

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.  
DAILY, Per Month..... \$3 00  
DAILY, Per Year..... \$30 00  
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month..... \$1 00  
SUNDAY, Per Year..... \$10 00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... \$4 00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... \$40 00  
Foreign Rates.  
DAILY, Per Month..... \$5 00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... \$7 00  
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month..... \$3 00  
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year..... \$30 00  
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. \$ 5 00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.  
Readers of THE SUN leaving town for the summer months can have the daily and Sunday editions delivered to them in any part of the United States or Canada on the terms stated above. Address change as often as desired. Order through the publisher or directly of Publication Office, Telephone 2200 Hickman.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 135 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank A. Seely, 135 Nassau street; Vice-Presidents, Edwin Wardman, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, R. H. B. Stewart, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. J. Dewart, 150 Nassau street.

Where Mr. Hughes is. "Where," asks our neighbor the World, sorrowfully repeating the question asked by our uptown friend the Times, "is Hughes gone?" To relieve the anxiety of our co-workers, we urge them to examine with care the editorial page of the World on which this interrogatory is printed. They will find that Mr. Hughes is in one editorial article a column and a quarter long, double headed to advertise its importance; in six editorial paragraphs, in five letters to the editor, and in one extract from another newspaper.

On the same page three editorial articles, nine editorial paragraphs, four letters to the editor and three extracts from other papers measure the World's interest in all subjects discussed of which does not necessitate the use of Mr. Hughes's name; and some of these squint at that gentleman and his activities. In whatever spot Mr. Hughes may not be, he certainly is in the World's editorial page.

Wanted, a Hymn to Humanity. A municipal ordinance is being distributed by the police of Baltimore, Md., which decrees that "musicians, performers or other persons shall stand while playing, singing or rendering 'The Star Spangled Banner.'" The penalty for disobeying this ordinance is arrest on the charge of misdemeanor and a possible fine not exceeding \$100.

While the motives underlying the passage of this ingenious ordinance are praiseworthy patriotic, it furnishes proof that the City Fathers of Baltimore take a parochial, provincial, obsolete point of view regarding the emotions that it is advisable to arouse at present in the hearts of American audiences. Under the new dispensation, the teachings of the new Americanism, the sentiments embodied in "The Star Spangled Banner" are too narrow in their scope to conform to the time spirit, to that higher altruistic patriotism that has discarded geography and knows no territorial boundaries. What we need at once in this country is a Hymn to Humanity, with a Federal statute passed to enforce its rendition upon every public gathering held in the United States for any purpose.

"American," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and other popular national songs must be, with "The Star Spangled Banner," thrown into the discard. Our mission on earth as a people is not to emphasize our selfish devotion to one country and one flag, but to show to the world that we live and die only for the race at large. Before Congress adjourns it should generously appropriate a sum of money as a reward to the poet and the composer who give to the nation the song that best expresses in words and music the lofty humanitarian ideals that have replaced our former narrow attitude toward our country's significance and mission. The verses should be written in one of the new world languages and the tune should be one that appeals both to Boston culture and the savage soul. It should be in all respects the converse of recent European hymns of hate, and should give to a warring world renewed assurance that we Americans love everybody on earth, even those who smite us on both cheeks and also upon the nose.

Tody Hamilton. "War on the adjective and death to the optic nerve!" cried Stevenson in behalf of fastidious art. But Richard P. Hamilton, the greatest of press agents, found in the adjective his world conquering weapon. With it he made the circus a national institution and the name of BARNUM became renowned wherever broad gauge railways ran. "Great, glittering, gorgeous," mumbled the barefoot boy, from the Western prairies to the Hungarian plain, and under the magic alliteration of Tody Hamilton's cornucopian collocations of the parts of speech the boy suffered that delightful preliminary hypnosis necessary to the proper enjoyment of three rings and a side show with 20—clowns—20. It ought to be possible to produce Tody Hamilton with some of the

epithets that he wielded so magnificently. He was always "demonstrating," and the thing that demonstrated most perfectly was the truth of an observation in the suppressed preface to JOSEPH CONRAD'S "The Nigger of the Narcissus." There the Polish sailor remarks that after all, all we can hope to do is to transform the worn and common words of our speech by casting about them a brief flame of inspiration that will play brightly for a few moments, as St. Elmo's fire dances at the masthead and then vanishes in the enshrouding dark. Tody Hamilton wrought that enchantment. Speaking of him we cannot do it. We can only think of the thousands of children he has helped to make happier and wish him an adequate reward.

Quarantine Mysteries. Since the beginning of the present epidemic THE SUN has shown that the methods of protection adopted by many communities and dictated by the instinct of self-preservation have led to a cruel persecution of neighbor and friend, reproducing in effect the deplorable shtogun quarantine of the yellow fever sections before science dispelled fears conjured up by ignorance of the cause of that disease.

To-day we are in the presence of analogous conditions. Our ignorance of the cause of a malady has induced a state of mind, even among some ordinarily self-possessed and intelligent people, in consequence of which methods of quarantine are sanctioned that are not warranted by well ascertained facts.

What are the proofs of contagiousness of infantile paralysis? There are none; only conjectural theories. On the contrary, the non-contagiousness of the disease is established by historical data, as we shall show. We had intended to tabulate the 5,000 cases reported by the Health Department in order to verify an opinion that the disease is rarely conveyed from the sick to the well, even in the same household or dwelling, as is the case invariably with truly contagious diseases like measles, scarlet fever and smallpox. The tabulation was suspended, however, when it was officially announced on August 13 that "the number of cases in which a child contracts the disease after another member of the family has been taken ill is decidedly small, and that these are 'comparatively rare cases.'"

Here we have almost positive demonstration of non-contagion, since a few cases of any disease may arise in the same locality at any time. Moreover, this finding of the health authorities confirms the statement of Surgeon W. H. Foster, who has given us the most complete summary of what is known of the cause and transmission of the disease in the report of the United States Public Health Service for July 14:

"The statistics show that of 2,070 persons exposed to poliomylitis by residence in the same houses and the same families as the poliomylitis patients only fourteen developed the disease in its frank form. Even assuming that all of these actually contracted the infection from association with the sick members of families, the contagiousness of poliomylitis must still be very slight, less than one-fiftieth of scarlet fever.

"Similar evidence of the slight contagiousness of poliomylitis has been afforded among the large groups of children exposed to contagion by association in schools and institutions, with acute cases.

"On the whole, it may fairly definitely be concluded that if poliomylitis is a contagious disease, confined to human beings, as certainly seems most probable at this time, the chief source of infection must be, more probably, apparently healthy carriers.

Dr. J. C. Parke, Health Director of New Jersey, says: "Adults may become carriers by contact with other adults who are carriers, and thus obtain the infection they may carry home to their children.

"The most important thing in preventing the spread of the disease by carriers is to avoid crowds. . . . "This rule should apply to adults as well as to children."

The latter testifies to the hysteria of the present quarantine. A gentleman passing from one borough of New Jersey to another last Sunday four times within two hours was stopped each time to permit the officer to peer into the car for hidden children, while the six persons occupying it were disregarded as probable carriers. If the rule of the New Jersey Department of Health were rigidly enforced, its quarantine would raise such a storm of protest that it would soon be abolished. And so with such rules everywhere, especially if the impossibility of properly examining all children applying for certificates were also considered.

The chief proof of the communicability of infantile paralysis is alleged to be that it follows routes of travel. Since the latter are the chief places where people do congregate, it cannot be otherwise. Opposed to this entirely problematic dissemination is the absolutely established fact that "epidemics of poliomylitis are often if not usually of irregular occurrence, not showing the distribution which would be expected as the result of dissemination along the main highways of traffic" (Foster). This is a fact demonstrated by examples from the epidemics of 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910. In 1910, for instance, "a severe epidemic in Washington and a less severe one in Philadelphia left Baltimore free from epidemic prevalence" (Foster). In the Vermont epidemic CAVERLY reports: "Utterly inexplicable is the fact that

many sparsely settled rural townships, off from the main thoroughfares, were severely visited. Many times the first case occurred in families whose members had not been away from home for several weeks, and who had received no suspicious visitors. The more densely populated towns often suffered less than the thinly settled districts near them."

Surely these facts are worth more than a thousand deductions from probabilities and assumptions, experimental or otherwise. The high court of specialists assembled in New York on August 4 from all parts of the United States decided that "personal hygiene, cleanliness of person and surroundings and care of food, which should be thoroughly cooked," are the most effective measures to prevent the spread of poliomylitis. Not a word of quarantine! And yet despite all proof against the contagiousness of this disease derived from histories of previous epidemics, the public is forced to accept encroachments on its business, its traffic, its school and church attendance, its travel and pleasure, and by a quarantine based upon experimental or theoretical data.

It is to be hoped that the conference of health officers which began in Washington yesterday will result in the abandonment of the hysterical quarantine and cause adoption of the sane attitude of 1907, when, according to Dr. J. C. Parke, 2,500 cases occurred in this city and 9,000 cases were reported in the United States.

What the Railroad Men Mean by an Eight Hour Day. President Wilson is reported to have offered as a basis of settlement in the dispute between the railways and their employees an arrangement by which the railways would grant their trainmen the "eight hour day," putting aside the question of punitive overtime for the present.

Punitive overtime is so called because it is proposed to make the railways pay half as much again as the usual rate for excess hours of work. It is punitive in the sense that it penalizes the management by making it pay a 50 per cent. premium for such work.

But just what do the railway men mean by the eight hour day? Obviously they do not mean that they shall work exactly eight hours in twenty-four, no more, no less. That is only practicable for the men in the railway yards, who could, of course, work in eight hour shifts. It is impossible in the case of men operating trains between terminals at widely varying distances, over divisions of differing lengths, on changing schedules and at all sorts of speeds.

The railway men formulated their demand in these words: "In all road service 100 miles or less, eight hours or less will constitute a day, except in passenger service."

This means that the men in road service are to be paid their present day's pay for every eight hours they work for every 100 miles run. The full significance is best expressed in the words of SAMUEL O. DUNN, editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*, writing in the issue of the *North American Review* for July. Mr. DUNN says:

"Passenger service is excepted because those in it already work less than eight hours. The words 'one hundred miles' are inserted because the freight employees wish to retain the mileage as well as the hourly basis in order that all who run more than one hundred miles in eight hours or less shall get extra pay for the extra miles. The use of 'or less' after 'miles' and 'hours' is designed to insure a day's wage to an employee if he is called for duty, no matter how few miles he runs or hours he works. The plan provides for eight hours as a maximum but not as a minimum basis. Under it all of the passenger and many of the freight employees would work less, but none would work more than eight hours for a day's wage."

It will be seen that by the "eight hour day" the railway employees mean a standard of earning and not of labor. The present day's work on which their pay is based is generally ten hours. They would continue in many cases to work the ten hours. For the first eight of them they would receive the day's pay they now get; for the remaining two hours they would receive one and a half times a quarter of a day's pay. Thus these workers would receive under the simple condition of ten hours work one and three-eighths as much pay as they receive now. Without punitive overtime they would receive only one and one-quarter times present pay.

The public ought to understand this in order that it may form an intelligent opinion upon the merit of the railway men's demands.

Spare the Brothers of Kings. The Siamese Minister to the United States is reported to be in San Francisco for the purpose of soothing the feelings of his sovereign's fourth brother, Prince MAHIDOL, who "was mistaken for a Japanese at Honolulu and roughly handled by a United States customs officer."

If the Minister brings the matter to the attention of the State Department and if Secretary LANSING takes it up with the Treasury Department, and if a case is made out, then Secretary McADOO should issue an order reminding customs officers that they have no warrant for handling roughly either Japanese or persons who resemble the sons of Nippon. The present Administration is equal, without the aid of its trunk searchers, to the task of causing more than a sufficient number of international complications.

THE MALE NURSE. In His Arduous Occupation Too Lightly Regarded?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why in my profession does the public give consideration to our work? If engaged in by a woman it is an ennobling vocation. If a man engage in it he is regarded as a necessary evil. Possibly appreciation may be shown by those immediately interested, but indifference is finally shown after listening to adverse remarks by Mr. and Mrs. BRYSON, who tell of the demoralizing condition that they know not of except by hearsay. I am referring to the male nurse who has specialized on the mental and neurotic diseases, and who the public considers merely as an attendant.

The attendant does not receive a theoretical as well as practical training; the nurse does. The mental nurse receives a course of study which includes psychology, both normal and abnormal, physics, lectures on the different mental diseases and how to cope with them with the least amount of resistance on the part of the patient.

The practical part consists of specializing with individual patients a certain length of time, observing symptoms and learning how quietly to manage them. The nurse makes notes of symptoms and how they were met, which the doctor peruses and corrects. Besides this, the course later takes in general nursing.

Mental nursing should be considered higher than general nursing. Each receives a course of study which includes psychology, both normal and abnormal, physics, lectures on the different mental diseases and how to cope with them with the least amount of resistance on the part of the patient.

It is disturbing to the male mental nurse, for we are human, to feel the sentiment on the part of the public toward us compared to the respect of our sisters. We are engaged in a humane vocation. We feel we have accomplished something when we have quieted the terrible fears of our patient. We put our profession on a high plane, only to have it dashed to the ground when we hear ourselves referred to as "OH, he is only a nurse." Now reason this out. We do not voluntarily force ourselves into the family circle. We are called there. We go whether we wish it or not. We are certainly not servants. It is understood we are to be one of the family in a sense.

Take this in consideration. We are working out of our own free will, for the pay-four hours. During that time, apart from sleeping hours, we are associated only with one person, listening to his troubles or combating an adverse will by our own mental power. There is practically no relaxation. In order to be as tranquil as possible with our patient it is necessary that we should act to offset the effect of the patient's anger. We need mental consideration to take our minds off the many things that do not vex those whose occupations allow variety during the day.

I ask the public not to judge us by the inefficient, who have no standing, who are sent by certain registries as nurses, although having no training. Take us as individuals. McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass., boasts that fully one-half of its male graduates later took college courses and are now doctors, lawyers or occupying other positions equally as high.

I also ask the public to see the hospital training schools, find out the reason why the male nurse is so lightly regarded who are willing to take up this work. If there are fully one-half of McLean graduates who are able enough to go through college there certainly must be many more who would take up this vocation if conditions were made so that they could say what they were doing with pride.

Such is the trouble; there is no honor according to the public in being a male nurse. But why not? If all professions were judged by the incompetents who would be respected? So in ending give us our due. Our creed is, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Our aim is to make easier the life of one who is suffering from the disease of a MALE GRADUATE NURSE, MENTAL. STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., AUGUST 17.

A REPUBLICAN YEAR. Governor Whitman's Re-election Predicted by a Great Majority. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The administration of Governor Whitman is the professional politician. They tried to get Thomas M. Osborne and put some one in as warden at Sing Sing who would obey their orders. They sought to stop the trials of various officials who were trying to deal the people's money. They tried to browbeat Whitman on the Becker business, and they would not let the State know they had the most manly chance. They know that he will sweep the State.

The McAdoo-Gilman-Murphy reform candidate is a good candidate for the party of misgovernment and misuse. If it nominated an angel it would make no difference this year. All Democratic candidates are used by the New York bosses and taken care of by President Wilson since the State going for Hughes. The same old gang is in control, but it won't fool the voters. Have the people forgotten the Sulzer deal? Well, not yet.

THE REPORTS VAN WYCK. New York, August 17. The Sulzners of Nassau Street. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The vendors of Junk not only almost completely block Nassau street, but their barking is almost unbearable. It has been necessary to make Nassau street almost a traffic street on account of the congestion, and yet these fakers do more to block traffic than vehicles. DAVID SMITH. New York, August 17.

OLD NAMES ARE SAFEST. A sign on the lawn in front of the farmhouse indicated that the farm was for sale, so the motor car stopped and the father of the motoring family ran in to ask the price and the size.

The owner of the farm and his wife were at food, but they gladly suspended operations to talk with the caller.

"The price is \$5,500," said the owner. "There are twenty-six acres, running back to the woods. There's a good well, a barn, a poultry house and a fine cellar. The house was built in 1835. Downstairs there is a living room and a dining room and a kitchen and pantry and one master's sleeping room. Upstairs there are two more master's sleeping rooms and the servants' quarters."

The caller thanked him, declined an invitation to go through the house, and drove away.

"That ends him," said the owner's wife, grimly.

"You told him," said the wife, "that there was a poultry house and a living room and master's sleeping rooms and servants' quarters. Don't you know that these people who hunt farms in automobiles are looking for farms at farm prices and not at estate prices? You'd better talk more like a farmer and less like a real estate agent. The next time anybody comes to ask about the place you tell him that it's got a hen house and a parlor and three big bedrooms and rooms for the help. When you said living room to that fellow he got suspicious and when you mentioned master's sleeping rooms he felt sure you were trying to swindle him. Let us keep our culture for the family friend, Edward."

"Very well," said Edward.

II.—HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR. Nikolaos Achilleos keeps a kaphphenon—or coffee house—in lower Madison street which he calls Ho Megas Alexandros, or the Alexander the Great. Across the street stands the Xenodochion To Byzantion, or Byzantine Hotel, kept by Georgios Vouppopoulos. Nikolaos and Georgios are old friends.

They came from the same town in Greece. They returned to their native land to fight together in the first Balkan war, leaving profitable businesses in America to deliver a stroke for Greater Hellas. Afterward they came back to this city and completed their naturalization as American citizens. He will not work for the first time this fall. But how? It is the great and difficult question.

They sat the other day in Nikolaos's place, smoking a water pipe and talking it over. Georgios, who favors Mr. Wilson, stressed a single point. He said triumphantly:

"He kept us out of war." This angered Nikolaos, who had been rebuking on the side wall a picture of the Greek army manoeuvres at Thermopylae in 1896, a work of art to be found in all good kaphphenia, usually facing a picture of Lord Byron swearing an oath of vengeance upon the tomb of the hero.

"There is such a thing as going too far in keeping out of war," exclaimed Nikolaos sharply. "Impossible!" retorted Georgios. "We have fought, and yet you can say that. Have you forgotten what our own eyes have seen—women murdered, children tortured by a civil war? 'Nevertheless I understand that these things have been done in Mexico. So I suppose it is true that we have been at war with Mexico.' "It is better that a few suffer than that many perish," said Georgios, taking another puff. "These things had to be passed over in a civil war." "And how long do we continue to pass them over?" demanded Nikolaos. "Do we pay a yearly tribute, as was done to the Minotaur at Crete?" "No, of course not," replied Georgios, uneasily. "But you do not understand these things—well, maybe I do."

THE EXPLOSIVE CORRECTIVE DEFERRED. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with considerable interest the various editorial comments on the infamy of the Parisian epidemic in and around New York City. It is apparent, however, that sufficient thought has not been given to the possibility of this disease being spread through unclean feathers in pillows and mattresses.

It is asserted by medical authorities that sterilization of feathers is impossible because the germs get inside the quills of the feathers. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact that much of the bedding sold today contains second hand material.

There is a law in this State and in many others requiring the proper sterilizing of all bedding that contains second hand material with a statement to the effect that the contents of each piece are old or partly second hand. There is, however, no appropriation with which to enforce this law.

What are the Board of Health requirements relative to the feather pillows and bedding used by paralytic patients? Are the pillows simply washed and left to spread disease further? The possibilities of spreading infantile paralysis and other contagious diseases were recently brought out at a private exhibition of a motion picture produced for the purpose of showing wholesale bedding buyers the large quantity of second hand feathers used in manufacturing pillows and bedding and where the feathers are obtained.

This picture showed feathers from old pillows and bedding discarded by hospitals, homes and individual users, being collected by junk men and rag pickers and distributed to manufacturers of pillows, through middlemen, of course, for use in making new pillows. A more reasonable practice could hardly exist. The same condition exists with regard to mattresses. Old hair and old cotton are used over and over again. People having mattresses renovated and rebuilt don't know what was put in these mattresses when they are returned.

Immediate steps should be taken to obtain an appropriation from the State so that the law regarding the use of second hand material in bedding could be rigidly enforced. Even now feathers, unless properly cleaned and sterilized, may spread disease. SANITARY. New York, August 17.

Atlas Rejoices. Atlas hails the world on his shoulders. "It is much easier than having it on your conscience," he explained.

Joseph Summarized. Knicker—What is Danton's record for parole? Bowler—Soft heads, drinks, berth and words.