The Sun

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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2000.

The Dignified Campaign of the New York Women.

The representatives of the women of New York, now engaged in presenting their campaign for the passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, want for a step beyond the truck when they said to the President:

"May we not take the occasion to tell you that our organization has pledged its support to you in this war against Germany, and that all its resources are at the disposal of our country in whatever way they may be of use? And, furthermore, may we not express to you our personal appreciation of all you are doing for the cause of world democracy, which is being fought out on the European battlefields?"

The patriotism of the women of America has never been found wanting when put to the test. The records of their services and sacrifices—both North and South—in the civil war are full of evidence of their devotion to the cause in which their hearts were enlisted. In the present crisis their activities are manifold. Their organizations for aid, recuperation and relief are incomparable. In the campaign for the Liberty Loan, now drawing to a close, their energy and persistency have produced most valuable results. No form of war time activity has been lacking in their zealous enlistment, and, deterred from this, they have been quickly self-sacrificing in contributing husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts to Uncle Sam's armies.

Many of the ways in which women have aided in our war preparations were closed to them in the critical days of 1861-64. The larger freedom which has given them practical economic and industrial equality with men opened up the same time new opportunities for service to the State. It is but natural that with these enlarged opportunities and activities, and the enhanced sense of responsibility which they create, women should wish a part in creating and executing the Government which they support.

THE SUN has never stood with the prophets of evil who said that the enfranchisement of women would mean the degradation of women; that the foolish women in the main would vote and the intelligent would hold themselves strictly aloof. Nor have we held with those cheerful optimists who believe that the admission of women to all the political rights of men would straightway purify politics, eliminate bosses and machine rule and cast about American political campaigns such an atmosphere of sweetness and light that the most fastidious citizen would esteem it a joy to do his duty in the primaries and the election.

A well known advocate of equal suffrage has been conducting a lively discussion and illumination of the foolish question, "Are women human beings?" Most emphatically they are. And because they are human they will vote and act politically like other human beings. They will divide on questions of policy and of personal prejudice just as their husbands and brothers do. The woman vote in the present suffrage States has demonstrated this fact time and again. It is not less partisan than the male vote. It is not even notably more for the uplift—"if that's the word." Prohibition has made its tremendous strides more through woman's influence than the woman vote. It came in most prohibition States before suffrage was granted. The votes of the Western States in which women have the vote are not found to be morally superior to those of the Eastern States where suffrage is still denied.

However, the women—leaving the few negligible zealots who pester the President at Washington—have conducted their suffrage campaign in a way to merit success. They have based it on the high patriotic grounds expressed in their memorial to the President. They have almost unanimously throughout New York State repudiated the tactics of the pickets and have gained immensely in public esteem by so doing. They have a lively handicap to overcome in the adverse vote in 1915 of nearly 160,000, and in the preoccupation of the public mind challenge with other issues. Despite their gallant campaign the issue may be in doubt. But we question whether, in view of past suffrage agitation by Congress, the attitude of women toward economic equality, and the notable semi-silence by the sex in support of the war, one thoroughly logical reason can be given against giving her the vote.

"Tammany or Respectability?"

Reports of the remarkable intimate ties of the city of Philadelphia with the Union much of their Department of Public Safety, and being Guardian, with the management of their police, designed to choose from an intelligent, intelligent and informed source some authentic information as to the best methods for its reorganization.

Without waste of time, they came to New York and invited Arthur A. Wood, the Police Commissioner, to respond for this town by Mayor Mitchel, to what chief had set them how their problems could be solved, and their police force brought up to the standards of efficiency and integrity to which New York's has attained.

This incident was not unusual, it was one of many similar instances, all of which give evidence of the high reputation that the city administration headed by John Purroy Mitchel enjoys abroad as well as at home. THE SUN refers to it then merely to remind the electors of this community that when Colonel Max Murphy, who Commissioner of Police under Tammany auspices, and Big Bill Devery exercised the powers incident on and appertained to that office, no community dishonored by graft and lawlessness looked to us for guidance in better things, or remonstrated our police officials in behalf of decency and righteousness. With Tammany in the saddle New York's Police Department was a terrible example; with Tammany out of power it is a model.

The Police Department and every other department of the city government can be kept clean and efficient by reelecting the Fusion administration; and the reputation of New York can again be sacrificed to Tammany if the voters so will it.

Take the Bonds Now!

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the figures of Congress's appropriations before him, has publicly announced that in the first year and a quarter of war, or before the close of the Government's fiscal year on June 30, 1918, it will be necessary for the United States to raise $10,000,000,000 or $16,000,000,000 by a series of bond issues.

Two billions of dollars were raised for the first Liberty Loan; on the amount of the second Liberty Loan depends the size of the third and possibly a fourth.

That is to say, we have raised $2,000,000,000 of the $10,000,000,000 or $16,000,000,000 needed. How much of the remaining $8,000,000,000 or $12,000,000,000 are we going to raise by this second loan?

One thing is certain as daylight. The larger the second Liberty Loan the more manageable the third.

We have set out to raise $5,000,000,000 in subscriptions this time—and we're going to do it! Three billions of dollars and much more is assured. Now, under the terms of the present loan the Treasury will issue bonds for half the amount subscribed over $3,000,000,000. Therefore a $5,000,000,000 subscription will mean an actual issue of $4,000,000,000 of second Liberty bonds. And that, in turn, will mean that we shall have only $7,000,000,000 or $8,000,000,000 more to raise by bond issues before June 30 next.

The reason why a heavy oversubscription to the second Liberty Loan is vital may be put briefly thus:

The oversubscription determines the amount of the bonds to be issued. The bonds issued will represent the money actually raised. The more raised now the less to raise later.

A heavy oversubscription will mean the scaling down of large subscriptions. The Treasury has stated that for all subscriptions of $1,000 or less bonds will be allotted in full. The largest subscriptions come mainly from banks and are made for their own account. If these are cut down the banks' money will be kept liquid; it will be available for other investments; it will help finance the railways and large industrial plants; it will be lent to the merchant to buy goods, to the farmer to buy implements, to the small business man who must have credit.

There is one way, and only one way, in which the second Liberty Loan can be made to raise a sum sufficiently great to aid materially in handling subsequent loans without inconveniencing general business.

If the number of subscriptions of $1,000 or under is great enough, the Treasury, in compliance with its promise to accept them all in full, will be obliged to issue bonds for an amount far above the minimum $5,000,000,000. This would compel scaling of large bank subscriptions down to small fractional amounts. Thus the Government would have raised much more than the minimum sum asked and the banks' money would not have been tied up to any appreciable extent. The Government would have its huge total, the people would have their bonds in full, and the $37,000,000,000 or so which constitutes the banking power of the United States would remain undisturbed in present investments and available for the business of the months to come.

You see, then, that this is possible if the small subscriber does his part. It rests with him. Are you and he identical?

If you are a small subscriber you have a right to be particularly proud. It is in your hands to save the situation in magnificent fashion.

Every dollar's worth of bonds you take represents a dollar in the bank to help you in your business.

Every dollar's worth of bonds you subscribe for will mean a full dollar for the service of Uncle Sam.

Every dollar you subscribe now will mean a dollar less to be subscribed some months from now.

It is imperative for you to subscribe now; every dollar you can raise or subscribe for now, because each of these dollars offered now will do as it were three dollars work.

And you will be strengthening yourself by enlisting your full saving power now. To hold off, to go cautiously, is here not the part of prudence but the forerunner of failure.

Who ever knew a prodigal in the enjoyment of saving money to lose?

Motor Car Thefts.

It appears that between January 1 and October 15, 1917, no fewer than 1,700 automobiles were stolen in this city, or 40 per cent. more than were stolen in the same period of 1916. It seems well for the police that all but 275 have been recovered.

So astonishing are these figures that Police Commissioner Arthur A. Wood has it in mind to urge insurance companies to charge lower premiums to motor car owners who lock their cars, or otherwise safeguard them, when leaving them on the streets. He has also asked the Corporation Counsel to draft a bill making it a punishable offence to leave an automobile unlocked and unguarded at the curb.

Perhaps such a law would be a good thing. It is quite impossible to grasp the intellectual processes of persons who walk away leaving automobiles to be taken without trouble by the first unprincipled depraved passerby. Do they walk out of the office leaving the safe doors open? Do they absentmindedly drop bond coupons in the subway choppers?

Looking at an automobile as we understand it, as not something which takes a knowledge of trigonometry and an hour's time to accomplish. Pity may be felt for the man who won't attempt it; sympathy seems to be out of place.

Democracy in the Kitchen.

In the day of food shortages and rumors of shortages there is one remarkable blessing of market stringency too great to be overlooked. It is the possibility that fat, complacent America may get back to the days of real cooking and real enjoyment of her dinner.

Through long years of prosperity food has been taken as a matter of course like sidewalks and open plumbing. Its purchase and its eating have been standardized, systematized. Its digestion being the only truly appreciated part of the process. Tired matrons have hired tired servants to prepare and serve the same, and the tired and sliver have often been the hardworked parts of the meal. Food has grown vulgar; no one thinks of discussing what he is to have or what he has had at table. The stomach is as prominent as ever, but food, as food, is less famous than a number of lesser things, including gasoline.

Perhaps we shall turn back to the times when a good meal was a gift, when marketing was a ceremony, when the lady of the house at least supervised the kitchen and usually was its chief executive. Cooking would cease to be a game of chance. It would become worthy of the whole family's attention, not as a pastime to be half learned at the club but as a necessary part of life on a par with knitting.

Food is eminently worth attention. It will be worth more before it is worth less. It merits exact and loving treatment. This, but not too thin; thick, but not too thick—that formula, originally applied to the making of a decent bowl of gruel, speaks a volume for careful kitchen administration.

While making the world safe for democracy may we not make the kitchen safe for a good dinner?

James Carroll Beckwith.

JAMES CARROLL BECKWITH was one of America's foremost painters and a distinguished exponent of its art. He belonged to that group, or school, which included such men as WILLIAM MERRITT CHASE, JOHN WHITE ALEXANDER and JOHN SINGER SARGENT, whose work and ability are recognized as well in Europe as in America.

He was a student in Paris at about the same time that CHASE was studying in Munich, and he and SARGENT were fellow students of CAROLUS DURAN. Both were favorite pupils of the French master, and both caught some of his skill in handling colors and drapery, but both developed for themselves the character and individuality that marked their paintings.

Mr. BECKWITH won distinguished awards at Paris; but his best portraits were shown at exhibitions in this city. One of his most admired works was a portrait of Mr. CHASE, painted for the Heron Institute, Indianapolis; another, shown at the National Academy as the "Lady in Red," was a portrait of Mrs. R. H. McCURDY, and another, his best known painting, was a portrait of Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. BECKWITH was a sympathetic friend of art students; he said he knew from experience the difficulties in the way of a successful career. He strongly advocated that they be taught the right principles of art, for their own benefit as well as for that of their country. It was for this reason that he promoted so vigorously amongst much of the so-called modernism in painting. The tragedy of it, he declared, was in its influence upon students searching "for the right path to follow."

He will be as gratefully remembered for his defence of the dignity of art as for the pleasure that his paintings gave.

Why Beatten the Enemy?

It must at least be said for Mr. Maxime Hollaquet that he is making his campaign without carefully concealing his or another camouflage. The city knows where he stands on the war. He's against it emphatically and unceremoniously. He will use his Liberty bonds not his money help to prolong the war. He is for a peace even though it help Germany—and any peace negotiated while existing conditions persist will necessarily help Germany.

And that is one of the curious features of the peculiar campaign of which New York is just at present the centre stage. Its proponents are essentially doing Germany's work. If Mr. Hollaquet were opposing the Government in Berlin as he opposes it in New York he would be in a dangerous self. Instead of cherishing romantic dreams of being Mayor, he would be denounced as one of organizers of the assassination of the Kaiser and the good loved military personnel of Prussia, and seen no inconsistency in his attitude. Himself a capitalist, ready to hold down in a money grubbing corporation, he is unwilling to lend his money to the Government for the common good.

A Socialist victory in New York Mr. Hollaquet thinks, would be heard round the world. It would "hearten the workers of Germany and Austria." We wonder why Mr. Hollaquet picked out the workers of those two nations alone as worthy of hearten by his socialistic endeavors. There are workers of Belgium—before the war the greatest of all industrial States in proportion to its population. Why not hearten them? Certainly Mr. Hollaquet's proposal of an immediate peace without assurance of restored freedom to the Belgians, or any indemnity for the enormous wrongs they have suffered from the personal ruler of the Germans, will not be heartening to the Belgian mind.

There are workers in France—even after most of the male population has been thrust into the trenches. Are they to be ignored in the new socialism which Hollaquet is preaching and which takes only Germans and Americans into its fellowship? And the British workers and our own, all of whose leaders are for ending the war in the quickest way, namely, by fighting it straight through? Mr. Hollaquet ignores them. His benevolently socialistic eye sees only the Boches to be heartened by the New York election.

Mr. Hollaquet is admirably frank. He wants to be elected as a proved against war. And he wants New York to register this protest to "hearten the workers of Germany and Austria." As a true Hohenzollern candidate he succeeds in outdoing even HYLAN.

Some people will not buy a bond till they see the whites of the enemy's eyes.

Only $11,000,000 to clear by will of rich woman.—Newspaper headline.

She may temper her natural disappointment over so small a legacy by the reflection that a larger sum might have made her income tax return complicated.

A Socialist victory in New York will be heard round the world. It will hearten the German and Austrian workers.—Maxime Hollaquet.

*Erratum. For workers read fighters.

Talk about poetic justice. The Government is about to rent Von Bernstorff's embassy building and invest the rentals in Liberty bonds.

The seventh German loan is said to have been a success. But no candidates for Mayor of Berlin were going about knocking it.

MICHAELIS places his portfolio in Kaiser's hands.—Newspaper headline.

There seems never to have been anything in the portfolio anyway. It is a barren gift.

The U-boat holds its average, but statistics do not take trenches.

There is always some adventurer ready to take a haunted house, and the German Embassy at Washington won't go a-begging. In the still hours of the night there will be the secret fluttering of check books, the whispered oaths of traitors, the muffled thud of far explosions, and under and over it all, the insane howls of a Lost Cause. A merry night to the adventurer!

America's soul, assisted by the Labor Department's brain, has settled 300 strikes involving 700,000 men.

A bond canvassing committee in deepest Maryland has discovered a woman who didn't know the country was at war. She was busy raising several small boys to be soldiers.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is trying to find out what capital is and some others are trying to find what to make capital out of.

A little economics is a dangerous thing in Mr. HOLLAQUIT.

Judge HYLAN did answer one question, as we recall it, by appointment at 2 o'clock.

Dollars fight first. Be first to fight!

Patriotic Sweets.

Stella—Do you use brown sugar or white?

Bella—Kaiser color.

A MOTHER TO LA FOLLETTE.

"The Words You Are Speaking Increase the Hazards of Their Lives."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The enclosed clipping from a weekly newspaper published at Chetek, Wis., was forwarded to me to-day. G. T. RICE.

New York, October 24.

[From a letter to Senator La Follette, Madison.]

DEAR SIR: Mr. Thomson has your magazine and letter. I have a son enlisted the day war was declared and he is over there now and the words you are speaking come daily increase the hazards of their lives. Remembering your speeches, when in the past it would seem easier to write you in the language of temper than in words of sensible advice, your attitude is now treasonable—you would seem to think that you should have abandoned all your influence towards aid to fellow men in the supreme hour of the nation's need.

Because were it not that the life of the nation is of vastly greater concern than the betterment of a class or a party, you might be forgiven. We have followed your politics. We a member of a democratic family, and admiration of a Democrat—have honored you beyond any other public man for the years and years related upon you—indeed, I have spoken of you as the most fortunate public man, the real man and the new Roosevelt. Now, for twenty years you have made yourself the target of the champions of monopoly. You have won a place alone and to see you attacking us in the world today is shocking to me as the news. Could you have seen the regret, the sorrow, the anger in your former friends—could you feel the shame and sense of disgrace they feel when their best advocate, their ever and constant advocating the cause of champions and opponents, the best friend they have whispered in every century in hard tongue to suggest enemies of the land and remain on the side of the infamous Czar of Russia and that of our arch enemy Germany Austria.

After this, why should a poor man, even American, ever be exempt from the universal desire of monopoly and to be forgotten? But a short time ago your name was mentioned to hope on the top of honor among the leaders of great men. Has fate been kind to you the world likely enough you to your grave at that opportune moment and thereby secured you a place in the national hall of fame right among the immortals? Your name would have been written on the whitest page of your country's history and graven in stone among the immortalities marble. C. H. DOWE.

Bremen, Wis.

DOING A "BIT."

Let Us Not Magnify the Measure of Our Devotion.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the fourth year of the world war that word "bit" has become an commonplace and is to have probably not its real significance to most people.

From the very beginning of the war the average American was made prodigious efforts and exhausted such gigantic sums that the entire manhood of each nation was called upon to exert itself and each individual effort to be not a whole was only as a drop in the bread of sacrifices required, and to do more than nothing was only the last final measure of belonging to the part of the individual.

Every soldier, every sailor, every man who goes out battle to meet the foe gives to the knowledge of what dying and that means to all the nations behind. No wonder that do the full "bit" without offering his very life as a sacrifice, it cannot mean the utter of his country's need.

And yet how this phrase has come to mean so much less to so many who are left behind.

We are even tempted to think that the giving of a garment or the purchasing of a bandage is "doing our bit," when the truth is that we ought to be giving every thought, every deed, every energy to the business of victory, to our arms, to the maintenance of our fleet and of the individual is but a bit.

Viewed from this standpoint, what an insignificant part of our "bit" it is to lend a few dollars to the Government at good interest. H. B. THRALL.

New York, October 23.

FOUR MONTHS SILENCE.

The Distressing Case of a Widow Whose Only Boy Is in France.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: At the beginning of our war with Germany I promised to allow my only child, a boy of seventeen, to enlist in the marines and sailed from him regularly until the latter part of June.

After six weeks I wrote to Washington, addressing an envelope addressed and stamped asking if they could tell me if anything had happened to my boy, but I would not ask where he was if they could not tell me.

Not receiving a reply in six weeks, I wrote again and up to date have received no answer. Meanwhile I have been writing every week to my boy, sending the letters registered.

A week ago I got a letter from France from my son, asking why he hadn't received any mail from me since June 1.

Why haven't my letters been returned to me or can you tell me why he hasn't received any from us at home?

I'm a widow, and after giving your boy to the country is it fair not to have a little consideration shown you by the Bureau at Washington when you write them and could you give me a reason for my boy not hearing from me?

Other folks hear from their dear ones abroad. Why not I? A MOTHER.

Mahaska, N. J., October 22.

Common Error.

Manager—Was it a case of mistaken identity?

Booker—The lady thought he knew him.

The Hands of the Liberty Clock.

They reach in the pocket deep down for the gold.
They spend with a freedom and a will unfolded.
They help to the limit they never will withhold.
The hands of the Liberty clock.

They shoulder a rifle for rule upon rule.
They handle the Hun in a two fisted style.
They wallop the Kaiser and punch in his smile.
The hands of the Liberty clock.

They point the airship aloft in the sky.
They steer the fleet towards a seas running high.
They point the great guns where the bark defiance lies.
The hands of the Liberty clock.

In shameful surrender they never are raised.
They forge the great castings of Vulcan undazed.
They wait on the wounded with tenderness praised.
The hands of the Liberty clock.

The good times or evil no difference make.
Their clasp in the trust a fellow can take.
Make naught Mr. Citizen, walk up and shake
The hands of the Liberty clock.

M. LAWRENCE WILSON.

SAVING SUGAR.

How the Nation Can Save 1,200,000 Barrels a Year.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some years ago I decided that I was consuming too much sugar. Being fond of fruit and I knew enough to be a proponent of pie, I pondered deeply.

I was in the habit of taking a teaspoonful of sugar in coffee in the morning and three in tea in the afternoon. I decided to take my coffee and tea minus the sugar. After two or three days and ever since I have preferred it so. Don't argue, but try it!

The population of the United States is about 100,000,000. The number of families is about 20,000,000. Let us suppose each family takes seven teaspoonfuls of sugar daily in tea and coffee—a conservative figure. There are forty-nine level teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar to the pound.

By taking their coffee and tea without sugar each family would save in one week a pound of sugar; or throughout the country a total of 20,000,000 pounds or 400,000 barrels, and in a year 1,200,000 barrels.

And it is easy—try it.

CHAS. E. PARKHURST, M. D.

New York, October 22.

THE ANTILLES LESSON.

We Must Fight Here and Abroad With Every Resource.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The sinking of the United States transport Antilles by a German submarine a few days ago has inflicted the heaviest of all Americans.

It has caused sorrow and grief that were not. The number is much smaller than the number of lives of American citizens sacrificed when the Lusitania went down. But we had not declared war on the Central Powers at that time. The sinking of the Antilles was an act of war, and in the sinking continuous a deplorable act.

It is possible—quite probable it is—that a reprisal of the sinking of the American transport will be attempted, as many times as opportunity offers, by German submarines during the passage of American troops to the seat of war. In the nature of things it is hopeless to believe that all of Germany's efforts in this direction can be defeated.

These are the cold facts which every true American has now to face. It is these cold facts which have caused the American people to do some hard, tremendous thinking since the sinking of the Antilles. The result of this thinking should be a strengthening of the American determination to win the war.

In no other way can the nation do justice to those who have died and to the others who must die, in behalf of our Government and for universal democracy. A quarter of a million of our men are somewhere over there, another quarter million will follow in due time. The best spirit and bravery we can muster go with our men and the million we can make here.

There is no way to escape this conclusion. It must be done or the nation is a coward and will be branded as a coward indeed.

As we have said, the tragedy of the Antilles marks the true beginning of the war for the United States. It ends at once the foolish theory that Germany intended only threats for us and respect of our military preparedness. It shows that war, not the time of England and France, but to be conducted to every home of America that Germany means to carry. And in regard to preparedness the minds and the hearts of our people—not the whole nation, must stand behind our soldiers and sailors with every power of purse and pen and voice and vote that may be available. R.

East Stroudsburg, Pa., October 21.

BARNARD'S LINCOLN.

Is It Only a Caricature of the Great American?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Last May I suggested to the operating officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a letter, part of which appeared in THE SUN, the question of Barnard's Lincoln, and for the reasons there expressed no home did not. That is a replica of the statue that stands in England and accepted as the best image and also likeness of Lincoln.

I know no reason why said morning, before the war was always and making any way in the house where it would contain an indelicate from every side and for quite a long time.

The one that morning the work started the work in a crack. The friends whose great face and mournful search, the eyes had looked down on my study table for years, the Lincoln that stood upon a pedestal and dominated, for he is himself and suffered, but who had stood from a great room into the free agents and slaves who had conquered in open despotism and had taught a great nation to conquer in despotism was not there. In a place and before the finishing touch was a mutilated and bastard image, an image of figure represented and form, a person. No leader, no, no capacity for leadership.

The picture is lovely, rather in a calm, some quiet and gentle, great man that stands in it, thinking, during the Douglas campaign, Lincoln in Illinois and the free strong lines of the great, the man, the leader, the statesman, the nation.

The Mr. Barnard's statue would go on Lincoln's and there is placed in the new house setting up unopposed in that great room, the statue before the images of Parnassus seems to me outrage of a sacrilege.

Our artists and sculptors are not easily induced to work in public their opinions. I am privileged to know some of them, and among such as I know the opinion is almost universal that Barnard's statue of Lincoln should not go to England. W. S. RANKIN.

Rhinebeck, Conn., October 17.

THE EDITOR'S BIT.

A Maine Man's Offer to the Delinquents on the Mailing List.

From the Democratic Mr. Hence (Republican) Advertiser.

The Kaiser and our foot and eight of the years in advance we have disregarded our pledge of peace for a settlement. Here is a chance to pay back some of the arrears. Every dollar paid on a subscription is a blow at the Liberty Loan subscription, we have invested in Liberty bonds. The time to support our enemies against a cruel and destroying young man and big get the Hun on the run.

Come across. Dexter (Me.) Herald.

Show Your Colors!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would suggest that every one who owns a Liberty bond hang out the Liberty Loan flag

To show patriotism.
To encourage others to buy the bonds.
To shame those that have not bought and. CHARLES ANDERSON.

New York, October 23.

LINCOLN'S HANDS SUITED TO HIS GREAT HEIGHT.

Figures Made From a Measurement of Casts—His Feet of Normal Size—Chronology of His Beard Wearing.

I feel that I can add something informative to the discussions of Mr. Lincoln's physical characteristics, provoked by the raging criticism of Mr. Barnard's statue.

I have in my possession copies of the two life masks made in 1860 and 1865 from the face and also casts of the hands, obtained from the originals in the Smithsonian Institution. I have made some careful measurements from the hands, comparing the same with my own, and I append the results in inches and fractions thereof. The same are proportioned by my height of 68 inches and his of 76 inches.

A—My hand, 3 1-16. Lincoln's, 3 9-16; should be 3 7-32.

B—My hand, 2 3-16. Lincoln's, 2 13-16; should be 2 15-32.

C—My hand, 1. Lincoln's, 1 3-8; should be 1 3-32.

The words "should be" mean in proportion to normal size as arrived at by height. The measure A is from the first to the fourth knuckle, B is the length of the top joint of the middle finger, and C is the length of the hand from the middle knuckle to the bend of the wrist.

It will be seen that with the exception of C his measurements are slightly larger. But since my own hand is somewhat small for my size this indicates that Mr. Lincoln's was a hand of normal size for his height. In fact, the same C is less than normal. I have also compared these sizes with others of normal size and they prove that while the fingers were of good length, suitable to his build, the whole hand was anything but large. And no photograph shows him with a large hand, except that in one of two the camera has played its usual tricks with the perspective.

As to their appearance, these casts indicate a firm, powerful looking hand, with no trace of bony appearance; nor are they unusually deeply marked for his age.

I also have a large number of photographs made by Brady and others and I cannot detect in any of them an indication that the feet were large or in any way clumsy, quite the opposite. His day was before the invention of the box toe, and as every one knows, a shoe without box toes must be made longer. Shoes were not as rigidly or accurately fitted in his day, and the pictures show that he wore rather a loose shoe. But in spite of these facts the foot shows as one of normal length and is of a surprisingly delicate character considering his youthful occupations.

Now can I find indication that his neck was an awkwardly long although it was a little longer than normal in any but tall, thin men, certainly nothing abnormal.

As for clothes, all of his photographs show that they were those of a gentleman, according to the standards of his day, and well cared for, perhaps and therefore what we would call "elegant," but assuredly not the clothes of a doddlepoop, but those of a man too busy and preoccupied to waste time on them. In some of these photographs, on occasion, he was an awkward and ungainly gentleman, particularly in the sitting pictures.

My judgment formed from a careful study of all of these particulars of Mr. Lincoln's was an average of an average, a man of average height, average build, average in repose, there is no attitude for a typifying exaggeration of character, a portrait of him. All the men are called awkward, but we really find unusually, for tall men are seldom awkward. And those men who have characteristic poise, in sitting, in standing, because they have to use chairs designed for average size. Show none of Mr. Lincoln's pictures in a sitting posture show one that I am satisfied that the reports of gawkiness are largely exaggerated, has simply become the fashion to consider him.

Mr. Barnard has been accused of anachronism in representing Lincoln without a beard, and this is absolutely based upon one of the statues in which I glorify agree. Mr. Barnard has brought to prominence without this. Mr. Lincoln was for constant beard wearer since during his Presidential career. From various portraits I consider the following chronology:

In his earliest known portrait—age 37—he is without a beard.

A picture of 1857 shows him growing a beard.

A picture taken in 1857 shows him without a beard, also 1858.

During the Douglas debate he was evidently growing a beard.

The day after the first inauguration he was without a beard, 1860, also in 1861.

As President-elect he is shown a beard evidently growing.

In February and the summer of 1860 his face was all shaven.

A portrait made on February 1861 shows a full beard.

In 1861 and 1864 he had a full beard.

In 1864 he was without beard.

His last portrait, made in April, 1865, shows a short beard.

From this it will be seen there is abundant justification for representing him as President without beard, and the face is certainly decidedly more interesting.

ALBERT.

Dedham, Mass., October 17.

THE AMERICAN VOTE.

At Least We Know Where the Anti-Patriotic Ballots Will Fall.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It should be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the patriotic Americans in this city that in the coming election the traitor parties will be divided between the Hylan-socialists and the Hill-quitters.

If all of these creatures were to vote for Hylan, or for Hillquit, the aggregate might make a serious difference in Mayor Mitchel's chances. Divided in this fashion it is to be hoped that their efforts will be futile in preventing the election of the one candidate who stands from square to the wind—a 100 per cent. American and patriot and the best Mayor this city has ever had.

Mayor Mitchel hit the nail square on the head when he said that while a few naturalized Americans in this city are not supporting him it is equally certain that not one of the disloyal element will be found in his ranks.

These creatures have created the cry "Americanism and just as President Wilson warned people in Congress that he did not want the vote of any one of any one side, so Mr. Mitchel has done in this election. His strong attitude of support to the Administration in all matters pertaining to the war has earned the better element of our country in this city against him and to the left no doubt in the minds of any that he does not want their vote.

We do not know just where Hylan stands on the question of patriotism—he has not read anything on this subject in any of his speeches, as far as I have seen—but we do know where Mr. Hillquit stands and we can imagine with what glee a vote for this miserable crew of traitors, pro-Germans, Socialists and a certain number of lukewarm Americans will cast their votes against Mayor Mitchel.

It is imperative that the real Americans of this city should render their full support to Mayor Mitchel—this is the one way to defeat the "dark horses" whose undoubtedly exist here in large numbers. Also it is to be hoped that the real Americans in this city will not allow Governor Whitman's weak-kneed attitude of the issue of Americanism—the outstanding issue in the election. THOMAS J. CLARKE.

New York, October 23.

Latin Pronunciation Among the Roman Catholic Clergy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In reply to "H. F. C." who asks whether the Catholic Church teaches a uniform pronunciation of Latin in all its seminaries wherever located, I beg to say that it does. It uses the Continental method which is different from the English and each letter has the same sound as it has in the languages of southern Europe to-day. The students of the various nations somewhat have pronunciations of their mother tongues—a kind of "accent"—but it is easy to understand them. As the students for the ministry use text books written in Latin, study Latin and when ordained carry on the services in that tongue, it becomes almost like their own, and the clergy of all nations can speak with one another when they meet. JAMES L. MEAGHER, D. D.

New York, October 23.

Speaking as Brute to Brute ——

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How fitting that the Kaiser should bobnob with the unspeakable Turk!

ANGELO HALL.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., October 23.

The Virtue of the Bee.

Now imitate the man bee
A notable gainer,
He gathers honey all the day
A sugar substitute.

FARMING IN DETAIL.

An Analysis of One Case and Some Suggestions to Better It.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: [illegible] farm. It [illegible] average milk per head about 4,000 [illegible] a year. For that one year [illegible] as the average [illegible] and the average [illegible] full equipment [illegible] dairy purposes.

Now a man [illegible] farm for [illegible] and [illegible] farm [illegible] in buildings, fences, &c. and [illegible] the farm [illegible] good condition [illegible]

In the first place we [illegible] R. pay the authors [illegible] farm [illegible] should two farms be [illegible] what God intended as a [illegible] It is the same [illegible] farm. Let him farm [illegible]

In the second place [illegible] cows will carry a white [illegible] extent that they are [illegible] being [illegible] less one [illegible] to at their [illegible] A [illegible] charged only with [illegible] usually [illegible] feed, the [illegible] breed [illegible] [illegible] a cow is rarely [illegible] [illegible] of income of a farmer [illegible] and to try to make her [illegible] contrary to the experience of the world over.

Suppose our Hoosier friend [illegible] few acres [illegible] the farmer some garden [illegible] cow, one or two [illegible] winter eating and a few [illegible] some implements of a large farm [illegible] falling [illegible]

Farming today [illegible] this the [illegible] farmer [illegible] the [illegible] farmer [illegible] the [illegible] farmer [illegible]