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Let Governor Cox Be Sworn!

To summon Governor Cox and to examine and cross-examine him under oath is the plain duty of the Kenyon committee.

No fauted obligation of deference to the dignity of a Presidential candidate should stand in the way of this eminently proper and obviously necessary proceeding.

Mr. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S practice about a \$32,000,000 or \$30,000,000 Republican campaign fund is so childish in comparison with his principal's definite and elaborate specifications of infamy that Mr. ROOSEVELT is well nigh negligible as a factor.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Governor Cox's own choice for manager of his Presidential campaign, is able to give the Kenyon committee no more assistance, practically, than the surprising Mr. BARRY afforded with regard to his preposterous yarn about foreign gold for League of Nations propaganda through the British Embassy's entertainment allowance.

Mr. WHITE is a reputable and straightforward gentleman, as we believe, and certainly he cannot be suspected of lack of enthusiasm, or of what the interesting Mr. UFFMAN in the Republican salesmanship department calls "bull." Yet when Mr. WHITE, on the witness stand in Chicago, has an undoubted opportunity to present any facts or figures that will in any degree strengthen the Cox statements the best he can do is to admit his absolute ignorance respecting the truth of the charge of sinister influence.

"You have no evidence yourself of the truth of Governor Cox's charges?" the Democratic National Chairman was asked yesterday. "No," was his short but sufficient answer.

"Do you know of any sinister influence trying to make a contribution of proffering possible through contributions to the Republican party?" Mr. WHITE was asked. "I have read Governor Cox's charges, and he is equally able to prove his charges," was the singular reply.

"Where can we get such evidence?" Answer: "From the Governor of Ohio."

There is no longer, we repeat, any reason for extending to the Democratic candidate for President the immunities and "courtesies" supposed to belong to the exalted post he occupies. If there is any "proof" of that which Governor Cox has alleged and is alleging he is the sole possessor of that proof at present. His political future and the respect of honorable men and women of all shades of opinion he has daringly or desperately staked upon the truth of his charges. It is due to those whom he accuses, to the country and to the cause of truth itself that he should be subjected to the ordinary process by which truth is ascertained and falsehood exposed.

The trail of the red herring, thus far, has led directly to the proprietor of Trailhead himself. The main thing revealed by the inquiry, up to date, is not the existence of a corruption fund of \$32,000,000 or of \$15,000,000 or of \$8,000,000 or of any dimensions whatever, but the existence of a candidate for President of the United States of the calibre and character revealed by his reckless willingness to engage in politics of this description.

Let him testify under oath!

A Flower Garden Gone A-Walking.

When New York takes its morning dawn, down town, the sun is shining brightly, and the air is fresh and cool.

From every office and shop come in their thousands gayly clad girl workers to break for a few minutes their tasks over books or typewriting machines or those fearsome engines on which efficiency keeps hooks. They go forth nominally for luncheon, actually for a hurried bite and a leisurely stroll.

Once the business woman was a tailor-made woman, trim in straight lines, primly set off with starched cuffs, her crowning glory topped with a dark, if not sombre, hat. But the tailor-made woman is seen now only where gather those who do not toil in the market for daily bread and sundries. Business is decked in glowing colors. The counting office has ceased to be a dreary spot. It more reminds the visitor of the cover of a popular magazine than of the gray canvas or law book calf in which journal and ledger conceal their solemn entries.

At that hour when, by polite fiction, hunger calls, the huge hordes of trade release their people and a flower garden of gay hues goes a-walking in the streets. Whatever of gloom the pavements have shown is hidden. To those who from the heights can watch, a treat of beauty is disclosed. The rainbow is outdone in gorgeousness. The laboratory of the dyemaker gives up its most arresting triumphs. From splendid scarlets and rich purples through the spectrum's manifold gradations all the hues heaven has used or permitted mankind to use for protection, allurements and adornment give life and vivacity to streets in which trade has its home.

It is as if some Burbank had given power of locomotion to the flowers of the field and the blooms of the hillside. In ever changing combinations, beyond the imagination of any stage director to reproduce, bright gowns, bold headgear, vivid sweaters meet and pass. A poppy delayed so that she must bury cuts a burning path through the throng zig-zag toward her desk. A trio, daisy flanked by pink marshallow and by burning bush, saunter easily. Heliotrope and dahlia approach, hesitate and give way to others.

As in field and meadow Dame Nature puts her pigments side by side without thought to what the formalist may think, so her heedless humor, children weave themselves into a picture brilliant, engaging, ever changing in the city streets, a flower garden good to look upon gone a-walking.

When Can a State Rescind Its Duty-Certified Ratification?

It is an interesting circumstance that just fifty years ago Democratic politicians in New York tried to block the Fifteenth Amendment by withdrawing the State's ratification, voted by a Republican Legislature nearly a year before.

The Fifteenth Amendment declared that the right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; just as the Nineteenth Amendment decrees that the franchise shall not be denied on account of sex.

In its progress toward ratification the Fifteenth Amendment was accepted by the two houses of the New York Legislature on April 14, 1869, by a strict party vote of 17 to 15 in the Senate and 72 to 47 in the Assembly, the majority in each case being Republican. A Democratic Governor, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, failed to transmit the proper certification of ratification to the State Department at Washington. The State Department wrote to HOFFMAN on August 30, requesting him to forward a certified copy in the usual form. Governor HOFFMAN replied on September 2, enclosing a copy of the resolution of ratification, and explaining that the action of the Legislature was by concurrent resolution, not submitted to the Executive and not directing him to promulgate the same. "In all previous instances," continued the New York Governor, "of proposed amendments, save one, a formal bill was passed, which like all other bills was submitted to the Executive, and in the exceptional instance I find no record in this department of any executive action." Nevertheless, Governor HOFFMAN sent out to Washington a copy of the resolution of ratification, signed by the clerks of the two houses.

A little later in the fall of 1869 the platform of the Democratic convention denounced the Fifteenth Amendment and the election in November resulted in the choice of a Legislature Democratic in both branches. On the very first day of the session the same celebrated Mr. TRAVIS of New York city introduced a resolution of which this is a part:

"That the above cited concurrent resolution be and it is hereby repealed, rescinded and annulled.

"That the Legislature of the State of New York refuse to ratify the above cited proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and withdraws absolutely any expression of consent heretofore given thereto, or ratification thereof.

"That the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions and preamble to the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, and to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Governors of the several States."

On the day of introduction the Tweed resolutions were adopted by a strictly partisan vote by the Democratic Assembly and the Democratic Senate at Albany. HAMILTON FISK, Secretary of State in General GAFFR's Administration, received the formal notification of New York's withdrawal from the number of ratifying States. When the vote of Georgia completed the necessary three-fourths, with New York out, Secretary FISK in his proclamation of March 30, 1870, referred to the certified copy of the New York resolutions as an official document "claiming to withdraw" the earlier ratification.

What makes the New York case of fifty years ago very different from the

Tennessee case of 1820 is the circumstance that New York's original ratification did not complete the constitutional process. In Tennessee's certified ratification did. New York's was the fifth, not the twenty-ninth and conclusive ratification. Even the Tweed resolution of repeal based its own claim to validity upon the specified condition that the amendment "has not been ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the several States and has not become a part of the Constitution."

We do not think that the friends of woman suffrage need be greatly perturbed by the New York precedent, or by its bearing on the Tennessee anti-suffrage treaty that what a State does on a question of constitutional amendment it can undo by subsequent action. Mr. TRAVIS's attempt at reversal was undertaken and ended before the consummation of the process up to the Governor's certification to Washington and before the Secretary of State's proclamation that the constitutional change had been effected.

It is preposterous to suppose that a process constitutionally completed can be undone at any time by the withdrawal of a single State whose vote has contributed to the necessary three-fourths. That would be the end of stability in our institutions.

To Vote on September 16. There will be special elections on Thursday, September 16, in six Assembly districts in New York city, and the time limit for correction of the poll lists in these districts expires Saturday of this week.

The districts are the Eighth and the Seventeenth in Manhattan, the Third and the Fourth in the Bronx, and the Nineteenth and the Twentieth in Brooklyn.

In the Nineteenth district in Brooklyn the election was made necessary by the death of Assemblyman DAMICO. In the other five districts the vacancies are the result of the exclusion of Socialists from the Assembly.

All persons who, except for registration, are entitled to vote at these September 16 elections should apply before 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon to the Board of Elections in the borough of their residence to have their names put on the poll lists. Because the law is not clear as to all the details of transfers and new registrations each citizen should demand and obtain an official ruling on his or her own case.

All original registrations and transfers of registration for the special elections must be made through the borough office of the Board of Elections in the borough in which the elector now lives and wants to vote.

Citizens who wish to register or to transfer their registrations must go in person to the borough offices of the Board of Elections in the borough in which they live. The offices are: for Manhattan, in the Municipal Building; for the Bronx, 442 East 149th street; for Brooklyn, 26 Court street.

The Socialists are working vigorously to carry the districts in which they were successful last fall. They may succeed in so doing if the same men and women of those districts in considerable numbers neglect the duty imposed on them by their citizenship.

England's Federal Reserve System.

Half yearly balance sheets of the "Big Five" banks in England have just been published. From these reports it is possible to assemble the most convincing evidence of the sound banking measures largely responsible for the rapid recovery of British foreign and domestic trade in the last year.

The five banks, Lloyd's, Barclay's, the London Joint City and Midland, the National Provincial and Union and the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, control more than 7,500 branches and affiliated banks throughout the United Kingdom. When the movement toward banking consolidation began several years ago, leading up to the concentration of power in these five institutions, the British public was convinced that a huge money trust was not being formed only after the investigation.

The Government found that the bankers had in mind giving the United Kingdom a vast network of banks whose operations could be coordinated somewhat after the manner of the Federal Reserve system in America. The consolidation movement was completed last year, only a few mergers having occurred since, and the present balance sheets compared with those for six months and a year ago are instructive because they show how the new system is working.

The combined position of the five banks on the three dates follows:

Table with 4 columns: Date (June 30, Dec. 31, June 30, 1919), Deposits, Loans, Cash. Values in million pounds.

Here is a lesson in banking efficiency. In the last year the deposits of the five banks increased one-half of 1 per cent. But the loans to customers, which of course excludes investments in Government paper, increased 59 per cent.

This increase in deposits and loans it was possible to let cash reserves decline nearly 30 per cent. This large increase in loans with only a slight growth in deposits proves that the British banker has overcome the evil of lending a customer more than he needs simply to have him keep part of the loan on deposit so as to allow the bank to re-lend it and thus collect double interest. It demonstrates also that the British species of reserve banking system is successful.

Poland can instantly transfer by telephone or telegraph the surplus cash of affiliated banks in distant cities. The third advantage, one which does not accrue to our banks under the Federal Reserve act, is the power of effective discrimination in making loans.

Here the Federal Reserve Board and many of the leading banks favor a policy of loans for productive purposes, but they are not in position to enforce their views. The "Big Five" in England has enforced discrimination because it both defines and controls the operations of the majority of the banks.

What this extraordinary concentration of power may lead to in more normal times, when it would be possible to use it in stifling competition in finance and trade, remains to be seen. But its usefulness in bringing about the highest efficiency in the use of capital in the emergency of the reconstruction period and in maintaining comparatively low open market rates for money in the face of a high discount rate at the Bank of England is no longer a matter of dispute.

Much of this discreet banking expansion has been in the shape of loans to finance trade with the European Continent, a financial coup that will later bring rich returns to the British banker and large profits to the British trader.

Militants' Happy Recovery.

A friend has mailed to us a copy of the Pharmacol Advertiser with a marked utterance on militant suffragists, his kindness being prompted by a recent editorial article in this newspaper attributing radicalism to physical rather than to psychological causes.

In our remarks to which our friend calls attention there was what seemed to him so much as a hint that militant suffragists "rightly deserve distinct scientific medical study and treatment," he discovered what was not intentionally there. The Journal he sends gravely says of militants:

"It is obvious that restraint by our guardians of the law only serves to increase the irritative symptoms, and not until these cases are considered as distinct disease entities and treated as such will they be under control."

Summing the requisite courage the layman must have to set up an opinion opposed to a professional dictum, we say that the irritative symptoms of the militants disappeared shortly after 8 o'clock on the morning when Secretary COLAR, his hastily emptied coffee cup displaced by an inkwell, signed the proclamation of American woman's new freedom.

Not a doctor of medicine was called; the pen was mightier than a prescription. The frowns of militancy gave way to the placid brows of pillbox; the straightened lip of undaunted courage curved sweetly into a smile of the generous victor; the outright chin of defiance relaxed, its long last dip returned involuntarily.

Militant? There is none. She fought and won and, the warrior's harness laid aside, she boasts not, but takes her tea, her bread and jam, merely happy.

"It pays to advertise"—many things. But as for inmates of Bedford's Reformatory for Women, "under entirely new management," as innkeepers say, has not its reduction in number of inmates from 600 to 190 itself proved that the less some things are advertised the more they prosper?

One difference between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth amendments, both proclaimed to be in effect, is that one is and isn't, and the other maybe isn't and is.

In days of old a national political chairman was expected gladly to shoulder all possible burdens for the candidate, and particularly burdens of blame. But evidently Candidate Cox made a load too heavy for Chairman WHITE's back.

Some of its Legislators must want Tennessee to be known as the Indian giver State.

The fire hose as a weapon of offence has played a large part in the recent news. It is used in Brooklyn to quell the strikers' street car strikers and in Jersey City a belligerent armed man was dislodged from his stronghold by means of a well directed stream.

Water, it is plain, is useful for other things besides floating ships.

Brooklyn gets used to teeps.—Yesterday headline. But not reconciled.

Professor JOHN O. HALL, who was not fired by the Republicans and has been fired by the Democrats, will now have an opportunity to let his political principles function undisturbed.

Poland has answered the admonition of the United States that the Polish armies halt at the ethnographic frontier of Poland with the statement that strategic considerations must govern Poland's course.—Despatch from Washington.

How callously practical!

A Vaccine Vaccinator. Adieu to all the crystal creaks. In which I cast a book. And all the winding woodland paths—I know them like a book. The hollow tree that bends the owl. The moss-browned rocks. Where in the moonlight once I saw The frolics of a fox.

Goody by my cozy cabin camp. Log wall and roofed with sod. In its little garden wild. Of ferns are gathered. No bacon will be half so good. No coffee half so fine. As when I breakfasted at dawn Beneath the bluffed pine.

Patented my Adirondack camp. Though still your charms entice, I leave you to the squirrel folk, The crows and the mice. Catch you in the city I shall never. The voices of the streams That lead the misty mountain peaks, Still outline in my dream.

The low cash reserves are made possible

NO PEACE PRESSURE.

A Specific Failure of the League in the Case of Poland and Russia.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The League of Nations is in operation, as Governor Cox says, for over thirty nations are bound by its solemn obligations, and yet it has most signally failed at its first opportunity, to suppress a disastrous war—that between Poland and Soviet Russia.

Poland was constituted a state by the Versailles treaty and became a member of the League of Nations. Although guaranteed by Article X. of the League her political independence and territorial integrity, she at once ignored her obligations to the League, made an attack on Soviet Russia and was the aggressor in a war for the avowed purpose of extending the boundaries given her by the Versailles treaty. Not only did the League take no action against Poland, but the Allied and Associated Powers, who had prevented this war, took no positive steps against it but lent their aid to make it possible for Poland to prosecute her war.

Poland last winter was begging America for food to feed her starving people and yet made war in the spring on Soviet Russia, using supplies of material and men secured from the Allies. The United States Government sold to Poland on credit food and war material to the amount of seventy-two million dollars, which she is employing in this war. Not until a few days ago when the Soviet army was at the gates of Warsaw and the issue of the war was against Poland and menacing the peace of all Europe did the League of Nations or the Allies, who can be said to be responsible at least for the continuance of the war, show any concern for its termination.

It is in the provision to proper handling deposits could be increased to such an extent as to cover in addition a large part, if not all, of the Victory Loan, amounting to more than four billions, maturing in 1923.

Taking up Treasury certificates by postal savings, he said, would relieve the burden of the Government imposed on them during the war and since, and would permit the banks to use all of their available funds for business and industrial purposes. It would also, he said, encourage the use of the Federal Reserve system of the rediscounting of several hundred millions of certificates, which would improve the reserve system of the Federal Reserve banks. The redemption of certificates therefrom would bring about, he said, a rise in Liberty bonds from 5 to 10 per cent, and relieve the banks of hundreds of millions of loans now being carried upon Liberty bonds.

Although Mr. Meyer goes on in this plain, I think I have quoted enough from his opinions to show business men who have considered this subject that it is nothing more or less than another Socialist idea; that there is, somewhere, somehow a governmental power in the United States to relieve almost all difficulties that occur in the handling of business on the part of the people or of the Government, and that regardless in a large measure of the efforts of those who conduct private business.

The usurping by the Government of private business has never been popular and has always been injurious. There are certain functions of Government finance which appertain always to the Government and should be exercised by it. There are also functions which belong to the people in the exercising of their industries, intelligence and business propensities which being absolutely to them and not to the Government.

Without entering into the unreasonableness of some of the statements made by Mr. Meyer, I wish to call attention to the generally held proposition which he advocates of making the Government a big savings bank for the people of the country. History has already proved the fallacy over and over again of attempts to make a Socialist proposition of the Government.

ALLEN W. JOHNSON, Treasurer Schenck's Savings Bank, SCHENCKSVILLE, August 31.

THE LANGUAGE OF DRIVERS.

Campaign Workers Should Not Use It; Neither Should Governor Cox.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You are to be commended for your editorial article of August 30 entitled "The Language of Drivers." From a party viewpoint the only redeeming feature is that Governor Cox has gone to such extremes in exploiting the loose talk you quote that it is likely to react on his own campaign.

Thus far the utterances of Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge have been admirable. They have discussed national questions from a high plane and cannot be held responsible for the talk and writings of their fool friends.

It is unfortunate that in every national campaign, regardless of party, a class of men get near the front that do not seem to have any idea of a moral principle, and they are so obtuse as to believe that the majority of the voters are like themselves. The language of the race track and the curb should have no place in the serious and all important matter of electing a President, and it is as much out of place in the mouth of a Presidential candidate as in the literature of a campaign committee.

A word may be said relating to political workers. Many of them do this party more harm than good. Their ignorance of vital questions, their blarney and inane conversation disgust intelligent voters.

There can be no doubt that Chairman Hays is an able and honest man, but he should look well to some of his subordinates. A. F. F. New York, September 1.

SLATE IN COAL.

More Fuel Could Be Moved If Impurities Were Eliminated.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It seems to me one important factor is overlooked in remedies suggested for the coal situation.

I am burning in my kitchen range chestnut coal which I believe contains 25 per cent of ash or more. This of course is very foul coal but much of the ash in this vicinity is adulterated in this way. If reasonably pure coal could be substituted a great loss in money and temper could be saved.

Think of a train of twenty cars of alleged coal having five cars laden with rock, but transported and sold as coal. This percentage of waste and money being prevented, it is an important element in the consideration of remedies for the present condition of the coal business.

E. L. WYMAN, M. D. MANCHESTER CENTER, Sept. 1.

Not Up to Date.

Demoteness practiced with a pebble in his shoe. When ordinary rail riders—bound to their seats, a few abandoned their

POSTAL SAVINGS.

A Banker Objects to Suggestions Made by Eugene Meyer, Jr.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: A few days ago United States Senator William M. Calder charged before the State joint legislative committee investigating legislative conditions that savings banks in the State of New York were storing money for those who borrowed money to build homes, such as reaching as high as 10 and 15 per cent. New York city savings banks are able to take care of themselves in relating such an unreasonable charge.

A further interest which not only New York city savings banks but all savings banks may have lies in the sequel which follows Senator Calder's charge, appearing in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD of August 23, under the head of "Postal Savings Extension Urged." It is the urging of a financial reconstruction measure by Eugene Meyer, Jr., formerly managing director of the New Finance Corporation.

Mr. Meyer appeared at the invitation of Senator William M. Calder before the Senate Special Committee on Reconstruction and Production, sitting in the Engineering Society building, West Thirtieth street. He argued for an amendment to existing legislation so as to authorize the payment of a 4 per cent rate of interest on postal savings deposits, instead of 3 per cent, as at present. He also advocated increasing the number of post offices authorized to receive such deposits from 4,500 to all of the 35,000 post offices, branches and sub-stations.

Mr. Meyer put up the argument that the Government could thus gain savings deposits within a year sufficient to pay off the floating indebtedness of the United States Government. He also expressed the opinion that with proper handling deposits could be increased to such an extent as to cover in addition a large part, if not all, of the Victory Loan, amounting to more than four billions, maturing in 1923.

Taking up Treasury certificates by postal savings, he said, would relieve the burden of the Government imposed on them during the war and since, and would permit the banks to use all of their available funds for business and industrial purposes. It would also, he said, encourage the use of the Federal Reserve system of the rediscounting of several hundred millions of certificates, which would improve the reserve system of the Federal Reserve banks. The redemption of certificates therefrom would bring about, he said, a rise in Liberty bonds from 5 to 10 per cent, and relieve the banks of hundreds of millions of loans now being carried upon Liberty bonds.

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LODGE DEFENDS HIS SEPARATE PEACE.

Accuses Democrats of 'Unlimited Misrepresentation' of His Views.

NOT DESERTING ALLIES. Senator Explains to New Hampshire Republicans How He Is Right.

By the Associated Press. Concord, N. H., Sept. 1.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep.), speaking here to-day before the Merrimack County Republican Club, accused the Democratic party of "unlimited misrepresentation" of well known facts in its platform reference to alleged inconsistencies in his attitude on the making of peace with Germany.

"I am charged with inconsistency," said Senator Lodge, "because in an address I disapproved of deserting our allies and making a separate peace in the midst of the war and yet was willing to make a separate peace with Germany two years and a half after that speech was made and when all our allies had left us and had themselves made peace with Germany. I was right on both occasions and entirely consistent." The Senator added that what was important was not the question of his personal consistency, but that one of the two great parties should have begun the campaign with misrepresentation.

Senator Lodge explained that he was led to make this personal reference to himself because the situation was unusual and he had refrained from discussing it until he could do so in a speech. "I think I am safe in saying," he continued, "that never before has the declaration of the principles of a great national party carried an attack on any individual member of the opposite party. The Democrats in San Francisco selected me by name as the subject of attack in an effort apparently to prove that I had been inconsistent.

"What they did exactly was this: They quoted from what they called an article of mine which they said appeared in the Forum magazine of December, 1913, in which I had denounced any attempt on the part of the United States to make a separate peace with Germany at that time. On the publication of this statement in the Democratic platform many of the leading newspapers of the country immediately attacked me. My name was in question was not published in the Forum of December, 1913, but appeared in the Forum of June, 1914—that is, appeared before the war was at its height and before the Democrats advanced their platform in victory. The falsehood was so flagrant that the Democrats admitted it themselves and changed the date of the statement several weeks later in the official publication of the platform to June, 1915. This of course destroyed the main point of the attack and got rid of the most obvious lie. It still remained with a large burden of official publication of the platform as published by the Democrats in June, 1915, there was a note appended saying that this article was an address delivered by me before the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1913 and was printed by them with the permission of the Secretary. This note the author of the statement in the Democratic platform must have seen if he had looked at the copy of the platform which he professed to quote. As a matter of fact, I delivered the address printed in the Forum of June, 1913, on October 11, 1917, and it was printed in the October issue of the Bulletin of the Historical Society, only a few months after our declaration of war and when the war was of course still raging. "At that time voices were heard, not only here but elsewhere, suggesting that the United States should make a separate peace. A separate peace then would have meant the desertion of our allies in the midst of war. What I then said was that I was right, and I am glad that I said it and I am glad that my address was reprinted and I have not a word of what I said to change or withdraw.

Knows He Was Right. "The point of the Democratic charge is that I was grossly inconsistent in voting on May 15, 1920, for the Knox resolution declaring peace after having declared that the making of a separate peace in 1917; that I was grossly inconsistent in voting to declare a peace which actually existed a year and a half after hostilities had ceased and after our allies had made a separate peace for themselves with Germany, because I had