

The Sun

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

Published at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00. DAILY, Per Year, \$36.00.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 125 Nassau street, New York.

London office, 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E. C. 4, England.

Twenty-nine weeks after. It is twenty-nine weeks today since the country was stirred to unparalleled indignation by the news of the murderous and premeditated attack on the Lusitania.

Twenty-eight weeks ago today the Government at Washington notified Germany, with the full approval of every loyal American, that it could not admit that such a warning should operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers of merchant ships of belligerent nationality.

It is well to remember that this foul crime was committed twenty-nine weeks ago.

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It is well to remember that the date of this prompt and firmly expressed notification was twenty-eight weeks ago.

Twenty-four weeks ago there was transmitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Berlin Secretary Lansing's note of reminder to the Imperial Government, brushing aside the false pleas set up in defence of the murder of the Lusitania's American passengers and "very earnestly and very solemnly" renewing the assurance of May 15 that the Government of the United States would not omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

It is well to remember that these words of reiterated assertion, pledging our Government to acts of assertion if necessary, reached the German Government twenty-four weeks ago today.

Such is the chronology and such were the words. Where are the results? Where is the disavowal? Where is the reparation? Is even the memory of this unprecedented crime of twenty-nine weeks ago wearing smooth to effacement, to the state of placid acceptance and tranquil acquiescence on our part by the attrition of time and the slow process of diplomatic evasion?

It is well to remember that without national shame there can be no such thing as a permanent deadlock over the Lusitania.

Hall, Columbia!

By her fine victory over Wesleyan on Thanksgiving Day Columbia completed her football season without a defeat, and New York greets her as the city's most competent representative in the sport whose popularity enables it to pay the way for other college athletes.

Columbia did not play the best eleven; she did carry to a conclusion 100 per cent. satisfactory a schedule sensible, and not at all to be despised for lack of quality. She developed some players who would not be obscured on a team of "stars." Her quarterback would be welcomed to any football squad. Her game with Trinity was cancelled because of dispute over the amateur status of a Trinity player.

have magnified or detracted from Columbus' achievement, the simple fact is that it was rubbed off the slate—and Columbia wins the conditionally promised stadium.

Her freshman year at football is passed, and Columbia will soon be an upperclassman on the field. We congratulate her cordially.

A Herr Fregattenkapitain's Unavailable Information.

It is unfortunate that the individual who is in all probability the highest authority in the country on our naval and sea coast defence weaknesses and needs is not in a position to contribute his large stores of minutely detailed data to the winter's discussion of them in Congress.

With all deference to the seal and capacity of our own naval and military experts, there is little doubt that were it possible to avail ourselves of the results of those industrious activities which won promotion a few weeks ago for Fregattenkapitain Boy-Ed they would be of incalculable value in approaching the grave problem of defence preparedness with which we are confronted.

But, alas, it is not to be.

The largest existing reservoir of minute information concerning national vulnerability cannot be tapped for our benefit. The Herr Fregattenkapitain has other uses for his data. Besides, he may not be with us long.

Papa Joffre and the Loan of Victory.

If Papa JORRE were not a scientific soldier he would make a successful banker. His bulletin to the army before the recent "drive," while not as grandiose as one of NAPOLEON's, reflected supreme confidence in the issue. The great offensive failed, although prodigies of valor were performed. It was a push instead of a drive, and the Germans are still "dug in," not very far away from the line of collision.

Acute Papa JORRE! Not all the men at the front were hand to mouth wage earners when they trooped to the colors. Thousands were men of property, real and personal, with money in funds and money drawing interest in the banks. Thousands more had nest eggs at home, for the French are a thrifty race.

The Loan of Victory, what soldier with a musket in one hand and a check book in the other wouldn't take a bond or two, or write home to MAMIE or CELESTINE to subscribe?

Russia in the Balkans.

No other great Power of Europe knows the Balkans so well as Russia; she knows the people through the ties of racial affiliation, she knows the country in a military sense from having fought over it. Her decision to rush a strong force to Serbia's aid, as announced in a telegram from Czar NICHOLAS to Premier PASCHICH, for this reason becomes one of the most important moves in the present phase of the war.

In the fulfillment of her promise of immediate aid Russia is apparently assembling two expeditions: one at Odessa, the other at Iasi, near the Rumanian frontier. Both are primarily directed against Bulgaria. The plans indicate either a descent upon the coast towns of Burgas and Varna or a passage over Rumanian territory. In the first case the Russians after forcing a landing at either of the two harbors, both shallow and said to be protected by mines, would have between them and Sofia several hundred miles of hostile territory in which of which nature has afforded a defence of narrow passes and high mountain ranges.

The heavy concentration on the Rumanian frontier has been taken to indicate Rumania's consent to the passage of the Russian army across her territory. Another indication is the statement that the relations between the two countries "are happier than they have been for some time past."

By taking this way into the Balkans the Russians repeat their manoeuvre of the Russo-Turkish war, when they collected their forces at Galatz, Braila and Silistria and crossed the Danube with their main army at Ruscuk.

That Russia can expect, on account of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two nations, any aid from the Bulgarians is doubtful. Earlier when credence was given to such a report there was a considerable party in Bulgaria that opposed hostilities against Russia; but this disposition seems to have been entirely put down and the Bulgarians are apparently loyal in the support of their Teutonic allies. There is reason to believe, though, that this move may be a factor in deciding Rumania to do what she appears desirous of doing, that is, to aid the Entente Powers. But the attitude of

that country is so well defined that it is evident that the Russian advance must carry with it assurance of success to influence her to participation in the war.

From its perilous position it is scarcely likely that Russia will be able to save the Serbian army. But this, it is quite evident, is not the whole of Russia's mission in the Balkans.

With the railroad open to them from Berlin and Vienna to the Bosphorus and with Constantinople in their possession the Teutonic forces would be in a position to strike Russia in the rear through her Black Sea territory. England is in the same peril as regards Egypt and Suez; and France and Italy as regards Syria and the Asia Minor coast. The Entente Powers are forced to break this outlying Teutonic line.

The Russian advance is thus but a part of a plan for this purpose, an allied drive into Bulgaria that would make the Bulgarians the field of one of the great battles of the war.

Mr. Howe on His Travels.

It is not astonishing to find the name of FREDERIC C. HOWE on the list of those who are reported to have accepted HENRY FOON's invitation to go to Europe to end the war.

Not is it astonishing that Mr. Howe did not see fit to resign from his Federal job before or on accepting Mr. Foon's invitation.

But it will astonish and disquiet all sane Americans if the Administration at Washington, where the unavoidable implication of official representation in Mr. Foon's party must be recognized, does not immediately notify Mr. Howe that should he accompany Mr. Foon he must do so as a private citizen, and not as a job holder, and require from him without delay his resignation as Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York.

Mr. Burr's Charge Against Mayor Mitchell.

Mayor MITCHELL may not be wholly unfortunate in the delay his illness has compelled in making answer to the charges of WILLIAM P. BURR on account of Mr. BURR's dismissal from the Corporation Counsel's staff. He will gain something by the period which elapses before his reply is formulated. In that the public will have opportunity to separate the essential factors of the allegations from the non-essential, and acquire an understanding of the facts brought forward in their support.

Mr. BURR declares that his removal from office was the result of his efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the city's attempt to rid Eleventh avenue of the steam railroad that now occupies it. He asserts in confirmation of his contention that since his disappearance from the city's law office the prosecution of the matter has been less strenuous than before.

Against this Mr. POLK, by whom Mr. BURR was removed, says the removal was the result of Mr. BURR's ineffectiveness. The city and the New York Central railroad are authorized by special act of the Legislature to agree on a scheme of track readjustment, and Mr. BURR holds that the Mayor has been dilatory in seeking this agreement.

The case is complicated and difficult at best, and it will be the Mayor's task to explain his part in the negotiations in a way that everybody can comprehend. Because of this the withholding of his account of the transaction for a few days should result in clarifying the issue in the public mind, rather than in further obscuring it.

Peace hath its advertisers no less renowned than warriors.

DR. ROBERT B. CLARK, an insanity expert of Wisconsin, asserts that he has never found, in the thousands of cases coming under his observation, a bald-headed crazy man. There seems likely to be a sudden and costly decline in hair tonic sales.

Exhaustion will be the end of the war. MAXIMILIAN HAUEN, an expert on the course of this journey occurred to me.

I take upon this opportunity cheerfully to give expression to my gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid, in whose sincere love for me I glory. I assure you that the German Emperor will be the loving friend of the great Sultan Abdul Hamid.

This is the same Abdul Hamid called by historians "the Great Assassin," who is mentioned in the "Arabian Nights" as having been his loving friend and in whose "sincere love" he gloried. It is not on record that in all these years he ever failed to do his duty as Emperor or that his glory in his sincere love turned to shame or that those continuing the policy of the former Sultan have not enjoyed the same friendship at the hands of the German Emperor.

It is Swedenborg, the great mystic, I believe, who says that as our love is so great for the German Emperor and others of his kind will take notice and temper their future enthusiasm with a more definite knowledge of facts as they are, it might be better to have them to do with a more sober and elated opinion of the realities as to the Armenian massacres and the complexity of the German Empire.

Occupying a place of mathematically exact neutrality, being fully as partial to one team as the other, The Sun hopes for the Army-Navy football game for the year as admirable in every particular as that of Thanksgiving Day and an unimpeachable attack and defence by both sides; and we promise to cheer the vanquished with as much enthusiasm as we shall the victor.

The bulk of the cargo of the Oscar II, will consist of mistletoe and misconceptions.

Who, for instance, would like to see "Hamlet" in the movies?—SIR HENRY BIRCHMOUTH.

Why not? It could be put on the screen as "The Perils of Ophelia."

With Harvard eliminated from consideration as not the best football team in the East, because it lowered its colors to Cornell, the football specialists need the wisdom of SOLOMON to award

the crown to Pittsburg or Cornell. It is suggested that the problem be referred to the Hon. EUGENE BASFORD of Rutgers, and that he in consultation with Captain TALMAN and Quarterback SCARB.

Governor FIDLER has declined Mr. Foon's invitation politely and firmly, without circumlocution or equivocation, and has thereby set an admirable example for all other public officials.

I can assure you France and England are pressing supplies in the Balkans—AQUITINE.

"Were you surprised by the enemy?" asked a Colonel of the Captain of a retreating company of advanced guards. "Surprised, sir? I was astonished," the Captain replied.

Forcing a closure gag down the venerable throat of the United States Senate will hardly be accomplished without a sharp tussle. The old gentleman is pretty spry considering his years and ponderosity, and he is, moreover, distinctly "soot" in his opinions about what is and of right ought to be his by time honored tradition and privilege. Filibustering against a rule against filibustering would at least lead the interest of variety to what is generally a deadly tedious phase of legislative warfare.

Dr. JOSEPH T. SINGWALD, Jr., associate in economic geology at Johns Hopkins University, who returned yesterday from Central America, said that the sign that greets all visitors to General GONZALEZ's office in the Canal Zone now is "Life is just one jam slide after another" while the war is in progress.

If the great canal builder were not endowed with a sense of humor he would have worried himself to death long ago.

The latest diplomatic interchanges in Europe indicate that nobody knows what the aim of the war is beyond the fact that it is deadly.

It has been revealed that there is in California a political party or wing or section which answers to the name of "Progressive." In the absence of any precise information we must suppose that Red VICTOR would call them backsliders, while JAMES R. MANN would smile and just say, "Welcome back, boys!"

We suspect that the Hon. WOODROW WILSON's affection for philanthropists increases as they recede from his immediate presence.

DOCTORING IN PUBLIC.

Has the Patient No Right to Privacy at His Medical Man's Hands?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is there no right of privacy for the parents of infants born malformed in body and mind and for their offspring? Is the mother or father to be held responsible for respect? Should it not guard them against the impudent intrusion of even the chattering who now disclose to the world the most intimate details of the supreme tragedy of parenthood?

The discussion of two recent cases, in which the medical profession, the clergy and the lay public have been so freely calling and trading have had unwholesome and disturbing effects on many pregnant women. The need for a law to protect our race is greater. Are they not entitled to protection?

We have recently learned that patients of a certain physician in the supposed secrecy of their private office are sometimes at the mercy of eavesdroppers equipped with mechanical devices for the purpose of listening to their conversation; but this is a trivial matter in comparison with the new development of advertising which exposes to the public the details of every patient's case.

Must we hereafter risk the attentions of the machinery of public publicity to our bad fortune, our dispositions or the incidence of years inflicted on us?

STATEN ISLAND, November 25.

THE KAISER AND THE ARMENIANS.

Was Wilhelm the Loving Friend of the Great Assassin of '92?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Charles A. Gehrie takes exception to some remarks made by "Amal Wright." Among other things he writes: "It is well to recall the German Emperor's implication that the Germans are responsible for the Armenian massacres. In a court of law, even in this enlightened country, a man is not to be judged by the cumulative weight of circumstantial evidence is enough to send him to the gallows."

Let us go back nineteen years to 1896 and recall the Armenian massacres of those days. They are a matter of history, not of legend. The German Emperor, Imperial Majesty Wilhelm II, German Emperor, took his famous tour to Constantinople and the Holy Land in the latter place to walk in the footsteps of the Christ.

In a speech he delivered in Damascus in the course of this journey occurred to me the following: "I take upon this opportunity cheerfully to give expression to my gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid, in whose sincere love for me I glory. I assure you that the German Emperor will be the loving friend of the great Sultan Abdul Hamid."

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The Powers That Be.

When comes the light on Christmas morn, The birthday of the Prince of Peace, Will Wilhelm blow a golden horn, And Nicky bid the strife to cease?

Will Sultan, King, Tsar and Prince, And Emperor and other viceroy, Deem that it is time to cease, At man's increasing load of hell?

Will those who claim divinity right, To show their people into bits, Declare that the world is right, Is proof the world has lost its wit?

The Lesson of the Big Guns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As objects of the most intense interest, the moving pictures of war scenes, particularly those in which modern artillery is being used, are being shown in every part of the world, it is not surprising that an educational value not likely to be altogether wasted on the thousands of children who daily see these pictures, should be found. It is, therefore, not surprising that our system of appeals in capital cases leaves much to be desired. The notice of appeal acts automatically as a stay of execution, and the State pays the printing expenses and makes an allowance of counsel. These benign provisions have led to a great number of capital cases save that of McKinley's assassin, Czolgosz, counsel who are so inclined are also to delay the proceedings; and some of these delays have discredited the administration of criminal justice and have provoked the indignation of the public.

I trust that the explanations that I have made of the peculiar difficulties surrounding the Schmidt case will show that it was disposed of with unique expedition in view of all the circumstances. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, New York, November 26.

The Leisurely Paucity.

Kulker—Does John believe in locking the stable door after the horse is gone? Fowler—No, he would wait till the stable was gone too.

THE SCHMIDT CASE.

Admirable Expedition in Handling This Difficult Prosecution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN of November 25 contains an editorial article entitled "Hans Schmidt's Conviction," which with admirable reserve and high intelligence criticizes the case as disposed of as rapidly as the liberal system which the Legislature has provided in capital cases permitted. Your discriminating readers may be interested to know exactly what course this celebrated case took and how it was consummated between the date of the murder and the date of the recent affirmation by the Court of Appeals. I conducted the appeal. I state the dates upon which the several steps occurred, with enough comment to make matters plain:

September 1—Body discovered. October 11—Schmidt arrested. October 20—Defendant pleaded not guilty and insane. December 8—First trial began; jury disagreed. 1914.

January 13—Second trial began. February 6—Case went to jury; jury out from 12:35 P. M. until 1:30 P. M.; verdict of guilty returned. February 11—Sentence of death rendered. March 7—Notice of appeal to Court of Appeals served, which, under the statute, operated automatically as a stay of execution.

The foregoing table shows that the trial, at least in the eyes of the layman, before and after the appeal, took place in a few months from the time that the body was discovered. It may be doubted whether a case of such magnitude has ever been brought on with greater expedition. The magnitude of the case is shown by the fact that the testimony taken at the second trial filled three printed volumes and covered 1,147 pages.

Such delays as then occurred were incident to the proceedings taken to secure a new trial. The new trial motion was unique in the history of the "Honor System." Schmidt did not take the stand as a witness at either of his trials. As every one is aware, he repeatedly confessed that he had cut the girl's throat. His witnesses testified to a history of depravity upon his part which was never denied by him. The jury would acquit him as insane at the time of the commission of the crime. As it happened, they considered that he was shamming and convicted him.

Immediately after his conviction he shifted his ground, announced that he had never been insane; that his insanity at the trial had been shamming; declared that he had not cut the girl's throat, as he had confessed, and claimed that she came to her death by mischance as the result of a criminal assault on her by a third party and three other men who had participated.

Careful inquiry into these startling claims was immediately begun. Schmidt was subjected to three protracted examinations in Sing Sing prison on February 15, February 19 and March 12, 1914. The reports of these examinations were conducted by his own lawyer, without the presence of any lawyer from the District Attorney's office. These three examinations when ultimately printed filled 107 pages of the record.

A formal motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence then followed. The notice of motion was served on July 25, 1914, and was made returnable on October 5, 1914. Two experts examined the girl's body on November 9, 1914, and their report was filed on November 10, 1914. The motion was argued on November 11, 1914. The motion was denied by order entered January 28, 1915.

The appeal to the Court of Appeals had of course to await the disposition of the new trial motion. As soon as the new trial motion was denied, the appeal was taken up. The delay was no more than such as is inevitable where a huge record of 1,807 pages had to be prepared and printed.

The steps in the Court of Appeals followed one another as follows: June 8—District Attorney's motion for reversal without argument was denied. July 4—Defendant's argument set for Monday of the fall session. September 23—Mr. Koelsch assigned as counsel for the State; argument set for October 22, 1915. October 27—Appeal orally argued; decision reserved. November 23—Judgment affirmed.

To sum the matter up, this difficult case was brought to trial in little more than three months after the murder was discovered. The Court of Appeals disposed of the main appeal without a moment's unnecessary delay. Such delay as occurred was due to the unusual character of the new trial motion.

It cannot be denied that our system of appeals in capital cases leaves much to be desired. The notice of appeal acts automatically as a stay of execution, and the State pays the printing expenses and makes an allowance of counsel. These benign provisions have led to a great number of capital cases save that of McKinley's assassin, Czolgosz, counsel who are so inclined are also to delay the proceedings; and some of these delays have discredited the administration of criminal justice and have provoked the indignation of the public.

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SOCIAL WORKERS WANTED.

Further Details of the Opportunities in English Birmingham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: With reference to a letter from Miss Ashley of this city on the subject of opportunities for social workers which you published in your columns some weeks ago, I should deem it a favor if you could spare room for a further word upon some subjects which may perhaps avoid any future misunderstandings.

I have received several letters from Americans who wish to respond to the opportunity which you have offered, and I am very grateful for your kindness in printing the appeal. But from the letters which I have received it is clear that we are most unfortunately not in a position which makes it possible to offer any remuneration to residents at the Cathedral House. I realize how much better would be our chances of obtaining help if we could even offer board and lodging to residents in partial return for their services. Your readers will readily understand the financial anxieties of works such as ours in a time like the present.

We are very gratefully compelled to call on our voluntary helpers. The need is indeed urgent. Our residents at present number only three, and we have room for more. There is a most urgent need of workers in the utmost urgency at the moment, when discipline in the homes of the working classes is in hundreds of cases at the lowest ebb, and the head of the family at the war and very likely the mother doing long hours at a Government factory. In face of this urgent need it is not possible to put up a seriously depleted staff of helpers.

Miss Ashley's suggestion was that a man wishing to study social problems before or after his regular work should do nothing better than spend a year in this settlement and combine the utmost usefulness with perhaps unique experience. I need not say that I should be most glad to hear from any such men if they will write direct to me at Cathedral House, Newhall street, Birmingham, England, and I will call on our residents who are only who are "studying social problems."

There is a great human work here of the highest moral order, and it is a path with a slight remuneration of what they were like themselves when boys. We touch something like 2,000 people in the settlement, and we extend indefinitely had we the support of an ample number of helpers. As more and more of these leave to fight their country's battles, and more and more are called to all their places, and it is in the hope that we may not be disappointed and compelled to close a work of so much encouragement, I am writing to you to ask you to be good enough to print this letter.

The Rev. G. B. COLE, BIRMINGHAM, England, November 8.

AUDUBON'S HOME.

Bird Lovers Everywhere Should Unite to Preserve the Mansion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The appeal by my friend Dr. Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, advocating the preservation of the old Audubon home, has been a most timely and important one. It is a home which should be preserved as a national monument, and indeed should attract the attention of ornithologists from all parts of the world, as Audubon's works are universally known as among the classics.

While I occupied the fine old parlor, which is now the home of the late Hon. John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was frequently my guest, and we used to refer to the historic home of the great bird lover should remain preserved and forgotten, hidden far below the line of the most frequented and popular drives in the city.

Commercial enterprise, to be sure, has linked Audubon's name with a park near by, and a beautiful monument to his memory stands in the park on the 15th street, but one looks in vain for the more intimate features of his home, the devotee of his loving work.

Let the mansion be retained in keeping with its memories, and converted into a museum of Audubon's life, living song birds, a unique delight for visitors.

ALFRED POINTEUR, RICHMOND, Va., November 24.

Mr. Hazaman Hall Appeals to the Bird Lovers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The suggestion, renewed by your correspondent, that the home of Audubon in Riverside Park at 15th street, be preserved deserves hearty endorsement. The significance of the building is unique. By private or public means historic monuments representing other aspects of American life in this vicinity have been saved. St. Paul's Chapel, Franconia Tavern, Washington headquarters, the Van Cortlandt mansion, the Dyckman house, the Poe cottage in Poe Park, Joseph Rodman Drake's grave and monument in Drake Park, etc., are landmarks in the history of the city which we should be intensely proud.

The Audubon home stands for a very lovely departed bird, science which appeals to the general public and is very popular; and the same instinct which leads to the preservation of Audubon's drawings in the American Museum of Natural History, the formation of Audubon societies throughout the country, and the whole bird protection movement, suggests the preservation of the home of the naturalist himself as a monument to his great work.

The birds still sing in the trees around this home. Will not the bird lovers rally to save it?

EDWARD HAZAMAN HALL, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25.

HARSH WORDS FOR HENRY.

He is Elevated to a High Place Among the Dreamers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Did you ever see such a cheap, cheap cheap as Henry Ford—except Bill Bryan?

"The war will be over and the boys out of the trenches," the "Christians" Henry himself has said it, and that settles everything. Why, the man is soft. He belongs with that bunch who think they are Apostles of Tyne, Harvill at Raschid, Balaam, and if at the whole that swallowed Jonah. When the warring Powers learn of the approach of a flood of old women and both sexes from the country, they are forcing peace down their unwilling throats it will all be off. I'd like to bet I had it that had a little guesser.

And Meyer London came to the front with his pet scheme. Of course when the Kaiser's army was on the march after Meyer's terms, they were the first one relating to the evacuation of occupied territory, the German troops will be ordered to foot out of Belgium, France, Serbia, and Russia, and if attacked while retreating they will march the goose step backward, defending themselves until they reach home, and then "shoot" the Kaiser probably.

Have you noticed that those dreamers who used to predict there would be no more war now say that this will be the last war? Well, their vaticinations may work out all right if they can change human nature entirely and make lambs out of the whole of mankind.

New York, November 26. G. F. K.

Biography of a Turkey.

From the Magazine Independent. Bismarck once said that snow was a sight to be admired on this side of the law in Dover, Monday morning. That's the season's come.

MAJOR SAYS BURR'S WORK WAS FUTILE

Dismissed Him for Failure to Get Results in 11th Ave. Tracks Case.

"YEARS' LABOR USELESS"

Mayor MITCHELL reiterated in a formal statement last night his declaration that William P. Burr was removed as Assistant Corporation Counsel in 1914 because his work in the matter of procuring the removal of the New York Central's tracks from Eleventh avenue was unsatisfactory.

He says that his own efforts to procure this removal have been so consistent that Mr. Burr could not have failed to know the Mayor's attitude. Mr. Mitchell's statement says that Burr's removal was not the result of any personal animosity on the part of the Mayor.

"I do not think the people