

The Sun. AND NEW YORK PRESS. MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00. DAILY, Per Year, \$36.00. SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00. SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00. FOREIGN RATES. DAILY, Per Month, \$4.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$5.00. THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.00. THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$12.00. THE EVENING SUN FOREIGN, Per Year, \$15.00.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street, Vice-President, Edwin W. Washburn, 150 Nassau street, Secretary, R. H. Fisher, 150 Nassau street, Treasurer, Wm. J. Stewart, 150 Nassau street.

Mr. Chamberlain's Allen Bill. Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill for the enforced enlistment of friendly aliens or "first paper men" resident in this country is a sensible and logical and should pass. It is superior in merit to the Burnett bill, originating in the House, which provides merely for the deportation of such aliens to their own countries in case they refuse to accept naturalization here and the inability to military service which naturalization would entail.

It appears that in some instances treaties interfere with the authority of the United States to exact military service of these men. This is the case with Italian and Russian subjects here. It will be the task of the State Department to discover whether their home Governments will object to their enlistment. It is believed that they will not. Japanese and Chinese will not be affected.

No secret is made of the fact that the Allies who came to New York recently to urge voluntary enlistment upon British subjects here were away disappointed with the enlistment results they attained. While the number of British slackers here is not large, yet they should have produced more men for the service than the Allies won. Great Britain might conceivably adjust treaty rights to assist our doing by compulsion what her agents failed to accomplish by persuasion.

It is the same with Italy and Russia. These two States have tens of thousands of citizens in the United States whom they have been unable to retrieve for military purposes. In an American army they would fight as effectively and as surely for their home countries as if under the banner of their nativity.

Every American boy who is now drafted or enlists leaves an alien behind, safe from war's perils and ready to take his job. This situation is intolerable. The enactment of the Chamberlain bill into law would correct it.

The Enemy Tongue. The great increase in the volume of letters to the newspapers complaining of the continued toleration of the publication of German newspapers in the United States is a fact not to be overlooked. Particularly it should not be ignored by the publishers of those papers in an enemy tongue who, just at present, seem by their editorial methods to invite public hostility.

Promptly with the declaration of war in Europe every belligerent nation prohibited the publication of newspapers in enemy tongues. And more. The use of any foreign language over the telephone was prohibited. In France, though England was her ally, no English could be used in phone communications. Berlin was even more restrictive. When the United States declared war our legislation in that city was immediately deprived of the use of its telephone altogether.

expect to be a badge of distrust in a country at war with Germany, is a prized possession. Flaunted in the eyes of an exemption official it secures freedom from military duty. Displayed to an employer of labor it is a powerful recommendation for some job that a young American has just given up to go and fight for his country.

Why Not Deal With Pensions First? The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McADOO, has a scheme for Government insurance of soldiers, of which some outline has been communicated to the country.

It has been intimated that proper insurance might be expected to displace pensions, a notion the fatuity of which has been sufficiently remarked upon by a correspondent. If such insurance is undertaken it will certainly constitute an addition to existing pension outlays and a system of bonuses preliminary to the pensions of the future.

What are such money payments as pensions and insurance for? Their purpose is to recompense the soldier or his immediate family for the loss or impairment of his earning power. No one pretends that the recompense is or can be adequate; but at least it averts distress and penury.

No system of insurance that can be devised or put into operation will go so far in this respect as a system of pensions rightfully administered. You may insure a man for \$3,000 or \$4,000 or \$5,000, spreading payment of the policy over months and years without approaching the efficacy of a pension. For often just at the time when the veteran or his family is most in need of aid, the last payment will have been made by the Government; and thereafter the Government acknowledges no responsibility to afford further assistance, no matter how serious the need. But a pension goes right on.

The trouble with soldiers' insurance is that it does not go far enough; the trouble with soldiers' pensions is that they sometimes go too far. In other words, pensions are fundamentally right and soldiers' insurance fundamentally falls short of what is right and fair to the soldier and his dependents.

They Elaborate the Gloom Too. One day last week the newspapers were full of reports from Washington calculated—we say calculated—to give the American people cause for the deepest depression.

Washington is a weird place. It cannot let us have either our joy or our gloom without elaboration. The danse macabre ended. Some time this week we shall probably again be victimized as to our mood by those whose favorite legend is: "On with the dance, let gloom be unconfined."

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dence and the name and place of residence of the dependent or dependents. Let us suppose he supports a widowed mother. Using Form No. 183 he will give, besides the above facts, the approximate amount of money he has spent in the last twelve months for her support, the approximate amount of her independent income in the same period, omitting gifts by him to her or received by her from others; and he will certify that the money he spent in her support was derived mainly by his mental or physical labor.

The widowed mother and any head of a family living near by fill out and take oath to similar blank form affidavits recording practically the same brief and un sentimental facts. There is no blank space provided on the affidavits for a recital of the vicissitudes of the young man's struggles, no room for heroics.

As for the implication that there is something disgraceful in asking for exemption, we are of the opinion that the man who should be exempted and who knows it, and who has not the simple sense and common sense to take the necessary steps to secure it, is a genuine shirker and slacker. To be plain about it, if he has not the guts to do his duty now, how would he ever perform it in battle?

The Negligible Threat of Anarchy. Dr. ANDREW D. WHITE, sometime Minister to Germany and long president of Cornell, is an American whom his countrymen have long loved to honor. A many sided man, alertly interested in human affairs from evolutionary science to statecraft, he has been a leader of American thought. One of the earliest of our educators to be impressed with the German educational system, he did much to advance the transplantation of that system to our own colleges and universities. Indeed, prior to the war Dr. WHITE was a keen admirer of things Teutonic, and it is not surprising that to-day his public utterances should, in some degree, reflect that admiration.

Not, however, the seeming conflict in Germany's future which characterized Dr. WHITE's interview just published, but rather a singular and, we think, most baseless apprehension for the future of the United States which he expressed, invites our attention.

"The future danger here," says Dr. WHITE, "is anarchy. I think. A tendency toward anarchy is observable at present, and many people are becoming impatient of the restraints of a republican government."

It would be hard for Dr. WHITE, or any other observer of social phenomena in this country, to point out any tangible evidence of the growth of anarchism. Its prophets are the same that uttered their jeremiads a quarter of a century ago. They are sadly shorn of zooks. Their names are known of all the people because they are so few. No new names of consequence have appeared in the roster of anarchists since BEKMAN and GOLDMAN began their propaganda in the early '90s. Their audiences show no signs of increase. Their publications go to but a beggarly list of subscribers. Most of the persons of note or notoriety whom the newspapers describe as affiliated with them deny any acceptance of anarchistic doctrines, and explain their interest on the plea that they feel that interference with the propaganda of anarchism takes the form of interference with free speech and a free press.

No less appropriate a time for gloomy forebodings of anarchy in the United States than the present could possibly be chosen. Loyalty to the Government is universal. The most serious criticisms of it that are heard come from men who complain that it is not strong enough—not sufficiently determined and energetic. None but an absolutely loyal people would have completed the registration for the selective draft without an audible protest. None but a people ready and eager to support its Government would have oversubscribed the Liberty Loan by more than a billion dollars and distributed the bonds among more than 4,400,000 patriotic investors.

At no time in its history has the United States been more free from domestic menace than to-day. That sense of coherent and unified national effort bred of general effort in a common and a lofty cause will grow, not lessen, as the war proceeds. The noise and clamor of the few malcontents only lends emphasis to the silent and self-sacrificing support the great mass of the people is now giving to the Government in facing the crisis of the world's greatest war.

which ghost stories were enacted having attracted literary London. The man in the book who has a side car is a Mr. VOULEZ, the son of LARRY'S collaborator on Truth. The baby who was just missed by the hockey ball really lives. The garrulous station master is still on the job at Little Easton and has been interviewed by London reporters; not too much of an ordinal, as there are only three trains a day.

"Herr Heinrich," the young tutor, was KURT BROW, who went away from the rooms of lazy Essex to the war he hated, at command of the Government he must obey. Mr. WELLS'S neighbors know the tutor's fate as his readers know it.

There is a picture of Mr. WELLS'S home, a square, rather boxlike house, and behind it the hockey field where almost every character played. The author's motor car, Gladys, is no doubt in the town. There is no doubt that "Mr. Britling" as a driver is Mr. WELLS, just as he is Mr. WELLS in thoughtfulness. Of course the character and its creator must be separated at many points, which reminds us that Mr. BLUNT'S article gives no clue—nor should it to the identity of the lady upon whom centered "Mr. Britling's" eighth love affair. We forget her name, but the book left us curious as to what became of her. Perhaps it was aristocratic, something like Mr. WELLS'S three periods, to leave her fate out.

The Imperial German Government must be greatly mortified over the failure of its airships to kill any babies or women in Paris.

Our instructors in the art of sane eating commonly distress us by clothing their messages of enlightenment in words that mean nothing except to scientifically trained dietitians. Their wisdom is hidden from the ordinary cook and housewife in terms that require the learning of a skilled student of the classics to reveal. But occasionally the product of intelligent research is expressed so simply and directly that even the persons for whom it is ostensibly prepared can master it without difficulty.

The idea that German agents are spreading tetanus and typhoid by means of poisoned court plaster is too silly to be seriously considered for a minute; it's too insane and stupid for any German.—Statement of a maker of surgeons' supplies.

Professor ADAMS of the Mount Wilson observatory in California announces that a new star, the first to be discovered in four years, has been found by Professor GEORGE W. HIRCHBY, but cautious persons will wait for the news to be confirmed, fearing that the astronomer have been deceived by a Zeppelin on its way to take its place beside the cherubim in a Prussian heaven.

The Mexican newspaper El Universal naturally resents the insinuation of Berlin Post that Mexico, not having been "influenced" by the Allies, may be brought to the side of the Central Empires. Mexico may not want to take up arms in the war, but her people balk at being classed with the Prussians.

Did the captors ride on seashores? Six Days From Standing Tree to Finished House. From the Manufacturers Record. At Camp Taylor, near Louisville, one of the administration buildings is said to have been built partly of lumber cut in a Mississippi pine forest less than a week before. The trees were felled and sent through the mill Saturday, were kiln dried Sunday, loaded Monday on special cars commandeered by the Government, rushed to Louisville at almost passenger schedule time, and the carpenters at Camp Taylor laid down their tools at the end of work the following Saturday men were moving desks and other office paraphernalia into a building which had been part of the forest six days previously.

COULD WOMAN DO THIS? A Female Boycott of Teutonic Goods to End the War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The women of this country can bring this war to an end shortly, do the greatest service for the world which women through organization perhaps ever have done in history, and I believe have thousands of sons and brothers from death upon the sea or wounds, suffering and death upon the western front.

Will the women undertake this work? Are they equal to carrying on to success a really great and serious one? The answer can be given. I assume that the entire "excess profits" which paper as well as every merchant in this country worth considering will gladly aid, I am sure of it.

Without the patronage of American women and those in other countries who undoubtedly will later join them in this undertaking, the German and Austrian manufacturer and his operatives must cease work, emigrate or become an agricultural producer. The women really have the power to destroy the German Empire without cruelty, bloodshed or the financial loss of undesired and irreparable financial loss.

The great majority of men in this country, for reasons which must be apparent to the thinker, have been silent for months past and have abstained from effort to keep their sons out of this fight, and this is clear must continue upon this course, while thousands upon thousands of their sons with magnificent courage and devotion to duty are offering their lives in the performance of their duty to their country and to other men.

There is to me nothing apparent to deter the women from undertaking and completing the work I have suggested. Neither Government nor men may be expected to participate in this work now, but such participation which shall be required later the women easily may secure.

THEIR YOUTH AGAIN. The Veterans of '61 Speak a Word to the Boys of '17. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It thrills and warms the hearts of us old veterans when we hear the bands, the drums and trumpets and martial music and see the steepled filled with soldiers, with active war time preparations going on. It vividly recalls those stirring scenes that were so familiar to us fifty years ago. A strange fact and nevertheless true of the bands to-day are playing many of the old "quicksteps" that were so popular and inspiring in those days when we had such leaders as Patrick Gilmore, Heismuller, Cappel and Harvey Dodworth. We were then lads in the prime of our youth when we responded to our country's call in the hour of danger.

CHOCK FULL BUSES. A Resident of Midtown Protests He Has No Chance to Ride on Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Under the present system of running the buses to Fort George or 168th street it is impossible to board one in the morning before 11:30 a. m. as all the seats are occupied by persons living in the vicinity of the start of the line. Persons residing between 134th street and Fifty-seventh street cannot make use of the service during rush hours, owing to the rule of limiting the number of passengers to the seating capacity of the bus.

TRADE BRIEFS. A market for elastic steel spades exists at Cape Town, South Africa. The English spades now on sale are not satisfactory and there is an opportunity for American products. Starch is made in Santo Domingo in a primitive manner from yuca or manioc roots. There should be a profitable business in manufacturing this starch by modern methods, as it is widely used in the country.

From the Tokyo Capital. Mrs. Tug Wile has just returned from a visit to her millionaire uncle. "I didn't have a very good time," she yesterday confided to a friend. "I had to watch my 'intouch' every minute to keep the maid from unpacking it."

THE PROFIT AND THE TAX. Government Levies Cannot Be Relied On to Keep Prices Stable. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I was much interested in "Team Work's" letter and much of what he says is generally speaking, true.

When he proposes that the Government encourage profit and tax the income he evidently forgets that this instead of being a deterrent to exorbitant price raising would encourage it. The price raising business man will not care how much of his profit is confiscated by the Government by an "excess profits" tax so long as he can make any profit at all at the same time. In order to prohibit price raising by means of taxation it would be necessary to confiscate the entire "excess profit," which I hardly think it is suggested to do.

INDISPENSABLE MEN. Specifically Government Employees Whom It is Wished to Retain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an editorial article regarding the draft you said persons working for the United States Government were exempt, providing a superior officer would certify that the person is indispensable.

UNDISGUISED CIPHERS. Some in Washington It Takes No Ingenuity to Read. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The desire of Secretary Daniels to share with the country an exultation over something of which it had no knowledge is a most generous one, and it does not seem difficult to understand his reluctance to give to the public "the very words of the Government." It is quite obvious that "it is the immemorial policy of the Department in time of war not to employ the language of a message coming in code" and that "otherwise it would be easy for the enemy to learn the cipher."

THE SAVING SUFFS. No Waste in Their Homes, Even When the Men Go. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Woman Suffrage party in New York is trying in every practical way to fight the "housewife's" job in the kitchen, and to persuade its members and sympathizers to obtain many other signatures for the membership pledges in the United States food administration, and they are participating in all authorized neighborhood movements for food saving.

THE MOST EFFICIENT UNITS IN ARMY ORGANIZATION. The Wisdom of Recent Conclusions by the General Staff Now Said to Be Questioned by General Pershing. Within three months from the day when the United States army, completed its new tables of organization, showing just how many men it takes to make a company, a troop, a battery, a battalion, a regiment, a brigade and a division, there comes the report from Washington that the Administration, at the suggestion of General John J. Pershing, is on the verge of discarding the whole elaborate work of the General Staff.

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