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Respectfully Submitted for Colonel Roosevelt's Consideration.

There is no mistaking the breadth or depth of the public sentiment in favor of the general principles briefly but distinctly outlined by Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Wednesday. The development of his ideas on the subject of a national programme of true Americanism, in relation to his own candidacy for a third term as President, is watched everywhere with the greatest interest. Caudor compels us to add that in many quarters, if not almost everywhere, it is watched with a receptive and sympathetic friendliness of attitude which Colonel Roosevelt's political deliverances did not in the remote past uniformly command.

New conditions have obscured old antagonisms. As THE SUN tried to point out yesterday, some of Woodrow Wilson's utterances and performances have made THEODORE ROOSEVELT seem by comparison the conservative. Perhaps it is even true that the recollection of a good deal of Bryan and McAdoo and Josephus Daniels and certain other gentlemen of the entourage in the administrative history of the past three years has supplied a background against which the vivid personality of the Colonel shows to advantage.

The development of Colonel Roosevelt's ideas of patriotic duty in the year 1916 is progressive. His declarations are proceeding from the general to the specific with a speed and certainty that embolden us to hope for the particulars still lacking.

We must remember that it is only one month to-morrow since the first authoritative intimation that Colonel Roosevelt's reluctance to participate officially in public affairs might yield to the call of duty. In Trinidad on March 9 he told an interviewer that he did not want the nomination, that he would not permit any factional fight in his behalf, and that it would be a mistake to nominate him, "unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic; unless it feels not only devotion to ideals but the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action." This conditional acceptance of a mighty task was accompanied by a reference to "the unmanly failure of the present Administration."

In the interval between Port of Spain on March 9 and Oyster Bay on April 5 Colonel Roosevelt's programme of Americanism as a campaign issue became considerably more definite. At Oyster Bay he energetically repudiated the political support of any citizen who was not prepared to be "pro-United States, first, last and all the time, and not pro-anything else at all." "Every American citizen," he added, "must be for America first, and for no other country even second, and he hasn't any right to be in the United States at all if he has any divided loyalty between this country and any other." Further, he declared his belief that it makes no difference what is the man's creed or birthplace or national origin "so long as he is straight United States."

There must be no hyphen about the true American. The Colonel does not want to be nominated unless his supporters "are prepared to take the position that Uncle Sam is right and strong enough to defend his rights and to defend every one of his people wherever these people are, and he can't be strong enough unless he prepares in advance." Uncle Sam "must never wrong the weak." Colonel Roosevelt is not for war. He abhors an unjust war and "would use every expedient to avoid even a just war." But the surest possible way to enable this country to keep the peace on terms that will enable Americans to hold their heads high and not hang them in shame is for Uncle Sam "to be prepared in advance; and I mean prepared in his own soul as well as with his army and navy, so that when he says anything the world will know he means it and that he can make it good."

We have exhibited thus minutely the main features of the Oyster Bay manifesto for two reasons. In the first place they form a declaration of principles in which THE SUN—and, we suppose, most good Americans—can heartily concur. This view of Americanism is by no means a stranger to our columns, and in its present enunciation the Colonel has had for many years in advance the cooperation of THE SUN.

But, in the second place, straightforward and patriotic as are the

Colonel's words of American truth, and definite as they are as a code or programme in comparison with the vague call at Trinidad for a national mood with something of the heroic in it, they yet lack certain specifications needed to erect them into a campaign issue and to justify Colonel Roosevelt's position as their willing protagonist against what he has styled "the unmanly failure of the present Administration" to uphold American ideals.

"Therefore we do not ask the Colonel's pardon for suggesting the hiatus; we know he will thank us for affording him the opportunity to fill it in the interest of a clearer conception by the public of the Americanism for which he stands.

His answers to the subtitled questions will be of signal assistance to those now seeking in good faith to reach a wise conclusion with regard to the nomination of a candidate for President who shall be indeed a worthy trustee of the American ideals:

1. What would he have done in Mexico? What would he do in Mexico if he were President now and conditions, through no fault or blunder of his own, were what they are today?

2. Would he regard war in Mexico as "a just war"? If so, would he "use every expedient" to avoid even that just war? And what expedients would he use?

3. What would he have done with regard to Germany? What would he do with regard to Germany's submarine policy if he were President now, and the international situation, through no previous omission or mistake on his own part, was what it is today?

4. Would he regard war with Germany as "a just war"? If so, would he now be using "every expedient" to avoid even that just war? And what expedients would he now be using?

General Black is leaving a Town That Owe Him Much. General WILLIAM M. BLACK, who is quitting New York to take up his new duties in Washington as chief of the army engineers, has had charge of many important port improvements that have been made here in recent years, and has performed his services with the technical skill and ability that are accepted as a matter of course from men of his training and profession. Had he merely done his work well, General Black would have sustained the reputation of his corps, and earned the city's thanks; but he has done more than that.

He has contributed greatly to the efforts made lately for the adoption of a comprehensive plan of port development, under which the United States, the State, and the city shall cooperate to provide facilities for future growth. For years the commercial community was hampered by lack of adequate port works, and there was little apparent effort to coordinate the activities of the three governments that have authority in and about the harbor. As Colonel of Engineers, General Black saw beyond the immediate tasks that were assigned to him, and labored for an intelligent understanding that would reduce to order the chaotic conditions which so long existed. The progress that has been made is testimony to the success of his endeavors.

General Black takes with him to Washington something more than an increased reputation as an engineer; he has added to his impedimenta the gratitude of the city.

Stymies.

Stymies were frequent in the classic North and South golf tournament played at Pinehurst. It is reported. What is a stymie? An accidental relation in the position of two golf balls in play which imposes an utterly illogical, indefensible, serious penalty upon a player for no fault of his own; frequently the result of the stroke of the opponent of the player who suffers the penalty.

The stymie is a destroyer of sweet tempers, a prompter to the use of strong language and hard liquor, an insult to the spirit of sport.

The stymie has no reason for being, a million for not being, and is sweeter than perfume, love, life itself to the makers of the rules of golf.

Mr. Chamberlain's Victory in the Senate.

The impression has probably got abroad that because the Organized Militia or National Guard lobby declared war upon the volunteer army section of the Chamberlain bill and almost succeeded in knocking it out, nothing, or very little, is done in the Senate measure for the guard. As a matter of fact, the Chamberlain draft contains word for word, in section after section, many provisions that appear in the Hay bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

The Chamberlain measure does full justice to the Organized Militia, and takes scrupulous care that its interests shall not be neglected, and that the Government shall be able not only to muster it into active service but to control it as though it were a Federal force. If the Hay bill is unconstitutional in dealing with the National Guard so is the Chamberlain bill.

The Organized Militia lobby—and such a lobby is not often seen in the corridors of Congress—fought the volunteer section (5d) of the Chamberlain bill not because the guard had been neglected by the Military Affairs Committee but because the guard did not want a competitor in any volunteer army organized "at any time" (that is to say, in peace as well as

in war) by the President. After the regular army the guard wanted to have the ear of Congress exclusively. A volunteer army would be a Federal body beyond call; no constitutional objection could be urged against it; while any legislation "federalizing" the guard put on the statute book by Congress might break down. So Section 5d was anathema to the lobby. It was fought tooth and nail, even so desperate an expedient as dragging in the negro question to win Southern votes being resorted to.

It was clever of Senator Chamberlain to base his one section providing for a volunteer army upon Mr. HAY's own law of 1914 entitled "An act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war." Mr. FRANCIS LOUIS HUDNOR has well said of this law in his excellent book, "The Military Unpreparedness of the United States": Rarely if ever in its history has Congress shown such a sincere desire to profit by the lessons of our former wars and to avoid the mistakes made in military legislation in the past. If Congress now enacts into law Section 5d, the volunteer army to be raised by the President "at any time" (not necessarily "in time of actual or threatened conflict") will be organized on the lines of Mr. HAY's intelligent and progressive legislation of two years ago.

But the Democratic party to please the National Guard, which controls thousands of votes, seems bent on defeating the purpose of the volunteer army law of 1914, although this time is really one of "threatened war"; and not a solitary argument could the Democratic party urge against Section 5d except that the words "at any time" would sanction the raising of such a force in a period of piping peace. But that would be preparedness, and the country wants it. If the National Guard lobby were to succeed in killing Section 5d it would be a case of *Elipe* (the guard) first and the volunteer army bowsher. But "federalization" might not stand the Supreme Court test.

It is a prime excellence of the Chamberlain bill that, while holding on to the Organized Militia as a valuable factor in preparedness, it casts an anchor to windward, if a nautical term can be used, by giving the President authority to organize a volunteer force patterned after the regular army "at any time." Why should not the country, as the shadow of trouble falls over it, have both the Organized Militia and the volunteer army in its line of defence?

German clocks are to be put ahead one hour, on May 1, to "save daylight." If only it were possible to set the German calendar back to June 28, 1914!

If Senator CUMMINS in the Iowa primaries meets the fate that seems to have overtaken LA FOLLETTE in Wisconsin and WILLIAM ALLEN SMITH in Michigan, interest of a clubby kind in the Senate for the fortunes of Presidential candidates would not come to an abrupt end. There remain in the lap of Fate the aspirations of four more Senators, BORAH, DE PONT, SHERMAN and WELLES, and if the list here given omits the name of a Senator whose name is in any gallery of beauty would be the deserved tag "Hors Concours," the list is open to amendment.

In the Foreburg section of the county the deer are so thick that it is not unusual to see a hunter's train to avoid hitting them—Middleton despatch.

This is inconsiderate of the deer, for, as travellers know, the trains running between Monticello and Port Jervis are slow enough when there is no obstruction on the track.

Concerning the challenge of the French aviator NAVARRE to Lieutenant IMMELMANN to fight a duel in the air between the lines on the western front, the *Colonne Gazette* says: "The challenge was of course ignored. General Immelemann, who has been in war time than engage in theatrical sport."

A practical view and what might be expected from the German side. Nevertheless the refusal to accept the daring Frenchman's challenge was not a good thing for Germany, while it should make of a D'Artagnan of the air every French aviator. The famous IMMELMANN may have to fight not one but a score of Navarres.

If German submarines have made or should make an attack on our coast, and unresisting passenger steamers without warning, their action would constitute an error in violation of the terms of the "Hors Concours" tag in pursuance of its promise to the United States. In all cases of such errors Germany would not hesitate to accept the challenge and make all suitable amends.—Dr. ALFRED ZIMMERMANN, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

This statement cannot fail to convey the impression that German naval officers are not at present all that ready for "explicit orders" which they were always supposed to have. According to our own Admiral Fiske, the training and discipline of the German navy were a pattern for other services before the war. In the second place, it seems to us that ZIMMERMANN's idea that the "errors" he speaks of can be committed in the future as in the past if the Imperial Government promises to make "all suitable amends."

The Colonel's mail of late proves that there are queerer birds in this country than in Trinidad.

The vers libertas have received a telling blow from the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, who have dared to announce to the public that BYRON is not a poet. Favorable mention is made of the name of the poet, but not of the name of the school, or any of her school, ever heard of BYRON?

What's the matter with "America first" as a slogan for the suffragists?

Customs Notes and Decisions. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: For some time past we have read with great pleasure a new departure in your news columns under the headings "Customs Notes and Decisions," which always cover information valuable to every importer and to every dealer in foreign goods, as well as many others who are interested in both of them in various business relations.

News of this kind has been published for some years past in another newspaper, but your presentation of it is a great improvement on what we have had, because of the clearness with which the subjects are presented and of the absolute correctness of the statements of facts. We are not alone in our appreciation of this new departure on your part, and we feel that it is our duty, as well as a great pleasure, to acknowledge our indebtedness to THE SUN for these items. BOOKS & BOOKS.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: At least one thousand taxicab chauffeurs, each an individual owner personally operating his taxicab in this city, have called attention to the many unnecessary and unreasonable regulations which have been laid upon them in the interpretation and administration of the public hack ordinance, which was designed by the Board of Aldermen to regulate taxicab business reasonably, justly and for the general good; and in the name of the taxicab men of the city, we respectfully request your support and cooperation toward the amendment of the public hack ordinance to bring certain of the rules regulating the taxicab business into more or less harmony with conditions actually existing to-day, and to eliminate, as much as possible, the unfair, capricious, arbitrary and unreasonable interpretations of some of the statutes and provisions of the ordinance as interpreted by the Commissioner of Licenses.

The Taxicab Owners Association and the Public Hackmen's Association have held several mass meetings during the last few weeks, at which resolutions were adopted, and it has been authorized by them to appeal to you and to urge a revision of the ordinance.

PROTEST OF THE TAXI MEN. They Ask for an Understandable and Enduring Ordinance. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: At least one thousand taxicab chauffeurs, each an individual owner personally operating his taxicab in this city, have called attention to the many unnecessary and unreasonable regulations which have been laid upon them in the interpretation and administration of the public hack ordinance, which was designed by the Board of Aldermen to regulate taxicab business reasonably, justly and for the general good; and in the name of the taxicab men of the city, we respectfully request your support and cooperation toward the amendment of the public hack ordinance to bring certain of the rules regulating the taxicab business into more or less harmony with conditions actually existing to-day, and to eliminate, as much as possible, the unfair, capricious, arbitrary and unreasonable interpretations of some of the statutes and provisions of the ordinance as interpreted by the Commissioner of Licenses.

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We feel that in the administration of the ordinance, the Commissioner has been assumed by the Commissioner of Licenses which run far beyond the reasonable intent of the Board of Aldermen, and the exercise of his discretion" the Commissioner of Licenses has assumed a despotic power and has ordered the mutilation of many taxicabs, the destruction of taxicab seats, the revocation of the licenses of many taxicab drivers, and in the exercise of his arbitrary, capricious and despotic interpretation of the word "discretion," he has ordered the destruction of many taxicabs, and the Commissioner of Licenses has ordered a taxicab vehicle measuring at least forty-five inches, and the next year the Lord only knows what the Commissioner of Licenses will do. In spite of the fact that their fathers and grandfathers probably worked with pick and shovel, and their only claim to blue blood is that they are the fortunate ones who have inherited.

The morose, pipe smoking, tipping nonentity of a husband who has grimed and worked all day long in a factory, and who finds his home just the opposite of what he anticipated when he married and becomes disgruntled and tired of being fed, like being fed by a child, the difficulty of the taxicab industry to take the pledge and leave off beating Biddie, who has her own difficulties and deficiencies to overcome in being a housewife, and for her "nature" herself. Next there are the little Paddies and Marys to clothe and feed. The telephone rings incessantly and strange calls are made, and the taxicab driver's waking hours are made hideous, consequently the husband shuns his home as he would a scoundrel and frequently goes to the club, where he can get a drink and finally removes himself, bag and baggage, to be followed by the inevitable appearance in court, counseling himself with the reflection that he is either too poor or too late in this unfortunate world. Meanwhile the young wife continues to add new causes to her list of annoyances, and the taxicab driver, who is probably finally finding his "affinity."

TRADE BRIEFS. Foreign Markets in Which American Merchants Compete. Japan has taken advantage of the shortage of British cloth, and has increased its exports of cotton cloth to India 20,000 bales of cotton cloth, or double the quantity exported in 1914.

The sudden increase in the demands of the United States for Europe for silk during the last half of 1915 was welcomed by the Japanese raw silk trade. The Japanese spinners and exporters have taken an interest in the fact that many have already secured a fair margin of profit.

According to the Spanish Treasury Department, imports into Spain during 1915 were valued at \$217,677,351, compared with \$188,288,970 for 1914. Spanish exports for 1915 amounted to \$127,462,000, as compared with \$150,704,810 for the previous year.

The Indian peanut trade is being hard hit by the present war. Exports from the Andhra, in 1915, compared with 1914, decreased by 42 per cent compared with the previous year. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, 3,946,262 hundred pounds of peanuts were exported, valued at \$11,176,404.

The demand in Australia for straw hats offers a market to American hat exporters. In 1915, compared with 1914, the demand for hats and bonnets of all descriptions, not including felt and cloth hats, was \$1,000,000 more than in 1914.

It is reported that London wholesalers have had to send buying representatives to North America in search of toys because of the shortage of toys in Europe. The demand in normal times from Germany, mechanical novelties, metal goods and dolls are chiefly desired.

The increased demand for shipments of raw cotton from Japan during 1915 amounted to 450,000 bales, valued at \$1,040,850, over the preceding twelve months.

During the past year the dried fruit industry of Australia has been rapidly expanding. During the season of 1913-14 the output amounted to 30,662,000 pounds, whereas in 1908-9 it was only 15,164,000 pounds.

Human hair valued at \$31,345 was imported by the United States from Hongkong, China, in 1915, compared with \$18,292 worth in 1914, the first year of the war. The effect of the European war on this trade is shown by comparing the value of hair imports with those of 1913, 1914 and 1912, which were \$95,137 worth in 1910, \$292,758 in 1911 and \$328,973 in 1912.

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TRIALS OF HUSBANDS. Charly and the Evening Tobacco Keep the Divorce Mills Grinding. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: The large percentage of legal separations and divorces granted throughout this country, especially in the large cities and in the suburbs, is astonishing. Many business men are divorcing. Their frivolity, extravagance and temperament of the fair sex, combined with the condition of home life, generally determined by their own fault, are the chief causes of married life. The men are charged with neglect, drunkenness, moroseness, absorption in business, lack of temperance, and other faults. In such cases the wife is frequently accompanied by slippers and the adjunct of a pipe that is as offensive as it is unpleasant. The pretty wife and all women are beautiful. These are only a few of the causes given. One I have never heard mentioned in Charly.

Charly is a charity is probably responsible for as large an amount of this domestic trouble as everything else. Clergymen flatter the fair sex and tell them that their husbands are bound to carry on good works, the result being that family life is disorganized and the wife becomes, in her own mind at least, the harder and more unattractive. Women and strives early and late to improve the condition of this or that unfortunate family which probably has passed through a similar experience. The clergyman's organization or church and has fallen back upon any amateur aid that will give it any help, especially financial assistance.

Committees are organized and officers with high sounding titles are elected and there is a regular push and shove among the ladies as to which one is the greatest benefactor of the good works. Home is only used to sleep in and snatch hasty meals, the latter only provided that there is not the attraction of a comfortable table. In such cases the problems of feeding and clothing the millions.

No doubt many of the workers are acquiring the habit of avoiding the district that must be met with in any community. Others, however, are not torpid seekers or climbers into the so-called aristocracy of the country. In spite of the fact that their fathers and grandfathers probably worked with pick and shovel, and their only claim to blue blood is that they are the fortunate ones who have inherited.

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BUSINESS MEN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION. The Colonel's Upstanding Frankness Admired. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: Colonel Roosevelt's frankness in regard to what his nomination and election to the Presidency will mean compels the admiration of every patriotic American.

Is there another man in public life who will come up as he did and tell the country what it can expect from him if he makes President of the United States? The sentiment in favor of Colonel Roosevelt is overwhelming. I hope you can see your way clear to advocate his nomination in the election of next fall vote for him. C. K. GLAZON. New York, April 7.

Opposed to a Munitions Candidate. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: In the show-up of advertisements, the name has recently appeared in the papers requesting those who favor a business candidate for President to sign their names and return the coupon to headquarters in New York.

Doubtless all intelligent voters favor a business man for President, but there is an impression that the coupon are out in the interest of a name prominent in munitions manufacture.

If that be true it is a stupid insult to American intelligence. From whatever source the coupon are to be sent, it is an insult to the manufacturer of munitions or the manufacturer thereof. There is no likelihood whatever that any number of voters would consider that line of business to be honorable in the candidacy of any man who follows it.

Not only that, but it is peculiarly unfortunate since a candidate should be suggested at this particular time. It merely furnishes capital for the opponents of preparedness, confirming apparently their attitude that the whole preparedness movement is a mere campaign of munitions interests. New York, April 7. C. G. CULIN.

Mexico and the Campaign. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: The President, like Caesar's wife, must be above reproach.

There may be some around him to whom he may not be so.

This is a gross insult to the President. A groping policy must all the time be an anxious one.

If a dog is infested with fleas, common sense does not advise to catch one flea only, but to rid the dog of fleas.

The longer the American troops remain in northern Mexico the steeper all Mexico will be.

It is sure ultimately to get there if the United States continues to follow subsequently instead of tactfully leading Mexico back into the fold.

They certainly do not, but both they and all peaceable, just, patriotic and sensible Americans and Mexicans want our country to be free of Mexico.

True statesmanship does not play politics. A President of all the people could not.

There are many politicians in Washington and their influence is great. Possibly yes; possibly no. P. New York, April 7.

Inquiry About Mr. Justice Hughes. To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: For many long years I have read your paper, sometimes with joy.

Please write an editorial article explaining the cause of the delay in the release of the prisoners of war. The collection of Mr. Morgan's letters and long stood in his library on an opposite his favorite chair. The late Mr. Morgan purchased it from the late Mr. Justice Hughes.

Some pieces of armor are exceedingly rare. Most of them date from the middle or latter parts of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. It is thought that the present the supreme effort of the armor to enrich his work to the limit. Few now exist outside of the museums. Dr. Ferguson has a collection of armor in the museum, has said, and there are now only two other specimens in the country that he knows of that are private collections.

NEW EGYPTIAN ROOM OPENED AT MUSEUM. Metropolitan Adds Notable Exhibits to Collection of Antiquities. A new room has been added to the already imposing Egyptian collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the opening ceremony yesterday. It is the eighth room in the series of galleries devoted to Egyptian antiquities and is filled for the most part with objects that have been discovered in the museum's exploring expedition in Egypt.

The objects now placed on view cover the representation of the twelfth dynasty, partly shown in the seventh gallery, and extends to the intermediate period which begins at the thirteenth dynasty, a time of confusion and anarchy, and ends with the eighteenth dynasty, the most flourishing period of all in the New Valley.

In the center of the room have been placed the shrine of the "Anubis symbol" and the statue of Sesostris I, which were found together by the museum's staff in clearing away the debris of Imhotep at Lisht. Objects that prove of great interest to Egyptologists are the sun god's bark and the unadorned photographs of the excavations that yielded them.

Statue of Horse Found. The feature that will probably interest most popular interest, while significant to scientists as well, is a wooden statue of the eighteenth dynasty of a horse, which is the earliest of any of the earliest representations of the horse in Egyptian art and surely the most accurate representation of a riding horse that has been found in any of the North Africa,