne.

Canada was indebted to the late Sir WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and she borrowed him from the United States to build it. Eventually it would have been completed, no doubt, by another American or in course of time by a Canadian, but it was the genius, energy and daring of WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE that converted an enterprise on the verge of failure into a splendid success. He was thirty-nine years of age and president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul when summoned to the aid of the Canadians. One of his first acts as general of the operations was to call upon THOMAS GEORGE SHAUGHNESSY, another American railroad man and self-made like himself, to lend a helping hand. The building of the Canadian Pacific and its success as the great trunk line binding the East with the West and developing the richest wilderness in the world was thus assured.

There was so much to do in Canada that these friends and coworkers could never be recovered by the United States. They became naturalized citizens, and although democratic to their finger tips, accepted knighthood. Speaking for himself, VAN HORNE said, in effect, that it was the Canadian Pacific that was knighted, and Sir THOMAS, who is now president of the company, would probably tell the same story. Nevertheless, we think of both of them as Americans in training, character and spirit. If Canada borrowed VAN HORNE and SHAUGHNESSY to build and operate its pioneer railroad that linked Montreal with the Pacific coast and the far East, the United States borrowed JAMES J. HILL to construct a great railroad system in its Northwest and also tap the Orient. Both countries have profited richly by the exchange.

In the passing of Sir WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE Canada has lost its greatest man of business as well as its foremost railroad builder. He was always consulted when Canadian enterprise was planning new ventures at home and abroad. The foothold Canada has gained in the West Indies, Central America and elsewhere was secured under his direction or with his advice. Before American capital could command the opportunity Sir WILLIAM had bought enough land from east to west in Cuba for the right of way of a trunk line, and in spite of international difficulties he obtained a concession. In a time that seemed incredibly short Havana was linked with ancient Santiago.

The friendless lad of Joliet, who went to work at fourteen as an office boy, became in his busy life not only a railroad builder and financier, but, in the leisure hours he permitted himself, an architect, antiquarian, painter, geologist, botanist, author and patron of art. Seldom has a self-made man been so accomplished and versatile. His career is full of inspiration for those at the foot of the ladder. A biography of Canada's great business man would make absorbing reading.

Carranza's Demand for Recognition.

It is the CARRANZA of Hermosillo and Nogales who declines the invitation of the United States and the A B C conferees to meet the leaders of the other Mexican factions in order to arrange terms of peace and establish a stable government. He has learned nothing since the days when only the favor of the United States opened to him an opportunity to drive General HUERTA from power. CARRANZA is the same pompous, illogical, intractable old politician. He "cannot consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by any initiative of any foreign Government," but he complacently availed himself of the active good will of the Washington Administration when his capital was Hermosillo and he moved up from city to city thanks to the success at the front of the now despised VILLA. General CARRANZA is ungrateful as well as dull and obstinate.

If anything stands out in Mexican history it is the obligation of Mexico to the mediation and counsel of the United States. Thus Mexico was saved from French domination in the '60s, and PORFIRIO DIAZ himself could not have pacified and governed the country without the countenance and aid, manifested in many ways, of the United States. Recognition has frequently set a struggling Government on its feet in Mexico, and it was the refusal of Mr. WILSON to recognize General HUERTA that sounded the knell of his dictatorship. Yet VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, who owes so much to the sympathy of Mr. WILSON with the Constitutionalist cause, rejects his overtures and in effect requires that the First Chief be accepted without conditions as head of a provisional government commissioned to rehabilitate the republic.

If the long drawn out controversy between CARRANZA and VILLA be examined, it will be found that each in pamphlets issued in his name charges the other with being a reactionary. There is nothing new in the indictment which General CARRANZA draws against his old commander in the reply to Secretary LANSING and his fellow signatories. Black as VILLA is painted, he has not been suspected of selling out to General HUERTA or of having any desire to trust ancient enemies like the late PASCUAL OROZCO. The truth is that the feud between the First Chief and the man who installed him at Juarez, Chihuahua and Torreon began when General CARRANZA sought to displace VILLA from his command and send him to the rear. Thenceforth they were enemies and rivals, in spite of VILLA's illiteracy and limitations.

"Whether the strife now draws to a close," as General CARRANZA says in his note, may be doubted. His word for it cannot be accepted so long as VILLA, who is a born guerrilla, elects to keep the field and go on fighting on his native heath. The point is that in reconstruction of Mexico the Huertistas or Cientificos have to be reckoned with as well as the Villistas and Zapatistas; also there is a multiplicity of interests to be considered. Compromise, therefore, is the key to the problem; it must be obvious that a leader so lacking in foresight and discretion as CARRANZA must fail to compose the differences of the country. Furthermore, he has neither the martial capacity of a Diaz nor the resolution of a Huerta. Unless CARRANZA can be persuaded to enter a conference the outlook for reconstruction will be sinister.

The Professor at Large.

The civilized world seems to be suffering at present from a rush of professors to the brain. Far be it from us to express disrespect for the profession of teaching. It is only the untaught who do that. The professor, in his own department, is the hope as well as the lever of the world. But as in this age a professor is necessarily a specialist, and is frequently an idiot outside of his specialty, each professor should stick to his own department if possible.

The trouble at the present time is that too many professors of comparative philology are assuming a certain control over the tactical movements of Sir JOHN FRENCH, General JOFFRE and Field Marshal von HINDENBURG, while the determinations of President WILSON and Secretary LANSING with regard to war munitions and the Lusitania are brought under the purview of our own most distinguished experts in differential calculus and theoretical psychonomics. A certain confusion, approaching that in the minds of the professors themselves, is thereby introduced into the public mind.

Much of the present trouble seems to be due to the success of the otherwise estimable HEINRICH GOTTHARD VON TREITSCHKE, a stone deaf professor of history in the University of Berlin, in breaking the bounds of German historical research and invading nearly every field of European government and diplomacy. History is the record of the past; but VON TREITSCHKE took the future of Europe into his charge. The future, as all the world knows, is a specialty which is shared by the politician, the journalist and the professional clairvoyant. VON TREITSCHKE committed an error in invading it. Shut out by his deafness from human intercourse, he devoted himself to the task of stirring up a war between Germany and Great Britain.

He left behind him a very large family of German professors, in every conceivable and inconceivable field of learning, who spend their time in meddling with political affairs. A cluster of them, representing some of the most eminent of the names unknown in modern science, has lately been engaged in cutting out for it the work of the peace congress which presumably will meet after the war. These gentlemen have already annexed to the central empire the whole of Belgium, Luxemburg and Poland, and large portions of Italy, Serbia and Russia proper, and have loaded the Entente Powers with an indemnity of many billions.

In one of the independent contributions by great German professors to the suggestive literature of the war, that of the possibly well known Dr. ERNST TROELTSCH, professor of systematic theology at Heidelberg, the idea is even put forward that after the war Germany will impose her own religion on all Europe. We are compelled by this suggestion to imagine Italy Lutheran, and Premier VIVIANI of France leading a congregation in singing "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott."

Germany has a large contract before it if it adopts the apostolic programme devised by its eminent professors in all fields. So has America if it heeds the advice of its own native professors who have been Germanized at Heidelberg, Berlin, Jena and Göttingen. In the zeal which these gentlemen employ in their propaganda we have a proof of the assimilating power, the real intellectual fascination, of the German learning and the German governmental system. Every day these gentlemen write to the papers somewhere telling the American people that they must by no means think, feel and talk as it is natural for Americans to do. We may distrust this powerful influence when we see several American professors participating in a secret meeting of loyal Germans in the salons of the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Boston and cabling to the Kaiser a pledge of their "unwavering fidelity," with an ardent wish for the triumphant return of his armies.

Under the circumstances it might be better if some of these American professors, instead of giving up their summer holiday to missionary work for the German culture and German arms, were to follow the harmless example of Professor BRANDER MATTHEWS, who has hit the simplified spelling trail again and is pleasantly showing us how, under our present orthographical scheme, "phthologn" spells "turn," because "phth" is "t" in "phthisic," "olo" is "ur" in "colonel," and "gn" is "n" in gnat."

The Mohammedans are rapidly assimilating the European civilization.—*An African traveller.*

Which makes the greater appeal to them, shrapnel or poisonous gases?

Discussing the Russian retreat General CORSI of Italy says "it is without comparison except for the famous retreat narrated by XENOPHON." In years to come it may be an important part of a classical education.

To prove that suffragists are not neglecting their homes the latest thing on the market is a suffrage cook book in which argument and recipes are mixed promiscuously.—*The news of the day.*

At a critical time in the life of their movement the suffragists recognize that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Is America yet a nation? Is she not rather several nations?—*London Nation.*

Yes, she is several nations—several nations in one. Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MASSINGHAM, editor of the *Nation*, is deceived by the noise the hyphenated are making.

The London *Globe*, urging reprisals by British aviators on German cities, says: "It is time this supersqueamishness was gone." A counsel of weakness. If the advice were followed the British slate would be no longer clean. The moral advantage derived by England in abstaining from slaughtering non-combatants makes new friends for her among the neutral nations every day.

When that hardened old sinner TOMAS URBINA deserts PANCHO VILLA to shift for himself the cause of the whilom peon Napoleon must be desperate indeed.

The principal speaker at a Democratic rally in Jersey City on Saturday night was Senator J. HAMILTON LEWIS, and "he praised the President's foreign policies." Whatever the Senator's theme is when he takes the platform it is worth any man's while to see him in action. His eagle eye, the spread of his whiskers, his well tailored figure, a diversified vocabulary and the thunders of his elocution combine to furnish a rare treat.

Count VON BERNSTORFF must be credited with the plainest kind of common sense for not using the obsequious ARCHIBALD as a messenger.

What went the sport loving public down to the Brighton Hippodrome to see? A prizefight? It is illegal. One champion defeat the other? There could be no decision by the referee. But the spectators were treated to some very clever and harmless boxing by two youths almost incredibly quick with their hands and feet. As the law now is with regard to the manly art of self-defence as practised by competing professionals, the public should be used to such exhibitions by this time and expect nothing else.

OUR DEBT TO ENGLAND.

A Kultural Analysis of Incidents Five Generations Ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In answer to the ceaseless, senseless questions from German sources as to when England proved herself a friend of this country, I reply by reminding the "Germunamericans" that when this country was grievously oppressed by the alien Teutonic ruler of Great Britain the instinct of freedom, born of British colonization, undertook to overthrow and successfully disposed of said Teutonic tyranny; and not only that, but furnished in the person of a man of English descent, such a leader as this country has not seen since, with the possible exception, it may be, of Abraham Lincoln of later years.

As Andrew Carnegie points out in his book on "Triumphant Democracy," America was overwhelmingly British during its formative period, that magnificent old nation leaving its indelible stamp as well as its language and traditions to this glorious new land.

NEW YORK, September 11. A. J. F.

No Dancing in This Vermont School.

From the Ludlow Tribune.

That dancing is not regarded by the Vermont courts as a desirable adjunct of a practical education is demonstrated by the fact that Judge Stanton has permanently enjoined the school directors of Woodbury from allowing public or private dances to be given in the school hall. One of the heavy taxpayers up that way failed to see the close relation between a dance and an institution of learning and moved for an injunction.

FARMER MURPHY SPEAKS.

Further Exposition of a Self-Made Candidate's Platform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Last summer, before announcing that I wished to be considered as an anti-immigration candidate for the office of President of the United States, I looked over the situation and among all the politicians of the country I did not see one white hope.

All appeared to be favoring, or at least tolerating, that imported un-American institution that calls itself organized labor in this country. To my view the policy of the labor unions is incompatible with a government of equal rights. The unions will have to give way to the Constitution or the Constitution will have to give way to the unions. The politicians cannot serve two masters.

My proposition is to restore constitutional government, stop immigration and give all the idle people work.

There are more people in the country than can find employment, and my experience and observation as a farmer convince me that the country practically reached high water mark in the matter of food production in 1912.

As the importation of the black men caused the colored problem, immigration has caused the unemployment problem.

To stop immigration is the only way to solve that problem so far as it is possible to solve it at this late day. It took a war to put an end to slavery. Let us hope that it will not take a war to stop immigration.

Shallow pated visionaries still prate about this being a land of plenty for all "under proper conditions" or "under proper regulations." They assume, without any apparent reason, that the natural reservoirs of the country are boundless and inexhaustible. If that were so sons and daughters of farmers from our Northwestern States would not be going into the bleak regions of Canada to seek homesteads; 100,000 went there in a single year. If any class understands the agricultural possibilities of the country it is the farmers, not the street agitators and political job seekers who tell the incoming hordes of foreigners that they should have "access to the land."

Pretended philanthropists busy themselves about the condition of those who are working as a means of evading the problem of the unemployed. But the pressing question is, not how to cure the "unrest" of the unions, not how to secure increase of wages and pensions for those who have jobs, but how to provide work for all the unemployed, and that presently. If the problem cannot be solved now, what chance is there of its being solved in the future? Merely to cure the "unrest" of the unions will not cure the hunger and destitution of the jobless outside of the unions.

To talk of solving the unemployment problem by means of public works, by having a tunnel dug, or a piece of highway constructed somewhere, when thousands of women and girls and clerks, salesmen and factory workers are idle, is ridiculous; and to talk of solving it by having the Commissioner of Immigration and the Department of Labor cut advertisements for help out of the newspapers and distribute the slips among job seekers is silly. Nothing is to be gained by helping one set of job seekers to get ahead of others. To help immigrants to get jobs will not solve the problem.

There are plenty of political demagogues and notoriety seekers of both sexes who are talking and spouting for the unions, but I am the only person in the country, so far as I know, who has risen to demand that all the people have work. If that is too much to expect, it is time for the politicians and those who control the business and financial affairs of the country to say so; and it is time to stop immigration. I protest against the attitude of those who are contented with any conditions as long as the unions are pacified.

What is there about the unions that they should be so favored? Is it their attitude toward the country's enemies? Is it their attitude on the problem of national defence?

The unions have been the means of bringing out in this country one of the worst crops of political demagogues the world has ever seen. They are attempting to substitute the rules of the unions for the Constitution. They boast of what they have done for "organized labor," but we do not hear of any of them telling what they have done for unorganized labor. They overlook the fact that this country was organized not for a class but for all the people.

I would advise the promoters of immigration first to teach themselves to become good citizens, and then to teach the politicians and the members of the unions. When they have become good citizens they will uphold the Constitution and they will be in favor of stopping immigration.

Some demagogues are crying "Rockefeller! Rockefeller!" while feathering their own nests and trampling on the rights of others. They are maintaining the "American standard of living" for themselves.

The closed shop is unconstitutional. The purpose for which the union label is used is against public policy. Minimum wage laws are unconstitutional. If the politicians passed a law which said, in effect, to working people, "You must not receive more than $8 a week," the masses would set up a howl of indignation, yet such a law would be of the same character as one telling employers, "You must pay not less than $8 a week."

Those tools of the pro-immigrationists who represent that unemployment is due merely to maladministration of workers cannot fool the people all the time. The sooner the masses realize that employers everywhere have all the help they need the sooner they will understand the unemployment problem and the sooner they will see the necessity of stopping immigration. T. L. MURPHY.

FALL RIVER, Mass., September 11.

ON THE MORAL SIDE.

Statistics on the Fitness of Men and Women to Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "H. H. M." objects to woman suffrage because of the ignorance and unfitness of women.

There are in New York city's institutions of correction 5,600 males and only 899 females; in the penal institutions of the United States there are 105,362 males and only 6,136 females.

If we suffer from ill advised laws and ill considered legislation is it not because the laws are made by legislators who are elected wholly by the class which produces the largest percentage of criminals?

A fairer adjustment would be to allow women, the less criminal class, to have a voice in selecting the legislators.

It comes with poor grace from a member of the class which produces 94 per cent. of the criminals to refer to women as "ignorant and unfit." If disfranchisement depended upon criminality men would be the ones disfranchised.

Men have made the laws, and they have chosen sex and not intelligence as the test for representation in government. VIOLA KAUFMAN.

NEW YORK, September 11.

Saving the Mails.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mails were lost on the Hesperian. Why not in future attach mails to deck catamarans? There would then be some chance of recovering them. Q.

NEW YORK, September 11.

The New Hyphen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is not the time ripe for the formation of a society of American-Americans? This society might be small, but it would be vigorous. C. A. P.

DENVER, Col., September 11.

INDIAN MANHATTAN.

An Antiquarian of This Very Pleasant Isle Traces Old Paths.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your interesting account of the proper name of the Island of Manhattan refutes the old fallacy that this island derived its name from the accidental circumstance of intoxication of the Indians after Hudson's first voyage to these parts in 1609. No doubt the tradition of such an event was related to the early missionaries by the Mohegan Indians, and that this island was referred to as the place where their ancestors first tasted fiery liquids. But that the island had no other name prior to 1609 is not only improbable but is wholly unsustained on known principles.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft says: "The Indians called the island Mon-a-tun," while Daniel Denton, author of the first printed description of New York in the English language, 1670, writes of "the Manahatans Islands, so called by the Indians."

Apart from this point, I wish to write of the several Indian villages on the Island of Mon-a-tun, for which Indian names have survived. It is within the memory of old New Yorkers now living that the extreme point of land, of which the Battery is now a part, was known as "Copsie Point," after the Indian term "Kapsee," denoting a safe place of landing.

From the geological structure of the island the Indian trail or path ran from "Kapsee" to the plateau back of Trinity Church, branching at the site of the present post office and proceeded to wind its way east, to the elevated ground called "Warpoes," a village situated above and beyond the small lake named by the Dutch "Kalch-hook" or Lime Shell Point, and at a later period termed the Collect or Fresh Water Pond.

In the early history of the settlers no indication is made of the locality of Indian settlements on this island except from inference. Deposits of shells which invariably indicate a native settlement were abundantly strewn over this hill, on the west side of the "Kalch-hook." The site of the Tombs marked the centre of this pond.

From this village of "Warpoes," so named from its chief, the path leading then to the rise of ground at Chatham Square, to "Nahtonk" or Sand Lands, now Corlears Hook, had no intermediate village of which the name survived. This land in early Colonial days was the property of Jacob Corlear, and here in 1643 a number of defenceless Indians were murdered by order of Governor Kieft.

All of this part of the island was covered with a fine forest of nut woods, oaks and other hardwood species, interspersed with grassy glades above the sites of these villages.

At or beyond "Warpoes" another fork in the path became necessary, as the stream and marsh existing where the present line of Canal street now runs gave the eastern direction to the main path. This fork in the trail became necessary to reach the banks of the Hudson at the Indian village of "Lapinikan," now Greenwich. Along this route lay the eminence "Ishpatena," at Charlton and Varick streets, later to become famous as the residence of Aaron Burr and known as Richmond Hill. Gansevoort Market occupies the site of the Indian village of "Sapokanican" and also marks the oldest settlement of white men on Manhattan, after that formed at Fort Amsterdam.

The upper part of the island was densely wooded. Above Fortieth street was unfavorable for any purpose but hunting and most of the section between Fifth and Eighth avenues was ankle deep under water, or naturally swampy. On the margin of the Hudson, tradition tells us, the water reached to Greenwich street. Similar tradition assures us that Broad street was the site of a marsh or small creek. The same may be said of Maiden lane and of the outlet of the "Muskeeg," or swamp, now Ferry street. "Ashiblc" denotes the probable narrow ridge or ancient cliff north of Beekman street from Pearl street, which bounded the marsh below. "Ocitoc" is a term for the height of land in Broadway at Prince street. Pearl street marked the winding margin of the East River.

The islands around the city had their appropriate names as well. Long Island was called "Metoac," after the name of the Metoacks, its principal tribe, and it is thus called by Van Der Donck in 1656 and in all subsequent maps down to 1775. Staten Island, we are informed by De Vries, was called "Monocknong," while Sandy Hook is given the term "Naosh," meaning a point surpassing others; Governors Island bore the name of Nut Island during Dutch supremacy, but whether, as is suspected, this was a translation of the Indian term "Pecanuc" for nut trees is uncertain. "Minnisais," or the lesser island, was Bedlow's Island, and "Kioshk" or Gull Island was Ellis Island; the heights of Brooklyn are graphically described in the term "Iphetonga," that is, high sandy banks.

These notices might be extended to a few other points which are clearly denoted, but are deemed sufficient to sustain the conclusions that the main configuration of the leading thoroughfares of the city, from the ancient canoe place at "Copsie Point" or the Battery, extending north to the City Hall Park, and thence to Chatham Square and the Bowery, were ancient roads in the early days of Dutch supremacy and followed the primary Indian footpaths.

CHARLES ARTHUR MAUER.

BROOKLYN, September 11.

THOSE VICIOUS GOLDFISH.

Did the Arabic Follow Their Ferocious Example?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The outrageous action of the Arabic in attempting to ram the German torpedo boat must arouse the indignation of every lover of peace.

The justice of the action of the commander of the torpedo boat seems to be sanctioned by that of Bjones, who came home from his club one night very late and in anything but a belligerent frame of mind. Notwithstanding his inoffensive attitude Mrs. Bjones was awakened from a sound sleep by a crash of glass. She called:

"John! What on earth is the matter?"

"'Sall right, m'dear; 'sall right," Bjones replied. "I'll learn 'em dam gol'fish t' snap at me." CAESAR.

BOSTON, September 11.

The Drum.

From the London Clarion.

My Ned has gone, he's gone away, he's gone away for good;
He's called, he's killed,
Him and his drum lies in the rain, lies in the rain where they was stood,
Where they was stilled.
He was my soldier boy, my Ned,
Between these breasts he'd lay his head,
But now he's killed.

My soldier's gone. His head lies now between two naked stones,
His drum is broke.
There's none to mourn him in the rain, only the rooks which watch his bones:
Which watch and croak.
His great red hand is wasted bare,
That tapped his drum, that touched my hair.
Hark! Not a stroke.

But what is this beside my heart, beside my heart that sounds?
Tap, tap, tap, tap!
Oh, what is this that beats within, like drummers beating bounds,
Rap upon rap?
What wonder have I felt and heard?
Is it the wing [illegible] of a bird?
Tap tap, tap tap!

My boy is gone, yet near my heart another boy lies now.
Though he be dumb,
He thumps my heart like soldiers thump, he thumps a tow-row-row,
To say he's come.
A drummer boy, all gaily drest,
Will yet again be at my breast!
Hark! There's his drum!

EDWIN SMALLWEED.

EMERSON ON PEACE.

Pacifists Would Do Well to Study His Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Our good pacifists, not those who are pacifists for the ulterior purpose of helping Germany, but those who are sincerely devoted to the policy which Secretary Garrison has so well characterized as "weak and flabby," should pause to take thought if their philosophy is soundly based. They will hear nothing from those avowedly for preparedness. Will they hear any one but their own noisy selves?

Surely Emerson was a man of peace, the gentlest of souls. But his gentleness was neither timorousness nor cowardliness. He tells us:

So, in regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in evasion or in flight, but in courage. He who wishes to walk in the most peaceful parts of life with any serenity must screw himself up to resolution. Let him front the object of his worst apprehension, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless.

As an example of the application of such prudence, let our pacifist friends reflect on the difference in the attitude of Germany in regard to the Arabic affair, when they fear we are ready to fight for our rights, and their attitude in regard to the Lusitania sinking, when they thought we were "too proud to fight." Do they think it is the peace palaver that Bryan is handing out at good prices or the spirit of which the Plattsburg camp is an expression that has effected this change in German tactics? J. B. C.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 10.

Not Yet the Time for Peace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Recent developments respecting Germany's attitude toward this country and the attempt to initiate a peace movement at this time are interesting and suggestive.

There is no one more desirous of peace than I am, but I am strongly convinced that the President and Secretary of State are in great danger of being deceived by specious arguments of those who are acting from motives absolutely against the cause of the Allies.

If Germany wants peace let her withdraw her armies from the countries she has invaded and ruthlessly and wickedly laid in ruins. Germany's campaign of pillage, lust and murder cannot be passed lightly over, and her rabid militarism must be overthrown before the world can feel safe. This is therefore not the time for the United States to propose a peace that would give Germany immunity from its awful deeds.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW YORK, September 11.

PATERSON'S FAME.

The Silk City's Methods and Record Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One Stephen Dodd of Passaic, N. J., writing of the Industrial Workers of the World and their seditious machinations in Paterson which culminated in the disastrous strike that occurred about a year ago, presented to THE SUN's readers such an incongruous intermingling of false and contradictory statements and conclusions that his letter is scarcely worthy of serious consideration; but his allegation that "Paterson had been known throughout the civilized world as the abiding place and stamping ground of a large number of anarchists" is so infamously untrue that I cannot permit it to pass unnoticed.

It is true that somewhat similar slanders were circulated by certain newspapers with malicious intent some years ago, but they were unadulterated libels without the slightest evidence to justify them.

In referring to the strike, Mr. Dodd asserts that "the deplorable conditions were accentuated to a considerable extent by the great brutality of the police of the city to the strikers." This statement is equally baseless as shown by the sworn testimony adduced during the investigations of the Industrial Relations Commission which was published in the leading newspapers in this State.

The statement that "several silk mill owners who are known to pay the lowest wages contributed to underwrite the Billy Sunday soul saving campaign" is an unqualified falsehood and too puerile to need refutation, as every resident of Paterson knows that the money for that campaign was pledged by the individual members of the various churches of different denominations and that none of the personal indemnitors was required to pay one dollar, as the receipts at the Tabernacle were more than sufficient to liquidate all of the obligations incurred by the Sunday committee.

Mr. Dodd says: "There is no question that the I. W. W. is a grave menace to the rights of private property," and yet he is disposed to visit condemnation upon the heads of our fearless officials who are endeavoring to protect us in the enjoyment of those rights when endangered by a lawless gang of professional bandits by "inciting to riot" and committing a "breach of the peace."

If a gang of outlaws were to convene in this city for the purpose of instigating a mob to burn our dwellings, should the "constitutional right of free speech" restrain our authorities from arresting them?

If the city officials refused to act, would not the citizens be fully justified in their proceedings if they decorated the leaders with a plumage that might be more becoming than beautiful?

DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

PATERSON, N. J., September 11.

MR. FORD'S WORKERS.

Does Sound Public Policy Indorse His Preference for Convicts?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Several months ago the newspapers informed us that Mr. Henry Ford had announced a minimum wage of $5 a day in his factory, and so great was the rush for the coveted positions that the police were called in to quell a near riot.

One way to secure a job in the Ford factory is to commit a crime of sufficient magnitude to land one in the penitentiary, and then after the sentence is served the job is there.

Does Mr. Ford, philanthropist and strenuous advocate of peace, consider it sound public policy to reward crime by giving to criminals positions that are coveted by respectable citizens out of work? CHARLES D. SHULDHAM.

WYOMING, N. J., September 11.

Louisiana Editor Gets Black Hand Letter.

From the Bunkie Record.

Imagine our surprise Monday morning when upon opening the door of the *Record* office we discovered a discolored and badly folded note lying on the floor with the regulation skull and crossbones staring up at us. This is what we read:

"You *Record* mans:

"We tella you dis. We needa de mon so you putta two dollar unda da stumpa by Meester Cholly house dis a nite. You no putta da mon unda da stump—poof—we blow up de paper. TONY."

At the bottom of the letter was more crossbones, skulls and coffins. What did we do? What could we do? We simply wrote Tony Black Hand a note and posted it on the front door of the office:

"TONY:

"This is to inform you that we haven't got two dollars and if we did have such good luck we wouldn't 'putta unda da stumpa.' Now Tony while we are sorry for you this time we like your style of business—it is better than the newspaper game—at least it brings quicker results. Now if you don't like this then—poof—'blow up de paper' and it won't be the first time it 'blowed up' either.

"The Record."

MISS DAVIS TELLS WHAT SHE HAS DONE

Reports to Mayor on Work of Department During Her First Year.

MONEY SAVED FOR CITY

New York's only woman Commissioner, Miss Katharine B. Davis of the Department of Correction, gives an account of her first year's work in a report for 1914 which will be sent to the Mayor to-day. She says in her statement of general policy:

"On taking charge of the department on January 1, 1914, I realized that many changes were desirable and set about at once to survey the situation, to determine a policy and to plan out our course. To this plan we are steadily adhering. We are willing to experiment, but we believe in experimenting slowly and without incurring dangers which come from too great impatience with difficult conditions and too great anxiety for improvement more rapid than is warranted by the human and physical machinery at our command."

Miss Davis emphasizes the fact that the number of prisoners cared for by her department in 1914—125,618—was the greatest in its history and that the annual per capita cost of maintenance—$244.37—was the lowest. She attributes this economy partly to administrative methods and increased efficiency and partly to "the general inadequacy of budgetary appropriations."

She outlines what she has done to correct nine principal faults of the department as seen by her when she took office. Toward ending the day of ancient, unsanitary, overcrowded buildings she reports this progress: New Hampton Farms has been opened. For the workhouse on Blackwell's Island a drug ward, a contagious disease ward and recreation quarters for men and women have been provided. A separate isolation institution for fifty tubercular women has been built on Hart's Island and ninety men tubercular prisoners have been put into the remodelled branch workhouse on the same island. Boys have been separated from all other prisoners.

Drug Precautions.

Another fault which Miss Davis has tried to remedy she describes as "a wrong system of sentencing prisoners to the workhouse and penitentiary." She has secured a law extending the indeterminate sentence and parole for both institutions. She says this will make them real reformatories, and by permitting the development of trades and industries will make the Correction Department more self-supporting.

To end the drug traffic she has prohibited the importation of articles in which drugs were secreted, created a system of medical inspection, segregation and definite treatment, and cooperated with the Police Department in detecting drug smugglers among department employees.

She says she found the meals served prisoners "poor, monotonous and wasteful." Thanks to a scientific dietary, she believes the food is better and more nourishing than ever before, while a reduction in the daily per capita allowance from 18 to 16 cents has saved the city $66,500 in a year despite the rise in food prices.

To increase medical and surgical facilities Miss Davis reports an increase in the number of hospital wards.

"The fact that of 489 consecutive admissions to the workhouse 388, or 80 per cent., were suffering from contagious blood and local diseases indicates to some extent the medical problem of the department."

To make the clothes of the prisoners "less conspicuous and degrading" she has substituted a solid color uniform for the men to take the place of stripes, and for the women a uniform of checked seersucker in place of striped bed ticking.

Keeps Charges Busy.

Miss Davis has also endeavored to give her charges some reasonable work to keep them busy. At New Hampton Farms the first step has been taken in farm work, and in the institutions generally inmate labor is being used on repair and construction work, "not in competition with or in opposition to organized labor," Miss Davis says.

At the end of 1914 one keeper to every twenty-one men was allowed, more than twice the number cared for by one keeper in the State prisons and reformatories. The Commissioner asks for money from the city to increase the force.

By a new cost accounting system the department is able to keep track of every detail.

"For example," says Miss Davis's report, "we know that in the year 1914 it cost $10.18 for the wearing apparel of one prisoner, $70.85 to feed him, $65.82 to guard him, $29.08 to furnish his cell with light and heat, $4.46 for medical service, $1.74 to wash his clothes, amounting in all, including other items of expense, to $244.37 a year for each prisoner."

She adds: "There is some misunderstanding of my policy even yet. I believe in good food, good clothing, good medical service and in decent treatment of the inmates of our institutions, but I also insist upon discipline, respect for lawful authority and plenty of wholesome labor.

For Longer Sentences.

"Workhouse sentences are so short as to render it a perfectly futile institution. Penitentiary sentences are also too short and too inelastic to permit the proper amount of reformatory and disciplinary treatment. The reformatory is too crowded to permit our holding boys long enough to give proper training. The construction and lack of sanitary conditions in all nullify much of the good work done by our wardens and their assistants.

"There is no doubt but that there has been a great increase of police efficiency, if we are to measure that efficiency by the number of arrests, the number of convictions, the length of sentences imposed, the real character of men and women arrested and the amount of preventive work done by the police. Our wardens all comment upon the great increase of notorious and desperate men and women in custody. Better identification methods account for the longer terms, but the increased efficiency of the police, the District Attorney's office and the courts must be recognized by all unprejudiced observers.

"Warden Patrick Hayes reports an abnormal increase of one year sentences of men with long prison records and of inmates regularly indicted for felonies sentenced for lesser offences after taking pleas and a steady decline in the average age of prisoners sent to the penitentiary. He says the average age of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary when he became warden twenty-five years ago was about 37 years and that the average age of present penitentiary men is about 27."