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**War Exports: Peace Imports.**  
Consider our war trade.  
In the fiscal year ended with June our exports were \$4,345,000,000. But of that prodigious sum \$473,000,000 was for war purposes in explosives alone. In copper manufactures there was \$170,000,000; that, too, was for war. In brass and manufactures of brass there was \$128,000,000; and that was for war. In automobiles and parts, \$123,000,000; and that was for war.

Of our wheat and flour exports, at \$314,000,000, virtually all was for war. So with meats, \$270,000,000; so with refined sugar, \$80,000,000; and with leather, also \$80,000,000.  
Our exports of cotton manufactures, amounting to \$112,000,000, must go chiefly into the war column, for the greater part of those manufactures were able to sell in foreign markets only because Germany, Austria and Belgium, our competitors, were wholly shut out of them and Great Britain and France were hampered in getting into them.

In iron and steel our exports scored \$618,000,000; but this, too, was mainly for war purposes—locomotives, steel rails, cars for transporting armies and supplies of armies, while many cargoes of other war tools and equipment were listed simply as iron and steel manufactures.  
Out of our whole exports of \$4,345,000,000, those eleven classifications accounted for nearly two and a half billions.

Now consider our imports—our peace trade.  
In the fiscal year trading countries like Germany, Austria and Belgium were sending us little or nothing. France, with the mass of her male producers in the trenches, was sending us only a fraction of her usual exports. Italy, under similar circumstances, was not doing much better. Yet our imports were \$2,180,000,000.

Every one of those belligerents will have stores of products to send us as soon as the hosts of Europe stack their arms. They will be piled on top of the \$2,180,000,000 which was our record for the last fiscal year. They will be piled on top of the record which we have been making in recent months at the rate of more than two and a half billions a year. Instead of coming only from some of the nations, they will be coming from all the nations which trade, for now they lack merchant ships to carry their wares abroad. When peace is restored there will be hundreds of vessels freed for ocean commerce and seeking cargoes on all the waters of the globe.

Consider the exports when the bottom has dropped out of our war business. Consider the imports when our markets will be overflowing with the new streams turned into them.  
But in Washington nothing at all is done, nothing effective is planned, to dam the import floods which will be let loose to swamp American markets and wreck American industries.

**Volunteer Peace Commissioners.**  
The wish is evidently father to the thought in the subjoined extract from the address to the American people by a committee appointed to publish the result of the deliberations of the "unofficial peace conference" in which representatives of the American Union Against Militarism compared notes with self-authorized spokesmen from Mexico:

"The Mexican people are not an aggregate of irresponsible hands, but Mexico has within herself all the elements of regeneration: new institutions, free schools, land adjustments, cooperative municipalities, temperance legislation, encouragement to industry and thrift are springing up like fresh grass after a prairie fire."

the United States Government or any other treatment at the hands of the Mexican Government than that which it accords to its own citizens.  
Could government by private initiative have more urgent invitation to usurp the place of official action by properly constituted authorities than it has had in this country since 1913? But this great and greatly misapprehended nation is not forever to depend for its security upon a vacillating, politics playing, delinquent government, nor upon the super-patriotic intervention of these six commissioners who have "formed themselves into a permanent body to be known in Mexico as 'Comision de Paz Inter-americana' and in the United States as 'The Inter-American Peace Committee.'"

Fortunate shall we be if in November the issue comes before the American people with no further complications added to the present sufficiency.  
**The Declaration of London.**  
The explanation of their reason for abandoning the Declaration of London submitted to the neutral nations of the world by the Allied Powers closes, with this sentence:  
"The Allied Governments, forced to recognize the situation thus created, therefore, decided they must confine themselves simply to applying the historic and admitted rules of the law of nations."

That in every case the "historic and admitted rules of the law of nations" should be observed by belligerent and peaceful Powers has been the backbone of the American theory from the opening of the war. We have consistently refused to admit that the advance in mechanics altered the principles on which international law was based or relieved the belligerents from the obligation of conforming to its terms. Were the contention that the application of new inventions to the profession of arms altered universally acknowledged rights admitted chaos would result. Every war would mean the formulation of new rules and a state of unending confusion. The very basis of the law might be destroyed overnight through the ingenuity of a student of physics, and an intolerable situation of uncertainty would replace conditions that, while they are far from ideal, have at least proved endurable.

**The Patrolman Who Failed.**  
When General BINGHAM was Commissioner of Police he dismissed a member of the force for cowardice, personally cutting from the man's uniform the buttons of authority he had disgraced. The incident will never be forgotten in the department, not because of the striking method General BINGHAM adopted to enforce understanding of his lesson, but because instances of man failure in respect of courage have been rare among the police. The record of the force in this detail is admirable; under the most trying circumstances, in time of disorder, in the performance of routine duties, the men have conformed consistently to a high standard of valor.

In the more recent dismissal of a patrolman against whom it was charged that he "failed to take proper police action, and did, without good and sufficient cause, depart from the scene of the shooting" of a fellow officer, there is no allegation of cowardice. The circumstances of the affair were such that the man was able to make out a plausible defense. He swore that the assailed police man shouted to him to bring help and that he left him for that purpose. Yet the authorities of the department decided that the force was no place for him. Whatever the reason for his failure, the fact that he did not go to the assistance of a person in peril was established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and he will no longer wear the blue of the city's service.

Against a man thus dismissed it is easy to raise the cry "coward." But in the confusion and excitement of a shooting affray in an unlighted cellar the boldest might be guilty of an error of judgment which would unjustly expose him to condemnation. It is conceivable that under the conditions existing it might seem a higher duty to call help than to plunge down the hatchway and engage in the fight. The decision must be instantaneously made, and if it is wrong the error is irrevocable. In that instant a career may be wrecked, a man ruined, and no regrets, no explanations, no effort within his power can restore him to the status he held before the blunder was committed.

What the evidence in this case was we do not know, nor do we want to be informed. We prefer to believe that the mental processes, not the heart, of the patrolman who failed were at fault; for we do not wish to believe that the police force has in it men whose courage is not dependable and whose pluck must be proved when life and honor hang on the outcome of the test.

**Professor and President.**  
In 1887 Professor WOODROW WILSON of Bryn Mawr said in an article in a learned review urging the study of politics "as a great department of human conduct." "Read the purposes [sic] of men like PATRICK HENRY and HENRY CLAY and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, men untutored in the schools; read their words of leadership, and say whether there be anything wiser than their home made wisdom."

"I have but one lamp," said PATRICK HENRY, "by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience." Not the cold light of a passion for Humanity. "Shall we gather strength,"

be asked, "by irresolution and inaction?" And it might have been to the pursuer of HENRY and VILLA that he said: "Let us have the magnanimity to lay aside our prejudices and antipathies."  
The Lusitania "incident" was not in HENRY CLAY'S mind, but our concern in the Greek Revolution was, when he said, in 1824: "A wretched involution of figs and opium has been spread before us to repress our sensibilities and to eradicate our humanity." And when LINCOLN spoke of government of the people by them and for them, he did not divide the nation into classes and masses, the privileged and the oppressed. The men whose "home made wisdom" the Bryn Mawr professor so condescendingly praised, would have paid little heed to academic arrogance until it invaded the nation's chief managerial office.

Then, out of the multitudinous and voluminous utterances of President WOODROW WILSON of the United States of America, they might select this as of all his proclamations of classroom made wisdom the one most directly addressed to the present situation of this country:  
"The first, the immediate thing that we have got to do is to restore representative government."

**Man's Real Nature.**  
We deplore strikes, lockouts, industrial disputes of all kinds. Were we omnipotent in this best of all worlds, we should abolish them by a rearrangement of affairs that would give to every man a portion of labor sufficient to flavor his rest; an hour a year, for example. Cultivation of the arts of loafing—too much neglected as things now are—would be the principal pursuit of mankind. There would be universities to impart its higher mysteries to those to whom they appealed; common schools to teach the proper methods to those who aspired only to be practical loafers; efficiency experts to tell the wasteful loafers how to conserve and improve all their opportunities; boards of control to enforce loafing on restless, dissatisfied spirits. The jails would open only to the weak and willful, who displaced in labor, neglecting chances to practise idleness, and thus disturbing the serenity of the restful community.

**Dark Views of a Novelist.**  
Sir RIDER HAGGARD is always interesting, even when he is alarming. He was speaking in Winnipeg:  
"Do not think this will be the end of wars. It is the beginning of war. Do you think Germany will take defeat with contrite spirit?"  
The suggestion will be welcome only to those who feed on gloom and who look forward, almost with longing, to the end of all mundane life. Others of us will be inclined to reflect that, once this war is over, the pockets as well as the souls of mankind will cry for peace. Other wars may come, but it is not likely that England and Germany will settle down to devote themselves to an alternating series of war and preparation for war. The present conflict has been more costly, in life and gold, than any man two years ago would have dared to predict. If this were but the beginning of war, then the nations involved could look forward to their economic destruction, an event which gives pause to even the most patriotic peoples.

Sir RIDER has taken on the lingo of the recruiting sergeant. He may drop it the morning after he reads the terms of peace.  
We do not endorse the too common view of the indurability of the Vice Presidential office which may lead some commentators on public affairs to ask: Who would spend \$25,000 to get into it?  
Expect 1,000,000 dry votes—New York's leading paper says which of the two major parties will be most affected?

Uncle SAM should realize at once that an empty stomach is not conducive to martial valor or enthusiastic patriotism.  
The successor to Justice ATKINSON in the Court of Claims shall be, we suppose the appointment read, some one who shall have represented the Seventh District of Virginia not less than twenty years; who shall have been a delegate to a Democratic national convention not more than twenty-nine nor less than twenty-seven years ago, and a member of Virginia's House of Delegates and the State Senate, and who shall, by common consent, be considered to have done more than any one else to muzzle the enterprise of preparedness. The Hon. JAMES HAY of Virginia would appreciate an appointment conveyed in that form.

Our Congressmen joyfully see the time at hand when they can pay more attention to fences than to defenses.  
The guardsmen have got to learn to take care of themselves—A staff officer of the United States army.  
They must and will learn from experience, but the country they are serving should not make the lesson harder than it need be.

By limiting the legitimate expenses of a Presidential candidate to \$50,000 Congress has struck a body blow at the high cost of political ambition.  
Captain BLACK of the Yale football team has disclaimed authorship of an appeal, attributed to him, to Yale football players to put their college ahead of their country and to mobilize against Harvard and Princeton instead of Mexico. Captain BLACK says that he has himself applied for membership in the Yale Battery. The sons of Eli have sometimes been accused of the deadly sin of anti-climax in their college competition for the title of captain of the team.  
Everything points to a modernization of the course of study, to a curriculum in which the all important thing is that man and woman should know "the actual conditions of the modern world," and should be acquainted with national ideas, life and activities. The basis of this new curriculum, as Dr. BRINSON reports in the Nineteenth Century, is English, thoroughly taught, both the

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part of clear expression and a knowledge of English literature; at least one modern language, taught to the point of use; science, on general lines; geography, carefully and fully; history, in outlines; mathematics, including arithmetic, "for practical utility," and algebra "to initiate the pupil's mind into the symbolic handling of problems."

Modern languages, he says, will play a much larger part in education than in the past. The one foreign language that should be taught is French. The study of German will for a time be discredited, though "in the interest of future harmony it would be desirable to encourage a knowledge of it." Boys of definite linguistic ability should have an opportunity to study both Russian and Spanish.

Histories will have to be rewritten for school use. It will best be done upon economic and biographical lines, with special attention to the growth of political institutions and to the development of the ideas that lead to that "peaceful combination and corporate grouping that is known by the name of civilization." The geography of the future will aim to give a real picture of the world as it is and to give definite ideas of commercial matters.

Education in Europe after the war will, in short, be extremely practical. "We have mangled our national resources for some time to come"; the result will certainly be the lopping off of luxuries; it may be more:  
"One thing is certain, that we must, if possible, increase our commercial efficiency if we mean to liquidate our debts and insure a peaceful expansion of activities."

The war will not end when peace is declared. Its burdens must be carried by future generations. The schools must begin where the armies stop. Youth has an important part in the reconstruction of nations, and it must be trained and disciplined to meet its responsibilities.  
**Man's Real Nature.**  
We deplore strikes, lockouts, industrial disputes of all kinds. Were we omnipotent in this best of all worlds, we should abolish them by a rearrangement of affairs that would give to every man a portion of labor sufficient to flavor his rest; an hour a year, for example. Cultivation of the arts of loafing—too much neglected as things now are—would be the principal pursuit of mankind. There would be universities to impart its higher mysteries to those to whom they appealed; common schools to teach the proper methods to those who aspired only to be practical loafers; efficiency experts to tell the wasteful loafers how to conserve and improve all their opportunities; boards of control to enforce loafing on restless, dissatisfied spirits. The jails would open only to the weak and willful, who displaced in labor, neglecting chances to practise idleness, and thus disturbing the serenity of the restful community.

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**PAY ON THE ISTHMUS.**  
What the Civilian Employees on the Panama Canal Ask For.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial article "Who Asks This Special Privilege?" does an injustice to a large number of men whose devotion to their country's interests has not often been equalled. I hold no brief for the man who threatens Mr. Fitzgerald with political vengeance, but your article suggests that what the civilian employees of the canal want from Congress is pure and unadulterated graft. May I state the basis of their claim to the consideration of Congress?

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: Now while this infantile paralysis epidemic is on and poor janitors are being fined in the police courts for having uncovered garbage cans the covers of which were on but were stolen by unruly children a few minutes after the cans were put out, I wish to call your attention to a disease-breding nuisance which it seems the Health Department has entirely lost sight of.

I refer to the fat collecting wagons which every one can smell block away. If poor people are to be fined or punished for an innocent infraction of the sanitary code, why not punish the corporations that own these wagons which just them with germs or at least make them use a disinfectant that will kill the stink?

On Wednesday afternoon, July 12, three of these wagons stood at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue for over an hour and the smell was enough to make every one in the neighborhood sick.  
The wagons belong to one of the large soap companies.  
Get the garbage wagon busy. It will do a lot of good.

HENRY F. TIERMAN,  
City Marshal.  
New York, July 15.

**THE LOST SISTER-IN-LAW.**  
Search of the New Haven's Fast Train Recommended.  
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Captain Late Eighty-eighth New York  
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**Historical Reflections Suggested by Colonel Conley's Misfortune.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The fate of Colonel Conley is sad. Having with the professional skill and devotion of Captain W. W. T. St. M. O'Grady, who have taken their duties very seriously, brought the gallant Sixty-ninth of honest, outdoor men to a state of efficiency equal to regulars, it must be terrible to be disqualified on medical grounds.

Really, is his elimination necessary? General Gallien, the savior of Paris, was a serious invalid. Jubal Early, the one-legged, gave some trouble to his enemies. Phil Kearny had but one arm. Nelson was lame and blind of one eye. Napoleon was a chronic sufferer after his little dose of cold plow.

Would General Wood and his army colleagues of the Medical Department be disqualified then?  
Promotions are slow. Every little helps. Let out the militia. Let in West Point.  
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**Heraldry for the Drums.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Hobson's nationwide plan would permit home distillation for private use, he assures us. Down Georgia way, it would seem, that in the preparation of the Macon Telegraph of July 4, 1916, the average Georgia citizen is not paying a great deal of attention to the law and the all night fire. In the meantime we are told with certainty that coming as plentiful as the garden or about as cheap as that he is indeed a doubtful character who cannot get what he wants in the way of home made spirits after a season of a very short time in a moon's rural district.

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Would General Wood and his army colleagues of the Medical Department be disqualified then?  
Promotions are slow. Every little helps. Let out the militia. Let in West Point.  
Col. Col. Conn., July 15.

**Heraldry for the Drums.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Hobson's nationwide plan would permit home distillation for private use, he assures us. Down Georgia way, it would seem, that in the preparation of the Macon Telegraph of July 4, 1916, the average Georgia citizen is not paying a great deal of attention to the law and the all night fire. In the meantime we are told with certainty that coming as plentiful as the garden or about as cheap as that he is indeed a doubtful character who cannot get what he wants in the way of home made spirits after a season of a very short time in a moon's rural district.

How about a land can rampant upon leg of moses, with a background of fire, as the nationwide prohibition of the Macon Telegraph of July 4, 1916, the average Georgia citizen is not paying a great deal of attention to the law and the all night fire. In the meantime we are told with certainty that coming as plentiful as the garden or about as cheap as that he is indeed a doubtful character who cannot get what he wants in the way of home made spirits after a season of a very short time in a moon's rural district.

**LIFE IN THE ARMY.**  
An Intimate and Illuminating Account of the Daily Routine of Men Transferred Overnight from Civilian Paraphernalia to the Duties of the Soldier.  
A private letter from a New York soldier.  
Dear Boy: I suppose you think I am very unappreciative of your letters. The silk handkerchief, which is a dandy, and all papers and magazines have been greatly appreciated, and the reason I have not written before is because I am so busy that I cannot find time to do so.

From the time we left New York we were busy all day. We had class for non-commissioned officers, an occasional drill when we would stop for water, and then officers' call would sound and we would attend a session for officers.

The principal diet en route was hard sandwiches, oranges and coffee or iced tea. We never had a hot meal until dinner here at a restaurant last Sunday night.  
It is great to be in the army and sleep for nights in a day coach. We got sleep at a Indianapolis and they were not as good as ours.

As soon as we landed I was appointed mess officer by the Colonel and have charge of the officers' mess, the purchase of supplies, superintending serving of meals with the assistance of two other lieutenants. We could not get any hired cooks, so we drew one man from the supply company and another from among the musicians. Neither knew much about cooking and my two lieutenants and I knew absolutely nothing.

I had charge of the hawksters who come into camp to sell vegetables, etc., and I am working hard from 5 o'clock A. M. to 9:30 o'clock P. M., when, believe me, I hit my cot like the falling of the Woolworth Building.  
The town is the limit, too, 1,000 population with three stores. In two days all you could buy here were things for women and children.

We have a car at our disposal and we scurry around daily for our supplies. The heat is terrific. We had 122 degrees in the sun and 110 degrees in the tent. There is hardly a day under 100 degrees. The nights are lovely and cool and we all sleep well. From 9 o'clock in the morning to 4 P. M. there are no drills.  
This country is infested with scorpions, tarantulas, lizards and spiders of every description. I have seen many so-called ground squirrels, one of which I saw caught this morning as he came out of a hole in the ground. Many men have been bitten, but nothing serious. Many reptile snakes are killed every day. Pleasant place!

What? We hear nothing of the Mexican situation and do not know how long we stay or whether we will move from here. They are making a permanent camp site, with water mains, some houses for regimental officers, and this may indicate a long stay, but I do not believe they will keep us long nor do I think we will have any trouble.  
We have all been vaccinated for smallpox and have a weekly dose of oxaloid. We have fine water from artesian wells, so there is no fear of typhoid fever; besides this, all men have been inoculated for typhoid prevention.

Every one seems to be happy, despite the rotten country and excessive malarial humidity.  
We have the Seventy-first Twelfth First Field Artillery, First Infantry, two ambulance corps, private field hospital, General O'Ryan and General Dyer, so you can well imagine this is some camp.  
It is all hard work and very fatiguing, but I have never felt better physically and have dropped six pounds. I will love a bath. I have had one since leaving home and as for a bed, I will not know how to use it.  
The way we live is probably begin practicing marches and rifle practice as soon as the range is completed.

There are plenty of Mexicans here, but all look as peaceful as the dogs of New York.  
Write as often as you can. Letters from home are a godsend in this barren country.  
McALEEN, Tex., July 12.

**Let Salesmen Treasure This Deep, Rich Thought.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Dr. Wilson of Washington, again "got them" with the words at the Detroit salesmen's convention. The salesmen were out for business, wanted "first aid," so to speak, from those higher up in public place, wanted food for thought; desired assistance from greater minds.  
They got it.  
"I have," said the learned and witty doctor, "after this terrible war in Europe the world wants one thing, yes, one thing (Pause, business getting salesmen on the qui vive, whatever that is, to hear and digest every word of the liquid utterance) and that is peace. It is not a new thing, it is a greater peace."

And yet they are said to put men in public place to become statesmen