The Sun.

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THE YANKEE HOST.

Clickety-clank, and rattle and roar!
(Needs must when the War God drives!)
We fashion a bolt of steel and fire
To strike when The Need arrives.

We reckoned our best in the wild turmoil;
We counted the cost—appalled;
Weeping, we balanced the tears and blood
And weighed when the War Brute called.

Booted and belted we come, at last,
To stand where our forebears stood:
In woe or weal—in love—or in steel!—
The Cause of the Common Good.

TO THE NATIONS:

O Brothers All, it is death run mad
To swelter and forge in ire;
Yet, as ye rivet your bond of steel
We anvil our blade of fire.

BEN SUTHERLAND.
FARMINGTON, N. M.

Yesteryear and Yesterday.

We congratulate the Hon. WOODROW WILSON (and likewise the country) upon the singularly felicitous circumstance that the President has had the courage and the patriotism to modify in a marked degree his previous attitude with respect to two of the greatest questions now demanding the attention of the Sixty-fourth Congress, namely:

1. National preparation for military and naval defence;

2. The Government's relation to the nation's railway system, and other oppressive and restrictive forms of paternalistic interference with matters belonging to private initiative and endeavor.

Only twelve months back President WILSON told the Congress that there was no new need to discuss the subject of preparedness, at that time in process of agitation by Representative GARDNER and other pioneers in the present wide reaching and irresistible movement; that the Administration would not alter its attitude "because some among us are nervous and excited"; that the country had been misinformed as to the need of further preparedness; that the Government, in fact, had not been negligent of national defence.

Even with the new light that has come to his discerning vision, even with the consciousness of an approaching Presidential election in which an obstinate resistance to the will of the people would mean certain political disaster, it cannot have been an easy thing for Mr. WILSON to have written the admirable paragraphs urging provision for a more adequate defence. His utterances on the subject form the main feature of the address delivered at the Capitol yesterday. Let the great credit that is his just due for this manly retraction be awarded to the President.

Scarcely less important, although perhaps not quite so clearly defined, is the change from last December's attitude toward business. A year ago the President told the Congress that the road at last lay clear and firm before business; substantially, that the chapter of legislative experiment in the matter of the regulation of private business had come to a successfut termination. He proudly pointed out the "road to ungrudged, unclouded success"; every honorable business man might walk that road with perfect confidence.

Yesterday, with equal candor and intrepidity, Mr. WILSON informed the Congress that many conditions affecting commerce and industry "about which we have repeatedly legislated" were changing so rapidly and radically that he might ask the privilege of addressing the Legislature more at length on this important matter a little later. Meanwhile, with regard to the "exceedingly serious and pressing problem of transportation" the President does not delay his suggestion that "it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem."

That is to say, the road is not clear and firm, at least for the railroads and inferentially for the other forms of corporate enterprise about which the President will speak a little later. Surely, it is long since there has been a more encouraging admission from the White House. Such a retraction in such a quarter must mean for the cramped and oppressed railroads more than a rainbow's prismatic illusion; it must mean something like the dawn of hope that precedes the morning light.

A fortnight ago, in the form of an entirely imaginary sketch of a model Presidential message or address for this year, THE SUN ventured in the most respectful and humble way to indicate as desirable just those changes of attitude and tone on the part of the Executive which are now realized. It is extremely satisfactory to find that the President's perception of the requirements of the situation has so closely corresponded to our own hopes in these important particulars.

It remains to be said that his promise of further discussion of the relation of Government to business should serve to postpone any expression of disappointment at his present failure to recognize also the need of a modification of attitude with regard to tariff readjustment in order that American manufacturers may take full advantage of the unparalleled opportunities before them.

Moreover, it will be noted that even in renewing his approval of Secretary McADOO's project of a Government owned and operated merchant marine the President promises that as presented at this session of Congress the preposterous scheme will be "modified in some essential particulars."

For what the President has to say of the duties of citizenship, and in denunciation of the ugly activities of divided allegiance, all honor to his sound Americanism and energetic vocabulary!

The President's Decided Stand for Preparedness.

President WILSON'S recommendations to Congress upon the subject of preparedness leave nothing to be desired by Americans concerned about the security of the country and the upholding of its policies. If he formerly entertained the belief that "our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington," he has banished it to the limbo of exploded theory. He has learned the lesson of the great war in Europe, which began with the violation of a treaty guaranteeing the independence of a neutral State and has since been characterized by inhuman and selfish disregard of the rights of other neutral States which were derived from the previously accepted code of international law.

President WILSON has no illusions about the kind of preparedness that has become necessary if the American people are "to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play." Gone is that feeling of security based upon numbers, great natural wealth and sea isolation, and in its place a realization that war is, in the language of the President, "a thing of disciplined might," in which we are wofully lacking. What that deficiency means Mr. WILSON knows as well as the General Staff, for he said in the message he read to Congress—the occasion will be historic:

"If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons they must know how modern fighting is done and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective."

The proposition has never been stated with greater precision and more impressively. It is to be noted that the President in urging Congress to make the additions to the regular army which the War Department will propose, 2,113 officers and 31,722 enlisted men, observes that "these are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties" in the continental United States, Porto Rico, the Isthmus of Panama, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. This irrespective of the main question of preparedness. The "continental army" of Secretary GARRISON'S plans is approved "by way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise."

This is the "essential first step" to preparedness, in the judgment of Mr. WILSON—and nothing more. He gives the "continental army" his backing; in fact, he urges Congress to put Secretary GARRISON'S plan into effect as soon as it "can be properly scrutinized and discussed," and he thinks the executed plan would be "for the present sufficient." Mr. WILSON'S earnestness rings out in the declaration that "we cannot do less." Whether Congress will agree with the President that the "continental army," as proposed, would be a satisfactory reenforcement of the larger standing army remains to be seen. The question must be exhaustively examined by the committees and debated in House and Senate.

The well considered plan of naval expansion to be recommended by Secretary DANIELS, calling for a building programme that would give the country ten new battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines and eighty-five coast submarines, besides auxiliaries, in five years, and an addition of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines, Mr. WILSON approves of without hesitation, as was to be expected, for the consummation would be but a belated carrying out of the often repeated proposals of the General Board which Congress in its complacency regularly cut down. By 1921 we should have, as Mr. WILSON excellently says, "a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions."

The Language of Diplomacy.

Ex-Secretary of State BRYAN wants President WILSON to demand of the warring nations "What are you fighting about?"

It is a fine thing to observe how the very spirit, the refinements, the nicety of diplomatic language, usages, punctiliousness of intercourse, tactfulness, fastidious regard for national pride cling to a man after even a brief experience as Secretary of State. A longer experience would, perhaps, have even more exquisitely refined the language Mr. BRYAN would have the President use.

In view of what war is so often compared with, why should not Mr. BRYAN demand that the President ask the belligerents, "What the hell are you fighting about?"

Hercules Mulligan.

A "lost chapter" in the Revolutionary history of New York city has been recovered, and will be recited in Brooklyn, next Sunday evening, by Historiographer O'BRIEN of the American Irish Society. THE SUN has been able, through its corps of volunteer correspondents, who collectively know everything, to bring to light some valuable data for the reconstruction of this lost chapter, and is certain that if the lecture fails to be interesting it will not be due to any shortcoming of Mr. MULLIGAN'S. And there is no reason to doubt Mr. O'BRIEN'S complete ability to do justice to his subject.

The tailor who became a leading merchant of the city, a Son of Liberty and a valued friend and confidant of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON was a broth of a boy. A Hercules and a Mulligan: what a combination have we there!

New Yorkers are grateful, and should be more grateful, to societies like the American Irish which, each in its own special field, dig for the buried treasures in our history. Of them all, we should like to know, is there one that has contributed more generously to the lore that is not embalmed in text books than the corps of historiographers, expert in the rare and curious, who shine intermittently in this newspaper's correspondence columns?

King Constantine's Defence.

The statement of King CONSTANTINE, while enlightening upon the situation in southeastern Europe, is in the main a justification of the policy which despite much opposition he has forced upon Greece.

He reaffirms his friendliness to the Allies and says that the suspicions existing regarding his political views and aims are "as unjust as they are cruel." And in justification of this he asserts that Greece has placed her railways and telegraphs at the disposal of the allied forces. He intimates that in doing even this the nation may have overstepped its neutrality. His reason for saying that the nation would go no further are clearly stated; there has not been the desire for war in Greece that the world has been led to believe existed, and there has been no assurance by the Allies of a protection that would save Greece from a fate similar to Serbia's.

In declaring that the Greeks did not want war and that VENIZELOS'S personal popularity and not his policy was the reason of his reelection the King gives a view of the politics of his country and of the capability of the electorate that will scarcely be shared by his people. The issue was so clearly defined, the reason of VENIZELOS'S retirement so definitely stated, according to all information at the time of the election, that the nation must have known for what it was voting.

The implication of an agreement with Bulgaria has grown more out of the appearance of an understanding between these two countries for the division of Albania and the Ægean coast than of any definite information. The hereditary enmity of Greece and Bulgaria is no longer operative in the Balkans. Bulgaria and Turkey, too, are now fighting together. The reason of the failure to fulfil the treaty obligations to Serbia because Serbia was attacked not by Bulgaria alone has already been stated. That VENIZELOS, who made the treaty, considered it binding seems a reason that it should not have been so lightly cast aside. But such a course was not inconsistent with the present belief in some quarters that treaties are mere "scraps of paper."

But where KING CONSTANTINE makes his strongest point is in the failure of the Allies in the Balkans. Developments have shown that the attack on the Dardanelles was "a gamble" and not in itself sufficient to win support from Greece. The Balkan policy of the Allies was not at any time a definite one, he declares, and even at this time England and her allies are deliberating and "no fixed programme has been decided upon." After reviewing the present state of Serbia, and considering the blunders and delays in getting aid to this ally, there seems good reason for CONSTANTINE saying that in case Greece had undertaken intervention in the war "the only result would have been the ruin of two countries instead of one." It is very evident that the Allies have their share of responsibility for the present attitude of Greece, and that it does not wholly rest upon the King.

Senator Clarke's Painful Duty.

Senator CLARKE of Arkansas, so the Washington war correspondents report, "won't speak to" Senator STONE and Senator REED of Missouri. Evidently this despatch escaped the censor's notice.

Painful as it may be to Senator CLARKE, he must speak to both the distinguished Missourians, for he is President pro tempore of the Senate, and cannot escape presiding when Senator REED is addressing the Senate because Senator REED is always addressing the Senate.

Arises Senator STONE in his place, fixes the presiding officer with his irresistible eye, and says, "Mr. President!"

"For what purpose does the senior Senator from Missouri rise?" President pro tempore CLARKE asks, responsive to the eye. "Will my colleague permit of an interruption?" asks Senator STONE impressively.

Then the president pro tempore, wishful as he may be that it were otherwise, must say: "Does the junior Senator from Missouri yield to his colleague?"

So there you are! The war correspondents should strive always for accuracy.

The difference between diplomacy based on backbone and diplomacy based on jawbone is very striking.

The Congress seems inclined to treat preparedness as a super-party issue. May it take up the Philippine question in the same commendable spirit. Even in the Defence Congress that big problem must not be overlooked.

The pork barrel is in sight, but it seems to bear the label "Strict accountability."

The nation at large seems to approve of preparation without explanation.

Those six Progressive Congressmen are compelled to realize that they belong to a party with a past.

King CONSTANTINE complains that the Allies have no definite plans. The definite plans of Greece have been making a great hit of late.

We don't know whether Commander FREYBERG is of German descent or not, but as an officer of the Royal Naval Division which the British despatched to the Dardanelles after the fiasco at Antwerp he performed one of the most daring feats of the war. Commander FREYBERG belonged to the New Zealand contingent. The Bulair shore was the scene of his exploit. At that part of the peninsula a feint was to be made to lead the Turks to believe that a landing would be attempted there, when the real objective was much lower down. To avoid the risk that would be incurred by a full boat's crew put ashore to light flares on the beach Commander FREYBERG volunteered to do it himself. He swam ashore in the dark, crept up to the Turkish trenches until he could hear men talking, stole back to the beach, lit a flare and plunged into the sea as the Turks opened fire.

Swimming down the coast half a mile FREYBERG waded ashore again and lit another flare, drawing the Turkish fire a second time. The hills were soon alive with the enemy blazing away at the waterfront. But the New Zealander escaped. After swimming about for an hour he was picked up by a destroyer, none the worse for his experience. He will get a D. S. O., of course, or some other award of valor.

Preparedness is for the safety of every man, woman and child in America. That fact places it at once outside of party politics.

Little Hawaii has 3,700 National Guardsmen, with companies of whites, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Coreans and Chinese, but no Japanese. But what's the use? Captain HOBSON knows that in Hawaii there are 40,000 armed and organized Japanese ready at the word of command to rush every guardsman from Waikiki to Pearl Harbor over the dreadful Pali, as KAMEHAMEHA the Strong rushed his enemies.

When the new statue of JOAN of Arc was unveiled, the Maid of Orleans recognized a familiar sound in the artillery salute fired in her honor, but not "The Marseillaise" played by the Lafayette Guard band. There is no record of allusion to SCHILLER'S "Jungfrau" in the ceremonial addresses. Did the language in which the exercises were conducted ring sweetly in the sculptured ears of the peasant girl of Domrémy? What would JOAN think of the present Alliance? The speechlessness of statues is regrettable.

Kentucky—H₂O!

What will the Bluegrass Colonels do
With no corn juice or mountain dew
State mansion rites adorning?

For four years Stanley says he's through,
His military staff is too—
He utters solemn warning!

Will they sit grapejuiced at the board,
Or will they rise, each trusty sword,
Demanding proper corning?

OUR TRADE WITH INDIA.

She Has the Market, We Have the Goods, but Neglect the Opportunity.

Now that exports from Germany and Austria to India have been stopped by the war it is interesting to see how few American manufacturers have grasped this rare opportunity of introducing American goods to a market which is rapidly expanding and with which we are comparatively unfamiliar.

During the past ten years India practically doubled the value of her imports, and yet in that same period exports from the United States to India showed an increase of only 25 per cent. The United States now supplies about one-fortieth of the merchandise imported by India!

The ever growing Indian market for foreign goods should be particularly tempting to American manufacturers owing to its demand for the very goods that are extensively produced in the United States. In 1913-14 India imported engineering products worth nearly $136,360,000, including all kinds of machinery, iron, steel, railway plants, motor cars, &c.; clothing, including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes, to the value of $15,559,850; while the imports of patent foods, biscuits, canned and bottled goods, condensed milk, patent medicines, soap, cigarettes and beer amounted to $13,529,120.

Japan, which for some years has enjoyed close commercial contact with India, has not overlooked the present opportunity to advance her industries and has already made an apparently successful effort to obtain the lager beer trade which was formerly controlled by Germany.

Can it be that United States merchants have become so interested in the prospect of increasing their wealth by means of war supplies that they have forgotten to take into consideration the fact that some day the war will be over?

THE BELGIAN SOLDIERS.

An Appeal for Contributions to Their Christmas Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been asked to give a little practical assistance to the Belgian Union of Committees that are working together to raise a Christmas fund for the purpose of sending a small gift to the 180,000 Belgian soldiers at present in France.

Clementine Princess Napoleon, who has charge of the Belgian Soldiers Christmas Fund, has issued an appeal in which she says:

There is scarcely a family in all the British Empire but is getting ready for the soldier's Christmas, and on Christmas Day each British soldier will get a present to tell him that his people remember him. But the Belgian soldiers will perhaps go empty handed, for their relatives and friends are away in Belgium on the other side of the German lines. The relatives and friends can hardly write to the soldiers, much less send them Christmas presents. Are they to be forgotten?

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians will superintend the distribution of the gifts. Checks and money orders should be drawn to H. I. H. Princess Napoleon, who will herself acknowledge all gifts; they should be forwarded to the Christmas Gifts Fund for Belgian Soldiers, Hotel Cecil, Strand, London.

The lot of the Belgian soldier this Christmas is likely to be a very blank and cheerless one unless something can be done to express to him, if only in a modest way, the good wishes and sympathy that everybody feels for him. I think he is perhaps looking with some expectation for some expression of good will from his British allies, and I am sure that the reproduction of this appeal in your columns will meet the eyes of a number of people who will be glad of the suggestion and of the opportunity to make a contribution to this fund.

E. W. KETTLE.
LONDON, November 26.

The Mosquito Destroying Bat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is with much interest that I read the editorial article "Bats as Mosquito Destroyers" in THE SUN of November 28. It aids me in interpreting what have appeared heretofore to be the aimless movements of a solitary bat which nests in my immediate neighborhood.

I have a cottage by the lakeside, and for four summers past from its broad and relatively high piazza a bat has been seen nightly flying back and forth many times in front of it, seemingly never getting a hundred yards distant. Last season for a fortnight or more several of our nearest neighbors were afflicted with a mosquito plague, from which we were entirely free. Our exemption seemed anomalous, but now I am convinced the bat explains it. Evidently its persistent visitations were purposeful and beneficent.

It is a pleasure to contribute this bit of corroborative evidence to reenforce the New Jersey experiment to which you directed attention. JOHN JOHNSON.
LAKE PLEASANT, Mass., December 7.

The Cost of Preparedness in Switzerland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It was asked in a paragraph in THE SUN a day or two ago whether anybody in Switzerland had been heard to complain of the high cost of preparedness.

The honest answer to this is: "Yes, everybody."

I have a brother, an invalid, who lives at Vevey, and he tells me that the burden on the Swiss is nearly intolerable, that they find it difficult to meet the expense and that the taxes are so heavy that people's property has been sold to meet them, the man of the family being in the army and the women being unable to meet the cost of living and taxes. They would give anything not to have to keep up an army.

In ten years we will do the same, if we have half a million men with a political machine attached.

I think we ought to be prepared, but preparedness cannot be carried on by the United States, with all its wealth, with the present system. It will cost too much. G.
NEW YORK, December 7.

Fire Protection for Washington Heights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The central section of Washington Heights is adequately protected from fire by Engine No. 38, whose quarters are situated in Amsterdam avenue, between 154th and 155th streets. Engine No. 38 stands midway between Engine No. 80, 139th street, near Amsterdam avenue, and Engine No. 84, 161st street, near Amsterdam avenue. The three companies afford ample fire protection, but if the Commissioner removes one of the three there will exist a gap that the other two cannot adequately cover.

If the Commissioner's present plans are put into effect Engine No. 38 will be removed, going to 143d street and Seventh avenue, it is said. Why it is necessary to place a new company there is a mystery, for already Engine No. 59 is situated at 137th street, near Seventh avenue, only six blocks away from where it is proposed to house the company to be removed from Washington Heights.

It is all right to practise economy if the conditions warrant, but in this case it looks like false economy. H. L. C.
NEW YORK, December 7.

Compensation.

Knicker—You can't lift yourself by your own bootstraps.

Bocker—Neither can you kick yourself when you are down.

CONNECTICUT'S DEER LAW.

A Defence of It From the Point of View of the Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I quote from Dr. Powers's letter to Senator McLean published in THE SUN of December 6 in regard to the Connecticut deer law the following paragraph, because I wish to say something about it from the farmer's point of view:

Members of the fish and game committee declared that the deer were rapidly becoming a pest, yet any person 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 sixty days, or to both such fine and imprisonment. From the standpoint then taken, could the State with any show of justice make so absurd and glaring a discrimination?

Also, some time ago I noticed a letter in one of the daily papers registering a protest against a law so undemocratic that it discriminates between the poor and the rich, that is, between people who own no property and the land owners or land holders. The writer of the letter wanted to know why the man of property should be allowed the sport of killing the gentle deer, while the poor laborer, who really needed the venison, should be discriminated against. This argument, by the way, was made by a socialist, and not by a lover of deer. There is a side of the question that these critics have not considered.

Having lived on a 300 acre farm in Litchfield county I will describe conditions in that section, which is, I believe, typical of a large part of Connecticut. One must not judge that State by regions within an hour or so of New York city or by regions near the large Connecticut cities. Our population is composed largely of farmers owning farms of from sixty to 350 acres. Most of these farms are heavily wooded, and in these woods deer abound. Of late years the deer have become so numerous and so fearless that they are really a pest to the farmers. One farmer put out 500 young apple trees and the first winter the deer killed all but twenty-five. Herds of four or five deer will come down from the hills night after night and run through the farmer's oats. They come fearlessly into the farm garden and eat the young lettuce or anything that they may take a fancy to. After the farmer's buckwheat is cut and stacked the deer are very fond of shaking the bundles and eating the heads off, &c.

The State of Connecticut during the time of complete deer protection was supposed to pay the farmer for what damages the deer had done. But the farmer found that it was practically impossible to get fair damages. And in the meantime the deer kept on destroying his crops. He could do nothing to keep them away. They jump fences very easily. If you want a concrete example I will give you one of our experiences. In the spring we planted a small lot quite near the house with stock beets and mangel wurtzels. Matured, the crop would have been worth, at the lowest estimate, $50. As the crop grew the deer came down night after night and ate off the tender tops. One morning I saw three of them there. We received $5 damages when the crop was absolutely ruined. That is one example. Also we found it impossible to plant young trees except within sight of the house. Can you wonder that the land owners and land holders, that is, farmers, wanted a law passed that would allow them to earn a living?

It is only when the deer lose their fear of man that they are a pest. Allowing the farmer to shoot them down because of the damage they do makes them scary, and they stay in the hills and in the woods, where they belong. The farmer is a busy man, the busiest in the world, perhaps. He will shoot the deer when he finds them in his crops, but he isn't going to spend days hunting them in the woods, particularly when he can't sell a carcass for meat.

If every one had the privilege of shooting deer, every village bum would get him a shotgun and spend his days shooting deer, particularly if he found he could sell the meat. Every sportsman would surely go hunting. The deer would be gone in no time. And if some one says that a sportsman at least would spare the pregnant doe and the suckling fawn, I ask him first to go and get acquainted with the sporting males in the rural districts in Connecticut.

It would seem a cruel and terrible thing to me if the deer were allowed to be exterminated, and surely if every one were allowed to shoot them and the meat allowed to be sold, as venison brings good prices, this is just what would happen.

I repeat that it is only when the deer are too numerous and too confident that they become a pest. And surely the farmer has a right to protect his crops and keep away a very real menace to a livelihood which has already so many hardships. AGNES BOULTON BURTON.
CORNWALL BRIDGE, Conn., December 7.

"VASANTASENA."

A Famous Indian Play Soon to Be Seen in Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The suggestive value of Indo-Iranian art begins to be recognized by the New York public. A performance of "Vasantasena" or "The Toy Cart," as the famous Indian play is generally called, will be given in one of the Broadway theatres at an early date. Last February an exhibition of superb Persian miniatures and manuscripts was held in New York. The deep toned harmonies and the poetic delicacy of the illuminated manuscripts as well as the dramatic element in the illustrations, which mirror the heroic deeds of Iran's ancient warriors against the demon races of savage Turan, irresistibly attracted the better educated stage managers and producers of this country to a study of the fine arts of Persia. Their interest in "Vasantasena" should be even more absorbing.

The play is intensely human, and quite Shakespearian in its light humor and thrilling pathos. "The Toy Cart" successfully passed the theatrical boards of Petrograd and Rome, Berlin and Paris. In 1913 a Hindu company of strolling players enacted the stirring drama before a distinguished London audience. Bernard Shaw and Beerbohm Tree, the Russian Ambassador and the Duke of Argyll were among the spectators.

As Firdusi's master mind resuscitates Zoroastrian Persia with the profuse variety of all her social tints before the enchanted fancy, so "Vasantasena" or "The Toy Cart" is the most graphic picture of social life in mediæval India, and the effort of staging that powerful old Indian play in cosmopolitan New York is an enterprise which both deserves and promises success.

ERNEST P. HORWITZ.
NEW YORK, December 7.

The Voyage of the Squirrels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* With all due disrespect to the doctrine of the divine right of kings, if the case were reversed is it not likely that foreign Powers would have found a way to stop such an expedition as Henry Ford's? J. H. N.
NEW MILFORD, Conn., December 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Imagine next Christmas morning somewhere in Flanders the Modern Pied Piper of Hamelin (with automobile) squeaking his pipe along the trenches and the hypnotized soldiers coming out in droves, as it were, to the luring invitation. Isn't this good enough for a cartoon?

Label it, "Call of the Wild!"
WILLIAM GILL.
BOSTON, December 6.

The Serbian Census.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Checking the reports of the number of Serbian prisoners captured daily, it would seem that before the war that little kingdom must have held about half of Europe's population. D. M. D.
NEW YORK, December 7.

EXEGIT MONUMENTUM.

The Great McAdoo Memorial at Plainfield, New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On Saturday of last week, amid great rejoicing and the plaudits of the assembled agriculturists of this justly celebrated home of bucolic statesmanship, the cornerstone of the new post office building was laid.

The occasion was graced and distinguished by the presence of our leading citizen and most honored representative of the horny handed sons of toil, James Edgar Martine, contingent Senator, professional farmer and amateur exponent of the virtues of whiskey used in moderation. The incomparable oratory of the Senator flowed with its accustomed volume, depth and irresistible force, and the thirsty tillers of building plot soil drank deep and gratefully at the gushing fount of patriotic inspiration. The local afternoon papers, issued some hours before the occurrence, announced its brilliant success and delightful character.

We now have as a result of it an imperishable tablet of stone perched conspicuously on the westerly corner of the foundations which have awaited idly for half a year this crowning triumph of commemorative inscription. Upon this in years to come our children and our children's children will gaze, seeking to gain some deeper understanding of the American spirit, some profounder comprehension of the duties of citizenship and the ethics of political stewardship. Generation after generation will ponder its words, searching them for some loftier conception of that impersonal devotion to humanitarian service which is destined to make us great and ever greater among the nations of the world. To this inscription on the cornerstone of a splendid Federal monument the beholder of the future will turn confidently for some manifestation of the ideal of that Administration which revealed to us the religion of national self-sacrifice, some example at least of the humility of disinterested benevolence, of the self-effacement of genuine consecration to the public weal, of whole hearted devotion to the uplift of mankind without a trace of ostentation or a suspicion of desire for acclaim.

And this is what he will read:

WILLIAM G. McADOO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
OSCAR WENDEROTH
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
1915

F. L. M.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., December 7.

BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN.

Is the Request for Their Recall a Diplomatic Blunder?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mistakes in diplomatic procedure are not only unpardonable, as indicating lack of savoir faire, but they are certain to create complications which may become dangerous. The Von Papen and Boy-Ed cases are illuminating examples.

Instead of standing upon our rights, notifying the German Ambassador that his military and naval attaches are no longer welcome here, handing him their passports and safe conducts to Rotterdam, for instance, by the first Dutch steamer sailing thither, our amateur statesmen actually humbly implore the German Government to be so very kind as to recall these obnoxious aliens. This step, quite unusual in diplomatic history and quite unnecessary, sacrifices our national dignity and puts our President upon the same plane with these hangers on of a foreign embassy.

Who can blame the Germans for eagerly seizing upon the advantages thrust upon them in our childlike innocence?

Result: It is our Government that is now on the defensive, that must prove its point, that requests as a gracious favor what it was too weak or too ignorant to do for itself.

Every day these conspirators are permitted to remain on our soil is a gain for them in the carrying out of their plots. If more American property is destroyed, more American workmen are blown up, more American women murdered, or made widows through a continuance of their activities, whom shall we hold responsible? X. Y.
NEW YORK, December 7.

An Indignant Counsellor Would End Diplomatic Intercourse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* With matchless effrontery Berlin asks us to "give our reasons" for the dismissal of Boy-Ed and Von Papen. Germany knows the reasons even better than we know them.

What would a President like the truly virile Jackson and Cleveland do, without any "diplomatic" folderol and do it P. D. Q.?

Simply this: without a word of explanation hand to Ambassador von Bernstorff, "the very head and front of this offending," and his staff their passports, and simultaneously recall Ambassador Gerard.

All men know of the wretched conditions of organized and deliberate injury, insult and death, and so "reasons" and explanations and the dainty froth of other diplomatic notes is needless and would be shameful to the last degree.

Direct communication between the State Department at Washington and Berlin should be made to suffice.

The cessation of the diplomatic relations "customary between gentlemen" and between nations which comprehend the meaning of the word "gentleman" seems now to be most imperatively demanded by every consideration of dignity, decency and self-respect.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.
BROOKLYN, December 7.

The Mute Inglorious Young Napoleons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Whenever a "young Napoleon" comes to the front in Wall Street the papers are full of it, but they never have a word to say about the numberless would-be "young Napoleons" who come to grief. This is doing a great injustice to the American boy. The latter is only too apt to be enamored of the short but perilous road to riches and to turn his back on the old reliable route. He should be warned constantly. GARE.
NEW YORK, December 7.

Careful Punching Well Rewarded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Allow me to corroborate that part of Mr. C. J. Lane's letter which deals with the gentle art of "punching with care."

I had when attending the schools of New York city a number of just such artists as my teachers. I remember one in particular who was a master in that line. He could administer terrible beatings without leaving telltale marks. His ability was appreciated by the poor disciplinarians of the gentler sex, who made a practice of sending unruly youths to him for corporal punishment. I have seen as many as a dozen boys in line in his room waiting to "get theirs."

This teacher has recently been made a principal. BENJAMIN DRUCKERMAN.
COLLEGE PARK, Md., December 7.

Pie as Breakfast Food.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Can any of your readers inform me of the prevailing impression that Connecticut people eat pie for breakfast? Although I was born there, neither I nor my friends who live in the State know of this custom, yet we are frequently twitted about having pie for breakfast. C. S. K.
EASTON, Pa., December 6.

His Station.

Procrustes was fitting all comers to his bed.

"That last fellow is a peace at any price," he observed, "he crawled under it."

SCHIFF SAYS TRADE RESTS ON WARSHIPS

Tells International Delegates Investors Must Be Sure of U. S. Protection.

FOREIGN BANKING URGED

The International Trade Conference at its second day's session under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers in cooperation with the banking and transportation interests of the United States at the Hotel Astor yesterday turned its attention to the financing of foreign trade. The present lack of credit facilities was discussed, the establishment of an American bank devoted to the upbuilding of foreign trade as contemplated in an amendment to the Federal reserve act was recommended by several speakers, and the problem of foreign investment brought in.

A report submitted by the committee on banking and currency of the association definitely proposed the establishment of an "American Bank of Foreign Trade." This through its offices throughout the world, the committee suggests, would handle all accounts and drafts in and from foreign countries, issue letters of credit, advance money on foreign accounts, gather information on the financial standing of buyers, and investigate opportunities for the sale of American goods and for American investment.

This or a similar organization backed by the resources of the Federal Reserve Bank was recommended by John Clausen, manager of the foreign department of the Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, and John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Arnold suggested that the already established foreign branches of the National City Bank would make an excellent nucleus for further development.

Suitable Men Scarce.

Ernest E. Ling, manager of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, explained the tremendous burden which lay on the foreign branch banks in investigating credit and conditions, and the need of trained men to carry out the work. Obtaining suitable men, he said, was one of the greatest difficulties in this field of banking.

In the matter of foreign investment the two speakers were Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. Santihlano of the Guaranty Trust Company.

After expressing hope that with the close of the war the investors of this country would become familiar enough with the South and Central American countries to finance a part of their foreign loans that had previously been handled by Europe, Mr. Schiff said:

"The American investor must feel confident that our Government will protect his legitimate investments in foreign countries. It has been a great safeguard to the European investor to know that if a foreign country failed to live up to its engagements his Government was not only ready but would back him up diplomatically and even otherwise in enforcing his just demands.

"The courts are not open to international financing, as in the case of corporate enterprises, and warships must unfortunately take the place of receiverships and foreclosures. Until we can feel certain that our Government will maintain the rights of American citizens who have made legitimate investments in foreign countries it is hopeless to try to create here a real market for foreign securities.

Experiences in Mexico.

"Experiences such as American investors have had in Mexico, where apparently nothing has been done to safeguard their rights, not even to the extent of seeing that customs duties specifically pledged to bondholders have been made available for them, do more to militate against foreign investments by our public than all the talk of foreign trade and America as the eventual financial centre of the world does to encourage them."

Mr. Santihlano saw in foreign investments the best means of protecting the country against sudden and abnormal changes such as the present.

The other speakers of the day were George Seebeck of the Guaranty Trust Company, Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington; John Bassett Moore, former counsel of the State Department, and V. Gonzales, banking adviser of the National Association of Manufacturers. Dr. Pratt advised the manufacturers on policies in launching into foreign commerce, and Mr. Moore reviewed the country's present trade relations with other countries.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Astor, with James A. Emery of Washington as toastmaster. The Brazilian and Peruvian Ambassadors, W. S. Kies, vice-president of the National City Bank, and Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, were the speakers. The conference will close today with general speeches and reports from Italian, Australian, Persian and Indian delegates.

Mr. Kies, after reviewing the sudden reversal of conditions in this country since a year ago, gave warning of the readjustments which would be necessary when the present prosperity wanes with the restoration of normal conditions in the world. He called to attention that the people of Europe were bound more closely to their countries by the war than ever before, and that when it was over they would turn as patriotically to the upbuilding of their fallen commerce as they had to fighting. He urged the necessity for thrift.

Need of Organization.

"To place us in a position where we may be able to compete successfully in foreign markets," he said, there is needed intensive organization of industries and the development of greater efficiency. This country is facing its life handling of economic problems—the tariff, railroads, the trusts—has been far from satisfactory.

"The demands for investment capital for the next few years will be unprecedented. Europe will have to provide for any of the countries that have hitherto been dependent on it. We in fact have to draw on the world's supply of capital for rehabilitation, and this country will be the chief source of that supply.

"It would seem, therefore, that every citizen in this country has a twofold duty: First, to reduce expenditures, practise thrift and save, to forego the temptation of speculative investments and to invest in ways where they will do the country most good in the development of the resources of countries whose markets we seek sought."

Ambassador Pezet urged as a country remedy the great [illegible] appeared to have been made [illegible] that the trade of South America [illegible] captured or lassoed like a [illegible] without understanding of and [illegible] to the ways of South American [illegible] cial men. The Brazilian Ambassador likewise talked on the further relations in the Western Hemisphere.

Syrian Refugees on Way.

CANEA, Crete, via Paris, [illegible] Refugees to the number of [illegible] were expelled from Syria [illegible] here on the United States [illegible] Moines. There are 268 [illegible] the refugees, sixty-nine [illegible] nine Greeks.