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Psychology of a Real Estate Deal. Consideration of the treaty through the Senate, by all means, Denmark may go slowly, but why should we?

Overlooked by the Mutual Welfare League. In a statement on the mental condition of a man convicted of murder and now locked up in a death cell at Sing Sing, Dr. AXSON O. SQUIRE, head physician of the prison, recorded this incident as indicative of the docility of his patient:

"To give you an illustration: Yesterday was an awful day for him, and I asked him if there was anything extra, some delicacy, he would like to eat. I said: 'CHARLIE, I'll send you in some chicken and have the people make an extra good supper for you; so I ordered the meal, and when I went to see him last night at 5 o'clock I found that he had not had any dinner at all; they had forgotten to give it to him.

"He was then getting his supper, but he made no complaint. 'Usually condemned men insist on their full rights in like circumstances, and if anything is overlooked are sure to remind the keeper.'

Unquestionably, the subject of this neglect displayed an engaging good temper when 'they' forgot to feed him. It does more credit to the quality of his endurance than to his conception of his rights. But in an institution conducted in accordance with the high humanitarian principles that rule in Sing Sing, where concerts, vaudeville shows, motion picture exhibits and convict courts relieve the monotony of existence, is it customary to forget the dinner hour of men condemned to death? If it is, does the custom not offer an opportunity to do something that, while it might not attract public notice, would measurably increase the comfort of those whose state at best is pitiable?

Josephus Daniels Caught in an Imposture. Secretary Daniels has the effrontery, amazing even in him, to claim for the Wilson Administration the lion's share of the credit for the great naval building programme proposed by the Senate and on Tuesday accepted by the House of Representatives, which had previously voted to lay down five battle cruisers in 1917 and had refused to include battle ships. The bill that will go to the President, after the adjustment of minor differences in conference, authorizes four battleships and four battle cruisers at once—that is to say, contracts will be made for them this year and the keels will be laid in 1917—and a continuing programme of ten battleships and six battle cruisers in three years. The last dreadnought of the sixteen should be completed in or before 1923, eight of them in three years.

In a campaign statement issued by the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS after the consenting vote by the House, thirty-five Democrats holding out against the Senate programme, he boasted that the amended bill, comprising the largest appropriation, \$315,000,000, that had ever been written into a naval bill in any country; estimated that \$855,280,800 would be voted for the navy under the Wilson Administration as compared with much smaller sums provided during the McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft Administrations in the years before the great war in Europe; and complacently said that "the first recommendation ever made by a Chief Executive for a continuing programme for

naval construction was made by President Wilson in his message to Congress last December." Also Mr. DANIELS exulted over "the eight capital ships to be contracted for this year" and the eight to be contracted for "during the next two years," pointing out that the programme adopted "would alone make a much more powerful fighting navy than the country had when the fleet went round the world." Very true, but it was not the programme of JOSEPHUS DANIELS and WOODROW WILSON.

In December, 1914, more than four months after the great war began on the Continent of Europe, Secretary DANIELS, after sounding the President, disregarded the urgent recommendations of the General Board of the Navy, and submitted to Congress the following absurdly inadequate building programme for 1915, the second year of the war: two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight submarines or more, one to be of sea-going and seven or more of coast defence type, one gunboat, one oiler. A storm of protest rose at once, in the navy and throughout the country; and it gathered volume and fury until WOODROW WILSON and JOSEPHUS DANIELS were driven into a policy of naval preparedness. In his report of December 1, 1915, Secretary DANIELS presented a continuous five year programme calling for two battleships and two battle cruisers in 1917, two battleships in 1918, two battleships and one battle cruiser in 1919, two battleships and two battle cruisers in 1920, and two battleships and one battle cruiser in 1921. Congress, the initiative and impulse coming from the Senate, and mainly from the Republicans, has now authorized all these ships, eight to be laid down next year and all in three years.

But JOSEPHUS DANIELS fails to make a distinction between the two programmes and would have the country believe that it will owe to WOODROW WILSON a debt of gratitude for the greater navy that should be expressed in votes on election day. Unhappily, however, for the pretensions of JOSEPHUS and the political fortunes of his chief, Mr. KITCHEN, the Democratic leader in the House, has exposed both of them. In closing the debate he testified that the Administration, the Secretary of the Navy, and the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, had approved of his course when he attacked the Republican building programme as excessive, and later deserted him and asked him to edit his words. The truth is that the Administration was satisfied with the five battle cruiser programme for one year which the Democrats put into their bill. Does not Representative PAGE declare that the Secretary said it was "as large as the Administration would go?" Surely there was never a greater humbug than JOSEPHUS DANIELS, and he has only one rival.

Wanted: A Supertrustee. The job of being trustee for the public appears to be very wearing on the nerves in the summer months. Its effects are seen in the difficulty the trustees find in agreeing on what should be done for their ward. Trustees SHONTS, HEDLEY, MAHER, WILLIAMS and WOOD find it essential that no new members should be added to the board; Mr. MAHER asserts, on the other hand, that he is a most competent and necessary trustee, and should have a seat at the table immediately. Trustee WHITRIDGE is so confident of the wisdom and rectitude of his course that he locks up his authority and quits the country.

Obviously, there should be a body of trustees of trustees of the public. Their duties would be onerous only in the summer months; curious it is, but true, that the trustees of the public seem to be able to get along tolerably well in cold weather. When snow is on the ground their ward has ample time to complain of the quality of transportation and amount of cargo space allotted to it; only in the hot months has it cause for alarm over the possibility that it may be obliged to walk and be deprived of the sociable intermingling of the rush hours. From this may be derived a suggestion as to the characteristics of those on whom supertrusteeship should be conferred.

It is plain that they must be immune to high temperatures. Their fine minds should rise above the inconveniences of a sustained and collar-wringing humidity. Their devotion to the common weal must be proof against the shift in the Gulf Stream; and their engagements should be such as to permit them to remain in this country when it seems likely their services will be needed.

The Steel Ring Around Germany's Last Colony. The ring around German East Africa has been gradually contracting until now there is but little of this colony, the largest of Germany's overseas possessions and the last that should be to her, which is not held by the Allies.

The attack has been made from all sides. The Portuguese, who nowhere else were in striking distance of Germany, advanced from their colony on the south across the Rovuma River. The Belgians, in their own land pushed back to a small spit of sand, crossed from their Congo colony at two points north of Lake Tanganyika. British war vessels patrolled the coast, and a British expedition entered the country from the north, near the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. The German colony, like the Fatherland, was held in a ring of steel.

The main objective of all the expeditions has been the central railway which the Germans had built from the coast to Lake Tanganyika. The Belgians have captured UJJI, the western terminus; the British, under General SMYTH, after fighting their way through the northern jungle, reached the station of Kilimatinzi, and with this as a base have continued operations until they have control of most of the important railway points of the central high land. They are endeavoring to drive the Germans south and with the aid of the Portuguese to surround them and thus force their surrender.

German East Africa, measured by the value of its production, might not be worth the struggle. The British Government evidently thought so when it refused to sustain Sir HARRY JOHNSTON'S treaties with the native chiefs and when it allowed Germany to occupy the country in exchange for the recognition of British sovereignty over Zanzibar. The question of "a place in the sun" for the Kaiser was then not so vital to European peace.

To-day no other German possession in Africa is so important to Great Britain as this colony. In the hands of the Kaiser it has blocked the completion of the Cape to Cairo Railway, the greatest of the imperial schemes for the union of British interests in Africa. In this may be found the reason for the enthusiasm with which former Boer leaders have undertaken this hazardous campaign and carried it through to its present success. South Africa will demand as its reward that the gap between Rhodesia and Uganda be closed, and that the German eagle shall no longer hover over East Africa.

Results of Fryatt's Murder. A reason for the execution of Captain FRYATT by the Germans is given in an article by Professor KAUCKMAN in the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin: "Captain FRYATT was murdered with the deliberate intention of exasperating British public opinion and of enabling pan-German annexationists and anti-Bethmannites to cry: 'England will never forgive us now. We must fight her to the last drop of blood.'

"Nobody who knew England could be in the slightest doubt that the shooting of the English Captain must produce the final development of the war into one of pitiless fighting to the bloodiest of ends. By shooting FRYATT we have begun this new phase, and now there is no turning back."

If that was the reason, then the Prussian statesman who chok at the thought of peace are getting quick results. Yesterday in the House of Commons Mr. ASQUITH announced that, in the opinion of the Cabinet, Great Britain would not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war until reparation had been made for the killing of FRYATT and similar acts. What is of more serious import to Germany, the British Government is consulting with its allies as to the best way to force reparation.

"After the war" may be a long time ahead, but it is the very time when Germany will be turning to the task of resuming trade with the rest of the world. A commercial agreement among the Allies to cripple German business might bring very soon what ever reparation Berlin can make for what Viscount Grey called "the judicial murder of a prisoner of war."

Science and Common Sense Agree on Milk. That it is not a far cry from NATHAN STRAUS'S common sense to the highest scientific authority has recently been demonstrated by the investigations of ALICE C. EVANS, made for the Agricultural Department, the results of which are published in the Journal for Infectious Diseases. In a study of 192 samples of freshly drawn milk of 161 cows in five different dairies, this investigator found 15 per cent. containing probably virulent bacteria. In 58 per cent. she discovered micrococci liable to become virulent and cause boils, abscesses and blood poisoning. She concludes that "The fact that bacteria commonly present in milk from healthy cows were parasitic, and in some cases virulent in type, should hasten the conviction that milk is certified only when pasteurized."

This conclusion confirms the opinion we expressed in commenting upon a recent discussion in the New York Academy of Medicine. Indeed, the recent Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven epidemics of malignant sore throat point the lesson that certified milk is not so good as pasteurized milk, since even in the best conducted dairies unrecognizable sources of infection in the milk of the family, in the milk itself, have escaped detection. This was shown in an epidemic of malignant sore throat in the tuberculosis hospital at Raybrook, where the milk was regarded as faultless, being under careful inspection, and the epidemic ceased after pasteurization had been adopted.

If additional proof were needed of the value of pasteurization, it is furnished by two recent investigations, one by Dr. JANET LANE-COOPER which shows that "milk contains substances of unknown composition essential to life when milk is the sole diet, but there is no evidence to show that these substances are destroyed by boiling, when not prolonged." Another scientific confirmation of this fact is contributed by WEILL and MARCHAND, who for the protection of the French troops have studied deficiency diets since the war began. They affirm that they have never encountered a case of scurvy among infants fed on freshly sterilized milk, and that even on the commercially sterilized milk it takes months for the child to develop actual scurvy. Paris clinics in which

sterilized milk is distributed have made the same report. There is an important economic lesson in these American, English and French observations, when it is considered that the price of certified milk in New York is fifteen cents a quart, and that of a grade pasteurized milk is eleven cents, making a saving of four cents in the purchase of the latter, which we are now reliably told is quite as healthful as the more costly fluid, besides being safer. The difference in cost is justified because pasteurization is inexpensive, while the fulfillment of all conditions required for certification involves considerable outlay in time, labor and money to the farmer.

Considering the large quantity of milk consumed in every family, the scientifically demonstrated equality of good pasteurized milk with certified milk must insure to the great advantage of every household.

Safeguarding the Children. We question neither the safety nor propriety of the administrative discretion that permits a child suffering from the disease which now engages the attention of the bewildered authorities to return, under conditions prescribed by experts in sanitation, from another State, and to be cared for, under similar restrictions, in her own home. We assume that the effect on the public generally of such a privilege extended to a citizen more fortunate than his fellows was duly weighed by those who granted it, and that they are ready to meet the consequences of their act, and to restrain the efforts it will unquestionably incite among less favored persons to avoid their quarantine.

Nevertheless we feel impelled to say that this incident, the harmlessness of which is vouched for by those in whom the public must necessarily repose confidence, produces a particularly unhappy impression at a moment when the inhuman, needless and scandalous detention in this city of visitors from other settlements because they had not complied with the intricate and difficult regulations set up by the guardians of our health has excited a natural, though deplorable, feeling of resentment in the population. It moves us to wish that scientific measures for our protection might be tempered with common sense.

President confers on campaign expenses.—Newspaper headline. Not too proud to die?

Canadian troops are pulling stumps while brass bands play. The process of extraction should always be accompanied by music. Dentists work more cheerfully when the gramophone goes into action.

Mr. McCormick explained the President's decision by saying that Mr. Wilson considered a stumping tour incompatible with the dignity of the office of President.—Washington dispatch.

When Woodrow Wilson was Governor of New Jersey he did not consider a stumping tour of the country to obtain funds for the country's President incompatible with the dignity of the responsible and well paid office he then held.

Belgians fighting beside Russians, Russians fighting with Frenchmen, Turks fighting Hungary, Japanese holding stray islands on behalf of Britain—maybe war kills more race hatreds than it sets up.

Mr. Wilson has gathered only one Ph. D. degree, but has nine LL. D.'s. Mr. HUGHES has eleven LL. D.'s. Mr. MARSHALL has five LL. D.'s. Mr. FAIRBANKS has only four. Mr. WILSON has six LL. D.'s, while Mr. MCCORMICK had one LL. D. and a perjury conviction. Mr. Wilson has thirty LL. D.'s between them.—From the Evening Post.

Obviously the college man has gone into politics. RUDOLPH STEINER steps aside.—Newspaper headline. Students of Democratic politics know what a thin line divides stepping aside and sidestepping.

The Democrats seem to realize, to their dismay, that if they can't persuade Mr. HUGHES to change from plaintiff to defendant the case is lost.

The President "will not take the speak," but "will accept invitations to speak at different places." Chairman VANCE MCCORMICK is as Machiavellian as a musketeer.

The possibility that the barbers of this city may go out on strike suggests that they want something new to talk about.

It is not what WILSON has kept out of his pocket he's got us into that counts at present.

Mr. Lockwood Was in Business in 1840. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—In regard to the inquiry of "A. A. W." in the SUN last week as to Lockwood's book store on Broadway, I have the honor to inform you that the store was in business in 1840, as follows: "The famous book store of Hon. Lockwood was on Broadway below Lippincott street, where all the boys of forty years ago went to purchase their school books. He was an elder in the Laight Street Presbyterian Church."

"Tour of Old New York" was written in 1886-1890, so that "forty years ago" brings the book store location as far back as 1840. BROOKLYN, AUGUST 16.

The Bremen. Come, Neptune, yield your trident up; Mermaids, twist your tails away; New Jonah's whale must pass the cup; Go aboard the locks of Iorek.

Sea serpents, hide your humped heads; Ye Tritons, show your horns in vain. A newer glory overtops— The Mrs. Harris of the main!

One day she dived at Marblehead, Where Ireton was wont to ride; Next, like the flying Dutchman, fled, Bridgeport her periscope espied.

Though safely housed in Baltimore, She lays a course for Sandy Hook, But falls and falls to ocean's floor, Where eyeless fishes try to look.

Yet in the bay Sargasso Sea, When morning breaks amid the weeds, The sporting dolphins on her lee, See her face through falling speed.

From Fanny to the Lesser Keys, Each port in turn has sought to claim The Mrs. Harris of the seas. The thing that yet is in name, MANHATTAN, AUGUST 16.

ROADLESS PANAMA. No Hope of Its Development Until Highways Are Built. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Two visitors to Panama from far distant lands, one from Ceylon, the other from the Belgian Congo, were astonished to find that there were no roads in Panama, whereas in the countries from which they came they travel hundreds of miles by automobile. In fact there is not a single good highway in the whole 30,000 square miles of the Isthmian republic. I do not mean splendid macadamized roads, such as are becoming the standard in all civilized lands, but good wagon roads that would have some of the Canal Zone into the republic known how the roads are.

The neglect of the province of Panama by the Government of Bogota for centuries was notorious. But the peculiar geography of the Isthmus accounts in part for the lack of wagon roads. Interest of many of our readers who have not the advantage of knowing Esperanto nor its wonderful work in Europe in educating the peoples there toward the international mind that will be needed at the close of this war.

My English translation cannot equal the vigor and clearness of the Esperanto version, but even as here given, I think it will be of interest. The time is that of the Russo-Japanese war: "Into the sequence of the abominations already known of the war the Far Eastern battles bring a new element of horror: frenzied. Many telegrams during this long war have spoken of officers and soldiers whose reason could not endure so much suffering, so many horrible sights, and a despatch sent on May 22, 1905, says:

"The last Russian wounded will leave Port Arthur to-morrow. The first group which will be taken to the East had practically come to a standstill. Hundreds of thousands of railroad cars lie idle all over the country. We were threatened with a state of affairs more serious than anything since 1907.

Surely the Democracy doesn't claim that President Wilson solved the tariff problem. It is the solution of the tariff problem that is the real issue of the war. It is the tariff that is the real issue of the war. It is the tariff that is the real issue of the war.

IF THE STRIKE COMES. Congress May Be Called Upon to End Rancorous Labor Combinations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The business men of the United States for many years have been allowed to organize and force on the public the articles they manufactured or sold to add to their own personal gain. After a while, however, the public woke up and through Congress enacted a law making such combinations illegal and punishable by fine or imprisonment.

I know the reason why the labor of the country should be allowed to combine to increase their gains from the public, and the merchants and manufacturers be deprived of this privilege.

If the railroad strike comes and the business men of the country are held up it will awaken the public's feelings of indignation may be so strong that Congress will be compelled to pass a law preventing combinations of labor and punishing the leaders of such combinations by fine or imprisonment.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16. FAIR PLAY.

TEUTONIC HANDICAPS. Lingual Betrayal of an Inevitable Constitutional Infirmary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The practical impossibility of domesticating a German in the pronunciation of English, a long well recognized and demonstrable thesis, translates luminously his racial partiality inadaptability to alien accents on the morals of the people.

A collateral is his own impenetrable conviction that he is "making id all ride." Mr. Maurier's Punch cartoon, where the Herr Doctor is criticizing bravely with clinching and consulted comments a certain Frencman's English pronunciation, will be remembered.

Thus such outbreaks as that recently of Professor Von Stengel of the University of Munich, "We Germans have been chosen by Providence to march at the head of all civilized nations and lead them under our protection toward assured peace," uncover no obliquity of the most of the people, but are in effect merely the German's inability to render "was" in any other way than "wans."

That the Englishman can pronounce the German verb explicitly as the Germans do after three weeks practice releases a study in obnoxious whose moral implications are both sweeping and revealing. STRANGLER KINGS WILSON. SWARTHMORE, Pa., AUGUST 16.

WHY A COCKTAIL? Or, Rather, Why Should Dr. Siegert Be Blamed for It? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Dr. Siegert had nothing to do with the invention of the cocktail. He was my doctor, my family physician and I knew him some well. There were three in number: Carlos Damazo, Alfredo Cornelio and Luis Benjamin del Carmen, of whom Alfredo of Trinidad is the sole survivor.

The doctor arrived at Angostura in 1857 with "Baron von Eben," Graf von Luckner and Hans von Lottum, who all enlisted under General Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela.

In the campaign of the allied nations against Napoleon I, the doctor served as army surgeon with the Third Mardet's Cavalry Detachment of the Second East Prussian Infantry, and at Angostura on the Orinoco he was Surgeon-General of the military hospital of Guayana.

The doctor practiced medicine in Angostura and lived there until his death in 1870. It is true he also made a bit of money as a cocktail. I don't think he ever was in a barroom in his life, although of course this does not mean that he eschewed liquor. Few people did in the good old days. A. E. NEW YORK, AUGUST 16.

John Huskin to the Munition Makers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Here is something for the munition makers of this country to ponder over. On July 1, 1871, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, John Huskin wrote:

There is no physical crime in this day, but beyond pardon, so without parallel, is the attempt of a man, as the making of war machinery and invention of mischievous substance. Two nations may go mad and fight like hounds, and have mercy on them, but he who had them carving knives off the table, for leave to pick up a dropped splinter, what mercy is there for you? ("Pore Clavigera," Letter VII.)

This, it seems to me, neither needs any comment on further explanation. ALFRED MULLAN. NEW YORK, AUGUST 16.

WAR IN ESPERANTO. How the Scourge of Man Appears in the Universal Tongue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I was very much interested in the review of Andre's "The Red Laugh." This is partly because I have the same thing in an Esperanto translation published in Paris in 1906, and which can hardly be as well done in English.

This work of Andre's is published in the same volume with a sketch of about 1,200 words translated into Esperanto from the French of Octave Mirbeau, and entitled "They Were French." It is almost equal in style to the sketch of Andre's and is very appropriate published with it in my 1906 edition. The preface to the volume is so remarkable and has such an important bearing on some present conditions in Europe that I send you here with a translation, believing that you will be very glad to publish it.

The interest of our readers who have not the advantage of knowing Esperanto nor its wonderful work in Europe in educating the peoples there toward the international mind that will be needed at the close of this war.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 16. FAIR PLAY.

THE GULF STREAM'S ALIBI. Should the Earth's Magnetic Current Be Blamed for Our Weather? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: May not the abnormal weather we have had for the last few months be attributable to the recession of the earth's magnetic current which was supposed to begin about the year 1916 instead of a change in the Gulf Stream?

As is quite well known, the magnetic current, which is believed to flow in this locality about 140 years ago, reaching its most westerly limit this year, when it begins its eastward drift or recession, which will continue for each direction of its oscillatory array.

The magnetic current is falling place approximately this year may have effects little thought of which our scientists should ponder and investigate.

WEST HURLEY, AUGUST 16.

POLICE EXAMINATIONS. Should Suspects Be Confined to the District Attorney's Office? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In your editorial article in regard to the third degree I beg to differ with you when you say: "That the police and detectives should not examine persons accused of crime in impracticable and undesirable."

Will you please explain why the office of the District Attorney, supporting as it does a staff of able lawyers, should not be invested with the sole authority to get confessions from persons accused of crimes and leaving the detention and arrest solely with the police?

ADRIAN BOVIBACH. NEW YORK, AUGUST 16.

Wisconsin Man's Qualifications. From the Mineral Point Tribune. To the voters of Iowa county: Being urged by several persons from various sections of the county to come out for the office of County Clerk on the Republican ticket at the September primary, I hereby announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office. I have lost my left arm and have only three fingers and a piece of thumb left on my hand.

W. D. FRISMAN. NEW YORK, AUGUST 16.

DISSECTING THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC INDORSEMENT OF WILSON. Results of a Thoughtful Study of the Words of High Praise Written at the Saratoga Gathering. Returning from the West, I have just come across a brief notice stating that the Democratic State organization of New York went on record in favor of a resolution indorsing President Wilson and his administration.

The resolution was introduced by Norman E. Mack, Democratic national committeeman, and reads as follows: "We indorse the administration of President Woodrow Wilson. He has met and solved problems the most severe which have confronted the country since the civil war. With wise and patient statesmanship he has kept the country at peace when the world is at war. Abundant thrift and prosperity have been the result of his administration. He has repaid the neglect of a long period of nearly continuous Republican ascendancy by backing the famous Hay bill, and prepared for national defense. To him is due the Federal Reserve Act."

This precious indorsement concludes: "The American people will retain as President the man whose 'America first' is not his promise, but his performance."

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White Venus and Golden Jupiter in the Morning Sky. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I present here are two conspicuous planets or solar satellites shining in the darkened heavens after 2 o'clock A. M. You continually praise Mr. Hughes and tell us what he will do if he should be elected; but on what ground can you assure the voter that he will do as well, or better, than the President?

In all of Mr. Hughes's speeches he not only finds