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The American soldier as well as many American officers do, and that he looks forward with great anticipation and pleasure to "renewing the ties of comradeship formed among the American officers on the battlefields of France."

There is a Worse Punishment Than Imprisonment.

Quite naturally the indignation surprise excited by President Wilson's refusal to execute a law which he himself had signed and which his oath of office plainly requires him to enforce finds expression in demands for his impeachment.

There has never been a situation exactly like this. The merits or defects of the provision of the Jones act which Mr. Wilson defiantly refuses to put into effect have nothing to do with the question. The refusal to obey the law, the defiance of duly enacted law, the autocratic and arrogant assumption at the same time of power to nullify a legislative act and of judicial power to determine the constitutional limits of his own executive powers, have everything to do with the question.

The President's duty is defined in the third section of Article II.

"He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

His personal responsibility is recorded in the oath he took when he was inaugurated:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The penalty for defiance of the law and violation of the oath of office is prescribed in Section 4 of Article II:

"The President . . . shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

If the present attitude of the President is not impeachable it would be hard to imagine an executive defiance of the law sufficiently outrageous to warrant removal from office. The refusal to execute a plain statutory direction, already by himself approved, constitutes a usurpation of the legislative power of repeal. The assumption of the power to define the legislative power of repeal. The assumption of the power to define the legislative power of repeal.

Great Britain, the country chiefly concerned about the modification of the favored nation treaties, has no tariff to use as an instrument in behalf of her fleet. But she subsidizes mail steamships and lends money to shipbuilders, grants special favors to marine workers and aids her merchant navy in other ways.

It is not a question of what kind of trade war or retaliation we may be threatened with. The trade war and the shipping war are here. We are in the thick of it. If in such a situation we don't help ourselves nobody else will help us.

General Fayolle, America's Guest.

Marshal Foch could have sent no more acceptable representative of the French Republic and the French army to the convention of the American Legion at Cleveland than General FAYOLLE. It was this distinguished officer's skill as a commander and his masterful strategy that was so strongly instrumental in blocking the German road to Paris and in closing the gap between the French and British armies, which early in 1918 threatened such dire consequences to the allied forces.

Colonel GEORGE HARVEY would doubtless inform any inquiring student of chronology that only 136 days are now left of President Wilson's term of office. In a little more than five months he will no longer be in a position to obstruct the execution of the law he has sworn to execute or to attempt to usurp powers vested by the Constitution in coordinate departments of the Government. He will cease to be a menace to our established form of government and our traditional policies and methods; unless—and may Heaven forbid!—his political ideas and his theories of international government should gain a new lease of opportunity through the immeasurable disaster of Mr. Cox's election five weeks hence.

Now, even if impeachment proceedings were otherwise advisable, they could not be begun and terminated between the first week of December and the first week of March. They would have the color of a purely partisan enterprise and would be resisted as such, with the almost absolute certainty that the two-thirds vote necessary to convict could not be obtained in the Senate. On the other hand, if the present time and General FAYOLLE's success as a soldier with his thorough mastery of all the details of his profession.

The preparation for the first battle of the Somme was largely in the hand of General FAYOLLE, and so well and thoroughly was this made that his first advance was one of the decisive surprises of this engagement. But the greatest honor came to him for his part in meeting the offensive which was launched by the Germans early in 1918, when he became the commander of the French army group between the Somme and the Aisne. It was here that the two American divisions, the First and Second, which fought in General MANSTEIN's army, first came under his command. General FAYOLLE's supreme command when he continued the operations that eventually closed the famous pockets of Montdidier, Bethune and Chateau-Thierry.

It was over this critical period of the war that General FAYOLLE's experience with the American soldier extended. And he is entitled to say, as he said he did upon his arrival at New York, that he feels he knows

Maine, and of which the keel was laid recently, is of the same size as the ship Discovery, in which WILLIAM BAYNE made his famous voyage 300 years ago. To give it strength it is sheathed and planked and ribbed with oak, pretty much as BAYNE's ship was. Its modern touch is an auxiliary engine.

American Wild Flowers.

HOMER D. HOUSE, our State Botanist, calls attention to the need of conservation of wild flowers because with the increase of automobile traffic motorists, particularly the thoughtless, have been uprooting, breaking down and gathering these beauties of wild life by the armful for the fleeting pleasure of a few hours which the flowers yield when placed in bowls and vases.

Mr. HOUSE points out that our byways and woodlands, formerly attractive through their wealth of true American, become the abiding place of burdock, thistle, mustard, ragweed and numerous other obnoxious aliens. Furthermore, the trouble does not end with the mere change of plant life, but the insects, animals and bird life also suffer a marked change, adding nothing to the attractiveness of the byways and woodlands. The forest primeval gives protection, home and sustenance to a remarkably varied life; it affords shade, recreation and homes to many birds; it shelters shrubs, wild flowers and animals. It should be preserved in all its forms.

Not long ago the State of Connecticut had to place placards throughout the hills and valleys calling attention to the widespread destruction of wild flowers, such larvae being made that the State was being denuded of those plants which, by reason of their size and color, are conspicuous objects to the ordinary observer. In New York State the trailing arbutus has been especially persecuted. New York has a profusion of wild flowers. The number of wild flowers described and illustrated in "Wild Flowers of New York" is slightly less than four hundred, and this does not include all plants with conspicuous or attractively colored flowers which might be called wild flowers.

Trailing arbutus, Jack-in-the-pulpit, wild calla, blue flag, pogonia, wild pink, marsh marigold, buttercup, flowering dogwood, mountain laurel and white daisy give pleasure to the observer whether he is hiking or riding, and a little thoughtfulness and restraint on the part of the passer by will make the landscape more attractive for all who follow.

High Labor Costs That Are Paid by the Consumer.

When we look into the cause of high living costs either we want the truth or we are willing to fool ourselves. When people talk about getting labor prices down to something like normal levels, either they really want to lower them or they merely want to make a noise.

One of the great clothing houses of this city, Rogers Peet Company, is now illustrating with graphic divisions of a dollar, sliced like a pie, where every penny it takes in goes. One slice is almost a full half of the whole. This goes into wages, directly paid for making and selling the goods. Another slice is more than a quarter of the whole. This goes into material, with its indirect labor costs.

After direct labor and the material have taken more than 75 cents out of every 100 cents of business done and money taken in, then out of the remaining 24 1/2 cents must be taken nearly 11 cents for rent and taxes. By this time the dollar, with those whopper slices out of it, has pretty much faded away. But still there must be taken out nearly four cents more for delivery and freight, building repairs, insurance, bad debts, telephones, &c. Then there is left out of every dollar only ten cents for advertising, for profit, for surplus, &c.

In that great business there is no place to cut costs where the savings could be discoverable. In reduced prices to the consumer except in the big three-quarter slice of the dollar represented by direct labor and by material.

Cutting the costs of material largely depends on the labor cost in that material. But as the material represents only a quarter of the whole dollar, as against the direct labor, which represents a half of the whole dollar, only a slash in the cost of the direct labor could yield much of any price reduction for the benefit of the consumer, who pays all the bills.

If labor, which is the one great factor in the cost of goods, in the cost of houses, in the cost of public service, in the cost of nearly every thing, does not come down reasonably close to normal levels nothing else can come down to within shouting distance of a normal level.

The baseball managers are getting ready to open the world's series in Brooklyn and the ticket speculators are getting ready to attempt to buy up all the best seats.

Commissioner closes sixth bank in Boston.—Newspaper headline.

An unpleasant awakening after dreaming with FOX of millions.

A league which will really help to keep the world at peace and which every American can join without damage to his patriotism is the league of walkers just formed at the Waldorf-Astoria. Walking improves the temper as well as the health, and if it can be done along country roads at this glorious time of the year no man need care whether the price of motor cars goes up or down.

Hardly a Peem. Its pic. Make his.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

Mr. Burson Replies to Critics by Herbert Hoover.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In your newspaper of September 24 appears a column article under the caption "Burson's Postal Bank Profiteers," quoting from the testimony of the Hon. Herbert Hoover before "Senator Calder's Committee on Reconstruction." The article accomplishes its apparent purpose of creating the impression that the things Mr. Hoover complains of in the management of the postal savings service are chargeable to the policy and practice of the present administration of postal affairs. This is not true.

In ordinary circumstances I would not notice this article, but since it is one of the postals resorted to in political exigencies for partisan purposes to be little any and all official activities of the present Administration. But the statements of Mr. Hoover, if unexplained, may go further than to be intended by arousing unwarranted suspicion and unneeded resentment. Its arrogant line brandishes a subtle terrorism no less disquieting than the obvious and flaming torch of anarchy itself.

There are seeds sown here that only whirlwinds reap. Vague, untenable, unspoken imaginings are embodied and amplified into words. Garvin shakes a finger at America and observes: "England is still the nearest thing to a staunch ally that the United States possesses." The interesting phrase "an Anglo-American war" is here coined and tossed from this powerful newspaper on the fretted waters of the world.

More than once Garvin's pen sweeps in together with one unifying stroke the terms "the murder club" and "the Church." To read him is to be told that the Catholic Irish are in but an other name for an instigator and a perpetrator of crime.

As for Ireland itself he pictures it as a charnel house of horror: "A naturalism of outrage," "the green anarchy," "crime and ruin and total internal rupture," "outrage and murder," "the extremity of crime which is reading Ireland's sander," "fire and slaughter," "murder and massacre" are some of the exaggerations of his style. This exaggeration of Ireland's condition prevails throughout the English press. Friends who returned on the Olympic less than a week ago tell me they had been dissuaded by these daily reports from going into Ireland when a chance traveler vehemently protested against their need of armor. "It's untrue what they are writing," he insisted, "Dublin is as orderly a city as you'll find in the world."

So they continued their journey and report that indeed in no city and its environs had they seen so contained a peace, and in no country, Belgium, France or England, did they discover food so plentiful or so cheap. They heard there were riots in the north and disrupted service in the south, and in the quiet eyes and words of order people they saw traces of a patient weariness so much talk of trouble in their land, but of the "naturalism" they had no sound.

THOMAS H. MALONE, Diocese of Denver, Col. New York, September 28.

BEFORE THE MOVIES CAME.

Old Stories and Old Plays Recalled by One Past Life's Midday.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article "What Do You Remember of Ned Huntline, Roger Starbuck, Captain Penelope Ingham, Nathaniel Ellias and others and of how they all evaded the coming issue of Leslie's Boys and Girls Weekly; of how one saved, earned or begged the nickel wherewith to buy it, then to read a bit more of the thrilling adventures of Jack Harlaway, his Emily, his friend Professor Mole and his terrible enemy, Hunston, exactly the same as the children of to-day await the next episode in the movies of "Tirith of the Mockles" or some other picture.

Though it is past midday of life for such readers, the pleasant memories survive, as do similar memories of the plays and actors of that period, such as "Rose-dale," with Lester Wallace; "The Streets of New York," with Frank Mayo, Sr.; "The Arabian Traveller," with Frank Chanfrau; "Macassar," with Parnell Herring; "The Gladiator," with John McCullough; "The Mighty Dollar," with Billy Florence; "Humpty Dumpty," with G. L. Fox; "The Comedy of Errors," with Robson and Crane as the two Dromios, and the same sterling team in "The Henrietta"; "Fanchon," with Maggie Mitchell; "My Sweetheart," with Miss Palmer; "Frits" with J. K. Emmett, and many others.

It makes one feel both young and old to have the past flash through one's memory now and then.

PATIENCE TILL MARCH 4.

Then the Work of Correcting Democratic Mistakes Will Begin.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In the printed reports of Senator Harding's speech to the West Virginians is not his declaration "I know that your thoughts are dwelling on the fight against the cost of living. It would be easy to say, 'We'll bring it down,' but I won't cheat my fellow Americans to win their favor," a peach, and does it not hit the bulls-eye with 160 per cent. courage and efficiency?

My own thought is that while there are many hard problems to be solved and mistakes of Democratic rule to be corrected, which will be no small job, yet there is no worry coming to us. It is simply a question of patience until March 4 next, when the Senator will be installed in the White House, and intelligent, earnest thought, with practical and wise suggestions, the action will again be in vogue at the White House, to be submitted to Congress. D. G. W. New York, September 28.

An Ascending Foundation.

From the Richmond Planet.

The Rev. C. T. Taylor satisfied his congregation on last Sunday, using "Jacob's Ladder" as the foundation.

The Price Cut.

Kellogg—Everything is coming down. Bocker—And Governor Cox is making talk still cheaper.

The Landing.

New Jonah was a sailor bold Who journeyed forth in days of old And took as perilous a trip As any on a Pilgrim ship.

And yet when Jonah came to deck And did not land on Plymouth Rock, So not a pagan, looking back, Will ever care to trace his track.

But Jonah was a man of sense Who seldom questioned Providence; Quoth he, "In times of danger, eat 'Till we'll land on something soft."

MALDEN WILSON.

central office was three times as large and deposits aggregated only \$33,000,000.

It must be manifest that any sweeping attack upon the management of the Postal Savings System or intimation of remitted unwillingness to its patrons is unwarranted and can only tend to drive patrons most in need of its protection to ill advised and disastrous schemes of investment.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

A Priest Believes the Reports of Disorder Are Exaggerated.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: For diatribe, for hints that expand into threats, for largess of insult and elaborateness of attack I do not know anything in recent journalism equal to the editorial article you quoted September 28 from the London Observer. As a Catholic, as one of Irish blood, as an American, as I could read it only with heated resentment. Its arrogant line brandishes a subtle terrorism no less disquieting than the obvious and flaming torch of anarchy itself.

There are seeds sown here that only whirlwinds reap. Vague, untenable, unspoken imaginings are embodied and amplified into words. Garvin shakes a finger at America and observes: "England is still the nearest thing to a staunch ally that the United States possesses." The interesting phrase "an Anglo-American war" is here coined and tossed from this powerful newspaper on the fretted waters of the world.

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