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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.

This is the United States, Not Mexico.

In every State of the Union the election law provides machinery for the honest count of the vote, for the correction of clerical errors of count, for the rejection of illegal ballots, for the exact and impartial ascertainment of the result.

In a Federal election the party in power in the Federal Government and the party in opposition to the party in power stand on absolutely equal terms before this tribunal of ascertainment. The law makes no distinction between the candidate in office seeking reelection and the candidate not in office seeking election.

The use of the machinery of election for partisan advantage, or the attempted interference with it for the advantage of the candidate in power, is the greatest crime that can be committed against the American system of self-government. It is an outrage not to be measured by the mere extent of the interference or attempted interference. It is the sinister omen of Mexican rather than American methods of attaining to executive office, or of holding executive office when already in possession.

The spirit of our people, irrespective of individual preferences and hopes, has been admirable during the many hours of doubt and of fluctuating probabilities since the polls closed on Tuesday night. The hopes have been as ardent as the disappointments have been acute, but throughout the long strain of uncertainty there has not been in the temper of the people the slightest sign of any disposition other than to await and accept the result, when numerically reached, no matter which candidate for President is found to have the majority of 266 electoral votes. Fair play and congratulations to the winner is the programme generally acknowledged.

This, we say, is the United States and not Mexico.

Except in some of the perfervid bulletins emanating from Mr. McCORMICK'S headquarters, there has not been, so far as we are aware, the remotest intimation that one party or the other was plotting fraud or conspiring to defeat its antagonist by corruptly tampering with the electoral machinery. The process of ascertainment has been and is a purely arithmetical process, as it ought to be in a republic that is the United States, not Mexico. THE SUN has a lively recollection of the unreasoning emotions excited, and the passionate willingness on the part of many strong partisans to win the game by any available means, which characterized even the earlier phases of the electoral controversy of 1876. We hope to good heaven that the experience may never be repeated in this republic. The prevailing sentiment was well expressed by the *World* yesterday when it said: "There must be no stain on the Presidency of the United States, whether the President be WOODROW WILSON or CHARLES E. HUGHES."

For this reason we trust it is not true, as reported in the news columns of the *World* and other newspapers, that Attorney-General GREGORY has been in repeated and protracted conference at Democratic headquarters with the partisan managers of Mr. WILSON'S campaign and the counsel employed by them to handle any legal business that may grow out of the count. We hope it is not true, as reported in the Washington despatches of yesterday, that Attorney-General GREGORY'S participation in the councils of a wholly unofficial campaign committee with a view to shaping its partisan operations during the count was immediately followed by the despatch to Minnesota and New Mexico of agents of the Department of Justice. These are Government officers whose duty is to the whole people. It is not their business to supervise or in any way influence the local process of ascertaining the result in any State. This is the United States, not Mexico.

As a private citizen and a Democrat and a supporter of Mr. WILSON for reelection Mr. GREGORY has an unquestioned right to frequent Democratic headquarters and to enjoy, to any extent that his constitution will stand, the society of Mr. VANCE McCORMICK and his lawyers. But as a Federal officer and the head of the Department of Justice he has no right to turn the powers and prestige and the services of his Federal subordinates to one sided activities in the interest of a candidate, even though that candidate is his official superior, the President.

That is the way things are done in "elections" in Mexico; the way things are not done under the American system. Interference at the instance of the campaign managers of one party, the putting of officers of the Department of Justice at the disposition of the campaign manager of one party, would be at this time a most unfortunate incident. It would not only outrage the American idea of impartial administration of the Government so far as campaign work is concerned, but it would also inevitably lead to suspicion as to how much further such partisan interference had extended. It would put upon the Presidency the very stain which the *World* properly insists must be avoided.

The "Herald" Undertakes a New Line of Business.

The appearance of the familiar legend "It Shines for All" on the main headline of our neighbor the *Herald* has occasioned some mild interest in this quarter.

At first it seemed another manifestation of Mr. BENNETT'S well known partiality for the maxim that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. But THE SUN shines and the *Herald* doesn't and cannot shine, at least in the sense of THE SUN'S shining.

Then occurred the question of copyright; for this verbal device has been the recognized property of THE SUN since the beginning of 1834, that is to say for about eighty-three years.

There is no need, however, of considering questions of complimentary intent, of invasion of legal rights, or of violation of professional ethics. We understand that our contemporary is merely advertising the fact that to its public utilities at Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street it has now added a well equipped and attractive bootblack parlor.

The Last of a Great Tribe.

A glance at the list of Representatives elected from this island reveals a familiar name in a new place, for the Thirteenth district has sent a Sullivan, the last of the great group of Sullivans, to Congress. He is not the first of the Sullivans to go to Washington, for the greatest of them was thrice elected to the House. But it is CHRISTY'S first adventure to the halls which TIM found so drear that he resigned so that he might return to the State Senate.

TIM is dead; so are LITTLE TIM and Big FLORRIE, whose leadership of the Eighth Assembly district fell to his brother, CHRISTY. FLORRIE and CHRISTY were not blood kin to TIM and TIMMY, but on election day all the Sullivans were brothers. At other times they referred to one another, in a broad way, as cousins. TIMOTHY D. won his way by aid of a great personality; TIMOTHY P., by aid of opulence and dynamic industry; FLORENCE, by aid, largely, of two huge fists, a Bowery berserk. Yet perhaps CHRISTY was most generally liked, although he lacked the things that won for the others. He went to the Senate for several years, with TIM as his colleague and boss. Then Tammany, to reward his years of service, nominated him for Sheriff, but he was beaten. Now he is going to Congress, a lonely Sullivan in a big and lonesome place.

Big TIM used to get 10,000 plurality when he ran for Congress. CHRISTY got about 1,200. The Sullivan candle gutters in the socket.

As to the New Sectionalism.

The solemn dissertations about the new political map of the country which the election returns have wrought—the West and South lined up against the East, and so on—do not take account of what happened in 1892, the year of the Cleveland landslide. The Democratic candidate reduced Republican strongholds in the West, confounding the party prophets, but no one talked of a new sectionalism then.

Mr. CLEVELAND won eight out of nine of the electoral votes of California and carried Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin and picked up five electoral votes in Michigan and one in Ohio. Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah were not States in those days, and women voted only in Wyoming and Colorado. GROVER CLEVELAND carried neither of those States. Under the Populist banner of WEAVER in that election were ranged the States of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and North Dakota, and he received nine electoral votes in Kansas and one in Oregon.

Four years later WILLIAM J. BRYAN carried Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, but he carried none of the Republican strongholds in the West that Mr. CLEVELAND captured or which gave him scattered electoral votes. After Mr. BRYAN'S picturesque campaign there was indeed some talk about the political kaleidoscope as indicating sectionalism; but when he made his second campaign in 1900 Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming returned to the Republican column. The new sectionalism was only a mirage. And so it is likely to prove in the present instance. The practical analyst will rather turn to the women's vote in many of the Western States, and no doubt he will make some interesting deductions.

The Sinking of the Arabia.

The nationality of the submarine that torpedoed the Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia in the Mediterranean on November 6 has not been established. Whether the Arabia had any Americans on her passenger list or in her crew is yet to be determined. As there was no loss of life the importance of the incident to our State Department is limited to the consideration whether the Arabia was torpedoed without warning. The British Admiralty asserts that she was. If that is the fact, the affair has a sinister aspect.

On January 7 of this year, after the Ancona had been shelled and torpedoed in the Mediterranean, and after the Peninsular and Oriental liner Persia had been torpedoed and sunk off Crete, Americans losing their lives in both disasters, Count BERNSTORFF called at the State Department in Washington and left the text of new guarantees. We quote:

"German submarines in the Mediterranean had orders, from the beginning, to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international warfare, and in particular, measures of reprisal, as applied in the war zone around the British Isles, were to be excluded. German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean—i. e., passenger as well as freight ships so far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance—only after passengers and crews have been accorded safety."

In the case of the Ancona, which was destroyed by an Austrian submarine, our State Department on December 6, 1915, despatched a note to Vienna protesting against the shelling and torpedoing of the Ancona "while there were yet many persons on board," and characterized "the conduct" of the Austrian commander "as wanton slaughter of defenceless noncombatants." Disavowal, reparation and the punishment of that officer were demanded. The Austrian reply was evasive. In a second note the American Government renewed its demands, whereupon the Austrian Foreign Minister, BURIAN, in his reply concurred in the principle "that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety," but he insisted that the Austrian commander fired on the Ancona only during an attempt by her to escape, and that he ceased firing when the Ancona came to a stop. Nevertheless, indemnity was promised. It is to be observed that the first American note was based upon "reliable information obtained from American and other survivors," to quote Mr. LANSING.

Whether the submarine that sank the Arabia on Monday flew the German or the Austrian flag, there was, if the British Admiralty can prove its charge that she was torpedoed without warning, a violation of the pledge of the Berlin and Vienna Governments to conduct submarine operations against merchant ships within the law and with humanity. But so far only one side of the case has been presented, and the evidence in support of it is yet to be produced. There is nothing for our State Department to do at present, and there may be no occasion for it to act.

The Gospel in Feudland.

Carrying the Gospel through the Kentucky mountains is, we gather from an article by the Rev. LEWIS LYTTLE in the new *Kentucky Magazine*, no job for a young man with white spats. Mr. LYTTLE is a Kentuckian who knows. He was born in Harlan county forty-eight years ago and went to school in a log house where the only book was a blue back speller and the only desk a big puncheon (used in the American sense of a floor board) pegged to the wall. Later he went to a better school, run by a lawyer who accepted home made sugar for pay. At night, by the light of pine knots, the youth read McGuffy's Fourth Reader until he had memorized every poem in it. His clothes, like those of other mountain folk, were made by hand from wool sent to Virginia to be carded. He dug sang and traded it in Virginia for bale thread. Roots and bark were depended on for dyes. There were only three cook stoves and three sewing machines in Harlan county.

Young LYTTLE became a school teacher, and saw that the folks needed the Gospel. "They had no Bibles in their homes and knew but little of anything but feuds and making and selling whiskey." Sixteen mountain counties had no Baptist church. The State board offered LYTTLE $10 a month to invade this unholy region, and added the hope that the people would board him. In Hindman, Knott county, he found eight stills and twenty-one church members without a church. He cut logs in the hills, swapped his horse for a yoke of oxen and hauled the logs to a mill. By adding his own salary to popular contributions he got his church built. It now has 140 members. LYTTLE passed on to Leslie county and built another church. When a third church was finished the preacher found that by preaching in the three and teaching school besides he had no idle hours to depress him. He taught school at the mouth of Cut Shin and at the mouth of Hell-for-Sartain, there being also a church at the latter place. They called it, with some delicacy, the Beech Grove church. This enthusiast carried the light into Possum Bend, Leatherwood Creek and Poor Fork. The girls at Poor Fork dug sang to buy the nails for the church.

Mr. LYTTLE, who now makes his headquarters at Wallins, fills in spare hours by preaching funerals. In the Kentucky mountains there is no hurry for the eulogy of the dead:

"The custom of the mountains is, after a person has been deceased for some time they call the family together and meet at the graveyard and have the funeral, sometimes a year after the person is dead.

"I preached the funerals of nearly a generation at one time. Some had been dead forty years. I preached the funeral of a young man who had been killed eleven years. I preached the funeral of a man's wife, and he was present with his second wife."

Well, why not? There are no clocks in eternity.

The mountaineer does not overvalue in money terms his salvation. Mr. LYTTLE, after serving one church for two years without pay, told his flock that they would have to learn to support their pastor. Roused to a realization of their forgetfulness, they voted him $12 a year.

Liliuokalani.

The cable reports from Honolulu that the former Queen of Hawaii is near death.

The late LYDIA KAMAKAEHA, Queen LILIUOKALANI, never grasped the significance of the events that led to her abdication and the inclusion of Hawaii as a Territory of the United States. Her insipid autobiography, published in 1898, reveals not the slightest comprehension of the forces that were at play, not so much in the island paradise of which she was ruler as in the larger world on the shores of the Pacific and beyond. Had the rise of Japan among the nations preceded the extension of the United States to the western seaboard Hawaii might to-day be a Japanese province; it could not have retained its independence.

It is interesting to speculate on the twists and turns of history. PERRY did not visit Japan until 1853. Gold had been discovered in California four years earlier. What a difference we should see in the Pacific to-day had communication between Japan and the western world been established a half century earlier. After getting along very comfortably with no laws other than the Ten Commandments, Hawaii received a constitution in 1840. Three years later one Captain PAULET demanded that the islands declare their allegiance to Great Britain, and this was done. But the British claim was abandoned in a few months. What if it had been upheld? We can only say that the Japanese task at Kiao-Chau would have been easier. But how about our control of the Panama Canal?

One of the minor features of the election is that BILL ADAMSON ran a long way behind his ticket.

The defeat of FRANK BUCHANAN for reelection to Congress from the Seventh Illinois district was a victory for the principle of representation without hyphenation.

Judge SEABURY must understand now that he didn't bring a sufficient number of accusations against Governor WHITMAN. He forgot to charge him with carrying concealed weapons and conspiring with VILLA.

Ex-President TAFT can at length point with pride to the fact that he carried Utah in 1912.

Why Not Chiropodists for the Army?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Chiropody means the science of the hands and feet. For a great many years chiropodists have been attached to the German and Japanese armies. The chiropodists keep the feet of the soldiers in good order, consequently pedal troubles seldom break out among the Japanese or German soldiers. Since the beginning of the European war chiropodists have been assigned to the medical corps of the British and French armies. Dr. Ernest C. Stanaback of Newark, president of the National Association of Chiropodists, has offered to organize a chiropody corps for service in the medical corps of the United States regular army. Thus far the offer has not been accepted, although we read in the papers that soldiers on the border are having trouble with their feet. The medical staff is already overworked and not having specialized in pedal complaints they cannot treat them as well as a chiropodist.

The care of the feet is fully as important for a soldier as the care of his eyes and teeth, consequently there should be chiropodists assigned to the Medical Corps of the army and navy.

F. H. SYDNEY.
WAKEFIELD, MASS., November 6.

A Visionary's Programme for the Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is it an insane notion to suggest that the next Congress, aside from passing necessary appropriation bills, devote the balance of its time and energy to the task of wiping useless laws from the statute books? Do you not think the nation could survive a bill-less Congress?

JOHN C. HOWARD.
OGDENSBURG, November 8.

A California Musical Note.

From the Marysville Appeal.

The *Appeal* takes this means of announcing that the talented young man who believed Miss Amy Holman, gifted contralto, should appear on the musical programme as giving a cornet solo has been buried in the back yard. Miss Holman can reach the high notes, but she doesn't need a cornet.

A Business Man of Arkansaw.

From the Tri-County Courier.

J. D. Cox made a business trip to Princeton last Tuesday and brought back a new bride in the person of what used to be Miss India Lea.

An Up-State Puzzle.

From the Hornet Republican.

Spafford became an arid region October 1, but some are asking where all the stuff recently hauled to Spafford is stored. Many would like to know, you know.

Vox Populi.

The whole world listens for your word,
Vox Populi;
Your mighty mandate must be heard
Both far and nigh.

The diapason of the sea
Is in your tone,
The thunder of the storm cloud free
Is all your own.

So wherefore for a little hour
Should you persist
Fantastically to show your power
Ventriloquist?

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

TYPHOID CARRIERS.

In Some Communities One in Each Thousand Is a Germ Bearer.

A recent weekly bulletin of the Department of Health contains such a wealth of information upon the subject of typhoid fever dissemination that the public which does not have access to these data needs to be put in possession of facts that may be of immense value in the present effort to abolish this preventable disease.

It is officially stated that there are now thirty-five chronic typhoid carriers under strict surveillance, six of whom are in New York State hospitals for the insane, located in New York city. There is probably a much larger number in the community which must be sought out by the Board of Health investigators. Until that object is accomplished there are certain aids to which intelligent people may contribute and to which attention should be directed.

The health officials are entitled to cordial support from the public. Unfortunately self-interest governs the action of many individuals when they endeavor to thwart the well intentioned efforts of the department officials. When it is considered that nine of the known typhoid carriers were food handlers and one a confectioner by occupation who have been required to give up their accustomed means of livelihood, it becomes evident that hotel and restaurant proprietors should facilitate the examination of their employees which the Commissioner has introduced, and promptly comply with the regulations demanding facilities for thorough manual cleansing of cooks and waiters. Guarding against disease dissemination by their employees is more important than guarding against their inefficiency and dishonesty; the former is a public service, which inures to the welfare of the community, the latter is limited to the personal benefit of the proprietor.

One typhoid carrier kept a small candy and ice cream store; another kept a butcher shop; another was a teacher in an institution; one was a little boy at school, and others were married women supported by their husbands, or if single or widows supported themselves by suitable work.

Supervision of these chronic "carriers" has become a distinct branch of the service. Each "carrier" is visited from time to time, examined and the results recorded. Printed rules are distributed among these "carriers," which teach them how to prevent contamination of others. They are also treated by immunization.

Whenever a case of typhoid fever is reported in the Department of Health it is promptly visited in order to obtain the necessary data and to insure precaution against dissemination. The family is furnished with a circular explaining how typhoid fever is spread from one person to another by the contamination of the hands with typhoid germs that can only be obtained by neglecting simple rules of decency.

That the hands should be washed before food is handled must be impressed upon the children in our schools. They should be taught also never to partake of unboiled milk or food; to avoid all raw vegetables and oysters unless their clean source is known; nor to drink water containing ice; to fight flies at all times; to avoid drinking from strange springs or streams and to avoid contact with families in which typhoid fever is known to exist.

The important point which has hitherto been neglected is the recognition of the fact that all convalescents from typhoid fever continue to be carriers for some time and should not be permitted to handle food until permitted by the Health Department.

Physicians have often encountered hostility because they reported cases. This is reprehensible; they should be encouraged to do so.

It is disgraceful to learn that New York city still harbors two or three thousand cases of typhoid fever, with 10 to 15 per cent. mortality every year. The public must aid the publicity department of the board in the effort to remove this stain and its economic ravages. Bulletin 35, Volume 5, containing the rules of which a cursory outline is given above, may be obtained free of cost from the department.

THE TARIFF.

Influence of Low Rates on Competition in America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We are now told that Europe cannot compete with us even under the lowest tariff. If that is so there is no excuse for not having the highest tariff.

Secretary Redfield said in the campaign that a concern with which he was connected could not make greater profit when his product was protected by 45 per cent. duty than it could when the tariff was cut to 22½ per cent. at his request and that of his competitors. The fact that he requested the cut is evidence that the lower tariff was more favorable to his business, because it would tend to scare off competition of new investments in his particular line.

M. P. CONNERY.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 9.

In the Arkansas Literary Belt.

From the Pea Ridge Pod.

Since those frosts the possums are getting fat on persimmons, and so is ye writer.

We wish to correct two mistakes that occurred in last week's items. The statement that Mrs. Humphreys would have charge of a store should have read Mr. Humphreys, and that Mrs. Graham was from Stillwell should have been from Stillwater, Okla.

Mrs. Pruitt was supplying our good people with pumpkins for their pies Wednesday.

We are glad to welcome Miss Vivian Gaines back to our telephone office.

Mr. *Pod* Editor, may we come again? Though we've been silent a long time, we are still reading the *Pod* with interest, and we want you and the readers of your paper to know that Dug Hill is still on the map, so we send the news.

Belated Returns From the Battle of Saratoga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Findlay Sackett winds up his prose poem on Saratoga by an appropriate quotation from an Irish poet. But when he refers to the battle of Saratoga he takes a fling at the so-called hyphenated American. He might, however, have completed the story by telling us what one hyphenated Irish-American, Timothy Murphy, did at the battle of Saratoga. Then we might take his joshing more good-naturedly.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.
NEW YORK, November 9.

The Kentucky Editor Makes Amends.

From the Barbourville Advocate.

In last week's issue there was a notice of the wedding of Mr. R. E. Minton and Miss Myrtle Coyle, and in the hurry of things there was a portion of the account left off, in this that it was not told who Miss Myrtle married. We hasten to state that Miss Coyle was married to a real gentleman in the person of R. B. Minton, a man that we all feel proud of.

RAILROAD MEN'S VOTES.

Wilson's Small Plurality in Hudson County, New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The stupendous failure made by the leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods in their attempt to throw the railroad vote to Wilson out of gratitude to him for his assistance in foisting this impracticable law upon them was illustrated by the vote of Hudson county, New Jersey.

About one-half of the railroad men in the State live in this county. It is usually strongly Democratic and before election they were predicting a majority of 30,000 there. But the actual majority for Wilson in Hudson county was only 2,814.

In every railroad centre throughout the State the Democratic vote was reduced. It looks as though the brotherhood leaders have given President Wilson a lemon.

EDGAR JAY DWYER.
BAYONNE, N. J., November 9.

COST AND PRICE OF MILK.

The Profits and Percentage of Profits in the Case of the Middleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A large distributing company, in appealing not long ago to the public for support in its effort to maintain the scale of prices it has fixed, laid great stress on the fact (if it be a fact, which it probably is) that it, the company, makes a profit on the milk it sells of about a quarter of a cent a quart. When questioned closely the company stated the exact figure at $.0026+.

It sounds reasonable. Surely the public cannot expect that the many millions of capital invested in the business can be content with a less profit than that. The costly system of handling and distribution, established and kept up so admirably as this company has established and does keep it up, certainly demands a reasonable margin of profit. No one ought to object to paying it.

But is a quarter of a cent a quart reasonable, or is it exorbitant?

One of the officials of that company said that it was not "humanly possible" for his company to increase its expenses by a large fraction of a cent on each quart without charging the public a whole cent a quart more. In other words, the company, if it concedes what appears to be justice to the producer, must make a still larger percentage of profit from the consumer.

A quarter of a cent! The phrase is a taking one and calls for reiteration. A quarter of a cent profit every day on capital that is turned over daily amounts to about $1 a year. It is no great wonder that this company has accumulated some thirty millions of dollars by turning over its originally small investment daily at a profit that aggregates 100 per cent. per annum. A profit of one-tenth of one-quarter of a cent a quart would be a larger margin that the railroads make. Which one of them makes 10 per cent. per annum on the money it has invested?

The high cost of living seems to impose no burden on the middleman. On the contrary, it increases not merely his profit but his percentage of profit.

NEW YORK, November 9. D. A. C.

EARLY FIFTH AVENUE.

As the Middle Road It Was Frequented by the Quieter Drivers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUNDAY SUN'S story of St. Ignatius's jubilee the statement appears that Fifth avenue was a muddy footpath some fifty years since. Long before the foundation of the original Church of St. Lawrence Fifth avenue had the dignity of the name of the Middle Road. However muddy in certain seasons, it was a smooth speedway for the lovers of the horse.

The avenue led to Harlem lane, St. Nicholas avenue, along which was a clear stretch to Kingsbridge road at 162d street. "Two-forty on the Bloomingdale" called out the best horse flesh of Manhattan. The Middle Road heard the "g'long" of conservative members of the saddle and sulky brotherhood. As Central Park has only been part of the city map since 1853, it could hardly have been fenced from the road in 1850, as THE SUN reads.

It is true that the Irish shanty town occupied the rocks and meadows of the vicinity about Yorkville. The Dutch sovereignty of rag pickers was chiefly along the river side to the south. There were no tin cans, as THE SUN believes; they were a varied product of the civil war, piled on the present Carnegie land. But the goats and our dogs were legion on every hand. And the geese with open wings and striking beaks maintained well the cries of ancient reputation against intruders readily discovered in strange store clothes. If the former owner of the Carnegie plot did not think enough of it to fence around, as THE SUN says, he thought so well of the hilltop site that he had built a large house with cupola and extension outlook. Four waters were in view and the prospect proved ideal. In later years Colonel Gleason raised a high tower of observation.

THE SUN'S writer says that the infirmary of St. Joseph's asylum was the Gracie country residence. The mansion has stood since 1800 on Gracie's Point, jutting into the river at Hell Gate, and is now, curb roof and all, in the limits of the East River Park. The Archibald Gracie house was the architectural superior of its rich neighbors. It was a house of tragedy when the dance was on and joy was unconfined. While standing under the marriage bell of many flowers the bride of William Gracie, the merchant's son, fell dead.

Across the peaceful road in the dwelling one time included in the asylum precincts was another tragedy. That was, however, self-sought. The fatal end came, it was said, through remorse.

The last resting place of the Astor residence was on the northeast corner of First avenue and Eighty-seventh street. By means of rollers and horse power the house that had opened its doors to Washington Irving and John Jacob Astor's patronage lost itself in flat house surroundings and finally disappeared.

TIMOTHY DALY.
NEW YORK, November 9.

The Light Bearer.

From the Boston Transcript.

France, you are glorious:
Spirit of flame,
Trumpet of freedom,
Tower of the dream;
Stripping to their simplest
All the splendid three,
That the torch of your spirit
May clarion the freer
Your dream to be!

Wonder worker!
The old froth,
Frivolous as lace,
Stands tempered
A faith of steel!

Champion of reason,
From your own blood
You have renewed
The splendor of God!

France, you are glorious!
France, you are glorious!
France, you are glorious!

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

INVENTORS WHO HAVE TRIED TO CONSTRUCT AN UNDERSEA BOAT.

A Survey of Their Creations From Bourne's Fantastic Craft to Holland's Fighting Submarine.

In the interesting controversy which some of THE SUN'S correspondents have been carrying on regarding the award of the honor of being the inventor of the submarine as we know the boat today the chief point seems to be whether or not the Peacemaker, after the plans of Captain A. L. Tuck, or the Fenian Ram, as the Holland-3 was called by one of the imaginative writers of THE SUN at the time this ship was being built, was the first submersible to prove more or less effective.

We know beyond a doubt that the Holland-9, which has been awarded to the Bronx International Exposition for exhibition purposes during the next year, was the first boat to undergo satisfactorily tests prescribed by a Government. This boat, as the figures will show, was Mr. Holland's ninth effort, and if the controversy is to turn upon the question of who first conducted experimental work to produce a submarine, which includes Mr. Holland's earlier models as well as this boat named the Peacemaker, it will probably be well for us to dip back into the past a few hundred years.

In looking up the history of the submarine I have found that in 1604 William Bourne, an English inventor, constructed a submarine that was the wonder of that time, although it eventually proved impracticable as a water craft. In 1749 an unnamed British inventor built an egg shaped wooden craft having two oars on each side and goat leather bottles let into the sides of the boat, into which the water was admitted or expelled as the boat was lowered or raised. This attachment, in a rough and ready way, was the forerunner of the water ballast compartments of the submarine as we know it now. A pipe several feet in length brought air from the surface to the boat's single occupant, though there was no periscope. The records available tend to show that this crude submarine actually dived.

The next submarine of which we have any record was the invention in 1777 of Professor Bushnell, a Connecticut man. It was a peculiar clam shaped vessel and called the American Turtle. It was like a large clam shell in the centre of which the operator sat propelling the device forward by leg power, and in the front and above it was equipped with large augers, which were the sole means of attack. This was in the days when ships generally were of the old wooden bottom variety. Professor Bushnell submitted his device to General Washington, and made an offer to steal up to and scuttle the British fleet which was blockading New York city. It is recorded that with the consent of General Washington, Professor Bushnell made an attempt, but, unfortunately for him, he picked out a hull sheathed with copper, a novelty in those days. His plans came to naught.

Next in line in the history of submarine endeavor comes Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. Even before he had secured the necessary backing to build the Clermont in this country he had been in France in 1797 endeavoring to interest the Emperor Napoleon in the building of steamboats for the invasion of England and of submarines for the destruction of the British fleet. The drawings of Fulton's submarine as well as of the American Turtle still are in existence, and it is said that while Fulton succeeded in remaining submerged for four hours in the River Seine, and approaching and destroying a hulk that had been placed in the river for the purpose of testing his invention, he was looked upon as being a bit eccentric, to say the least. He was forced to depart for America without seeing his hopes realized. It may be said that the jealousies of those who surrounded the Emperor kept the full facts of Fulton's triumph from reaching the great Napoleon.

Then comes a lapse in the development of the submarine until 1850, when a Bavarian by the name of Bauer built a submarine in which the method of control was by shifting a weight forward and aft in order to dive and rise. This boat collapsed in the harbor of Kiel on one of its trial trips and remained buried in the mud until 1887, when it was found during the deepening of Kiel harbor and taken to Berlin, where it is now in the Museum of Oceanography.

In 1850 a man named Delany in Chicago patented an egg shaped submarine which came near meeting the requisite conditions. It had two iron tanks, one for water and one for air, for submerging and rising, but the complications were too many, as the motive power was steam, dangerous under water. Nothing came of Delany's idea.

It was not until the civil war forced the Confederates to attempt some way of escaping the blockade of the Southern ports that submarines again were heard of. The first of these was the Hunley, a cylindrically shaped craft about fifty feet in length and six feet in diameter, with bow and stern shaped to form a stem and stern post respectively. Water ballast compartments were located on each end of the vessel. She was propelled by hand power, eight men turning the cranks which operated the propeller shaft.

This boat was sent out of New Orleans in an endeavor to run the blockade, but was lacking in longitudinal stability, and during her experimental trials she dived headlong to the bottom on several occasions. She was recovered each time, but too late to save the crew. In this way the designer and thirty two men were lost.

The Hunley was finally fitted with a torpedo, and on the night of February 17, 1864, Lieutenant Dickson succeeded in approaching the United States battleship Housatonic and sank her by exploding a torpedo under her bottom. This probably was the first instance of a battleship being sunk by a submarine, but the wave thrown up by the explosion swamped the Hunley, and again she was sunk with all her crew.

Shortly after this another submarine was built by the Confederates to destroy the blockade of Northern ships outside of New Orleans. This was known as the New Orleans submarine. When the vessel was completed the designer thought it would be a fine performance to have the vessel plunge under water as she left the wharf and make a short trip before coming to the surface. Accordingly, he instructed two of his most intelligent slaves how to operate the vessel when submerged and sent them on their way. Some twenty years later, when the Mississippi was being dredged at New Orleans, the boat with the skeletons of the two negroes was found buried in the mud.

It was about this time that John P. Holland came upon the scene. Holland was born in Lissanor, Ireland, in 1844. He came to the United States before the civil war, and the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac set him to thinking on the subject of submarines. In 1875, anticipating all other claims for modern submarine honors by several years, he submitted his plans to the United States Navy Department. The naval officers pronounced them to be practical in every way, but gave it as their opinion the men could not be found to risk their lives in the experiment. Therefore Mr. Holland was forced to build his first vessel without Government aid.

It was but a short time after that he launched the Holland-1 in the Passaic River near Paterson. She was fourteen feet six inches long, three feet wide and two feet six inches in depth. Holland made experiments with this boat, but engine trouble caused him to abandon it as a petroleum propelled craft, and steam was substituted. Mr. Holland was so encouraged by his experiments with this vessel that he proceeded to construct a larger boat known as the Holland-2, and abandoned the Holland-1, whose old shell now lies in the Passaic River.

Holland's third boat was built at a shipyard located off West Eighteenth street and the North River, New York, known as Delamater's place. This was the boat that a SUN reporter called the Fenian Ram. He wrote a story that got international circulation, to the effect that the Irish sympathizers in the United States were preparing to destroy the British navy.

This brings the history of the submarine up to the period referred to in the controversy that has been going on in THE SUN for the past two weeks. You will notice that if any particular person is to secure credit for submarine experiments a division of honors will have to be scattered over several centuries. If the honor is to be given to the first practical submarine no one can lay claim to it but John P. Holland, for his Holland-9, which is to be the centrepiece of the Palace of American Achievements at the Bronx International Exposition, when that enterprise opens on May 30, 1917, is the first boat that ever actually [illegible] goods."

H. F. MCGOVERN,
President Bronx International Exhibition.
NEW YORK, November 9.

EMERSON ON ENGLAND.

Are the Words of Sixty-nine Years Ago Applicable To-day?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In these days, when England and her allies are fighting the fight for democracy, it is encouraging to recall the words of Emerson, uttered at the conclusion of his speech at Manchester, England, in November, 1847:

For I must tell you, I was given to understand in my childhood that the British island from which my forefathers came was no lotus garden, no paradise of serene sky and roses and music and merriment all the year round, no, but a cold, foggy, mournful country, where nothing grew well in the open air but robust men and virtuous women, and these of a wonderful fibre and endurance; that their best parts were slowly revealed; their virtues did not come out until they quarrelled; they did not strike twelve the first time; good lovers, good haters, and you could know little about them till you had seen them long, and little good of them till you had seen them in action; that in prosperity they were moody and dumpish, but in adversity they were grand. Is it not true, sir, that the wise ancients did not praise the ship parting with dying colors from the port, but only that brave sailer which came back with torn sheets and battered sides, stript of her banners, but having ridden out the storm? And so, gentlemen, I feel in regard to this aged England, with the possessions, honors and trophies, and also with the infirmities of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably committed as she now is to many old customs which cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines and competing populations. I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like a cannon. I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. Seeing this, I say, All hail! mother of nations, mother of heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind requires in the present hour, and thus only hospitable to the foreigner and truly a home to the thoughtful and generous who are born in the soil. So be it, so let it be! If it be not so, if the courage of England goes with the chances of a commercial crisis, I will go back to the capes of Massachusetts and my own Indian stream, and say to my countrymen the old race are all gone, and the activity and hope of mankind must henceforth remain on the Alleghany range, or nowhere.

But the courage of England has not gone and will not go, even in this war crisis.

CLARENCE R. WILSON.
WASHINGTON, November 8.

Courtesy in Libraries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. James Dewell, Jr.'s, letter in relation to library attendants does not mention a particular library. If he or any other makes application for books at the Apprentices' Library on Mercer street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, he will readily find attendants there who will look after his or their interests, and get almost any book that he chooses to read.

There has also been installed the open shelf system, which gives the privilege of readers picking their own books. I should advise him going there and seeing how courteous these employees are.

HORACE L. HUTTON,
Member of Library Committee.
NEW YORK, November 9.

Mendham, There She Is

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In this little country town, with [illegible] usually Democratic, two to one gave Hughes 221, Wilson 90. The [illegible] full of good American blood and [illegible] juice.

MENDHAM, N. J., November 8.

Tar Heel Local Pride

From the Raleigh [illegible].

Everything is lively in [illegible] is growing more like New York [illegible]. We are still in the lead.

Miss Riddick of Halifax [illegible] in our midst last week and [illegible] of Nathush Special Tax [illegible] come her to our village.