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**In the Sixty-fourth Congress.**

To assume that President Wilson does not recognize the difficulties that will beset his dealings with the Sixty-fourth Congress would be to give small credit to his intelligence. The Democratic majorities are inharmonious, and already are engaged in lively quarrels; the Republicans are invigorated and determined. The House majority is small and the political exigencies of Southern politics will call from the chamber many of its members when the spring primary campaigns begin. The leader of this majority is opposed to the policy advocated by the President with respect to preparedness for national defence, and on this the whole Administration programme is based. The possibilities of discord in such a situation cannot be ignored in the White House.

The Sixty-third Congress was conspicuous for its acceptance of the Presidential wish as the determining factor in matters of legislation. What Mr. Wilson asked for the Democrats tried to give him; doubtfully and reluctantly sometimes, but generally with a fair semblance of good grace. The Sixty-fourth Congress holds no promise of humility or self-denial.

Nor is this spirit of independence to be regretted. It may nullify the plans of individuals, but it will not obstruct the enactment of measures in behalf of which the citizens of the country are united; it may adversely affect the ambitions of small coteries of men, but it will not deny any reform seriously demanded by the nation. And by it alone can the Congress be restored to its place as a coordinate department of the Government, and rescued from the subordination into which it has fallen.

**"Mechanized for Battle."**

In an address on "The Policy of the United States in Raising and Maintaining Armies," of which the pith is in the sentence "More numbers of men and undeveloped military resources are of little value," by Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., there is an interesting quotation from Light Horse Harry Lee:

"While I record with delight facts which maintain our native and national courage, I feel a horror lest demagogues who flourish in a representative system of government shall avail themselves of the occasional testimony to produce a great result. Convinced as I am that a Government is the murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field untrained and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle, I cannot withhold my denunciation of its wickedness and folly."

**And from WASHINGTON:**

"Had we formed a permanent army at the beginning, which, by the continuance of the same men in service, had been capable of discipline, we should not have been the greatest part of the war inferior to the enemy, indebted for our safety to their inactivity, enduring frequently the mortification of seeing inviting opportunities pass unimproved for want of a force which the country was completely able to afford [we supply the italic emphasis] and of seeing the country ravaged, our towns burned, the inhabitants plundered, abused, murdered, with impunity."

If General Lee and General Washington could return to life in this world, how long would it take them to catch up with the advances in military tactics and strategy? Not long; and they would give their post-revolutionary remarks no editing for a 1915 audience except such as would multiply the emphasis of their scorn for the apostles of unpreparedness and their advocacy of "mechanization" for battle by education and discipline.

**True to Form.**

Hard on the publication of Uncle Ike Stephenson's reminiscences, in which the skill and success of Battle Box as a collector of campaign funds underwent adequate treatment, comes the announcement that the Wisconsin pompador once more aspires to the Republican nomination for President, and has adopted a plan for its attainment. The essence of his device is revealed in two sentences:

"The Progressive leaders expect, it is understood, to induce CHARLES H. CRANE

of Chicago, CLAUD SPRECKELS of San Francisco and other wealthy men to finance their campaign.  
"Senator LA FOLLETTE has been working out details for four months."  
Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S speaking campaign is under way. Mr. CRANE and Mr. SPRECKELS may make their contributions direct to him at Madison, and each receipt will bear the certificate of Senator STEPHENSON that Mr. LA FOLLETTE will be absolutely unopposed in his political conduct by any sum, no matter how small, expended for his benefit.

**Secretary Garrison's Army Bill.**

The army bill which Secretary GARRISON will present to the Committee on Military Affairs when Congress meets this week has been published for preliminary general criticism, a procedure to be commended. The measure does not represent the views of the General Staff and the War College Division, mainly in the sense that the Secretary's inclusion of the continental army in the first line of defence is not approved. Upon this and other points of difference light will be thrown when the War College Division's study of the military policy of the country is published on Friday of this week.

It is no secret that the army experts, holding that 200,000 scientifically trained troops supported by 300,000 effectives in the reserve must be ready to repel invasion, look with distrust upon Mr. GARRISON'S continental army of volunteers fitted for war in six months during a period of three years. The reason of this is that there are at least two Powers in Europe that, according to the calculations of the General Staff, could land nearly 400,000 troops in fifteen days and about the same number in forty-one days later if the United States had lost control of the sea along its coast. This estimate is based upon shipping known to be available for the transportation of armed forces with all their impedimenta. So there will be a sharp fight in Congress over the continental army, its organization and training. There will further be insistence upon a larger, more flexible and more competent General Staff, the present body being woefully inadequate and admittedly behind the times, if any plan of army expansion is to be sanctioned and authorized by Congress.

Secretary GARRISON'S bill contains details of regular army expansion of which there has already been a forecast, and the plan of a continental army of Federal volunteers was to be found in his "Outline" of military policy with which everybody should now be familiar. The measure prepared for submission to Congress is an elaboration of the "Outline" bearing chiefly upon organization. But the proposal for the formation of thirty cadet companies of 100 men each, which are to serve with the colors for a year and learn the duties of officers, is new. These companies are to be recruited "from officers and graduates of educational institutions having military courses, and students and graduates of other colleges and universities." After a year of intensive training the cadets are to go into an officers' reserve corps. It will be seen that this feature of the bill is an approximation to the Swiss and Australian systems about which a good deal will be heard in Congress.

**At Last a War Song.**

Missouri refuses the statement of the pacifists that we have no war song of our own. In proof of her contention she asks the nation to attend its throat and mind to the martial lay that she has dug up from her folk lore to supplant the milk and water spirit of "You Got to Quit Kicking My Dawg Around," which is at a discount since it became the funeral dirge of a great Missourian's once lively boomlet.

Moving picture shows are superfluous in Mexico. All the essential ingredients may be seen on the public streets.

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**A Profitable Department of the Federal Government.**

The annual report of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service for 1914 presents convincing proof that this instrument of Government is perhaps the most profitable under its management. In its enormous saving of working capacity, time and human life may the value of this service be estimated.

The economical administration of this department can only be achieved under strict discipline, approximating that of a military arm. An appropriation of \$292,000 sufficed not only to maintain the national hygienic laboratory, from where some of the

most important results have been obtained, but also to conduct field investigations in various sections of the country for the study of occupational diseases, diphtheria, beriberi, goitre, hookworm disease, leprosy, typhoid fever, malaria, pellagra, tuberculosis and trachoma, which involved systematic inquiry into rural sanitation, school and industrial hygiene and health organization, and securing of water supplies and sewage.

In six months nearly 17,000 persons were examined in North and South Carolina for trachoma, a disease causing blindness, and as in other sections, measures for its prevention and cure were adopted. In Tennessee and Georgia Dr. BAILEY made ninety-five addresses to 9,000 persons. In Kentucky 10,000 pamphlets on the subject, in simple language, were distributed to teach prevention.

For hookworm disease 550,000 persons were treated and in eleven States 48 per cent of the children were found infected with the parasite. Malaria investigations in two Southern States alone involved 90,000 cases, 29 per cent in children under 15.

The sanitary environment of mine and metal workers was studied with valuable lessons for the preservation of their working capacity. The garment making industry in New York city was thoroughly examined with valuable results.

A gratifying finding is that the prevalence of typhoid fever in the United States is now about one-half of what it was thirty years ago, chiefly because of improved sanitation and better food. Efforts should be directed to the rural population, a fact which was recognized by Dr. BIGGS, State Commissioner of Health, whose efforts to improve conditions are threatened by the apathy of certain legislators.

In addition to its reports the Public Health Service published bulletins on health subjects in simple language for popular distribution. Surgeon-General RUPERT BLUE deprecates the necessity of small editions, which limits the influence of this great work, and points out that the Department of Agriculture issued over 83,000,000 copies of publications in comparison with the 1,500,000 to which his meagre appropriation limited him. His requests for additional facilities in personnel, building, library, merit respect attention in view of the enormous results shown by his work with insufficient funds.

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**Anti-Suffrage Association Answers Attacks by Suffragists.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—An anti-suffrage pamphlet, "The Anti-Suffrage Association Answers Attacks by Suffragists," has been published by the Anti-Suffrage Association, 110 Nassau street, New York. It is a small town, the name of it, is Oriental. In there are many fine citizens. Most of them are farmers and rest are tall, shoe makers and furriers. These people are wearing sheep skin coats, an linen pants and a straw hat. In there are not very clean. The most houses are build of wood and clay and roof is made of straw.

Between these houses are small gardens inside the gardens are growing potatoes, cabbage and onions. Inside in the house furnishes two benches a table is made of couple board and bed is made in the same way.

Written by a negro in the woman's prison who could not write her name when she was received in the prison. The Value of Prison School by D. S. This prison school has helped me wonderfully. For when I came here I could not read or write. Now I can read and write. I learned how to read and write until I was taught the alphabet. I learned in this book until I learned how to read and write.

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**AMATEUR CRITICISM OF A CONCERT.**

Were Conservative Sexagenarians Fooled by Futurist Mood Music? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The concert was not without elements of humor. The program was a mixture of music lovers and tired business men met in a soporific accord to welcome the artists. A cynical was once remarked that true appreciation of chamber music begins at the rate of six cents apiece. These posters to be well scattered throughout the city and as near voting booths as the precincts of New York City.

That some of these posters were later discovered by the suffragists hanging in alcoves or screen windows is obviously a charge against the anti-suffrage organization, since all posters sent out by this association were accompanied by instructions similar to the above.

**PHILIPPINE SENTIMENT.**

The Present Administration Blamed for Business Stagnation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—My interest in the Philippine Islands is a purely business one. It covers a period of ten years of periodical visits. My judgment of conditions in the Philippines is based on my own observations and hearing the side of the present situation. I compare this year with previous ones. Business is at a standstill from uncertainty as to the future of the islands, no one will invest with the chance of native rule. The loss of the Pacific Mail was a blow to the people; so that the present situation is not all popular.

As thousands were promulgating Avenida and the capital's principal parkway, this afternoon two automobiles, one fifty yards behind the other, dashed zigzag along, the occupants standing up exchanging fire from rifles and pistols. The crowd was shouting.

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**HOW THE HESSIANS CAME.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The interrogatory challenge conveyed by the pen name "Amni Wright" invites this reply to his communication of November 1. He asks:

"In the hour of our greatest peril, when our people were fighting against overwhelming odds to establish this nation, what did the Germans do to help them? The answer is simple. They answered his own question by saying: 'They sold to Britain 30,000 soldiers to help destroy Washington and his little army.'"

By reference to his history "Amni Wright" will learn that Wilhelm V. of Hesse-Cassel established the practice of hiring out Hessian soldiers to fight in the service of foreign princes. His son the Landgraf, Friedrich II, King of Sweden in 1720, resigned the Kingdom of Hanover in 1737, and was succeeded by his son, George III, who fought under the British and Hanoverian flag in the Seven Years war. His son Friedrich II, kept up the practice of hiring out Hessian soldiers to his royal friends when the latter needed additional troops.

Friedrich II, and King George III, of England, who was also the father of what later became the Kingdom of Hanover, were boon companions. Friedrich had men to sell and needed money to keep up his splendid court; George had the money and needed men. They traded. Friedrich got the \$3,000,000 and George got 22,000, 30,000, or Friedrich's Hessian hirelings. And these are the Hessian soldiers who were sent to America "to help destroy Washington and his little army."

This type of Hessian made a business or trade of "soldiering"; they had fought before for the King of Prussia, the father; they did not care for whom they fought or against whom they were led; so long as they were paid for it. In short they were the mercenaries of war to the highest bidder.

No one who knows history will assert that Hesse-Cassel at that time represented anything of the moral or material greatness of the nation. Prussia was then the real heart of Germany; it is still the ruling factor in the present German Empire.

In these days when so much is said about the "Prussianizing" influence, it is enlightening to know that the history of that early day unquestionably proves that the Prussianizing influence of Prussia, positively refused transit through Prussian territory of that very army of 22,000 Hessians sold to King George, and that that act, indelibly stamped in the minds of the people, is the weather-beaten "Quartet in D Minor," a work which gives the audience as little trouble in apprehending as it did the master in composing it.

The quartet members stepped forward, and the Russian folk song, the viola rasped of weird melody, while the cello seemed singing in a remote corner. Stravinsky explained that although Stravinsky wrote no programme for the pieces to be played, he did have definite ideas and images in composing them, which he had conveyed to the conductor. He pointed out the speaker, in turn, conveyed to the audience.

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**CONNECTICUT'S DEER LAW.**

A Letter to Senator McLean From Dr. Frederic Powers of Westport.

I respectfully ask a moment's consideration for some thoughts regarding the constitutionality of the present Connecticut deer law.

Like every other evil which through human conduct serves to defile a beautiful world, this unrighteous deer law was born of selfishness. Selfishness led to gross misrepresentations and to the enactment of a law which, in the name of conservation, or of what might be the ultimate results. While a goodly number of our Senators and a few responsible citizens have been in the past months of the Legislature, they have posed the passage of the proposed deer bill, a willing, even anxious majority and a complacent Governor made it law.

In no other spot on earth inhabited by a civilized people would this atrocious deer law be permitted to exist. Neither the present law, nor the proposed one, nor the sucking fawn is at any time exempt from the shotgun provisions of this inhuman act. Can the State lawfully sanction a law which in comparison the customs of a primitive world would be infinitely more humane?

Members of the fish and game committee declared that the deer were rapidly becoming scarce, and that other than a land owner or a land holder who attempts to kill one becomes subject to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for six months. From the standpoint then taken, could the State with any show of justice make so absurd and glaring a distinction?

The Governor said that the deer were of no particular importance except a delight to the eye, but since that time they have yielded to the land owners of Connecticut thousands of acres of excellent, nutritious food. May not the Executive justly modify his views?

Apparently the law makers themselves are unable to interpret the provisions of this remarkable act. One says that the farmer may lawfully sell his venison; another holds to the opinion that the deer are to be sold. The four months deliberation of the Legislature has resulted in a law which is illegal for the farmer to sell his venison, although the law distinctly states that the deer deer may be sold. The law also prohibits any person from restricting his use of it. It is a pretty poor law that says one thing and means something else.

Many of our estimable citizens would gladly welcome to their tables a little venison as a luxury, but they are denied this privilege and pleasure, while quantities of it are going to waste and decay, and property is being destroyed from the centres of traffic erect blinds and lie in ambush, still intent on slaughter.

**NAVY'S GREATEST SHIPS READY IN 1916**

New First Line Exceeds Total U. S. Sea Power in Civil War.

**FIVE OTHERS TO FOLLOW**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A complete new division of dreadnoughts, consisting of four of the largest and most powerful battleships in the world, costing about \$60,000,000, will be added to the United States navy within the next twelve months. These new vessels, the Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona, will displace 35,000 tons, and will represent the last word in American naval construction up to the present time, although plans drawn for five dreadnoughts already authorized call for even greater measurements and fighting power. These vessels will have a combined defensive and offensive strength greater than the entire American navy as it existed at the outbreak of the war. They will have a main battery of heavy 1