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Must We Drink Polluted Water? The State of New York has no more moral right to pollute the water supply of this city than any individual resident within its bounds.

Sound at the Core. Is the real temper of the vast majority of naturalized American citizens accurately represented by the capable literary persons who from expensive seaside resorts write anonymously to us reviling the press, abusing the President and vilifying the country in which they are at present domiciled?

The Colon, according to CHAMP CLARK, "knows a little about more things than almost any man in the country." The Speaker must do better than that if he aspires to be addressed as "My dear CHAMP."

Work of a Kansas Circuit Rider. Salina correspondence Topka Capital. The Rev. H. R. Gouldin, who died in this city after spending nearly fifty years as a minister in central Kansas, recently made a tour of the State.

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Early Winter Forecast from Kansas. From the Topka Capital. In support of their contention that the coming winter will be a severe one old timers are pointing to the unusual actions of squirrels, who have begun to store nuts much earlier than usual.

Resignation Accepted by Mayor. "With utmost regret" Mitchell yesterday accepted the resignation of Robert Laing's successor as Mayor of New York City.

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reduce importations to a minimum. Especially is this true of Great Britain, whose financial strength must be exerted not only for her own needs but to support the finances of her allies. A writer in a British quarterly review, the Round Table, says: "The war is becoming a war of exhaustion. The most rigid economy is necessary to escape exhaustion. The country should be consuming far less than usual; yet as a matter of fact it is consuming more. The burden on us is exceedingly heavy. If we wait until we must before we cut deep into our habits of extravagance we shall rue it not only during the war but in the collapse which will come after."

In such choice of markets as the allied countries may have they will certainly buy in those markets where they can buy to the best advantage, and in the reckoning of advantages the credits which they can obtain will count heavily.

Lord Kitchener's Optimism. In the fluent, sanguine, confident War Secretary addressing the House of Lords the Kitchener whose motto was deeds, not words, is hardly recognizable. He has become a statesman, and a statesman in whom there is something of the politician. In sketching the course of the war he lays on the colors of optimism with a large brush. The Germans have almost shot their bolt. Russian defeats are tactical successes. The new British troops in the field are as good as regulars. Never were finer soldiers than the French. The Turks are fighting in the last ditch. Splendid are the achievements of the Italians. Still England may have to resort to conscription, which means that Lord Kitchener has not modified his judgment about the length of the war.

The Allies would like to believe that Germany—Lord Kitchener does not mention Austria at all—has almost shot her bolt. But do the conditions on the fronts east and west justify that belief? With regard to the eastern front it cannot be true while the Russians are fighting desperately to save Riga, which, if taken by General von Hindenburg, would be incalculably more valuable to the Germans as a military base than Warsaw. Operations both by sea and land could be conducted against Petrograd in the spring. Strategically Russia would suffer a grievous blow if Riga fell into the hands of the Germans. Warsaw and Ivanograd captured on August 5, Novo Georgievsk on August 19, and the great fortified camp of Brest-Litovsk on August 25, Riga may take its place on the calendar before winter sets in. As to their western front, the Germans must feel secure about it, or they would not be pressing their colossal operations in the Baltic province.

Lord Kitchener says that "our positions (in the west) have been much strengthened, not only by careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications that already existed but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines." But the Germans have also had time to develop their intricate system of fortifications—they have always had the heavy guns. The situation in the west is a deadlock; neither side can attack without sustaining enormous losses. The war that the Allies were to begin in May is five months belated, and winter is near.

Concerning the Dardanelles campaign Lord Kitchener, who is kept well informed about the Anglo-French operations, makes no vaunt and indulges in no predictions. He mentions the landing at Suvla Bay, but without comment. The truth is that the Allies are hoping as much from the collapse of the present Turkish Government as from the campaign to expel the Turkish army from the Gallipoli Peninsula. The inspired press bureau giving out details of the Suvla Bay success concluded by saying that "these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objective has been gained or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won." No man understands better than Lord Kitchener the difficulties of the Gallipoli enterprise. He knows the Oriental character. So it is to be feared that his position makes him an optimist on the whole halting, dubious situation, though he may have the stoutest faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies.

Use the School Plan to Capacity. Comptroller PRENBEGAST'S argument in support of the plan advocated by him for a reorganization of the school system is exhaustive and logical. The city now has buildings of capacity sufficient to house, and a teaching force large enough to instruct, all its children. It has neglected to adjust plant and personnel to the needs of the population. Hence there are part time and short time classes, an investment in large measure unproductive, and a salary roll excessive for the amount of work done.

Before the town of Gary was in existence the feasibility of making a greater use of the school establishment was recognized. It has been demonstrated under our eyes since the Indiana settlement won fame. The practicability of the plan in operation in that community and experimentally tried here can no longer be questioned. There is no reason why its adoption, or the adoption of a plan based on it, should be delayed.

Mr. PRENBEGAST, with a characteristic disregard for certain ancient sacrements of politics, does not hesitate to call for a reduction in the

number of teachers and an extension of their hours of labor. This is bold conduct, but its effect on the Comptroller's fortunes will be importantly affected by the fact that he wants the schools run, not for the teaching force, as they are pretty generally now, but for the pupils and the taxpayers.

Fighting for Nothing? Under certain circumstances FRANK MOSS, engaged in an effort to defeat so worthy an office holder as District Attorney PERKINS in the primaries at the polls, might assume the proportions of a nuisance, but under the conditions now existing his performances are of little consequence.

Mr. Moss's powerlessness for evil is attributable to the fact that at the primaries on September 23 the Democrats of New York county will nominate for District Attorney an honorable, experienced and competent man in the person of Judge EDWARD SWANN. While Mr. PERKINS and Mr. MOSS are engaged in the entertaining task of exposing each other's unworthiness for the job of public prosecutor, it is significant that no attacks are directed by them or by anybody else against the capacity and integrity of Judge SWANN.

The present indications are that the great Moss-Perkins struggle will be for an empty honor.

The Last Straw. The most thankless job in this baked and tormented city to-day is that of the Weather Forecaster. In normal seasons he is sometimes praised for predicting what is wanted. Now he is incontinently damned for doing his best and deceiving everybody. The continuous hot wave began on Saturday, September 4, and the month is now wanting into the calendar autumn without any relief. Day after day a frantic people have read that exactly a year ago the maximum temperature was 70 degrees or lower, and to-day it is 90 or more with nights of stifling calm. As everybody had a vacation when the Weather Bureau was turning out more rain than umbrellas there is a universal sense of injury, and the Death Valley heat with which we are afflicted is therefore all the harder to bear.

At intervals the Local Forecaster has pointed to Arctic conditions in Montana and Wyoming, and held out the hope that in another twenty-four hours we should be wearing fall overcoats and stamping our feet to keep warm. But it was a blissful prospect. But it has never been realized; on the contrary, Fourth of July caloric has steadily persisted and we have had such brutal nights as those KIRKING writes about in "Soldiers Three." The Local Forecaster may have been guilty of deceiving us because he didn't dare to tell the awful truth, or he may have been a victim of his own foolish optimism. However that may be, he has added insult to injury, insult to our intelligence, by now predicting that relief is in sight on the Pacific coast, where he has detected a cool spot. This is the last straw. We could have stood anything but this bold, bald imposition. He has utterly ruined his reputation.

Speaker Sweet's Opinion of Women in Cities. Several months have elapsed since the Hon. THOMAS C. SWEET of Oswego county obstructed himself upon public attention, but the State Fair found him in good voice, exercising his function as a critic of the urban population with his usual tact and judgment. On the subject of votes for women he thus delicately pays his compliments to the feminine residents of this city:

"Only one out of 25,000 persons can think, and from tests I have made I believe that only one out of 100,000 can think but that they lack judgment, imagination and in a great many cases personality."—DR. SILAS F. NEFF of Philadelphia.

And yet the average mortal succeeds in having a pretty good time.

It is the "impression" of Dr. WILLIAM FORBES, who heads the movement to have Mr. BRYAN go abroad and try to stop the war, that Mr. BRYAN, "for the love of the cause, will not only sacrifice his time but will also pay his own expenses." Dr. Forbes's impression is likely to undergo a sharp revision. Mr. BRYAN's love of a campaign is in direct proportion to the opportunity it affords for "augmenting one's income." Just at present the European Chautauqua is in a bad way, while the narrow minded custodians of the Nobel Peace Prize are opposed to "guaranteeing" it in advance.

He Was Obligated to Abandon Important Work for the Navy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The editorial article in THE SUN of September 15, in which you refer to me as an officer recently, I was calling on an Admiral at one of our remote stations when he received notice of his retirement for me to take effect within the month. He had in hand a very important work on which he had put a great deal of original labor, and he was of course much interested in seeing it completed.

Commenting upon the situation the Admiral said: "I would gladly ask for detail on special service that I might see the thing through, but if I do I shall have to serve under another and accept the pay of a Lieutenant, while if I retire and do nothing I shall receive my regular pay as an officer of my rank. I cannot afford to make the sacrifice."

This country is engaged in a tremendous expansion in and speculation over the manufacture of munitions of war, deliverable to one side only, and to cap the climax the great bankers of the country are now meeting with an official commission representing two of the great foreign nations for the express purpose of lending these nations a vast sum of money, with the proceeds of which this terrible conflict may be further carried on.

Mr. McCARTER should be and in our opinion is fully aware that the manufacturers and merchants of this country sell their wares to whomsoever will buy, and that their markets are open so far as they are concerned

to every purchasing agent, no matter what principal he represents, who cares to compete in them. He knows that if Germany, Austria and Turkey want to replenish their stocks in our markets they will be welcomed by every salesman in the land. He knows, or should know, that they can contract without hindrance for the delivery of goods at our seaports, where the goods to-day consigned to England, France, Russia and Italy are delivered by the vendors; and unless his imagination has suffered a complete occultation he is capable of conceiving the enthusiasm with which the appearance of new competition for our raw and finished products would be hailed.

If any serious theory of economics lies behind this strange outgiving it is that because the means of transporting goods and merchandise from this continent to others is impaired through causes beyond our control our manufacturers and merchants must put an embargo on all their trade with warring nations, and this we do not think Mr. McCARTER would seriously advocate.

In the British Prize Court. In the judicial proceedings before the British prize court affecting the cargoes of four ships, the American owners of the goods detained have lost their case, and their property has been declared forfeited to the Crown. From this decision they will appeal on filing a bond, and obtain whatever benefit can be got from a review of the case.

As the testimony and even the complete decision of the court are not available, it is impossible to speak intelligently on the merits of the decision, but of one factor involved in the case there cannot be two opinions. Perishable goods were detained unnecessarily, to the inevitable loss of their owners, when prompt action of this shippers have a legitimate complaint, which cannot be overlooked when our Government presents its long expected communication, reciting our grievances to the British Government.

Two States Island politicians have punched each other in a patriotic discussion over the state of the nation. Have they not yet heard of the direct primary statute, which automatically rendered such encounters impossible?

Senator JIM HAM LEWIS in protesting against the proposed billion dollar loan to the Allies says: "Now, if it be said that our people do not need the money at home and that it should be lent abroad, then I suggest that we lend it to South America."

Lend a billion dollars to South America! South America would be willing, but it wants unconsciously long credits and is slow pay. The Senator from Chicago could not have made a more artless suggestion.

Hail to Directum II! Devotion to the devil wagon has gone far, but not so far that the lowering of his own world's record from 1:58 to 1:56, can fail to earn attention and command respect. The champion pacer bettered the State Fair track record of 1:59 1/4 in a day that brought to realization the enduring quality of a fine horse even when the air reeks of gasoline.

While drinking that highball my host told me a story that will indicate the mercurial love for stimulant in men and the subtle generalization which some of them will resort to in an attempt to escape the condemnation that is supposed to be the penalty of addiction to its use. The episode was a scene at a party held in Richmond and the old Dominion swarmed with clergymen from all over the United States as much bent on pleasure as on duty. The host, a clergyman of the Jamestown Exposition, there was great demand for conveyance from Williamsburg to Jamestown and the surrounding points of interest. This traffic was a steady stream of cars, and the demand for carriages was in excess of the supply, and the Scotchman, with a full voice, was asked to transport. When the impossibility was made clear to him the clergyman, who had a fall overcoat over his shoulder, took a package from his pocket, which he handed to the host. The Scotchman stooped, picked up the dropped article and handed it to its owner. It was a small, round, tinny was his. My host exhibited his prize to me. It was a half pint flask with an expensive snakeskin cover, down the side of which was written "Warranted to show the extent of the demand made on its contents. He held it up exultingly as he exclaimed: "It was damned good whiskey too!"—N. Y. Z.

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How many more strange anomalies and injustices must be in the much discussed Navy Department? PACIFIC. WHEATPORT, September 15.

Fairy Stone. From the United States Geological Survey. Perhaps the most curious mineral found in the United States is staurolite, otherwise known as the "fairy stone." It is a form of aluminum silicate found only in Virginia and North Carolina, the red and brown and brownish black crystals occurring in well defined single and double crosses. There is some commercial demand for the crosses as curios which are worn as watch charms or on chains in the manner of a locket or lavalliere, a demand perhaps stimulated by the quaint but really curious origin of the name, in hearing the cad tidings of the death of Christ, fashioned these crosses as mementoes of Him.

SOUL OF QUIPS AND CRANKS. Peregrinations of a Wet Philosopher Among Dank Drys. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The interesting and altogether human letters on prohibition and its practical workings in Maine and other New England States published in your issue of the 10th inst., penning that are personal experiences of my own and indicate the ineffectiveness of summary legislation in reforming the habitual habits of men. All are men born and bred in New York, where rum is to be had for the asking and where it is at times looked upon as the "nectar of immortality." They had a tincture of farouism about them. During a tramp in Connecticut some years ago I strayed into a town that I do not remember the name of. I was looking for a place to rest. I had a pocket full of money, and I was looking for a place to rest. I had a pocket full of money, and I was looking for a place to rest. I had a pocket full of money, and I was looking for a place to rest.

I held that Germany's purpose, her attack on the principles of democracy and all that the United States has stood for from the beginning, has done to the nation an injury infinitely greater than that caused by her barbarity and illegality of her methods, hugely more damaging than the loss of a few hundred American lives or a few million American dollars.

This purpose has struck at our ideals, at our traditions, at all that raises us above the wild fed cattle of the continent. It is a war against the very many to prevail the United States would cease to exist, for the world could not contain a dominant Germany.

Yet against the purpose of Germany, against this attack on the soul of the world, against this endeavor to poison not only ourselves but our future generations, the Government of the United States has not said one word. None of its protests has been based upon the higher and more commanding necessity of maintaining the orderly evolution of nations. Nothing has been said to show that it would not regard with abhorrence the victory of the German cause so long as in achieving it the German methods did not interfere with American lives or properties.

I hope and I believe that my country will soon be taking part in the war that it will prove that it is willing to share in the sacrifices demanded by the preservation of the ideals for which it has stood and to help to bear the burden of expression that President Wilson has not only borne but that when his sons are dying there will be before their eyes the Government of the United States for their world and to the dignity of their common manhood.

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How pathetic! Now Mrs. Brown knows she is not frank. Time and again Mrs. Foster has been asked to speak in public to debate the question of woman suffrage. She has refused to do so. She has refused to do so. She has refused to do so.

MR. BURTON'S NEW LIGHT. Opinion of a Director of the Peace and Arbitration League. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I notice in your despatches from Washington that Senator Burton has announced "peace at any price" idea and announced himself for an adequate national defense.

This is one of the most significant indications of the drift of thought in the United States, for Senator Burton during his long term of twenty years, more or less, in Congress, has been an active opponent of the "peace at any price" idea. In fact, one of the annual efforts of his life in Congress was directed against the battleship programme advocated by the Naval Board experts and recommended by the President of the United States.

This is not said with a view of disparaging Senator Burton's changed attitude, for he is one of the big men of the country and has been a most active and dignified member of the Senate in recent years in Congress. It certainly requires a man of large calibre to reverse the record of a lifetime and acknowledge that he was wrong and to do so in a dignified manner which the Senator now shows in his announcement.

Senator Burton has been president of the American Peace Society for a number of years. He is a member of the "peace at any price" society. How he can consistently remain president of that society and advocate the views which he has announced today remains for him to demonstrate. For one hundred years the American "peace at any price" society has been a consistent and persistent advocate of a "peace at any price" policy for the United States. The Senator saved millions of dollars for the country in his fight against the "pork barrel grab" of 1890. He is a man of high character and high integrity and public service, and it has been a source of regret that he has not been an adequate national defender. It is to be hoped that he will define more exactly what he means by an adequate army and navy, for he is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

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GERMANY'S PURPOSE. Would the Kaiser Impose a Dynastic Autocracy on the World? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The purpose of the war is found in Germany's attempt to impose on the world a dynastic autocracy, a doctrine of might, a philosophy of force. It seeks the world of the future shall be ruled by fear rather than by justice, by will rather than by right. It is an assault upon the theory of democracy to the development of which the world has devoted the best part of two centuries. It affects not only us of to-day but the generations to come.

Every nation in the world is concerned in this purpose as much as the belligerents. When we say that England is fighting the battles of the United States we glimpse, however hazily and indistinctly, that purpose behind the war. When we shudder at the blasphemous Kaiser citing God as his ally it is because an instinctive appreciation of this purpose horrifies us.

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Call for Scientific Research. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: Will you kindly explain to me why we have such ugly looking moths? F. A. NEW YORK, September 16.

Red Stocking Heroes Who Conquered the East in '68. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: There are several mistakes in the roster of the old Red Stocking baseball club of 1868. The first error is in the roster of the peerless organization came out of the near West in 1868, I think, and played sixty-eight games with the Eastern clubs, winning forty-seven and losing twenty-one. The roster of the players was: Fred Wright, pitcher; and no certain, but I think Andy Leonard or Fred Waterman played third. In right field were Harry Wright, brother of George Wright, and Cal McGraw. I do not recall the third fielder. Of course there were two or three substitutes, but I give so far as goes the names of the original Red Stocking club, which split up in 1870, later when Spalding and other players donned their uniform.

Porto Rico's Problems. Governor Yager Coming to the States to Interest Congress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Governor Arthur Yager, who is to leave San Juan on September 11, is coming to the United States to revive interest in the continental United States in the welfare of Porto Rico.

GENERAL BOTHA. Personality of the Successful South African Soldier. From the Nineteenth Century and After. General Botha possesses in overflowing measure those precious gifts of the gods: personal magnetism, charm of manner and a sense of humor. Botha's smile is celebrated. I've seen it turn the temper of a mob and disarm an avowed political enemy. The spontaneous expression of his kindly heart, it challenges, fascinates and conquers.

Moved to satisfaction or annoyance, to pleasure or anger, General Botha betrays his feelings without any pretence at concealment. He is possessed of an almost feminine sensitiveness, combined with the most robust virility, and his conduct is essentially that of "a man with a heart," a man of deep emotions and strong sympathies. Therein repose, in part, the secret of his power.

His ways are simple. He invests his ascendency over them, through his singular faculty for appealing to their hearts as well as to their minds. They know, and the English now know, that he is a cold calculating schemer, selfishly and cunningly ambitious. Ambition, in its vulgar form, finds no place in this fascinating personality. Unconsciously he conforms to the advice of Marcus Aurelius, to "receive the gifts of fortune without arrogance, and resign them without a pang."

General Botha would retire to his estate to devote his time to his country's advancement that which of all things is nearest to his heart, the unity and well being of his Dutch fellow countrymen. He is a Dutchman, an English and Dutch. More than once in the last ten years his inclination has been to retire.

His health is not always good. His spirit is not always ardent. Happily he has been dissuaded from doing so. On the other hand, he receives "without arrogance" the gifts of fortune which his countrymen are pleased to pour upon him. He is still the same unaffected, reserved, quiet, dignified man to-day, with power and honor, that he was twenty years ago. He is a Dutchman, an English and Dutch. More than once in the last ten years his inclination has been to retire.

SUFFS AND ANTIS. Paid or Volunteer Logic. It's the Facts That Count. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The silly excuse Mrs. Gertrude Foster (the president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, gave in THE SUN recently as a reason for the suffragists not wanting to meet the anti-suffragists in public to debate the question of woman suffrage is really enough to make a Cheshire cat laugh. Mrs. Brown says: "Last winter after I found that the 'anti' speakers were always the same group of professional I replied to request a debate that I did not by any means speak against any anti-suffrage woman provided that she would assure me that she was not paid, but was speaking solely from conviction as I was. The challenge was met on October 15, 1914, and the speaker herself, but by another person, and I found out afterward that this speaker too was paid."

How pathetic! Now Mrs. Brown knows she is not frank. Time and again Mrs. Foster has been asked to speak in public to debate the question of woman suffrage. She has refused to do so. She has refused to do so. She has refused to do so.

MR. BURTON'S NEW LIGHT. Opinion of a Director of the Peace and Arbitration League. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I notice in your despatches from Washington that Senator Burton has announced "peace at any price" idea and announced himself for an adequate national defense.

This is one of the most significant indications of the drift of thought in the United States, for Senator Burton during his long term of twenty years, more or less, in Congress, has been an active opponent of the "peace at any price" idea. In fact, one of the annual efforts of his life in Congress was directed against the battleship programme advocated by the Naval Board experts and recommended by the President of the United States.

This is not said with a view of disparaging Senator Burton's changed attitude, for he is one of the big men of the country and has been a most active and dignified member of the Senate in recent years in Congress. It certainly requires a man of large calibre to reverse the record of a lifetime and acknowledge that he was wrong and to do so in a dignified manner which the Senator now shows in his announcement.

Senator Burton has been president of the American Peace Society for a number of years. He is a member of the "peace at any price" society. How he can consistently remain president of that society and advocate the views which he has announced today remains for him to demonstrate. For one hundred years the American "peace at any price" society has been a consistent and persistent advocate of a "peace at any price" policy for the United States. The Senator saved millions of dollars for the country in his fight against the "pork barrel grab" of 1890. He is a man of high character and high integrity and public service, and it has been a source of regret that he has not been an adequate national defender. It is to be