

The Sun

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The Nearest Approach to State Socialism Ever Seen.

The regulation and control by Government of the ordinary mechanism of civil existence have now extended in Germany, under war conditions, to a degree never before or elsewhere in the history of the world attained on so great a scale.

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take out note circulation. While the national banks can continue to keep their notes outstanding, the Federal Reserve banks can enlarge the bond secured circulation by their own action. Moreover, every Federal Reserve bank has this power, acting independently of the other Federal Reserve banks and without any regulation by the Reserve Board.

Both the sound and the unsound money wings of the Democratic party are represented in features of the Federal Reserve act. The present Treasury régime has demonstrated itself to be more than sympathetic with the follies of the Bryan delusion about the blessings of cheap money and plenty of it. Even before the outbreak of the European war Secretary McAdoo exhibited his confidence in the wonder working magic of a copious supply of paper currency injected or ready for injection into the country's circulating medium. The program week after week has been a vindication relative to the issue of bond secured notes by the Federal Reserve banks, which were put into the Federal Reserve act at almost the last minute, have never been explained, but they remain a menace until they are changed.

If we have to come to Government debt expansion in the near future, Congress should accompany the authorization by amending the Federal Reserve act in relation to bond secured notes. The least change it can make in the line of safety would be to place Federal Reserve bank issues of such notes, as well as national bank issues, under the unqualified control of the Federal Reserve Board, with the further proviso that note circulation of the sort should not be increased beyond assigned limits except in a grave national emergency.

Constantine Plays His Best Trump. According to a news despatch from Athens King CONSTANTINE has dissolved the Greek Parliament and has also ordered the mobilization of the army to its greatest strength. From the limited electorate he evidently hopes a reversal of the former executive policy for war and the defeat of VENIZELOS and the war party.

This latest move of the King to win the nation either to neutrality or to a direct alliance with the Teutonic belligerents is an open defiance of the war party. VENIZELOS held that the King had already expressed his choice and that if the King attempted to dissolve the Parliament he would be violating the constitutional rights of the people.

This extreme measure on the part of CONSTANTINE grew out of the refusal of the war party to give a vote of confidence to the recently formed Cabinet of M. SKOUTLIDIS. The new Premier announced that he would not go before the Chamber unless he was assured of its indorsement. VENIZELOS demanded that General YANAKIS should apologize for his remarks, the incident that brought about the overthrow of the Zaimis Cabinet, and also should resign his post of Minister of War. The result of the negotiations between the two parties was a deadlock.

The new order of mobilization brings to the colors almost 500,000 men, the bulk of the electors of the nation. Reports indicate that German influences have been hard at work in Greece and that the propaganda has been largely under the direction of the Queen herself. It is apparently the expectation that the few electors remaining can be easily won and a victory achieved that would be impossible if the question were submitted to the entire electorate.

Unless the attitude of the people is wholly misunderstood it would appear that CONSTANTINE is taking desperate chances in thus forcing his own desires upon the nation. The election is decreed for December 19. He may thus delay any decision to join the Allies, perhaps even defeat it entirely. But may this victory not be at the peril of revolution and the loss of his crown?

Is the American Tailor a Despot? Whether one is in favor of or antagonistic to votes for women there have been times of late when the conviction could not be overcome that various enthusiastic suffragists have made unwarranted attacks upon what is known as the stronger sex.

In the heat of political combat many indiscreet and unjust accusations, sweeping in their scope, are sure to be put forward by both the supporters and opponents of a cause that is at the moment facing the ordeal of the ballot. But now that the smoke of the recent battle at the polls has cleared away it is expedient for the male sex, divided though it is on the suffrage question, to rise as a unit to protest against certain generalizations that have emanated from high sources calling in question the freedom of action of the average man.

"It is disgraceful the way the majority of voters vote," declared Miss MARGARET WILSON, daughter of the President, to the Teachers' Convention of Wisconsin last week. "I am told that when a man orders a suit of clothes he gets what the tailor tells him to wear. He sheds both his personality and his independence at his tailor's and at the pole."

If Miss Wilson's charge against the tailors of our disturbed and distracted country is founded upon fact and not upon mere hearsay, as her own admission might indicate, it is a matter that should be investigated at once. Even the most ardent suffragist, of either sex, must admit that men are not fitted to go shoulder to shoulder with women to the polls if they are in fact subject slaves to an oligarchy of tyrannical tailors.

The man who habitually sacrifices to a stronger will his right of individ-

tion when he orders a suit of clothes is too weak a character to be a worthy colleague of the average woman in choosing candidates for office or deciding the civic issues of the hour.

What is involved in the problem before us seems to be a question of fact, upon the answer to which rests the reputation of a whole sex as lovers of liberty. Does the American tailor really reign as a despot, before whom his male customers, when selecting their attire, cringe in ignoble subjection? If an affirmative must be made to this query, the ancient assertion that it takes nine tailors to make a man is reversed and the truth must be that it requires at least nine men to equal a tailor.

The blood of every American patriot recalling the record of his countrymen in the realm of heroic achievement must boil at the implication that the very clothes he is wearing publish to the world his unworthiness as a descendant of freedom loving forefathers.

The Valuation of Aqueduct Lands. A decision of great importance to the people of this State was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. WILLIAM SAGE, Jr., a citizen and resident of New Jersey, was the owner of lands which were proposed to be taken by the city of New York for reservoir purposes and the building of the Ashokan Dam. The city through the Corporation Counsel instituted appropriate legal proceedings to acquire the title to these lands. Commissioners were duly appointed who estimated the value of Mr. Sage's lands with the buildings and quarry thereon at the sum of \$11,048.90. Their report, however, showed that \$4,324.45 of this sum was awarded because of the availability and adaptability of the land for reservoir purposes. It was apparent, therefore, that if the special value of the land for uses in the construction of a reservoir had been left out of consideration the award would have been \$4,324.45 less than it was.

Upon a review of the report of the commissioners by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York it was held that they had adopted the proper measure of damages in this respect; and that decision was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this city, consisting of Judges COXE, WARD and HOLT. The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals was written by Circuit Judge COXE, a distinguished nephew of the late Senator ROSCOE CONKLING. Judge COXE said that the principal question before the court was whether the additional award of \$4,324.45 was justified because the land of Mr. SAGE was peculiarly available and adaptable for reservoir purposes.

The answer to this question depended largely upon whether the Circuit Court of Appeals was to be controlled by the rule of the New York State courts or of the United States courts. The New York courts, in the case of a land owner named McGOVAN, had refused to take evidence as to the value of lands taken for the Ashokan Dam because of their adaptability to reservoir uses, unless purchasers could be found who would pay more therefor on account of such adaptability; and the treatment of that case in the Appellate Division and the New York Court of Appeals evidently impressed Judge COXE with the idea that the State tribunals looked with disfavor upon the measure of damages which had been applied in the Sage case. Nevertheless, he and his associates concluded that the latter rule was correct, and they upheld the special award based upon peculiar usefulness of the land for a reservoir.

This rule has now been pronounced incorrect by the Supreme Court of the United States. The fair market value of the land at the time when it is taken is held to be the just compensation which the Constitution guarantees to the land owner whose property is taken for a public use. Of course this includes its fair market value for any use to which it is adapted by its location and condition; but this does not mean that a single special use growing out of the very taking itself can be considered as enhancing the value. The availability which may be taken into account in making up the award must be an availability appealing to purchasers generally and not merely to the party seeking to acquire the property.

When the McGOVAN case was before the Appellate Division of the Third Department in January, 1909, Mr. Justice SEWELL, who wrote the opinion of that court, said: "It is substantially undisputed that the value 'for reservoir purposes' is entirely due to the fact that the city has determined to build a reservoir and that the owner is now seeking to make the necessity of the city his opportunity." The Supreme Court of the United States may have taken the same view of the Sage case.

Yale's Predicament. This afternoon the Yale football team plays its first important game of the season and it only remains to be seen whether the Ell spirit, which has successfully come to the rescue of so many former stranded teams, will save this year's eleven from the claws of the Princeton tiger.

Whether Princeton is defeated or not the past season for the Yale team is in for a good deal of harsh criticism. Even if Mr. THOMAS SHEVLEN and his coaching squad are able to organize the Yale men so that they can defeat Harvard, football followers will be disappointed at the policy which necessitated the subordination of the head coach, the sending out of calls for help to graduate players and the expenditure of large sums of money.

From all reports it appears that the

position of head coach at New Haven is a pretty difficult position to fill, and it does not seem as though Mr. HIXKEY'S system has had a convincing test. Captain WILSON may be an excellent captain and he may have an unusual store of football knowledge, but it seems illogical to confer upon any undergraduate authority superior to that of the coaching staff.

Satisfactory results can be obtained only by having one responsible head with a definite system, which he should have a fair opportunity to demonstrate. It is hoped that the Yale authorities will do away with the policy of giving the captain the power to direct the coach.

Mr. Underwood's Tariff. The subjoined opinion is credited to the Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, formerly leading tariff maker in the House and now Senator from Alabama:

"Our manufacturing industries in the Birmingham district have the largest payroll in their history, and they have not accepted a single war order. I believe this country is on the eve of a very prosperous condition of business and that we will soon begin to feel the effects of it throughout the country; in fact we are already beginning to feel it in some sections, as, for instance, in the Birmingham district. The situation prevailing there prevails to a certain degree elsewhere."

And for precisely the same reasons. Manufacturing plants elsewhere are so choked with war orders that business which otherwise might have been theirs naturally goes to the Birmingham district or to other districts that are in a position to handle it.

Disentanglement of the country's impressive industrial activity from the direct and indirect war causes underlying that activity is an intricate problem. Its solution is not furthered but rather complicated by statements that tempt to misleading deductions.

The ratio of responsibility to be charged up against Underwood tariff for the deplorable ante-bellum business conditions and the commercial disaster toward which we were then apparently moving with such alarming rapidity has yet to be definitely determined. Perhaps it never will be definitely determined.

Unless the force of Russian troops now reported present in Rumania has a more substantial existence than that other Russian expedition which made the famous shadow march through Scotland, the Balkan situation will not be importantly affected by their military operations.

God bless Paterson! Out of her many troubles great good may come. The apostles of social heresy and fallacy as a hobby for the propagation of their mischievous, perverted ideas of "freedom of speech," and she may yet be the author of a definition that will put the preaching of anarchy and outlawry in its proper relation to the true American interpretation of liberty. If such good comes out of her sufferings they will not have been endured in vain.

It was inevitable, and Congressman HENRY T. RAINEY of Illinois has made the computation thus:

"If it were possible to load the corn crop of Illinois this year, 350,000,000 bushels, into wagons, each wagon holding four bushels, allowing fifty feet of space for each wagon, the procession thus formed would extend around the world three times and into Illinois again before the last load left our cornfield."

And it took the procession two and a half years of Congress to pass a given point.

Reports from Washington indicate that the debate on defensive preparedness in the coming session of Congress will rise above the depressed level of automatic party alignment. It is to be hoped that individual legislators will be non-partisan and broadly patriotic in sounding the sentiment of their constituencies, so that action may be taken for the real preference of the citizenry.

In advance of warlike emergency or for "muddling through." Fortunately there is abundant evidence that the "citizenry" wants an insurance policy on its life and is quite aware of the fact that a premium must be paid.

The maritime policies of Great Britain begin to take more definite shape in the popular understanding when they threaten the American Christmas. Paternalisms may fight even harder for free passage for a cargo of toys than he would for a shipload of the necessities of the elders.

In Prison for the Postmaster. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, If there is any truth in the rumor that Postmaster E. M. MORGAN, when his commission expires in December, is to be succeeded by a "deserving Democrat" who has had no experience with post office business, the people and newspapers of this town should get busy and voice a protest which will be heard and heeded in Washington.

It is perhaps not too much to assert that Mr. MORGAN is the most efficient postmaster New York has ever had; efficient because trained in the business from the ground up. No matter what his politics may be he should be retained, because the service will suffer greatly if he is displaced by an untrained man.

It is not the business of the postmaster to be the guide of more than one political postmaster. No one having business with the post office should be in the name of persons who have business in that section, and the need of a traffic post is correspondingly greater.

By the way, a continuous stream of automobiles, the business and pleasure types use Lafayette street as a thoroughfare to the downtown business district, while the big auto mail trucks use the same street for their travels from the post office to uptown points. And they use that street on the Journey back. Centre street is the route of a surface car line and is used by auto and trolley.

In view of these conditions the need of a traffic post is apparent. SAFETY. NEW YORK, November 12.

In the Garden of the Temple. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Can you find a niche for A. D. ROSE, forest of Montclair, N. J.? ANXIOUS. CALDWELL, N. J., November 10.

The Immigrants. Will I have to go to the other side? Who will fight for his brother? Will I fight not for his brother?

TOO ZEALOUS PROTECTION. Are Users of Streets to Be Mechanical Toys for the Police? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, It is to be hoped that the Board of Aldermen will think as it deserves the ordinance being framed at the request of the Police Commissioner to hand over the streets of the city to auto-drivers. It is reported, no one is to be allowed to cross a street, no matter how great the necessity or how safe the thoroughfare, except at the whim of the police. There are very few streets where it is not just as safe to cross the street in the middle of the block as it is at the crossing, and the result of this ordinance would be to unnecessarily restrict the rights of pedestrians in order to give carte blanche to automobilists to use the streets as they pleased.

It is a regulation of such a character is vicious because it makes unlawful that which is fundamentally innocent merely because its exercise is occasionally attended with untoward consequences to the agent. It would just be as rational to forbid the citizens to use the streets after midnight to prevent their being the victims of holdup men.

NEW YORK, November 10.

GOODNESS FIRST. It Is the Goal, and Wealth, Poverty, Happiness Are Incidental. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, It seems legitimate to desire happiness in this world, but the trouble is with the definition. Good happiness is not the goal, whereas goodness should be the end and happiness merely incidental. He quoted Carlyle as saying: "There is no man, something higher than love of himself, but honestly tries to help others, is more likely to find real happiness than any other."

I remember hearing a sermon preached by Dr. Patton, then president of Princeton University, on the subject, in which he said that men seek happiness but seek it as a means to reach their goal, whereas goodness should be the end and happiness merely incidental. He quoted Carlyle as saying: "There is no man, something higher than love of himself, but honestly tries to help others, is more likely to find real happiness than any other."

Brooklyn, November 12.

THE HYPHENATED THREAT. German-American Activities Should Be Stopped. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, The attack on the German-American National German-American Alliance means that unless the President alters his policy so as to favor the German-American cause, the New York State National German-Americans will actively work for the election of men who will consent to or connive at such an interpretation of neutrality as will be ruinous to the German cause in Baltimore. I have searched in vain.

While it is true that Lord Baltimore's edict of toleration preceded that of Roger Williams, the latter was a wise true, was only in effect partially so. It accorded freedom to those only who believed in Christ. To non-Christians, however, it was a mere tooth of intolerance. According to the late Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Maryland charter contained a detailed proviso that all those dissenting from the faith who were taken in Maryland were to be condemned to death. This, of course, was aimed at those settlers who were deists, Hebrews, agnostics, freethinkers, and so on.

It is not claimed that the present treatment of this question is improper or illegal, only that it does not suit the views of the writer, which are not satisfactory to Germany.

If this were the only evidence of German-American activity it would not call for much concern on the part of the citizens with acts resulting in the destruction of lives and property, constitutes a serious menace to the integrity of our country. In fact, the Zepplin raids on England, and in acts of war by a seemingly friendly nation.

That no connection between these raids and the German-American cause has been legally established is not important. It is enough that the participants are not all citizens, have no other rights than the foreign citizen, and are large sums as to prohibit the idea that they are spending their own money, but convinces one that this money comes from the directors and instigators of these raids. The situation is not unlike that which existed in this country a hundred years ago when the alien-seditious laws were enforced to meet similar activities.

If these acts go on unpunished or unchecked, these German-American societies will be a menace to the liberties and rights of their citizens have good cause of complaint against our Government if it permits such violent and illegal interference with the liberties of its citizens.

It is a satisfaction to know that societies are being formed to combat this menace, and that the citizens who support our President in his efforts to keep us out of the awful conflict now raging. ANDERSON PRICE. NEW YORK, November 12.

Dangerous for Pedestrians. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Although the Police Department has established traffic posts in various sections of the city, thus minimizing the danger to pedestrians at these places, it is regrettable that no steps have been taken to protect pedestrians at one of the most dangerous street crossings in New York. I refer to the wide area bounded by the angles of Lafayette, Centre, Duane and Reade streets.

Many times when passing this crossing I have wondered why the Police Department did not take means to protect pedestrians at this place. The path led across this exposed area. Obviously it is an oversight on some official's part that traffic lines have not been made in this area.

From these figures it appears that the year's product is 1,279,000 dozen eggs. (2) 19,590 freight cars would be required to transport them, and these would make a train 1,279 miles long. (3) If placed end to end, the eggs would reach slightly further from the earth to the moon and back. (4) If the year's product was aggregated in a single pile, it would be less than a cubic mile, and this would be less than fifty-five one hundred thousand million, millions of the earth's volume.

F. L. M. PLAINFIELD, N. J., November 12.

The Higher Branches of Prophecy. Kinkaid—Does Jones know when the war will end? Booker—It's beyond that and figuring on when the next war will end.

But! To champion the neutral! We'd like to see you, if you could, help the world and help the truly good. The world has grown an evil place, is in a bloody rut; If we could get it out of it we'd do it surely—but.

We'd advocate a reign of peace with hatred on the blink. We'd put an end to slaughter in the twinkling of a wink. We'd tell a fading nation 'twas a nation off its nut; We'd do these things to-day, I say, if we could do 'em—but.

We'd make of swords good pruning hooks, and cannon tins a junk yard full of rags. We'd frown upon all peoples who were long on spite and spunk; The door to war and terror we'd keep forever shut, and the wicked ones and help the truly good.

If we could purge the soul of man we'd do it straightaway—but. MADRAS.

A Real Kentucky Democrat. David Scott voted for Bryan for the fifty-fifth time. He has never voted for any other man, never missed an election, and has always voted the Democratic ticket. The old fellow has a good deal of brains, but comes up with this time, not wanting to break his remarkable record.

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA. A Friend of the First Chief Exalts His Character and Abilities. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, You are correctly in the editorial article of October 24, "The Rehabilitation of Mexico," that no leader in Mexico has ever had to face the many difficult problems which now confront Venustiano Carranza, the First Chief and head of the revolution. There has never been a leader who has faced so many and brought forth victory where all opposition was centered against him. The facts speak for themselves.

You say that "Patience, foresight, firmness and philosophy will be required of him if success is to be attained," and then close with the statement that "As a matter of fact General Carranza lacks the very qualities that are indispensable in a ruler if Mexico is to be raised from the depths and rehabilitated as a nation."

Now, in fact, Venustiano Carranza has patience, firmness, foresight and philosophy, all to a large degree. He is a man of great energy, and, in addition, a most lovable personal character. I have known Carranza many years. So my ideas are not based on acts during the revolution, but on my personal knowledge of the man himself, whom I esteem as a friend.

WILLARD L. SIMPSON. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, November 8.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. Rhode Island Made It a "Basis of the State" Before Maryland. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Bancroft, the historian, erred when he spoke of Maryland as "among the first Colonies which adopted religious freedom as a basis of the State." In pursuing my reading of history I was surprised to find that instead of Maryland it is Rhode Island that in fact the honor belongs to. For, in a political sense, Rhode Island was the first to make it a basis of the State.

I would not fully and impartially weigh out to all the consciences of the world the "accidents" accredited to Roger Williams, as emanating from Roger Calver, of Baltimore. I have searched in vain.

While it is true that Lord Baltimore's edict of toleration preceded that of Roger Williams, the latter was a wise true, was only in effect partially so. It accorded freedom to those only who believed in Christ. To non-Christians, however, it was a mere tooth of intolerance. According to the late Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Maryland charter contained a detailed proviso that all those dissenting from the faith who were taken in Maryland were to be condemned to death. This, of course, was aimed at those settlers who were deists, Hebrews, agnostics, freethinkers, and so on.

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If we could purge the soul of man we'd do it straightaway—but. MADRAS.

A Real Kentucky Democrat. David Scott voted for Bryan for the fifty-fifth time. He has never voted for any other man, never missed an election, and has always voted the Democratic ticket. The old fellow has a good deal of brains, but comes up with this time, not wanting to break his remarkable record.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY. As Quoted in Recently Received Newspapers, Not Very High. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, There has been much talk about high cost of living in Germany, especially as regards the prices of meats and other foodstuffs, but in looking over some recent German papers I find that the prices are not all high according to our standards, although higher than they used to be.

In a Munich paper I find advertisements of butter, the best of any, at 15 cents a pound. It is usually 35 cents. An advertisement of the firm of Herman Tietz, a Berlin concern which operates a large chain of department stores in Germany and Belgium, gives the following prices: The highest priced meat is pork ribs at 36 cents. Roast beef with the bone costs 22 cents, while the cheaper cuts from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound.

Codfish and haddock are selling at from 8 to 10 cents a pound, fresh salmon 35 cents, while other varieties may range from 15 cents to 25 cents a pound. Sausages run from 25 cents to 60 cents for the finest grades, while vegetables are much lower still. Cauliflower may be had at 4, 5 and 8 cents a head, cabbage at about 5 cents, apples and pears from 2 1/2 to 4 cents a pound. Hothouse grapes are only 15 cents a pound. And it must be remembered that the German pound is one-tenth heavier than ours.

The firms from whose advertisements these