The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.

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

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

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	65
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	1 90
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month	25
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year	2 50
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo.	1 05

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

Readers of THE SUN leaving town for the summer months can have the daily and Sunday and evening editions delivered to them in any part of this country or Europe on the terms stated above. Addresses changed as often as desired. Order through newsdealer or directly of Publication Office. Telephone 2200 Beekman.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, R. H. Titherington, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 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, Room 202, Eagle Building, 304 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Welcome Recruit.

Far be it from us to scoff at the appeal of Senator TAGGART to Congress to apply the pruning knife to appropriations. An axe is perhaps the implement needed. It is true that Mr. TAGGART, who made his bow in Washington only the other day and still suffers from stage fright when he addresses the Senate, has never been regarded as a reformer. In fact, he calls himself a "politician" in the modest contribution he makes to "Who's Who," and in Indiana he is somewhere near the top of the heap of politicians.

All the more credit to him, then, for talking thrift to his party in Congress, and sounding a warning. Listen to him as he inveighs against its wanton waste of money wrung from the helpless taxpayer:

"These enormous increases cannot go on forever. There must and will be a day of reckoning. The power to tax is the power to destroy, and we do not want to destroy the people's earning power by overtaxation. Instead of squandering money and passing pork barrel bills would it not be better to cut out these useless expenditures?"

Particularly the "pork barrel" excites Mr. TAGGART's just indignation. "There is little economy," he says, "in erecting public buildings in every crossroads country town." In Indiana, for instance. It is a pleasure to welcome TOM TAGGART to the ranks of the retrenchers. He was Mayor of Indianapolis for three terms, and he then heard something more than thundering in the index about pouring the taxpayers' money through a sieve.

On this question of the profligate extravagance of a Democratic Administration Mr. TAGGART stands boldly by the side of CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. They ought really to be speaking from the same platform in the West. "I propose," said Mr. HUGHES in Chicago, "that we shall have government in a businesslike way. We won't have any more, if I can stop it, of these 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress." The sentiments of THOMAS TAGGART in a nutshell.

The spectacle of the appointed Senator from Indiana throwing himself sacrificially on the bunghole of the appropriations barrel to stop with his large and sinewy hands the bursting overflow is one for tears of joy and not for rude laughter.

New York as a Manufacturing Centre.

New Yorkers do not commonly think of their city as a manufacturing centre, but its greatness in this respect is amply witnessed by the preliminary figures for 1914 just issued by the Bureau of the Census. These show that there is invested in factory enterprises in the greater city well over a billion and a half dollars, or 19.4 per cent. more capital than was represented in 1909. The value of the products in 1914 was nearly $2,300,000,000, an increase of 13.1 per cent. in five years. Wages paid in 1914 were more than half a billion dollars and the payroll total had increased 14.6 per cent. over 1909. About half the capital invested in manufacturing in New York State is in businesses in this city.

It is an interesting reflection that New York manufactures bulk larger to the people outside this city than to New Yorkers themselves. A good many persons will incline to doubt this. The impression is strong that the rest of the country thinks of New York in terms of upper Broadway, Fifth avenue shops and Wall Street. But in the many letters that come to THE SUN asking questions of one sort or another there are comparatively few inquiring about the city's "points of interest," as the guide books call them. These are evidently well and widely known. One type of question recurs again and again. The writer wants to know who makes this article or that or who will buy a particular product that he has to offer. On the desk lies a letter from a man who asks the name of any concern or individual buying porcelain scrap. A little while ago a reader sought the names of firms handling Paraguay tea. To-morrow may bring a request to be put in communication with buyers of Milo maize, of which, judging from the mail, there is a surplus in New Mexico, down Las Vegas way.

There is fortunately an extremely capable organization to whom THE SUN has long referred these inquirers. It is the industrial bureau of the Merchants Association, 233 Broadway. A little while ago a reader wrote that a friend in Holland wished to secure machines which would manufacture the snap buttons used on articles of clothing. His letter was referred to the industrial bureau of the Merchants Association, which promptly gave him the names of several makers of these machines.

This work is entirely inconspicuous, but it is of greater importance to the manufacturing interests of New York, and through them to the whole business of the city, than many activities which attract attention from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Hughes on the Stump.

"The Governor," that is to say the Republican candidate for President, may have been asleep, as the people of Grand Forks were told when they came to the railroad station at 7:35 o'clock A. M. to welcome, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES; but what a live wire the man is in his waking moments! He touches no public question but there is a shock in the White House. It is trite, and generally untrue, to say of a political speaker that he electrifies his audience, in the sense that he moves it profoundly, animates and inspires it; but that is what Mr. HUGHES does, and with no tricks of the platform.

When the Republican candidate said at Fargo: "I'd like to have the authority to investigate this Administration for about six months," every auditor was thrilled and the impulse to cheer could not be resisted. Why? Because every one recalled the searching, analytical ability with which Mr. HUGHES had conducted a certain investigation in New York city when he won his spurs, and the feeling was that he was altogether too modest in wanting six months to show up the Wilson Administration, that he would tear it to tatters in much less time and leave not a shred of its reputation. So that Fargo audience rose to CHARLES EVANS HUGHES with exulting shouts.

Another example of the Republican candidate's power to stir men and make them think was his exposition of the statement made to the same audience: "America has got to be organized." Organized? Why, everybody thought America was rather famous for the organization of its industries; furthermore, would be in an enviable position to compete with its impoverished trade rivals after the great war. But Mr. HUGHES, who had gone deeper into the matter, pointed out that those rivals were going to profit by the discipline they had been subjected to and by the lesson of cooperation they had learned. He predicted that the nations now at war would take up the enterprises of peace with a formidable efficiency of purpose. And he then made the application:

"Do not imagine that the United States, undisciplined, somewhat benumbed by the prosperity incident to the war itself, lacking in training and in proper organization, can address itself to the problems of the twentieth century with the wastefulness and disregard of business methods that have characterized the Government in the past."

Mr. HUGHES had driven his point home. He gave his audience something to think about, and it knew that he was right. The slipshod methods and wastefulness that had characterized the United States could not be endured again, and in that respect the Wilson Administration was vulnerable to a degree. The emergency called for the man resolute and far seeing enough to put the Government upon an economical basis and blaze the way, by urging constructive legislation, to that efficiency in industrial affairs without which the battle would be lost. The audiences addressed by Mr. HUGHES believe that the man stands before them. He is sincere as the sunlight, honest as the north wind. When he promises "a businesslike administration of the United States," they know just what he means, and they are satisfied that the country will have it if he is elected President.

The Congress Ball Game.

From the heavy batting that marked the annual baseball game in Washington between the Republicans and the Democrats of the House of Representatives (Senators are too grave and reverend to participate) we should judge that it would have required the services of a board of professional accountants to cast up the error column. Mercifully withheld was the full score.

As to the batting, nothing like it was ever seen at American League Park: there was a perfect tornado of home runs, three baggers and doubles. Even old JIMMY GALLIVAN of the South Boston district, where centenarians play in the field at a pinch, made a real base hit. It is with no disrespect that we speak of Mr. GALLIVAN as a veteran; if he was the oldest man at the bat, his years were only half a century, and that is relatively young these days. Mr. GALLIVAN may, indeed, have had his seniors, for the Hon. JOHN R. FARR of Pennsylvania and the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT DENISON of Illinois on the Republican side and the Hon. JAMES THOMAS MCDERMOTT of Illinois on the Democratic side conceal their ages in the Congressional Directory.

As the Democratic party richly deserves a drubbing in November, we should like to extract political significance from the score of 18 to 13 in favor of the Republicans. But youth would not be denied. Headed by the Hon. SYDNEY E. MUDD of Maryland and Georgetown University, who is thirty-one, the Republicans had more young fellows on their team. The Hon. THOMAS WOODNUT MILLER of Delaware and Yale, steel roller in an iron mill and rancher but a few years ago, was only thirty, and the Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON of South Dakota and the Hon. SYDNEY ANDERSON of Minnesota were but four years older. The most elderly men on the team, according to the record, were the two of the Jersey contingent, the Hon. ISAAC BACHARACH of Atlantic City and the Hon. EDWARD W. GRAY of Newark, both of whom were forty-six, and neither of them was mighty with the stick.

On the Democratic side men rising forty predominated, and we fear that some of them were scant of breath, like Jack Falstaff. To those juvenals and Hotspurs of the Congress ball field, the Hon. PAT HARRISON of Mississippi and the Hon. SAMUEL JONES NICHOLLS of South Carolina, thirty-five and thirty-one respectively, we hasten to say that their pulchritude and agility on the diamond are recognized. There is no one else in Congress but the Hon. SYDNEY MUDD who might be asked to sign a league contract. Those nimble young fellows were the glory of the Democratic side, but not even their sprinting on the base lines, their fine stick work and wizard stops could save the day; and (memories of Tishomingo!) we do not forget how the Hon. CHARLES D. CARTER of the Choctaw Nation backed them up in deep left field or the initial pitching and shortstopping of the Hon. EDWIN YATES WEBB, the pride of old Wake Forrest College.

The truth is that the Democrats as a team carried weight for age, and that is fatal on the ball field. But let no one point the finger of levity at these protagonists of the national game in Congress. Most of them are picked for their prestige in college. Like JIMMY GALLIVAN of Harvard, they were once stars of the first magnitude, and they can still handle a ball with a deftness to excite the envy of the has beens who sit in the grand stand.

Judges, Not Politicians.

"Democratic party managers," according to a Washington despatch, gave out for publication recently a letter from SAM GOMPERS pitching into "the attitude of CHARLES E. HUGHES in Supreme Court cases involving the interests of labor."

The Danbury hatters case, holding the union members individually responsible for the damages awarded to Loewe and Company, was decided by a unanimous court. As usual, the Justices decided on the law, not on the politics, of the controversy.

In the Arizona anti-alien labor law Justice HUGHES read the decision of the court, from which only Justice MCREYNOLDS dissented; and his dissent, as was pointed out at the time, was merely as to the form of the procedure.

Thus it is proved that Mr. Justice HUGHES was at one with the Justices of Democratic derivation on the questions involved; that party lines and political considerations did not influence the determination of the causes brought before the court; and it is shown that the effort to make partisan capital out of judicial decisions is likely to have no effect.

Incidentally, are the "Democratic party managers" who circulate GOMPERS on HUGHES the same statesmen who at St. Louis roared with pain and rage over the Republican wickedness in "dragging the Supreme Court into politics"?

The Great Assault Upon Austria.

It was observed by Lord DERBY the other day that the business of the British army in France was to kill as many of the enemy as possible, for only in that way could the war be ended. On the lips of a non-combatant it seemed unnecessarily brutal, but such is the policy of all armies in all wars. However, there are always more wounded and prisoners than killed, and Lord DERBY's statement should be amended by saying that the business of the Allies is to put as many of the enemy hors de combat as possible.

That is what Russia is doing on the eastern front. According to a Petrograd bulletin General BRUSILOFF had taken 402,000 prisoners, the great majority of them Austrians, since he began his offensive in June. How many of the enemy have been killed and seriously wounded there is no means of knowing with any precision, but the presumption is that Austria in prisoners and casualties has lost the services of nearly three-quarters of a million of her soldiers in contesting the advance of the Russian hordes under their brilliant commander. She suspended, if she did not abandon, her campaign in the Trentino, and it was necessary to weaken the Isonzo line, with the result that Gorizia fell, and the Italians, taking a heavy toll of prisoners, pushed on to the Carso plateau to wrest Trieste from the ancient enemy.

Almost at the same time, the great Anglo-French-Serbian army in Macedonia began an outpost attack on the Bulgarians, and General SERRAIL's campaign in the Balkans will soon be heard from in the despatches. Thus Austria will be assailed on three sides, in accordance with the plan of the Allies to destroy or capture her armies and put her out of the war.

This plan can be defeated only by such a demonstration of the superiority of German artillery and offensive tactics as drove the Russians out of Przemysl and Lemberg and across their own frontier a year ago last spring; but at that time the Russians lacked not only organization but ammunition, and once driven from their trenches they could make no stand. As they now have an abundance of ammunition and have been heavily reenforced, and besides, have acquired the habit of victory over the Austrians, holding their own, too, in contact with the Germans, the effort of turning the tide would seem to call for large concentrations of German troops drawn from the Riga-Dvinsk line and from the western front.

But can they be spared? The French and English on the Somme and at Verdun are giving the answer, and in the north the Russians threaten the German intrenchments with increasing masses of men. What we are now witnessing is a powerful cooperation of the Allies to eliminate Austria from the conflict before the snows of winter fall.

Enemies as an Advantage.

At one time in his career the late GROVER CLEVELAND was greatly strengthened in his Presidential candidacy by the assertion of an adherent that he loved Mr. CLEVELAND for the enemies he had made. The kind of opponents that arise to antagonize a political aspirant in the end determine his status before the people. WHISTLER in his essay on "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" demonstrates clearly that in all lines of human endeavor, political or otherwise, the successful man is he who knows how to arouse the ire of those whose hostility is an asset, not a liability.

WOODROW WILSON, who has been actively engaged for several years in adding to the number and variety of his opponents, has failed, in selecting his enemies, to exhibit either the artistic genius of a Whistler or the political sagacity of a Cleveland. Mr WILSON has so bungled the job that the average American finds it difficult to admire him for either the friends or the enemies he has made.

How can a nation be expected to love an Executive who has managed by his maladroitness to antagonize an amazingly large number of the varied elements in our complicated American melting pot? Do the capitalists love him? Do the laboring men love him? Do the suffragists love him? Do the anti-suffragists love him? Do those Americans who sympathize with the Entente Allies love him? Do those who are well disposed toward the Teutonic Powers love him? Do the ultra-pacifists love him? Do the preparedness advocates love him? Do the civil service reformers love him? Does Tammany love him?

GROVER CLEVELAND's enemies knew what he stood for, and so did his friends. Those who loved him for the antagonisms he had excited never felt the slightest apprehension over the possibility that what CLEVELAND advocated one month he might repudiate the next. He was master of the art of making both friends and enemies and of maintaining them as such. For what he was inherently and for what he achieved for this nation the people of this country twice elected him President. The enemies he made served him well in his lifetime, but to-day for his memory there exist only friends. What an impassable chasm yawns between a strong man and a weakling!

Why is the assured date of Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY's retirement always announced at the beginning of a political campaign, and never after it is over?

If it was necessary for Mr. WILSON to call out the National Guard for patrol duty on the Mexican border it was because of the "national emergency" which Secretary BAKER speaks of in a letter written on July 16 to an inquirer. The country believed that the emergency passed when the agreement was made with General CARRANZA to settle questions at issue by an international commission.

Nevertheless, 25,000 more guardsmen held in mobilization camps have now been ordered to the border. The country is curious to know why. It is told that the movement has no significance. Then a question is pertinent: Has Secretary BAKER's hope that "the emergency will rapidly disappear" (the expression is from his letter) been confounded? So far as the country knows the clouds have rolled away. If the Administration is concealing nothing, why should 25,000 more guardsmen be entrained for the border unless the purpose is to bring back an equal number who have served their term of duty and restore them to their occupations? If that is not the purpose, how can the massing of troops on the frontier be justified?

A serious shortage of French briar threatens the peace of pipe smokers. But all candidates who put America first will smoke corncobs.

The British steamship Thetis, which has a famous record in Arctic waters, is in New York on her way north again. Although she was sent on the Greely relief expedition over thirty years ago she is still stout and seaworthy. Such a craft is well named after a sea goddess and the mother of mighty ACHILLES.

Toy prices are going up. Thus is the high cost of living brought home to Santa Claus.

The Locust.

From the Washington Star.

Locust on a limb
Singin' 'bout de heat;
When you hears f'um him
Trouble is complete.
Sun a-blazin' white,
Haze a-hoverin' thick;
'Tain' no chance to fight;
'Tain' no use to kick.
Talk of news dat's bad!
Most of our regret,
Though it makes us sad,
Lets us soon forget.
But his tune so grim
Leaves us no retreat—
Locust on a limb
Hollerin' 'bout de heat!

THE JIMMINS PLAN.

"I have written to the Secretary of State asking to be incorporated," said Jimmins to his wife as he unfolded his napkin and squared his shoulders preliminary to carving the chicken.

A look of doubt, followed by alarm, invaded his wife's face.

"Does that mean you may be sent to the border?" she asked quickly. Jimmins does not want to give her the vote.

"Nonsense," replied her husband. "You are thinking of enlisting or volunteering or the Lord knows what. I am tired of paying instalments on the player piano, the gramophone, the sewing machine, a set of Dickens, your charge accounts and a cemetery lot. It has got so that I can't keep track of when what is due. I am seeking to incorporate the J. P. Jimmins Instalment Company to take care of these complex matters.

"I shall be the president and the board of directors and I shall hire a bright young man who will sit at a mahogany desk behind a partition in my office and do nothing but keep track of all my instalments and see that they are paid when due. He will have his hands full, and when he is through—if ever he is—I am sure that he will have no trouble to qualify as a certified public accountant.

"Each month I shall put a lump sum into his hands to run the whole business with. If he does not keep within the appropriation he will face the difficulties generally consequent upon such failure everywhere except in public office. A reasonably clever fellow can be depended upon to pay all necessary bills and still have a nice little sum left. That I shall probably give to charity, since I have no desire to accumulate a surplus and merely desire that this burden of worry and perplexity shall be lifted from my shoulders, leaving me free to give my energies to larger affairs."

A sudden conviction that he was repeating a formula he had heard somewhere stopped him and he glanced uneasily at his wife. There was something about her passive acceptance that reminded him of the uplifted faces at a political meeting he had once addressed. Such a countenance simply lured a fellow on to the utterance of glittering generalities. But Mrs. Jimmins broke the spell by saying:

"You had much better give me the money."

THE BORDER PATROL.

Physical Bravery Only Part of What Is Needed in Guard Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If the President of the United States has the right and the authority to order our militia to any part of this country where it may be needed for the defence of the nation he also has the duty to look after the welfare of these men.

When in the stress of necessity the militia regiments were rushed from the North to the border of Mexico no care was taken to provide the men with the necessaries of a soldier's outfit, not even proper arms. Insufficient provision was made for their transportation, the commissariat was pitiful, and even to-day, after weeks have elapsed, conditions are far from satisfactory in the camps on the border.

All this could probably be borne with a fair amount of equanimity by drilled and trained soldiers; but it spells disaster, breakdown and illness to untempered troops.

The militia are blamed for voicing their troubles. They are told that they are shirkers, that they look on war as a sport and life in camp as a picnic and are dismayed to find it hard and irksome labor. They were heroes a little while ago.

The fault, however, is not with the men, but with the system. Militia troops can never be anything but raw troops and their officers cannot be called officers in the true sense of the word. Doubtless the militia officers are men of dash and bravery, but an officer must also be able to fulfil the far more difficult rôle of father to his men. He must be able to keep them happy and occupied in the trying days of idle camp life; he must see to it that his men are clean, well fed, well housed.

Does our system give us men trained to such duties? We spend so much money, we have such splendid human material to work with, and we seem to acquire only a grand muddle.

Are we ever going to learn that our system of national defence is absolutely useless in times of necessity?

E. O. H.

DARK HARBOR, Maine, August 12.

THOSE THREE ISLANDS.

Their Strategic Importance and Their Climate Discussed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read with interest the letter of George W. Jolly in THE SUN, and venture to say that it appears that some one has jolly well "jollied" our friend Jolly relative to the Danish Islands the purchase of which is being negotiated with Denmark.

Being the son of a native of Charlotte Amalie accounts for my interest in these negotiations. Our friend Jolly is right in his protestations as to such a sum as $25,000,000 being paid for this island group, but he should have said further that such a figure was prohibitive only in a commercial sense. From a naval standpoint such a figure would be insignificant, as military authorities concede it the most strategic spot in the world, barring, perhaps, only Gibraltar.

It is true that their commercial importance has dwindled, but this has been caused by lack of money to develop the natural resources of the islands, limited though they may be.

Mr. Jolly says that "yellow fever is epidemic." Since when? Prevalence of the disease is not nearly so marked as in Cuba and other islands of the Caribbean.

He says further, "They are dry and unhealthful." To refute this I would say that my grandfather, a Dane, raised a large family in Charlotte Amalie, as have other whites, and the climate is much more agreeable than even that of Jamaica or Porto Rico.

WILLIAM A. JORGENSEN.

KEARNY, N. J., August 12.

Geography in Alabama.

From the Coosa River News.

An Alabama man standing an examination for teacher's license wrote in his papers that Valley Forge is on the Tombigbee River and Harper's Ferry on Mobile Bay.

Perhaps One of Uncle Toby's Comrades in Flanders.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

O. B. Damm is First Sergeant of Company G, Second Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, Austin, Minn.

PLATTSBURG'S LESSONS.

Testimony to Their Worth From One of the Rank and File.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The editorial article in THE SUN of August 12 entitled "Plattsburg Ideas" is fine, and every word of it is true. It seems to have come warm and breathing from a personal experience of the life as we of the last encampment led it. It contrasts exhilaratingly with the labored and subtly misrepresentative articles that have appeared in an evening contemporary which profess to divine and to set forth the ruling spirit of the great summer school of the soldier beside Lake Champlain.

Those new to the profession of the man at arms were greatly impressed with the self-abnegation of nearly every member of the corps of officers. The men set in authority were not seraphs nor saints. Sometimes the language was a little touched with brimstone, but the care and the devotion lavished to bring the men forward in the rudiments of military science in four weeks were beyond all praise.

The officers knew they could expect no reward beyond their fixed army stipend, for we of the rank and file were explicitly forbidden to give them presents. They made it plain that their best reward was satisfaction with the progress achieved from day to day in the elements of the calling to which their own lives were given. The army officer is helpless against the misrepresentation and malicious aspersion that would fill his mouth with naught but profanity and scurrilous abuse. In the forty-eight companies of the four regiments of course there were a few maladjustments, with consequent friction between officers and men. But to one who saw from the inside the evolution of raw, soft recruits into infantry capable of long marches and fairly proficient in marksmanship it was a miracle that so much could be done in so short a time. The result was only made possible by the utter devotion of the company commanders to their task, under the ubiquitous and tireless supervision of General Wood.

In the lengthening roster of Plattsburg men there are few who think they know it all. Their desire to spread and to share the gospel of preparedness, wherewith they have been indoctrinated, does not spring from any love of Prussianism or any desire to behold an uncongenial system dragooned upon our peace loving, law abiding people. They merely desire to pass on to others the benefits they have received through the Plattsburg lessons in sobriety, self-discipline and mute obedience. There is no man of sound heart and mind who would not gain inestimably by such training, even if he never went to war for his country and his convictions of the right.

FULLERTON L. WALDO.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

The Expletive Corrective.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You speak in the editorial article entitled "Plattsburg Ideas" of "the occasional expletive, which was always uttered with composure and good temper." I submit that it is impossible to utter an expletive "with composure and good temper," for under those conditions it immediately loses its most characteristic feature, and is not an expletive.

I am fully in accord with your praise of Plattsburg, but I do object to your weakening the idea of an expletive. Please leave to us old cussers the full kick of our limited supply of expletives.

HUGH J. HUGHES.

UTICA, August 12.

CONCERNING CORYBANTICS.

Chesterton's Thrust at Huxley in Defence of the Cymbal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent George Moffat objects to the Salvation Army's religious service as "corybantic." I am minded of G. K. Chesterton's comment on Huxley's criticism of the Salvation Army as "corybantic Christianity." Chesterton says: "Huxley was the last and noblest of those Stoics who have never understood the Cross. If he had understood Christianity he would have known that there never has been and never can be any Christianity that is not corybantic. * * * No one perhaps but a sociologist can see whether General Booth's housing scheme is right. But any healthy person can see that banging brass cymbals together must be right."

Mr. Moffat probably objects to children because they are noisy. But he can't get rid of them, and I fear that he can't get rid of the Salvation Army. And, by the by, apropos of Mr. Moffat and of Napoleon's god of the strongest battalions, have you ever realized that the Christians hereabout are more numerous than the non-Christians? And they have been patient and long suffering with the modern philosophers, rationalists, infidels, reformers, et al. Suppose these Christians should decide to exercise the divine right of persecution. Suppose the Salvationists should want to burn Mr. Moffat at the stake in Union Square. I don't believe he is of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

NEW YORK, August 12. BANCROFTER.

POLITICAL BEDFELLOWS.

Strange Changes the Years Bring With Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One cold night a few winters ago I followed the crowd into Carnegie Hall. A speaker was engaged in denouncing Mr. Wilson for making to a bunch of New Jersey hayseeds certain preelection promises relating to canal tolls for coastwise ships, as embodied in the Democratic platform of 1912, but which were not fulfilled.

A fellow sitter said the speaker was Bainbridge Colby.

If this is the same Mr. Colby who to-day said he could not consistently ignore or deny the great record of the present Administration, what's the matter within? J. G.

HIGHLAND FALLS, August 12.

How Dry It Is in Kansas.

From the Salina Union.

The drought has reached the stage in this section where the fish appear at the farmhouses asking for a drink.

A Hillbilly Lyric.

The song birds love the leafy trees,
'The houn' dog loves his pack o' fleas;
'The cutworm loves the early dew;
An' I love you.
I'm not in love with yer harry pa;
Ner with yer lean, redheaded ma;
Ner with yer husky brothers, Bill
An' Josh an' Dan an' Van an' Till;
Ner with yer sisters, Kate an' Nan
An' Mag, an' twin, Malissy Ann;
Ner with yer brown gol dratted goat
(That pet o' yourn) thet chawed my coat;
Ner with the cat, ner with the dogs,
Ner with the chickens or the hogs;
Ner with the ole ramshackle place,
No, sir, indeed! That's not my case.
I hang aroun' because you're thar
Or tharabouts, O shootin' star!

LUTHER A. LAWSON.

WHY FEDERAL RAILWAY REGULATION NEEDS OVERHAULING.

Mr. Carman F. Randolph on the Urgency of the Military Reasons for Single Control.

The railway system of the United States is, notoriously, physically unable to meet the needs of commerce. Of ominous concern its shortcomings clog our military preparation.

Lack of money lies at the root of the trouble, and while the system shares at the moment in the general improvement in trade this will not raise railway credit to the point of attraction for the huge sums required to bring it up to the normal needs of commerce and the not impossible demands of war.

The fact that railway credit is in a backward state after nearly thirty years of a Federal regulation, increased in intimacy and severity within the past decade, commends reformation of its spirit and method.

The companies do not look for changes that will draw from their own to the Government's shoulders responsibility for an adequate service. On the contrary, they crave more responsibility, more freedom, not less. Most severely do they criticise public regulation precisely at those points where it hampers the full performance of their responsibilities. They do not ask the Government to guarantee an adequate service. This would, logically, invite the Government to take over a property which the owners had implicitly confessed themselves unable to manage. They do ask that Government shall not hinder capable owners of a private property in performing the public service they were organized to render.

The companies do not charge the shortcomings of the system wholly to public regulation, but repeatedly have they pointed out substantial defects and predicted the serious consequences which are now experienced.

At last public realization of the truth that public regulation needs overhauling promises that as our banking system has been set on the road to better service so will our railways. The Senate joint resolution for an inquiry into the railway situation having at last been approved by the House, the companies are encouraged to prepare a comprehensive "case" for a better regulation—a "case" that will appeal not only to legislatures and courts but to a public opinion that will as heartily respond to straightforward reasoning as it will assuredly shy from an "accelerated" propaganda.

Of the major points of the railway case none will more beneficially influence the solution of the problem than that which commends a single power regulation of our physically single railway system, an assumption of Federal jurisdiction over everything the States actually do or may regulate to the disparagement of a unified regulation. For example, among the matters ripe for complete Federal jurisdiction are the equipment of all trains and their unobstructed, safe and convenient movement; all freight and passenger rates.

These matters are now governed in greater or less degree by Federal authority, and if this authority may constitutionally be extended so as to exclude State regulatory functions which now split them each will pass from a discordant to a homogeneous régime, to the advantage of the service.

I believe this extension may be lawfully made, and find encouragement in a broadening judicial construction of the Federal commerce power, especially marked in recent opinions of the Supreme Court. In Southern Railway vs. Behrens (222 U. S., 27) the court said:

> The several trains on the same railroad are not independent in point of movement and safety, but are interdependent, for whatever brings delay and disaster to one or results in disabling one of its operatives is calculated to impede the progress and imperil the safety of other trains.

In Texas and Pacific Railway vs. Rigsby, April 17, 1916, Mr. Justice Pitney, speaking for the whole court and referring to Federal statutes "requiring certain safety appliances to be installed on railroad cars used upon a highway of interstate commerce irrespective of the use (interstate or intrastate) made of any particular car at any particular time," said:

> Without the express leave of Congress, it is not possible, while the legislation stands, for the States to make or enforce laws prescribing the character of the appliances that shall be maintained or imposing penalties for failure to maintain them.

In the Shreveport rate case (Houston, &c., Railway vs. U. S., 234 U. S., 342) the court said:

> Wherever the interstate and intrastate transactions of carriers are so related that the government of the one involves the control of the other it is Congress and not the States that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule (351).

The court does not "say that Congress possesses the authority to regulate the internal commerce of a State as such, but that it does possess the power to foster and protect interstate commerce and to take all measures necessary and appropriate to that end, although intrastate transactions of interstate carriers may thereby be involved" (353). "It was recognized," said the court, "at the beginning that the nation could not prosper if interstate and foreign trade were governed by many masters, and where the interests of interstate commerce are involved the judgment of Congress and of the agencies it lawfully establishes must control" (360).

"The power to deal with two kinds of rate (interstate and intrastate), as a relation, rests exclusively with Congress—the States cannot fix the relation of the carriers' interstate and intrastate charges without directly interfering with the former, unless it simply follows the standard set by Federal authority" (354).

Considering especially the last citation from the Shreveport case we mark a constant, if not at all points a conspicuous, relation between State and Federal rates. For instance, a reduction of rates on coal from the Pennsylvania mines to Philadelphia may or may not in itself appreciably affect the great fabric of interstate rates. Understanding, however, that under present conditions forty-eight States can reduce local rates to a point just short of taking property without due process of law, unless the reduction can be affirmatively proved to derange an interstate schedule, multiplying infinitely such instances in what is estimated to be about one-fourth of the country's traffic, we perceive impingements upon the interstate rate fabric moving from forty-eight quarters and combining seriously to impair its solidarity. Now when the Supreme Court intimates that State-made rates shall, on principle, respect Federal standards it suggests a right in Congress to apply the principle by conditioning such rates upon the approval of a Federal authority. Awkward at best, this contrivance would be intolerable were not the Federal authority in case it disapproved a rate authorized to name the correct one. Otherwise the State would have to guess again. But why take a roundabout way when a straight one is open? Why drag a rate through two technically distinct jurisdictions when one of these alone is authoritative? A Federal authority competent to regulate interstate rates on review, because they are really a part of the general rate system, may be empowered to regulate them in the first instance. This should be the practice.

If the Federal commerce power shall fall short of justifying as wide a range of Federal authority as the unification of our railway system demands, the military power of the republic may be brought in to close the gap.

Never has there been so striking a demonstration of the relation of railways to the common defence as in this day, where our deficiencies in each are so flagrant, and it is a weighty argument for the betterment of our system that the ampler the facilities for mobilization the smaller the standing army we shall need.

Repressing in their Constitution the dominance of military power in peace, jealous of its arrogance in war, the people of the United States, urged to an armed preparation, whose broad and complex foundation must be laid in peace if it is to serve in war, find in their Federal charter authority to extend Federal regulation wherever State regulation may directly or indirectly impair the national efficiency of the railway system.

I am of the opinion that the military argument for a single power regulation of railway transport to whatever extent is really demanded by national interest may be usefully employed in the courts, and with broader effect be asserted by Congress as a reason for legislation. And the argument should make a strong appeal, because in perfecting our great transportation system for the emergency of war we shall necessarily increase its usefulness in the daily service of peace.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

THE THIRD DEGREE.

Society Cannot Endure Thumbscrew Methods for Suspects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Decidedly you are right in your editorial about the third degree outrages. The sad part of it is that having come so near executing an innocent man, the next time it will be used as an excuse for turning loose a criminal. The remedy seems to be a public defender and no questioning of suspects unless their defender is present or represented.

We all want suspects to be protected in their rights; we also want criminals apprehended and punished. Police officers become suspicious of everybody. They should not be allowed to use thumbscrew methods. Society is just as much interested in protecting innocents as in punishing the guilty.

F. H. PLAISTED.

NEW YORK, August 12.

The True Reason for the Outrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The confession of one King to the murder for which another has been standing in the shadow of the death chair for some time calls attention to the possibility of like results which might occur to any other innocent person under existing third degree manipulations by the authorities. Surely the Mutual Legal Humanitarian Cult and the many others of like character that have so zealously labored to bring about the truth in this murder case are not going to let the principal cause of this injustice go untouched. We hear a great deal about a prisoner at the bar of justice being considered innocent until proved guilty.

The real reason for the third degree is that the authorities want to receive praise and glory for work well done toward the establishment of "truth and justice." Away with it in what should be the age of progress, fair play and a square deal.

HENRY C. HEISSENBUTTEL.

BROOKLYN, August 12.

DESERVING DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Wilson's Appointments of William and Josephus Explained.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A note in the esteemed *Times* the following headlines: "President Wilson's Appointments. Leading Scientists Consulted on the Best Men to Fill Important Government Positions."

Splendid! Surely the country should be greatly gratified. I presume that in relation to the appointment of Mr. William Jennings Bryan to fill an important Government position Mr. Wilson carefully consulted the International Workers Union and, without question, the United Association of White Feather Enthusiasts, not to mention the Independent Workers of the World for Peace at Any Price (preferably $300 per picture). And I suppose that without doubt Mr. Wilson in relation to the appointment of Mr. Josephus Daniels to fill an important Government position excitedly conferred with the executive committee of the national zoological society's house and unquestionably accepted the expert scientific judgment at once. Ah—but, oh, dear, oh, dear, I can't go on. It is too excruciating.

RICHARD FRANCIS.

SUMMIT, N. J., August 12.

A Lament for New Jersey's Senatorial Representation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What is the matter with New Jersey?

How many more years must this state be represented in the United States Senate by mediocrity?

Are there no high grade men who can run for the Senate, or have the people become so accustomed to nobodies that it seems hopeless to look for real talent?

Poor New Jersey! When will she ever have a Senator whose name is not a member for twenty-four hours?

VETERAN REPUBLICAN.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., August 12.

A South Carolina Ballad.

From a letter to the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.

'Tain' no use to wuk so hard
When my wife wuk sen de buckra yard