The Sun

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Unspent War Funds.

Is there any limit to war expenditures? Apparently not, the startled civilian might think as he watches taxes and purchases rise to undreamed heights. But there is a limit—the limit of industrial production. Any of the warring nations will buy as much war material as may be had, for there is no limit to buying power; the line is drawn at the point where industry cannot respond to orders.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, president of the National City Bank and chairman of the Government's War Savings Committee, provides a good illustration of the situation regarding possible war expenditures when he points out that the Government has been able to spend but half its estimated war cost in the last two months. In October, with a billion to invest in war preparations, only $450,000,000 of goods could be purchased; in November $500,000,000 worth. The Government is anxious to spend the money, industry is anxious to earn it; but the earning capacity is not there.

Mr. VANDERLIP would impress upon the public the necessity of economy in all things so that a greater proportion of the industrial power can be devoted to Government work. Economy, for war purposes, is not what is saved in the pocket, but what is saved in shop and mill. Energy, not gold, is the measure of might.

Every machine turned from nonvital work to war work is a gain. And thus every dollar withheld from unnecessary personal purchases is an economy. This does not mean hoarding dollars, or leaving present stocks of luxuries to rot on the shelves. Neither does it mean a panic of selfish cutting down of labor and living standards. It means simply following the requests of the duly constituted Government departments which concern themselves with national economy.

The time may come when here as in England the use of gasolene will be restricted. We are approaching limited passenger traffic on the railroads. Certain economies in clothing have been suggested and practised. In the matter of foods, the public has been asked to spend less and reduce its variety so that the Government can spend more.

There are still lessons of economy to be learned. The Government will furnish the text books, and the people are advised to stick to the curriculum, taking no part of the responsibility into their own hands except where the dictates of common sense are plain.

Is this clear? No hoarding for personal gain, no retirement from the daily routine of living; only a strict adherence to the directions of the Government, which is charged with the prosecution of the war. This done, the Government can spend its money and complete its preparations.

The Great Aim.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN did not fear to state his supreme aim as the head of the nation, and declared it to be the preservation of the Union.

He said that if he could save the Union and have it all free he would do that, and if he could save the Union and have it half slave and half free he would do that, and if he could save the Union and have it all slave he would do that too.

President WILSON has not feared and Lord LANSDOWNE has not feared to declare the supreme aim of the democratic nations in the present conflict. It is not to extend democracy by arms, nor even to aid others to achieve a democracy which, to be worth anything, would have to be brought into being by their own struggles; our aim is to safeguard the future of existing democracies and the peace of the world.

If it shall appear necessary or expedient in the course of the struggle and in furtherance of the military purpose and final purpose to enfranchise men of subject races, to recognize the rights of various nationalities to self-government, to create sovereign States, America and the nations associated with her are prepared to issue any number of emancipation proclamations.

They are not prepared to accept any terms or to effect any territorial arrangements or to enter into any settlement which is likely to breed future wars. Every question of territory or governments must be determined in the light of the after security of all nations. Since a just settlement, far more than any formal guarantees that can be offered, will do most to bring about a peaceful world, the character of the settlement transcends in importance every other consideration.

The Social Glass for the Fighting Man in Uniform.

The Rev. GEORGE DREW EGBERT, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, has been informed that certain families have served intoxicating beverages to their guests while entertaining soldiers recently, and he has announced his intention to insist on criminal prosecution of the offenders, as he regards them. Mr. EGBERT is quoted as saying:

"Let me say that if I come across any instance of any one giving a soldier or seaman liquor, or if any one reliably informs me of any such action on the part of anybody here in Flushing, however high in the social scale he or she may be or to whatever church he or she may belong, my own or any other, I shall make every effort in my power to secure the arrest and conviction of the guilty party.

"It is bad enough for a bartender to sell a soldier or a seaman a drink, but for so-called respectable people to invite to their homes men away from home, lonely and homesick, and so especially open to temptation, and put intoxicating drinks before them is outrageous."

The statutory enactment restricting the service of intoxicants to soldiers is in Section 12 of the act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment, which reads:

"That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to officers and enlisted men of the army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable; Provided, That no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicants for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both."

This act was approved May 18, and on October 6 the President signed another law, extending its provisions to cover the navy. The legal prohibition is against the sale of liquor to a soldier or sailor in uniform, and this is properly interpreted to prevent the purchase of liquor for soldiers or sailors in uniform through others, no matter by whom it is paid for. The sale of liquor by innkeepers and other licensed persons to soldiers and sailors in uniform is not allowed; and numerous hotels go so far as to refuse to serve soldiers or sailors under any circumstances or to serve parties of which they are members.

But there is nothing in the law prohibiting a host in a private house from giving liquor to his guests, regardless of their uniforms. Being unlicensed, he of course cannot sell it; should he do so, he would run against numerous State and national enactments that would lay him in jail regardless of the callings of those to whom the sale was made. We take it that Mr. EGBERT does not have such lawbreakers in mind, but persons who have served liquor as a detail of their hospitality.

It may be said that the lack of a prohibition against dispensing intoxicants in this manner may lead to abuses. But it must be borne in mind that the enforcement of a prohibition affecting the social relaxations of every home in the country in which wines and liquors are customarily served would be a task no executive department would want to tackle; and the prosecution of a respectable householder on the charge of giving a glass of wine or a bottle of beer in the privacy of the family circle to his son and a few companions on Christmas furlough would not win popularity for the law or its agents.

Adirondack Gold and Platinum.

The United States Geological Survey lends a hand in denouncing a "fake" that has persisted for more than thirty years, and one which New York State authorities have time after time exposed. The Survey *Bulletin* says that the Department of the Interior in the last few months has received a number of letters asking about gold and platinum sands in the Adirondack Mountains.

Traces of gold have been found in the Adirondacks, but they "do not afford any adequate basis for mining enterprise." Platinum has been known to exist in the sands of northern New York; the amount, however, "is imperceptible and determined only with difficulty." The Survey further answers inquirers by publishing State reports and experts' letters. The New York State Geological Survey of this year, warning against alleged gold mining operations, says:

"The latest venture has its headquarters in Herkimer county, but nearly all sections of the Adirondacks and various other parts of the State have been exploited by promoters of these ill founded enterprises, which in several instances have entailed very serious financial losses to the deceived investors."

Dr. JOHN MASON CLARKE, New York State Geologist, says in a letter:

"I am speaking within limitations in saying that millions of dollars have been wasted upon investment projects in New York floated by crooked companies claiming to carry on their demonstrations right under the eye of the intending investor. The story of these 'gold crazes'—one after another, first on the east side of the Adirondacks, then on the west side; at the present time in Herkimer and St. Lawrence counties, while the Lewis county craze is not even yet dead—is a perfectly wicked one. * * * I have on my files the whole history of the transactions—sworn affidavits and confessions of copartners in these gold and platinum propaganda—and I have been going through this thing for the last thirty years, so I am speaking with some knowledge."

These authoritative statements should effectually dispose of the matter at once and for all time.

They Get Less and Pay More.

The most interesting thing about the monthly bulletin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the comparison of export quantities and export prices.

Take cotton. In October, 1916, we shipped 800,000 bales for which we got $71,000,000. In October, 1917, we shipped only 530,000 bales and got about $1,000,000 more for them.

Exports of mineral oils were about the same in the two Octobers. But this year a few million gallons less brought over $5,500,000 more.

In October, 1916, nearly 4,000,000 bushels of corn went abroad for a trifle under $1 a bushel. In October, 1917, we shipped 1,600,000 bushels at a trifle over $2 a bushel.

For $20,000,000 we sent abroad 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in October of last year; for $12,000,000 we parted with 5,500,000 bushels in October of this year. The outside world got this October not much more than half the fresh beef we sent them a twelvemonth earlier, but paid us two-thirds the October, 1916, bill.

"Ineligible for Military Service."

The Young Men's Christian Association wants 400 secretaries to manage the huts it will erect in France. The secretary of the West Side branch has charge of the selection of the forty men who will make up New York's quota. He is represented as saying:

"We need virile young fellows of high moral principles and able to minister to their fellows.

"It is no slacker job; the secretaries are in as great peril as any soldiers, except perhaps those in the front trenches, and the secretaries are there much of the time, especially when the soldiers are to 'go over the top.'

"Huts are blown up, shells drop around the dugouts promiscuously, and the secertaries are occasionally gassed.

"But not one has complained, although they are working to the limit of endurance."

It sounds like a tough job, and the man who tackles it should be pretty robust. In fact, a "virile young fellow" fit to manage a Young Men's Christian Association hut, to spend much of his time in the front trenches, to sustain the explosion of enemy shells and gas, ought to be strong enough to be in the army or the navy, and high moral principles are not a handicap in either service.

We wish the recruiting officer who seeks "virile young fellows" for necessary and praiseworthy jobs as Young Men's Christian Association secretaries would add the words "who are ineligible for military service" to his announcement. It would sound much better thus amended.

The Day's Work.

It has been the experience of England, in the readjustment of her industrial establishment to meet the necessities of war, that insistence on an abnormally long working day has not only decreased output but has exhausted the working forces in a manner that threatened seriously to impair their capacity for their tasks. At present the eight hour day is regarded generally as more economical in most callings than a longer day; in certain particularly difficult trades a shorter day is imposed by the strain of the occupations.

The Government and employers here face the imperative necessity of producing satisfactory munitions in the largest possible quantities continuously through the whole period of the war, and they can do this only by intelligent management of the workmen on whom they depend. It is essential that these men should not be compelled or encouraged to speed up beyond the economical limit; that their hours of labor should be fixed not by a traditional daylight scale, nor by the irresponsible edict of employers' association or trades union; and that their wages should be adequate to maintain them in health and strength for their tasks. It is now universally recognized that recreation is not a mere waste of time, but that it contributes to the industrial efficiency of its beneficiaries and is reflected in the amount and quality of the work done by them.

In the orders issued by the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster-General to govern arsenal commanders in the management of the plants under them it is set down that:

"The day's work should not exceed the customary hours in the particular establishment or the standard already attained in the industry and in the community.

"It should certainly not be longer than ten hours for an adult workman.

"The drift in the industrial world is toward an eight hour day as an efficiency measure.

"It has also been shown that hours of labor must be adapted to the age and sex of the worker, and the nature of the occupation."

Here the emphasis is laid on efficiency, and in the directions for the observance of holidays it is pointed out that the rest and relaxation obtained in these periods of non-occupation "tend to make production more satisfactory." On the other hand, it is the duty of the worker to employ his leisure in such a manner as not to impair his capacity for his job: for example, in such a way that he will return to the shop on Monday morning fit for his work and not exhausted or muddled by debauchery. It is unfortunately true that some men use their non-working time foolishly, and by their excesses reduce their capacity for production; but they constitute a small minority of the labor army, and frequently indulge in dissipation merely because they know of nothing better to do.

We have heard much and shall hear more of demands for higher pay, shorter hours and better labor conditions. It will not do to charge these demands to mere vulgar greed on the part of a few agitators. Each complaint deserves careful investigation, and not infrequently it will be found that to conform to the demands made will result in increased output and better work.

In view of the latest publication of secret documents, President WILSON's abuse of Germany and talk about unscrupulousness may be termed doubly shameless.—*The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.*

In view of Count LUXBURG's spurlos versenkt, perhaps?

New York may not get cheap bread this week, but it will know how much it is getting for its money. To-day the standardized sixteen ounce loaf decreed by the United States Food Administration becomes a fact, and the measure of bread will be weight, not the selling price, and if the cost goes up the consumer may feel a certain degree of confidence that the quantity he gets is not going down at the same time.

A talented hen owned by a member of the Santa Monica, Cal., fire department has contributed to the relief of the food shortage an egg of monster size, sufficient in itself for a meal for its owner's entire family. If every hen will follow this admirable example no man will dare to call the chickens slackers.

It was inevitable that rumor should attribute the Halifax explosion to German agents, but so far no facts have been cited to substantiate this belief. It is unfortunately true that chance or misadventure may inflict on a ship loaded with explosives the very injuries our enemies most desire.

The *Congressional Record* discloses the fact that Representative ERNEST LUNDEEN of the Fifth Minnesota district, who is absent from Washington on a trip to Hawaii, was paired in opposition to a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. As Mr. LUNDEEN could not possibly hear the debate on the question or be informed as to the situation existing when the vote was taken, the unthinking nature of his stand is apparent to everybody. Obviously he is a man not to be moved even by the facts from a decision he has once reached.

New York has already become acquainted with women street car conductors and this morning ten women letter carriers start on their tasks. If we see little of the pomp and ceremony of war we shall at least become familiar with its obscurer reflexes, and nobody doubts that the women will do their duty expertly and satisfactorily.

The *Masses* has expired with the confession that its publication was "a child of play and energetic idleness." Thus does another great defender of "freedom of speech" betray itself.

The muskrat is rapidly becoming an important and desirable citizen. His fur is in great demand and his meat is highly recommended as "scarcely to be distinguished from chicken." The muskrat is a vegetarian and a clean feeder and he may yet be raised to high honor in war along with other now unconsidered sources of food.

Saloon men decide on a bone dry Sunday.—*Newspaper headline.*

How considerate of them to do what the police declare themselves incapable of doing!

UTOPIA.

A Drama of a World Remade, With Humanity Remodelled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A text for lasting peace, the task to be accomplished by the allied nations: When justice and right prevail, when man's inhumanities to man cease, when the minds of men are moved with nobler and more generous ideas toward each other, be he black, yellow, brown, red or proud Caucasian; when pride of race, of achievement, of wealth and distinction, which goes before a fall, has had its inevitable destruction; when men and nations cease to work at cross purposes for self-advancement, and let God's will be done on this tiny planet (which a few conceive to be the centre of His universe), then and not until then will the task be accomplished.

A SELF-STYLED ILLITERATE NEGRO WOMAN.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., December 8.

An Arkansan's Trade Venture.

From the Hardy Herald.

Allen King has retired to private life after spending several weeks in the horse trading business.

THE FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

How Can the System Be Made Most Effective?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Board of Aldermen of the City of New York has approved the budgetary item for lectures in 1918. Inconspicuous among the vast sums for elementary, high and special schools and "other educational, social, recreational and business activities," at the moment when by one stroke President Wilson has increased greatly the number of enemy aliens within our gates, this single appropriation is deeply significant.

A world metropolis and seaport in this war can never be safe, and most to be feared are the foes that lurk within.

Fortunate indeed it is that the Legislature has enacted that the Board of Education shall have power to "organize and maintain public lecture courses." The seven public spirited men that Mayor-elect Hylan will place upon this board will have the power, and will find it their duty, "to create, abolish, maintain and consolidate such positions and bureaus" and to appoint such supervisors and lecturers as they may deem necessary that the lectures may continue unimpaired to exert their full educative and social influence upon all adults, friend and foe alike. The task is made more important by the fact that on the day on which the new board takes office begins the first fiscal year in which the Superintendent of Schools will have by law the full responsibility for the conduct of the lectures, and furthermore by the fact that through the death of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger the lectures for the first time since their inception are without a supervisor duly appointed and sworn into office. In his last published report the supervisor, in protest against a drastic curtailment of funds, wrote: "The value of the scheme of adult education is not appreciated by the fiscal authorities as it deserves." Will it not be the high privilege of the incoming board in this crisis to direct the Superintendent of Schools in his new field of work to utilize the experience and executive ability of the associate and district superintendents that the lectures, through complete coordination with the schools and with community and institutional agencies, shall be energized to the utmost in teaching loyalty and citizenship, and thus carry conviction to the fiscal authorities and practical support to those upon whom the safety of the city depends?

Mayor-elect Hylan seeks advice on the schools—he wants the superintendents to share the responsibilities for new policies. He and his advisers have conferred with school experts on the problem of furnishing a seat for every child. He can scarcely fail to bring out through inquiry the "high spots" in the public lectures. Possibly he may welcome a friendly, inspiring survey of the system as it now exists—its groundwork of basic principles, originated largely in the fertile mind of the supervisor, and made organic through his will and energy; its relations to community and institutional life, its curriculum and programme and system of supervision, questions of aims and values, of standards, of initiative and responsibility, of results achieved, of results that ought to come.

Such an inquiry would reveal the large and determining degree, particularly in recent years, to which individuals in all walks of life, inside and outside the schools, without publicity and with little or no remuneration have contributed to the upbuilding of the system. It would reveal also, if such there may be, any defect of duplication or waste of material or effort that has developed from the long continued management of the lectures as a collateral rather than a perfectly coordinated branch of the educational system.

Many think that the place in the school system made vacant by the death of Dr. Leipziger cannot be filled. Might it not be a compliment to his memory then to let the office of "Supervisor of Lectures" remain unfilled? The Mayor-elect and the incoming Board of Education may feel assured that, come what will, the Superintendent of Schools and his associates will never lack the earnest, efficient cooperation of experts in school, community and institutional life in New York city and throughout the land. Has not the moment come to place the system on a newer and broader educational foundation? C. F. W.

NEW YORK, December 8.

PEERING AT THE CRITIC.

Is It Better for Him to Do His Bit Hot From the Theatre?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The plan of dramatic criticism and review offered by "H. L. D." has some merit, but it lays insufficient stress upon the value of first impressions—always important, almost invariably lasting. A critical review written at the time of performance is certain to be vivid. It has the atmosphere. Not infrequently it is drenched with "the spirit artistic."

Suppose the critic defers his criticism for a week. In that time he meets, or at least is liable to meet, scores of people who have witnessed the performance from widely different angles. He begins to see the flaws, the imperfections, the weaknesses, the inconsistencies of plot that were hidden from him before. He is not quite so sure of his ground as he was. Coldness supersedes enthusiasm. Contrariwise he is liable to overemphasize that which is meritorious but trivial. The result is that what he produces, once he actually begins to write, is not an individual opinion at all, but, consciously or unconsciously, a symposium of others' views. The element of individuality is lacking.

One thing that lends value and charm to the editorial articles of our newspapers is their freshness, their vividness, their evidence of immediate impression, their originality of diction forced by the very exigency of occasion. The painter doesn't view a landscape, then seek the seclusion of his garret to reduce the view to canvas. He has to dwell side by side with his subject as he dabbles in his oils. I am afraid that if our daily reviewer of plays delays a week the later product will be stilted, didactic, academic, tame compared to the bright, sparkling, quick moving, often lilting critique which captivates us all the morning after. It may not always have Cassandra quality, calculated to withstand the ravages of time and the world's harsh judgments, but it serves a highly useful purpose, nevertheless, and is at least sincere.

JOSEPH HOLLISTER.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., December 8.

In the Interest of a Clear Conscience.

From the Winchester Sun.

Say, old fellow, don't carry the joke too far. Send the umbrella to Room 11, Fraternity Building. If the owner is not in just set it up beside the door. Or if you have that weak feeling and are in need of a tonic, and not able to climb the stairway, you can just pitch the shower stick in at the lower door entrance and return home, or any old place you like, carrying a clear conscience of one having done a good and worthy deed. Try it once.

IS IT AS BAD AS THIS?

Perhaps There Remains One Ray of Hope in the World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I think it is Macaulay who remarks how common it is to depreciate our own age and to extol the past.

Yet who can doubt that we are now living in a time when things are at their lowest ebb in art, in politics, in literature, in theatricals, in civilization and refinement in general!

Painting has become a laughing stock in the crazy arabesque of the cubists; poetry almost a name in the foolish hands of the vers libre humbugs; the theatre a temple of slang and claptrap, with one extreme at buffoonery and the other at dilettantism; in politics a league of women and male gastritics have the supreme effrontery to legislate the majority of their fellow beings out of a drink; in our courts juries will not convict women of felonies; in sculpture a ridiculous caricature of Lincoln has been put forth as a marvellous interpretation; to crown it all, moving pictures and "dancing," the two stupidest and dullest of all forms of human entertainment, have overrun the public and are doing their deadly work upon the small quota of sanity and sobriety we have left among us. On top of all is the Great War, adding its demoralization in every ramification of our lives.

Truly, an ill fated age. What will be the outcome? Will there be, as Arnold hoped and believed, the "remnant" to carry on the lamp of knowledge, now flickering so dimly, and apparently with no hand to shield and guard its precious flame? STEPHEN G. CLOW.

NEW YORK, December 8.

INTERNED.

Is There No More Severe Punishment for Enemies of the United States?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of December 5 is a news article containing information as follows:

Nichola Alafetic, who declares he knows no language but German, was seized at Pier 48, North River, yesterday, just as he was dodging under the ropes that guard the pier. He had been warned away from the same locality the day before, and his second offence landed him in the office of John C. Knox, the Assistant United States Attorney.

When the prisoner was searched maps, drawings, copious notes on water front conditions here and a photograph of himself in the garb of a German soldier were found in his pockets. He also went to Ellis Island for the duration of the war.

The writer in his ignorance hardly dares to give full expression to his feelings, but desires to ask THE SUN some questions:

Have we no law prescribing any more severe punishment than internment for a German soldier caught in the act of spying, as was this man?

Why was he not shot as a spy?

Would not a few executions in such cases act as a deterrent in the future and save some of our warehouses and dockyards? P. D. C.

NEW YORK, December 8.

A Supertax for the Benefit of the Theatre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A moving picture theatre which formerly charged from fifty cents down now sells its high priced tickets for fifty-four cents, with a war tax of six cents. This four cents extra, pocketed by the management, does not seem much, but when added to about 5,000 tickets each day it means $125 extra. This is $875 each week and $45,000 for the year. Patriotism, what deeds are committed in thy name! C. H. H.

NEW YORK, December 8.

The Flags.

Read yesterday at the blessing of the service flag, with 700 stars, of Georgetown University, District of Columbia.

Flag of our love, whose virgin folds were first outflung
Upon the enraptured air when Liberty was young.
Flag that kissed the winds from far across the sea
And streamed a radiant welcome to France's Fleur-de-lis.
Flag of our pride, that never lowered to a foe,
Flag of the world's high hope, wherever you may blow,
Flag of healing to the stricken nations of the world,
Flag of Freedom to the universal sun unfurled,
O Banner triple hued, blood red star blue, sun white,
Victory's harbinger on the forefront's crimson'd fight,
The winds of France now kiss you and the hosts of France acclaim
As your sons go surging forward in Freedom's mighty name.

O Brothers of our love, O Alma Mater's sons,
Who stand as honor's phalanx 'mid the thunder of the guns,
Into your steadfast keeping our standard we entrust
Against the Despot's fury and the Hun's mad lust.
Above you floats the emblem of the nation's sacred cause,
The liberties of man embodied in sane laws,
The heritage of freedom from our fathers' valorous blood,
The weal of each safeguarded in the common good,
Faith in the people's truth and passion for the right,
Hatred of wrong and hatred of the lust of might;
That trust your holy standard, that flag your bannered creed,
The soul's high aspiration to blossom into deed.

And Alma Mater watches, and her voice ascends in prayer
That the Lord of Hosts may keep you, the God of Battles spare!
And, O my brothers, who hold our honor on the front,
Who bear the moil of battle and the thunderbolt's iron brunt,
Remember we forget not, we who may not fight,
For our toil is yours by day and our prayers are yours by night;
Our prayers go winging with you as you sail the ambushed seas,
And our blessings fold about you on Flanders' battled leas.

Ah! dear to us your flag, your stars upon the white,
The noblest ensign that ever shimmered in the sun's brave light,
Your generous stars aglow on honor's snowy field,
Your honor our surest hope, your valor our surest shield
Seven times an hundred radiant clustered stars,
A flaming constellation upon the front of Mars;
Seven times an hundred, a galaxy of light
Outshining all upon the gleaming brow of night;
Seven times an hundred sons to Freedom true,
Who faltered not when honor's golden trumpet blew;
Seven times an hundred, each a burning gem
Refulgent, O Alma Mater, on thy queenly diadem.

CONDE B. PALLEN.

BRITISH PUBLIC SEES WILSON ALIGNED WITH LORD LANSDOWNE.

Address Taken as Stating Allied Aims.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The influential Manchester *Guardian* prints in one column Lord Lansdowne's famous five points on which he believed definite statements by the Entente would give "immense stimulus" to the peace party in Germany. In the adjoining column the *Guardian* prints paragraphs from President Wilson's address dealing with the same points. It leaves the inference very plain that the *Guardian* believes the President agrees with Lord Lansdowne's views.

Despite the assurances that the British Government is gratified with the Wilson statement of his position, a strong general feeling exists that President Wilson more nearly aligns himself with Lord Lansdowne's view.

The *Guardian's* parallel of the Lansdowne-Wilson documents is presented as follows:

From Wilson's Message.	From Lansdowne's Letter.
"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defence against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false.	"An immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood: "That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great power."
"We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs.	"That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice."
"Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war.	"That we are prepared, when the war is over, to examine, in concert with other Powers, a group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas."
"The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters, interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace.	"That we are prepared to enter into an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."
"It might be impossible also in such untoward circumstances to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that, and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would, in the very nature of things, sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.	"That except as a legitimate war measure we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world."
"We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties, and our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind."	"Some of our original desiderata have probably become unattainable; others would probably now be given a less prominent place than when they were first put forward; others again, notably the reparation due to Belgium, remain and must always remain in the front rank; but when it comes to a wholesale rearrangement of the map of south-eastern Europe, we may well ask for a suspension of judgment and for the elucidation which a frank exchange of views between the allied Powers can alone afford."

British Leaders Call Off Their Speeches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The presentation of parts of the Lord Lansdowne letter and President Wilson's message in parallel columns in the Manchester *Guardian* has given the decided impression that President Wilson has declared a policy on all points on which Lord Lansdowne demands that the Allies declare a policy.

In this connection the suspicion grows in well informed circles that President Wilson caused the epidemic of "influenza" which has spread among high British officials.

Premier Lloyd George was to have talked last night at an important meeting in Gray's Inn and it was definitely understood he was to discuss Lord Lansdowne's letter and the set of questions it involved, including peace aims and the general war position. His speech was called off for the announced reason that he caught cold on his recent trip to France and that grip followed.

Former Premier Asquith was to speak at Birmingham on Monday, and his speech has been called off, also because of "indisposition."

Close observers shrewdly suspect that President Wilson's address to Congress, delivered after the dates for the speeches were announced, has caused cancellation of the arrangements. The address is believed to have caused British publicists to determine to preserve silence for the present.

While nobody is ready to intimate the nature of the speeches Messrs. Lloyd George and Asquith intended making, the strong impression obtains that they were totally unprepared to have the President accept the Lansdowne view and to have him announce on behalf of America pretty definite answers to each of the questions Lord Lansdowne propounded. A considerable belief persists that Mr. Lloyd George would have given Lord Lansdowne scant courtesy had not Mr. Wilson shown the disposition to agree with the English letter writer.

Inasmuch as it is manifestly undesirable that President Wilson and the Premier commit themselves to diametrically opposed attitudes, it is strongly suspected that the opinion entertained by the British Government before President Wilson's address has required very decided modification. Furthermore, the impression persists in many quarters that the international situation is developing rapidly in an extremely important direction.

POWER AND PLACE.

Struggle to Hold Them Have Blocked a Budget Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—"Folks back home," complained a worried Representative, "just can't understand why the House doesn't create a Budget Committee any old afternoon when it thinks of it."

And the worried man probably never thinks to answer his folks back home that the reason is the same reason which explains a number of interesting and important events which have worried this world since political events began to happen, including the present world war: Ambition for power and place. The place sought may be a modest one, and yet be in the sun; its beams revealing a little patronage, a dinner invitation, a smile, even a nod, from some one higher up.

While the Appropriations Committee prepares most of the great expense bills, there are about a dozen committees which have appropriating powers, some very small, as the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or only authorizing powers, as the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The last named committee, indignantly blamed as it is for its appropriations, really makes none. The $100,000 for a Federal building at Wire Fence Junction is only authorized by that committee; the Appropriations Committee must first act before the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department can order his draughtsmen even to begin plans for the future pride and boast of Wire Fence Junction. The important Committee on Military Affairs does not appropriate all the money spent for the army. The Appropriations Committee prepares the bill for coast defences, for example for practically all the vast expenditures for the defences at Panama.

This is to explain that, besides a much divided authority, these numerous appropriating committees effect a complicated authority.

But to whatever extent a committee exercises the power to appropriate, absolute, restricted or divided, it is a power which is recognized and cultivated in the executive departments. It gives committee members a place in the sunny smile of executive bigwigs, Cabinet officers and their assistant secretaries. It gets patronage.

To dramatize the situation: The Members looking for patronage go to a Cabinet officer who has the appointments to a newly created commission or bureau. One is not on an appropriating committee, but is a good partisan man, incidentally a fine fellow, comes from an important district, knows the Cabinet officer well. He is, in fact, something of a swell, and the Cabinet officer likes to meet him at the Metropolitan Club, to play auction with him. The other Member seeking patronage is somewhat thick of thumb, relatively low of brow, belongs to no clubs, plays pinochle evenings in his committee rooms in the House Office Building with some congenial fellow Members. But, observe, fifteen years or so ago he got on at the foot of the committee the Cabinet officer must appeal to for funds, and by merely remaining in Congress has become chairman or ranking majority Member of the committee.

Which of those two Members gets the place for a friend from the Cabinet officer? Foolish question!

There is the explanation of the opposition to a budget or single appropriating committee in the House: Ambition for place, power.

Sherley of Kentucky, who will succeed Fitzgerald as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, two or three years ago made an important speech in favor of a Budget Committee. He will probably follow Fitzgerald's example and pledge himself not to take the chairmanship of the committee if formed, that his advocacy of it may be free from personal interest. The chairmen and leading men on all the minor appropriating committees have fought the proposed reform bitterly, the fact that they would retain legislative control in their several related departments has failed to comfort them. Purse strings are mighty strong binding, strong to tie up their holders to patronage, power, recognition, dinner invitation, a smile, even a nod from some one higher up!

But, say the wise ones, a Budget Committee for the House is going to come; the shrieks of Members torn from their places in the sun are cast into chilling shadows will not avail against the reform.