# The Sun.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

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

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

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|---|---|
| DAILY, Per Month | $0 50 |
| DAILY, Per Year | 6 00 |
| SUNDAY, Per Month | 25 |
| SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month | 50 |
| SUNDAY, Per Year | 2 50 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year | 8 50 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month | 75 |
| FOREIGN RATES. | |
| DAILY, Per Month | 1 25 |
| SUNDAY, Per Month | 10 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month | 1 00 |
| THE EVENING SUN, Per Month | 25 |
| THE EVENING SUN, Per Year | 2 50 |
| THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. | 1 03 |

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 150 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Hibbs Building.
Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

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## One Sure and Honorable Means of Relief for Woodrow Wilson.

The results of Dr. WILSON's second psychological examination of the President of the United States were reported in private to the members of the Washington Press Club on Monday evening, and the report, like its predecessor of March, 1914, promptly found its way into print, revised and corrected by the author. From this, as from the previous address on the same subject, the public will receive the impression that conditions under which President WILSON lives excite in the breast of Dr. WILSON sentiments of acute commiseration. It is impossible to read either or both of these documents without feeling that if Dr. WILSON had his way WOODROW WILSON would be relieved immediately of official duties and released to the enjoyment of his days in the welcome obscurity of private life.

In these circumstances it is strange that Dr. WILSON does not use the influence he may fairly be supposed to have with President WILSON to end the sufferings that weigh so heavily on WOODROW WILSON, sufferings that have induced him seriously to consider the advisability of resorting to physical disguise to mitigate their incidence. The confidence President WILSON reposes in Dr. WILSON, coinciding as it does in its urgings with the disposition of WOODROW WILSON to escape the burdens that now rest upon the gentleman last named, would surely exercise great, possibly decisive, influence in the government of his future career. Nor need Dr. WILSON's advice be based wholly upon grounds of personal predilection; matters of public concern would supply a sufficient foundation to support it were support needed. For example, the enlistment of President WILSON'S cooperation in the relief of WOODROW WILSON ought to be easily accomplished if Dr. WILSON should bring to his attention the subjoined declaration in the Baltimore platform of the Democratic party, adopted in July, 1912:

"We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for reelection, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

Surely, if Dr. WILSON in his humane endeavors to improve the lot of WOODROW WILSON should urge upon President WILSON the propriety of enforcing on WOODROW WILSON exact compliance with the specifications and inevitable implication of this broadly inclusive declaration a quick and easy means for the deliverance of WOODROW WILSON from his present vexations and lamentable annoyances would be discovered; and by its adoption WOODROW WILSON would be exempted from recourse to such subterfuges as the false whiskers he now is inclined to regard as essential to his continued peace of mind and enjoyment of that privacy he so warmly desires.

## Records Help the Average.

The record breaking cross-continent automobile run, Los Angeles to New York, 3,470 miles in one week and a handful of hours, is an achievement creditable both to the car and its driver, conquerors of mountain ranges and seas of Missouri mud. Since the long trains of emigrant wagons creaked across the plains transcontinental travel has passed from primitive venturing through what at the time seemed a FORTUNATUS's hat triumph of space annihilation to the condition of a commonplace of life. But even in those days of speed and endurance in locomotion afoot and awheel, under water and in air, the feat of the Indianapolis driver in maintaining for 180 hours an average speed of 19 miles an hour commands admiration.

But the making of records is an incident in a greater achievement. The thoroughbred flier of the race-track would be but a toy if his courage did not contribute to the betterment of the whole stock of equine bone and muscle less spectacularly employed. The athlete who can put a sixteen pound shot a few inches further than his strongest and most skilful competitors does more than "set a new mark" in the "event"; he encourages participation in sports that develop skill and strength and conserve health in others. The "club" emulates the expert, the amateur secretly compares his performance with the professional's, in music, typewriting, cooking, bricklaying, golfing, painting pictures or barns, sailing a boat, bandaging a cut finger—in undertakings innumerable.

The family does not take its Sunday afternoon ride in a Vanderbilt cup car, and few gasolene tourists would care to do with only nineteen hours of sleep between New York and California. But as records get better the average improves in both animate and inanimate engines.

## America Under All?

Japan's objection to the Burnett bill for the restriction of immigration has been met in amendments adopted by the Senate committee, and the changes are expected to satisfy the Chinese protestants against the measure. Thus the Asiatic Governments are placated and one source of danger in the legislation is eliminated.

As none of the European Powers has so far resisted the proposed act, it may be taken for granted that it is not offensive to any foreign nation. Only the United States now remains to be considered. Its interests appear to be the last to receive serious consideration in the Congress, for the bill still carries the un-American, inopportune and generally repugnant literacy test, by which it is designed to exclude from the country men who are not vicious or unhealthy or mentally deficient merely because they have not had a chance to learn to read and write. This exclusion could at no time benefit the United States; in the present juncture it may cause a serious interruption of our industrial and commercial prosperity.

Having consulted the national prejudices and predispositions of foreign lands in framing this legislation, would it be inappropriate for Congress to give thought now to the interests of the United States?

## The Case of the Appam.

In considering on February 3 the case of the British liner Appam, which was brought into Norfolk by Lieutenant BERG of the German navy after her capture by the auxiliary cruiser Moewe off the coast of Africa on January 16, THE SUN contended that the German Government could not invoke Article XIX. of our treaty with Prussia, revived in 1829, to assure an indefinite stay for the Appam in a port of the United States. Article XIX. provided that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies," may enter the ports of the "other party" without paying duties or being put under legal process, and may be freely carried out again "at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions." THE SUN said at the time:

"It would seem to be difficult to make this agreement fit the case of the Appam, which did not come into port with another vessel as a prize. Moreover, the article implies a departure at some time or other to a place expressed in the commission. It was never framed to cover such an adventure as that of the Appam."

On March 2 Secretary LANSING made his decision in a letter to the German Ambassador at Washington, which is only now published because it has been introduced in evidence in a suit by the original British owners to have the Appam restored to them. In his letter to Count VON BERNSTORFF Secretary LANSING says:

"By a reasonable interpretation of Article XIX. it seems clear that it is applicable only to prizes which are brought into American ports by vessels of war. The Appam, however, as your Excellency is aware, was not accompanied by a ship of war, but came into the port of Norfolk alone in charge of a prize master and crew."

As to the "commissions" mentioned in Article XIX. Mr. LANSING says that they "are manifestly those of the captor vessels which accompany prizes into port and not those of the officers of the prizes arriving in port without convoy, and it is clear that the port of refuge was not to be made a port of ultimate destination or indefinite asylum." Under this interpretation of Article XIX. of the treaty with Prussia, the Appam, if the suit of the British owners had not supervened, would have been requested to put to sea after taking on fuel and provisions at Norfolk. There remains the decision of Judge WADDILL of the Federal Court at Norfolk upon the claim of the British and African Steam Navigation Company. A question of jurisdiction is before him as well as that of the status of the Appam. It promises to be a celebrated case and may go to the United States Supreme Court.

## Another Ford Romance.

The ease and enthusiasm with which HENRY FORD opens his well lined purse for any cause that appeals to his romantic disposition may furnish the principal or even the sole foundation for the report, to which a member of the Sons of the American Revolution has given publicity, that the Detroit sociologist would spend $100,000 each to defeat the Representatives in Congress whose votes on the army bill did not meet his opinions on the subject of militarism. Mr. FORD'S generous support of propagandas and propagandists enlisting his interest is known throughout the nation, and many are the schemes hatched to bring his check book into juxtaposition with needy reforms and their promoters.

Mr. FORD might, of course, put $100,000 into every Congress district in the country, and still remain as prosperous as he desires. But his resources are not the only factor to be considered. The corrupt practices acts of many States might limit his activities; the local pride of States and districts would make itself felt, as it has in the past; and the spectacle of a man of vast wealth attempting to impose his ideas on the nation and to coerce Congress through the use of money would unquestionably create a revulsion of feeling likely to offset the influence of the subsidized campaign.

After the Citizens Preparedness Parade in this city a candidate for Congress would accept Mr. FORD's opposition with equanimity. He would heed the message conveyed by those determined marchers, and not that of the rich pacifist. And that parade has aroused an amazing response throughout the country, the full results of which are not yet apparent, but by which the futility of any scheme involving the purchase by any man's money, tainted or untainted, of national weakness and consequent humiliation will be made impressively apparent.

## Major Langhorne's Pursuit.

The hard riding exploits of Colonels DODD and BROWN in the pursuit of Villistas in Chihuahua are being equalled by Major LANGHORNE, who is on the trail of the Big Bend bandits in Coahuila. In some respects LANGHORNE is at a disadvantage when comparisons are made. He is operating in a wild and desolate region which is terra incognita to American army officers. There is no railroad to guide him. A hundred miles from the border where he was last reported he cannot know where he is to get water from one day to another. There is a risk of his whole command perishing from thirst. His is a flying column, and as there are no roads the problem of rations can be solved only by the army mule. Living off such a wretched country is of course out of the question.

But by hard riding Major LANGHORNE, according to a report made to General FUNSTON, has rescued JESSE DEEMER and the negro cook MONROE PAYNE, who were carried off by the bandits in their raid into Texas and who had been given up for dead. Thus the vigor of the pursuit is established, and one of its principal objects has been attained.

As Major LANGHORNE in a report to Colonel SIBLEY, who is leading a supporting column, sent word that he expected in a few hours to have a brush with the enemy, there has probably been a reckoning by this time. The Major and his men are evidently sustaining the traditions of the service. It is significant that he has encountered no Carranzista troops. If the country is not cleared by American soldiers it will continue to be a menace to the border.

## A Discreditable Comparison.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths in Baltimore one of the delegates from the borough of Manhattan was painfully compelled to acknowledge that New York is the only large city in the United States that does not bathe its school children because it is financially unable to do so. It appears that the city has constructed baths in all its more recent school buildings and added them to many of the older ones, so that it has at least 107 schools which are provided with facilities for bathing. Nevertheless, only one appropriation has been made for the maintenance of these baths, namely, for 1915. Previous to that time District Superintendent E. W. STITT, in charge of the recreation centres, had diverted a portion of his fund to supply necessary attendance to a comparatively small number of the school baths.

The following cities have for several years maintained school baths: Newton, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Troy, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Worcester, Mass., and Hoboken, N. J., each have one; Cambridge, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo., have two each; Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md., have three; Jersey City has four; Buffalo, St. Paul, Minn., and Albany each have five; Springfield, Mass., eight; Washington, D. C., eleven; Pittsburg, Pa., twenty; Minneapolis, Minn., twenty-two; Cincinnati, Ohio, twenty-three, and Cleveland, Ohio, fifty-five.

During a discussion of school baths at the Baltimore meeting it was shown that reports from the principals of many New York schools confirm the reports of the principals of German schools that there is no agency that promotes not only the physical welfare of the children but also their mental alertness. This manifests itself so clearly that even the ungraded or backward children become more receptive to instruction immediately after the bath. The economic side of the school bath was emphasized by principals in the prevention of retarded promotion.

Experiments made in the Vanderbilt Clinic by Dr. ELEANOR I. KELLER were brought forward to show that baths improve the mental and physical condition of children who by reason of their low grade mental condition are not accepted in the schools.

The fact was also brought out that the nations which have proved most efficient in history, the Romans and the Japanese, have been bathing nations. It was suggested that the efforts of the higher types of Germans have been directed during the last quarter of a century toward making Germany a bathing nation. It was stated that the Emperor and his Ministers, also the army and navy, send delegates to the meetings of the German Society for People's Baths, which started with 1,200 members of the aristocracy, teachers, judges, lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, artists, engineers, architects, &c. The object of this association is to encourage bathing among its people by active propaganda, oral, written and printed. The school bath is regarded as the best method of propaganda in this direction. As a result there are more school baths and vastly more public baths in Germany than in any other country. It appears to be the general impression that these public baths are more necessary in Germany than elsewhere, because the middle classes do not have bathing facilities in their homes. This may have been true twenty years ago. To-day the apartment houses in the larger cities of Germany are provided with bathing facilities just as ours are.

The president of the association expressed a hope that the United States would become a bathing nation, which he regards as the first step toward health, wealth, prosperity and efficiency in all phases of life.

If this be true, and it is a deduction from history, the municipal authorities of New York may well look to their credit if they continue to withhold from the school baths, which have been wisely constructed, the appropriation necessary for maintaining them. When the fact is considered that $20,000 is all that is needed for this purpose it would appear to be a penny wise policy to subject the city to an odious comparison with other and much smaller cities in this country.

This discreditable comparison may furnish food for thought to those who are now preparing the first details of the budget for next year.

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As the President's system for the regulation of the application of physical force is revealed, it becomes evident that if a man is too proud to fight, it is permissible to sit on his neck and make him listen; that the shortest road to the moral sense of one who cannot successfully strike back is through his hide; and that to retain moral influence over an obstinate fellow not amenable to argument, it is proper to knock him down occasionally. But suppose the stubborn chap is not too proud to fight?

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If Vermont shows the way in Republican politics, the Protective League of Favorite Sons has failed of its object.

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Founders' Day was celebrated in Newark, and the Governors of Connecticut and New Jersey hobnobbed. Did one Governor remark to the other: "It's a long time between TREATS"?

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In the Ojo Azules fight last Friday, when Major HOWZE's command killed fifty-five of the Villa bandits, Sergeant CHICKEN, one of the oldest of the Apache Indian scouts, fought with great bravery and effectiveness. On his arrival here to-day CHICKEN was urged to tell what he knew of the battle. He said:

"Him damn fine fight."

Further details he refused to disclose.—*The Evening Post.*

A regrettable ebullition of the real American spirit.

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The headline "Man Defeat Bull: Latter Is Very Wild" smells of sawdust but comes from the tennis court. It bears out a favorite paragraph in the notes of sports to the effect that lawn tennis is not for weaklings and mollycoddles.

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"Dutch" CARTER, the eminent Yale alumnus who has protested against the appearance in the Yale Bowl of a woman whose husband is under indictment for alleged pro-German illegalities, is a brother-in-law of CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. Does his brand of neutrality reflect accurately the opinion of the nation's most reticent citizen?

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Fishing is to be permitted on certain days this summer in the stocked waters of Kissena Park and in one of the Newark park streams. There are trout for the fly caster, but we imagine the proportion of them to the humbler perch, bullhead and "sunny" will pretty nearly match the proportion of scientific anglers to the less ambitious and more genial employers of the bamboo "pole" and the wriggling, "night walker."

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An advance of fifty cents a ton in the price of coal to the ultimate consumer furnishes irrefragable evidence that the coal barons have sustained another costly defeat.

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Pennsylvania reactionary, and that despite Contract BILL FLINN'S best efforts!

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Dr. CARRANZA joins the Kaiser on probation at Washington.

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### Gasolene Once Despised By-product.

*From Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.*

In the time of the early coal oil lamp many dangers lurked in the poorly refined oil, and every effort was made to increase the yield of high flash kerosene and remove for this reason gasolene from the oil. This gasolene was then little more than a waste product, to be disposed of when possible or thrown away and allowed to evaporate, or even run into the rivers with the resulting danger of fire. Now all is changed, and the utmost effort of the chemist and engineer is called for to devise means of increasing the yield of this despised by-product at the expense of the higher boiling fractions in the crude oil. The Government takes part in the research to meet the situation, and even legislation is asked for to assist in regulating the supply and demand.

### Californian Attacks the Finger Bowl.

*From the Oakland Tribune.*

Finger bowls are a curious survival of the unfit, a harmless folbie indulged in by folk who haven't much else to do with their time, says Edward Hyatt, State Superintendent of Schools, in the current official bulletin of the State Department of Education. On a recent trip East Hyatt observed an effort to do away with the "pretentious nuisance" of finger bowls, noting on the bottom of a bill of fare, "Finger bowls furnished on request."

### Efficiency.

Mrs. Knicker—We can't keep a cook.
Mrs. Bocker—Advertise for a food dictator.

### The Greatest Artist.

However beautiful and fine
It may be said,
The artist's picture brings no price
Till he is dead.

And so the greatest of them all
Is ever cheap,
And from the magic of the brush
No gain can reap.

For just imagine it could be,
Could nature die,
What treasure we would give to own
A sunset sky.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

## STATE PRISON SITES.

### Relative Merits of Wingdale and Beekman Examined.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the editorial article on "How Not to Get a New State Prison" you refer to the Towner bill as if it was the only one on which the Governor held a hearing on Tuesday.

There were two bills before him, the Towner and Sage bills. The important difference in the measures was the amount to be expended by the State for a new prison and the character of the commission to be chosen by the Governor to carry out the details. The Towner bill leaves the cost unlimited and provides for a committee of State officials to carry out the plans in regard to selection of site and buildings. The Sage bill limits the cost of the new prison to $1,250,000 and leaves two members of the committee to be selected by the Governor, without pay, the other three to be the Superintendent of Prisons, State Architect and Superintendent of Public Works.

From my observation, the Towner bill, judging from the speeches for it at the hearing, was full of politics and nonprogressive as to modern ideals, while the Sage bill was backed by public spirited citizens who were working disinterestedly for a better prison, built in surroundings and under conditions that are adaptable to twentieth century methods.

Both bills leave the selection of a site to the commission appointed by the Governor; therefore, all depends on the character and wisdom of such a committee. It is the feeling of those interested in prison improvement that of the two Beekman is altogether the most desirable location for a modern industrial and agricultural prison, and is most likely to be so adjudged by the committee that would be appointed under the Sage bill, hence their interest in having this bill signed.

Having visited and made an examination of both the Wingdale and Beekman properties it is my unqualified judgment that Beekman presents in every way the greatest possibilities for a modern type of prison.

Wingdale has approximately 160 acres of tillable low land, the rest of the property being located on a steep hill back of the proposed site of the administration building. Parts of this hill land might be cultivated, but such land is out of sight of the proposed prison, besides being close to the Connecticut line, and it would be necessary to have each squad of convicts in charge of a separate keeper while doing their work. The water supply on this property is a small brook which does not look big enough to take care of an ordinary family, much less 1,500 convicts. Hammersly Pond, owned by an outside interest, lies back of the property some six or more miles; but the cost of tapping this supply would be among the heavy additional expenses.

The cost of grading the twenty acres of proposed prison equipment would be enormous, as it would require a fill of from six to ten feet of a large part of the whole property used for construction. It is easy to see why the place was given up as a prison site by a past administration.

The Beekman site with its 800 acres has an unfailing water supply in the Fishkill Creek, which runs through the property, and it is my belief there would be possibilities here for building a power plant that might furnish electricity sufficient to supply the whole prison with both light and power, which would materially reduce operating costs. Practically all the land of this site presents the best of agricultural possibilities. A hill or eminence on this property is so located near the railroad, where the prison buildings would naturally stand, that the whole property would be in the view of the administration building. The Poughkeepsie branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad passes through the property, and with a station located on the grounds the whole work of receiving and delivering convicts and supplies would be possible direct from the prison. The drainage question is a matter of a disposal plant, and conditions for this purpose are apparently the same on both the Beekman and Wingdale properties.

Neighbors to the Beekman site would prefer the State prison to be located there instead of the present State tramp colony, owing to the convicts being confined to the grounds of the prison, whereas the tramps may roam as they please. HERBERT S. CARPENTER.

NEW YORK, May 17.

## PRICES AFTER THE WAR.

### The Need of Preparing for Enormous Exports of Foods Pointed Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* After the preparedness parade a friend, a successful business man, talking to me about preparedness, said:

There is one kind of preparedness we haven't even considered, and it is vital and the need for it most imminent. Has it ever occurred to you what will happen when peace is declared and these depleted countries seek to restock with feverish energy?

Take Germany, for instance. Every merchant ship she controls, or can possibly commandeer or bribe into her service, will be used to fill her empty larder. Wheat, flour, corn and other cereals, meats, eggs, butter, lard and other fats, provisions, necessaries of every kind, will be rushed to Germany. The available supply in America will be largely depleted, and unless sufficient precautionary measures are taken prices will soar sky high and much suffering will arise here.

Especially should we consider this in connection with the unsettlement of American business caused by the abrupt cessation of abnormal conditions of feverish activity in certain branches of industry. The unsettlement will prevail for months thereafter until readjustments are made.

We shall have no inclination to deprive these suffering peoples of the necessaries they so urgently need; at the same time we should take precautionary measures right now to anticipate this insistent demand from abroad which will inevitably arise when peace is made, and see that we on this side are not put in a position analogous to theirs for months to come. Suppose a million or more barrels of flour shipped to Europe within a fortnight, what would be the effect upon the price of flour here?

Take the great German merchant fleet interned here. No doubt it was one of the factors which led Germany to modify her submarine policy. The intrinsic value of the ships is great, but far greater to Germany is their potential value for this very purpose immediately upon peace being declared. When that time comes these great liners cannot afford to carry passengers, but will load with freight to the upper decks.

We talk much about preparedness and take slow and inadequate action. Germany is taking anticipatory action now, but we haven't even begun to consider our own interests.

What this acute business man, himself an American of German nativity, said impressed me as being sound sense.

ALEXANDER U. MAYER.

MOUNT VERNON, May 17.

### Do John Bull's Achievements Measure His Intelligence?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your editorial article of May 13 you say that "John Bull's fields cover the earth, his ships the sea, his people give astonishing loyalty in every clime. He takes toll of all nations. He has accomplished wonderful things." And then you add "if he were intelligent."

Is there not a contradiction here? If he were not intelligent could he have accomplished such wonderful things? It seems to me that you are making the same mistake that the Continental nations have made for centuries. The lack of intelligence of wooden headed John Bull has always been the standing joke of the nations; and Prussia is not the first one to make the fatal mistake of assuming it to be a fact.

BOSTON, May 16. O. F. WELLS.

## THE IRISH EXECUTIONS.

### A Defence of the Government by a County Cavan Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit an American citizen of Irish origin to say something from a loyalist point of view about the recent uprising in Ireland and the Government's treatment of it. My credentials: I was born in Ireland, in County Cavan, the county that has, also to its maternal credit the birth of THE EVENING SUN's (and all creation's) William Guard. In Ireland I was educated until I was fifteen, and I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Biggar and Parnell. In the thirty-five years since I have visited the "dart" seven times.

Only a word of the past, the alluring past. Never was a truer epigram than that of John Boyle O'Reilly when he said that "the curse of Ireland was the past tense." The English, if so we may call the Norman barons and their retainers, had as much warrant in Ireland as conquerors ever had in other days; perhaps more, for they were thither invited for scrapping purposes by one of Ireland's four or five Kings. This warrant was hardly modified by the weary centuries of contention over various questions, among them the inevitable one, religion, synonym of peace (bless the mark!) till, in the closing years of the eighteenth century, Ireland, now for 600 years an English possession, came nearest to attaining the dignity of national entity under Grattan's Parliament. It was not a very representative Parliament, perhaps, but few Parliaments were then.

The determining factor in the loss of that Parliament was the madcap rebellion of Wolf Tone, the Pearse imitation of which may have an analogous effect on the promised Parliament of to-day. Of course there have been outrages and injustices in Ireland in the past, and everywhere else for that matter. Why not forget them? Why wax wroth, in exaggerated rhetoric, over Cromwell? What have his deeds to do with modern England? Even the English dug up his poor remains for the grim vengeance of hanging them to a gibbet at the foot of which they buried what was left, minus the head, which for long after adorned the gates of Westminster. The crushing of Ireland's industries was largely a matter of protective tariff, a not wholly unholy cult, even in modern times. The hardships of religious disqualification were not peculiar to Ireland.

To come to our own day and generation, I don't know a single right or privilege that an Englishman possesses in the United Kingdom that an Irishman hasn't too, if he behaves himself and accepts the "fait accompli." And yet men like Redmond, with wit enough to recognize the impossible and sense enough to appreciate that there must exist a ratio between an end and the means of attaining it, are called traitors and renegades, and to the air of "Die Wacht am Rhein" conducted by a German woman's husband. For it should be axiomatic enough that there is as much chance of Ireland breaking away from the British Empire as there is of Georgia or South Carolina breaking away from these United States. Ireland may be allowed, as part of the empire, to exercise a certain colonial autonomy, though for the life of me I can't see the advantage of exchanging, for the role of a possession, the proud title and privilege of partner as one of the "three kingdoms" to guide the destinies of one of the mightiest of empires. As a matter of fact Ireland's position is more dominant than equal, in proportion to accepted representation; for Ireland, with a population of 4,400,000, still has the 103 members of Parliament the act of Union assured her, while Scotland, with a population of 4,500,000, has only seventy-two.

But admitting the apparent fact that Ireland prefers the obscure role to the proud one, the hope of ever being anything more than a colony, of ever completely severing itself from the British Empire, outraces the most elementary common sense; and the visionaries who indulge in violence, striving for the unattainable, don't confine their powers for mischief to beating their own heads against a wall of stone. They endanger the autonomy the majority seems to want; they bring sufferings on their countrymen in general and ruin on the already delapidated faces of their patheticc towns.

And these are the people we are asked to sympathize with, as brave though deluded? All madmen are brave, and when the mad bravery results in rebellion its treatment is never and nowhere lenient. Why expect it now when the rebellion is against a Government in the throes of a mighty conflict; when it has caused the death of almost 150 military men; when against a Government that in 1847 sometimes distributed as many as 3,000,000 rations to a famine stricken people, famine stricken because, with little but the uncertain potato to depend on for sustenance, the population increased from 5,000,000 in 1800 to over 8,000,000 in 1845, and this under the "blighting" Union; against a Government that has appropriated money enabling tenants to buy their lands by paying for about twenty years interest on the purchase price? Now that's a privilege that many a farmer in England and Scotland and many a house owner in Agawam would welcome.

We berate the British Government for not being lenient to the mischief makers, because they were deluded or visionary. Well, so was Guiteau, so was Czolgosz, so were the Chicago anarchists. The Government of the United Kingdom didn't act out of vindictiveness. Capital punishment may not be a deterrent for murder, but the great State of New York thinks it is; so does our own proud Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and as long as we practise it for its deterrent effect it ill behooves us to blame a Government that employs it similarly. AGAWAM.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 17.

## TOMMY ATKINS DEFENDED.

### It Was Not Like Him to Shoot Women and Children in Dublin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see occasionally in the newspapers reference to what is described as the shooting of "innocent women and children" in Dublin by the Scottish Borderers on the attempted landing of arms at Howth for the Irish Volunteer army.

I can hardly believe there is any truth in this allegation. Or, at best, it can contain only half a truth; and this half truth proceeds from the fact that these women and children were an innocent part, as onlookers, of a riotous mob that could not be controlled by the military. It is absurd to assume that soldiers must not defend themselves when attacked, and that an unlawful assembly can proceed with immunity to any degree of violence and assault.

To say that a company of British soldiers shot at "innocent women and children," except in the contingency suggested in the foregoing, does not accord with what I know of the British Tommy Atkins, and is, I believe, a deliberate evasion of the truth.

T. E. W.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., May 17.

### Strange Bird in Connecticut.

*Madison correspondence New Haven Times-Leader.*

A peculiar bird, quite large, was noticed in East River Tuesday. Instead of the tail being flat it stood edgeways. No one seemed to know what it was.

### A Kansan's Family Pride.

*From the Topeka Capital.*

Sim Heckle, having no distinction of his own, points with pride to the fact that his wife works hard every day.

### Preparedness Has Its Perils.

Kaicker—We shall have compulsory military training for schoolboys.

Bocker—Heavens! and it is all I can do to lick my son as it is.

## "THE HIGHER SANITY."

### German Genius Pronounced a New Radiation of the Infinite Will.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It has become fashionable among a semi-cultured class of American teachers and writers to set off the Germany of Luther, Beethoven and Goethe against the "Prussianized" Germany of to-day. They denounce modern German efficiency as a wicked expression of a ruthless materialism. Why do these critics suppress the fact that the Germany of Goethe was the Germany of Frederick the Great?

From one point of view war and genius are not related. From a larger point of view war is often the outer expression of the inner genius of a people. At a given epoch we can construct a triangle the basis of which is its military genius and the sides of which are its literary and musical expression. Thus the present war has as the basis the procreative will of the German genius expressed in military form, with Nietzsche its literary exponent and Richard Strauss its embodiment in music.

The unit view of any complex phenomenon is usually evidence of mental sluggishness. German militarism is not only a practical weapon; it has a deep and idealistic origin. Is it conceivable that technique and efficiency in themselves could be the secret of German genius? That would mean that we are dealing with a monstrous mechanism without a brain and spirit. The heroism and abandon of the German nation to-day prove that it is not materialistically irrational, but that it is moved by a higher reason which sways all who are conscious of their goal. Do you believe that to obtain a strip of land, or an indemnity, that a nation renounces and sacrifices, hammers its will into enduring form? As well charge Napoleon with the instincts of a usurer, desirous of dominating Europe for commercial ends solely. Germany's economic programme is but one phase of its irrepressible spirit. If in materialism could be found the clue to Germany's conduct, then that conduct would be characterized by greater caution and shrewdness, what the English call statesmanship. Germany's will, symphonically grand, works by the same fiat of necessity that makes the volcano erupt or a Beethoven write a symphony.

If our American jellyfishes will retort that to be spiritual means to be ethical, we can refer them to history, which piles climax on climax wherein moral concepts are pulverized by the genius of thought or armaments. Genius works in its own tracks, moves in a different orbit, reaches greater planetary peaks than are disclosed to the dull eyes of normality. The German military genius is not a perversion of its higher self, but its highest expression. It is not an eclipse of its sun, but a greater fulguration of its light. Just as the life process takes no account of rejected species in its ascent, so the German genius cannot take account of the cost in money, life or ethics.

Schopenhauer summed it all up long ago. To-day the German will is a new radiation of the infinite Will.

FREDERICK N. DARIUS.

NEW YORK, May 17.

## HOPE FOR THE GIANTS.

### Schedule and the Weather Man Blamed for Early Misfortunes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is far too early in the season to predict the order in which the big league baseball clubs will find themselves at the time of the world series next October. Only a man of imagination and courage would dare to send in his application accompanied by a post office money order before the baseball season had even commenced for seats at the world series and board and lodging in Boston on the days they take place.

Why, then, do New York fans consign a perfectly good hard working team to the "cellar" after it has played only a dozen or so games?

The once famous Giants have had a hard time. After a discouraging season ending with them curled up close to the furnace, as it were, for a long winter's nap, they were prematurely aroused, rushed South to recuperate, and then brought back in the cold bleak days of April only to meet the very teams that had given them their worst lickings in 1915. The shock was too much.

In the first thirteen games played by the Giants this spring they met Philadelphia, last year's champions, five times; Boston, which finished second last year, five times, and Brooklyn, which finished third in 1915 and defeated the New York team twelve times in twenty games, five times. During this time seven games had to be postponed on account of bad weather, one of these being put off on account of snow.

The Giants had their hands full and fought gallantly an uphill fight. Four times in the thirteen games it took more than the allotted nine innings to decide the contests; twice the game went ten innings, and twice the Giants strove desperately for twelve innings, only to lose all four games.

In the twenty games played up to May 14 the Giants have made 181 hits to their opponents' 170, and they have twenty-three stolen bases to their credit, compared with their opponents' fifteen. This seems to show that their hitting and base running are not at fault, as does also the fact that six of their men are batting for over .250, four of whose averages are above the .300 mark.

In fielding the Giants have made thirty-eight errors to their opponents' thirty-three, but it is early in the season and the weather man apparently has not been any too anxious to lend his necessary assistance to the anxious ball players.

The Giants' pitching staff has not shown to advantage, it is true, but it has been handicapped by the many errors in the field. Tesreau, undoubtedly New York's best twirler, has an average of .600, but the others, including Mathewson, all have averages well below .400.

I do not believe the Giants will finish first, but I do think they have a good chance of occupying a berth in the first division if they get the support that is due them. They are making a good try and they have a good team.

New York, May 17. HOPE.

## A WAR FANTASY.

### If Shades of the Dead and the Wounded Marched on Broadway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On Saturday last New Yorkers looked upon a marching host of nearly 150,000 men and women enlisted in the cause of preparedness. It was an inspiring, a quickening sight.

But how many of those who marched in that marvellous peace parade, behold themselves of what relation its numbers bore to the millions of combatants in the European war, living or dead? Earlier last week we read an estimate of Germany's casualties to date: Dead, 664,552; wounded and missing, 2,157,527. Double these numbers to include the losses of the other nations, and imagine a procession of all these upon Broadway.

Let a number equal to those who have died since August 1, 1914, be marched at the rate of 13,000 an hour, twenty-four hours a day, beginning on Saturday, May 13, at 8 P. M. and a reviewing point would not have been passed until after midnight of Wednesday, May 17. Add the numbers of the wounded and missing, and this vast procession of over five and a half million souls would continue to move on until some time during Thursday, June 1.

Need it be added that the illustration is designed not merely as pointing to the tremendous proportions of the casualty list in Europe but to offer again a plea for American preparedness, and this to the utmost?

EDWARD T. PERINE.

NEW YORK, May 17.

# MARKS URGES TIME ON WEST SIDE PLAN

## Borough President Writes Mayor Many Features May Be Modified.

## BINDING FOR ALL TIME

Borough President Marks, who is a member of the committee on port and terminal facilities which recently made a report to the Board of Estimate on an agreement with the New York Central Railroad for the improvement of the West Side, sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday giving his reasons for not signing a supplementary report issued last Monday in reply to the objections of certain civic organizations to the proposed plan.

Mr. Marks suggests that further time for study of the plans be granted and says he believes that continued study will result in modifications. His letter follows:

"As a member of the Board of Estimate committee on port and terminal facilities I did not sign its recent supplementary report which was submitted as an answer to the objections which have thus far developed against the proposed plan at the public hearings. I am not convinced that the objections raised by many of the leading civic organizations of the city have been satisfactorily answered, and further I feel that continued study will result in modifications of the plan which may remove the causes of some of these objections.

"I am fully aware of the great advantages which are to be gained by the city as well as by the New York Central Railroad through a proper readjustment, particularly in the lower West Side. There are, however, several important features of the plan to the study and public discussion of which further time should be allowed. Among these features I mention the following to the improvement of which further constructive criticism should be directed:

The so-called Manhattanville Yard proposed to be located at 135th to 145th street which contemplates, among other features, a large uncovered section opposite seven tracks, together with a wall some forty feet in height and several blocks in length.

It is strongly contended by some of the best real estate authorities that this would be an excuse to the neighborhood and would seriously depreciate real estate values in that section. It is well worth while waiting in order to attempt an improvement of the plans at this point.

The cutting through Riverside Park which, according to our own Park Department and other excellent authority would make the park unsightly and interfere with its permanent and proper restoration.

This situation is sufficiently acute to warrant further thought before final consummation.

We must make absolutely certain that the New York Central plans will not seriously handicap other railroads in freight distribution which the development of future years may make vitally necessary to our city.

I am not yet satisfied that we have gone thoroughly enough into the land and franchise values involving many millions of dollars which are to be exchanged between the railroad and the city.

I have been consulting with a committee of citizens, all of whom have for many years made a careful study of this particular problem, and they are unanimously opposed to the adoption of the New York Central plan in the present form.

"In my opinion the public thus far have not had sufficient time to investigate a proposition of such great importance and complexity. Several prominent civic organizations are now in the midst of such investigations and are formulating their conclusions. The fullest opportunity should be given to them for constructive suggestion.

"I appreciate and share your earnest desire to bring about this great railroad improvement, but we must remember that the proposed agreement will bind the city of New York for all time. It is wise, therefore, to give a few weeks more of patient effort toward the improvement of the plans before their final adoption."

## RABBIS AGAINST GARY PLAN.

### Bible Bill and Saturday Measure Also Opposed.

Seventy delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the United Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada, which has been in progress at the Broadway Central Hotel for the last three days, went on record yesterday as being bitterly opposed to the Gary plan. They voted to empower their executive committee to appoint another committee whose sole function it shall be to oppose the Gary plan in every way possible throughout the ensuing year.

The Bible bill and the Saturday bill were two other legislative measures which the convention will fight. Delegates will be sent both to Albany and to the New Jersey State Legislature to try to prevent these bills from becoming laws.

Rabbi M. S. Margolies, who is acting as chairman of the convention, reviewed the work that has been done by the United Rabbis during the year. Rabbi A. Teitelbaum supplemented Rabbi Margolies's