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A United Nation.

The reasons which impelled the President to reject peremptorily Austria's invitation to a peace conference were as clear to patriotic intelligence before the event as after it. These reasons were set forth with great lucidity by our neighbor the *Times* no longer ago than Sunday morning last. In its leading editorial article on that day the *Times* remarked:

"Austria cannot bind Germany. The request for a conference must come from the suzerain, not the vassal, if it is to be entertained."

In its editorial article of Sunday last, on the morning of the day when the text of the Austrian proposal reached this country, our esteemed contemporary the *Times* continued its luminous exposition of the grounds for rejecting the invitation to go into conference with the enemy:

"As a condition precedent to 'a calm exchange of views' Germany must be prepared to renounce for all time her plans for domination in the East. Her designs of aggression and dominance in the West are being attended to by the military forces of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States. There she is going to be beaten back, in that quarter she will be made harmless. She will not control Belgium, nor Holland; the mouth of the Rhine will not be hers. Alsace and Lorraine she will restore to France, Austria will relinquish Italy's conquered provinces. All this would be a futile achievement, a victory of only transitory advantage, if 'a calm exchange of views' and the conclusion of peace should leave Germany in a position to reap the fruits of her conquests in the East, to rebuild her spent force through her economic and military domination over the Balkan States, Turkey, and the former empire of the Czar."

Again, our neighbor the *Times* on Sunday last:

"There can be no compromise. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said last Thursday: 'There are some men who say "drop it and let us have peace by negotiation." There is no compromise between freedom and tyranny, no compromise between light and darkness. I know that it is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice liberty forever. That is what we are fighting for, and Heaven grant that we fight through to the end.'"

Yet one more citation from the *Times* of Sunday last:

"When Germany, weakened in man power, her troops fleeing before the forces of the Allies, rapidly augmenting and yet to be strengthened by American millions, in sore distress at home, her people bitterly complaining and her statesmen openly acknowledging that victory is beyond reach, shall make it known that she is ready to put by her criminal ambitions and accept the world's decision that she be made powerless or her people freed, then with some fair hope of profitable result Baron BURIAN's proposals for 'a calm exchange of views' may be entertained. It must come to that, now or later."

Yesterday, Tuesday morning, in commenting on the President's rejection of the invitation of the Austro-Hungarian Government for a preliminary and non-binding discussion of peace terms, our neighbor the *Times* declared in unmistakable terms its support of the President in his intention to win the war by victory, not by negotiation:

"The proposal is rejected, it remains for the Allies to carry on the war with the utmost vigor. The enemy grows weaker, his resistance fails. The invitation sent forth by Austria is virtually a confession of defeat. Had the Allies consented to a conference they would have proposed their own terms. They will now impose terms by forcing the foe openly to acknowledge the defeat to which he indirectly confesses. This country will support every endeavor of the President to make our strength felt at the front, where we have already done so much to turn the tide of battle. All our resources are pledged to the cause and to victory."

We have dwelt intentionally and at considerable length upon the utterances of the *Times* on Sunday and on Tuesday of this week concerning the inexpediency of peace negotiations at the present time with Germany through Austria. If we take the quoted words of that newspaper as expressed on Sunday and on Tuesday as representative of its real opinion and allow the mantle of a charitable silence to fall over certain passages in its editorial article on the intervening day, Monday—passages which have provoked in many quarters comment of a most unfavorable and frequently superheated description—we have that which we want to behold, namely, a press unanimously behind the President in the position he has taken.

With this single exception of momentary dissent—an exception, as we have seen, practically neutralized by the quoted passages from the *Times* on the day preceding and on the day after the publication of its much discussed editorial article—so far as we have observed every important journal in America, without regard to party nomenclature, upholds and applauds the President's unhesitating refusal to supersede General JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING as the authorized and official negotiator of an American peace.

So far as we know, every important member of Congress, without distinction as to party, is now with the President in his choice of the manner in which peace is to be won. The approval is universal, as Senator LODGE declared in his notable speech yesterday afternoon. There is no opposition. The President has with him a united Congress.

To the best of our knowledge and belief the virtual unanimity of support which we observe in the newspaper press and in legislative opinion extends likewise to the great mass of American citizens; to the men on the street, to the men and women in the factories and workshops of war and of peace, to the countless homes where sit and wait the American mothers and wives whose dearest are already with PERSHING or on their way to him. There is nothing but approval there, either. There is no demand for the superseding of General PERSHING as Peace Commissioner. The President has with him a united people.

Probably not even ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at any time during the war for the preservation of the Union, had a support more nearly unanimous, and more enthusiastically devoted to the cause, than that which is behind WOODROW WILSON, backing him today in his determination that the peace to come shall be an American and not a German peace.

The Separate Item Veto.

THE SUN has never been accustomed to tumble over itself in haste to support proposals for the amendment of the Federal Constitution. Nevertheless, to Representative B. L. FRENCH's joint resolution of September 12, proposing the subjoined amendment, we give immediate and unqualified support:

"The President shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or to reduce the amount of the same, of any bill making appropriations of money to be expended under the executive branch of the Government, and the part or parts approved shall become a law, and the item or items to the extent disapproved shall be void, unless the same shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

We know of no simple and easy change in the fundamental law which would count more than this for economy of appropriation, economy of the time of Congress, and legislative honesty. A similar change in the Constitution of this State has worked admirably. The President should have the same power of separate or selective veto in the case of the items of an appropriation bill that the Governor of New York exercises to the public advantage.

THE SUN has advocated such a Federal amendment for many years. This time it hopes the proposal may go to the States.

Drawing Seditious Teeth.

When persons are arrested or publications are barred from the mails, or suppressed because of disloyal utterances, newspapers could easily enough refrain, as the Government requests, from printing quotations to show on what grounds the Government's action was taken. But we judge that, after second thought, the Government itself may decide that this isn't the very wisest thing in the world to do. The purpose, of course, is to stop the dissemination in this way of seditious words which loyal newspapers and persons would not themselves speak. Yet it must be evident that little or no harm can be done in this country when a quotation from a seditious person or a disloyal publication is held up as a warning to others. The loyal newspaper denounces the stuff, its loyal readers despise the stuff, and, in any event, 99 per cent. of the American people could not be influenced by any ranting soap-box orator or muddled writer striving to air abnormal opinion, or perhaps merely to gain notoriety otherwise unattainable by such creatures.

There is more than one way to draw seditious teeth. One very effective way, events of the past year have shown, is to let the public demand that the Government apply the forceps. The public does now demand this, because it knows the facts. We have seen no seditious matter which public opinion has not denounced as soon as brought to its knowledge.

Nothing could be more important, on the other hand, than for the public to have clearly in mind the good reasons for which the Government does suppress disloyal publications and lock up disloyal persons. We can think of no better way for the loyal public to get these reasons clearly fixed in mind than to see the performance which has caused the Government to act. It would be most unfortunate for the public to get it into its head that men were being punished merely upon the caprice of some overzealous, indiscreet minor official.

If our enemies abroad can extract any comfort out of the comparatively few seditious utterances in this country, they are welcome to it. If they cannot gauge the American spirit by the power we have thrown into the war, by the deeds of PERSHING and his armies in Europe, then they are past all understanding of our situation, anyhow. Ten thousand times more important than any impression which might be made at Potsdam by seditious utterances in a side street of New York is the impression which possibly might be made on more than one hundred million loyal Americans that men are going to jail without just cause.

There is no doubt that if the Government wishes this new policy to be adopted the newspapers will cheerfully comply, as they have done in all other matters of the kind. It is not unlikely, however, that the Government itself must recognize that with the American people the strongest possible argument for the suppression of a seditious utterance is a square look at the utterance itself, damned by public opinion as soon as it meets the public's eye.

Serbian Victories in the Balkans.

Scarcely had the Vienna peace plan been published than the Serbians, who in a ruined and devastated land held in subjection by Austrians and Bulgars have a most potent reason for a voice in its acceptance, swept up over the mountainous region east of Monastir and occupied the heights dominating the strongest position in that portion of the Macedonian line. Their answer was as defiant and bold as it was four years ago, when Hapsburg force undertook to crush out their national existence.

The Balkan front, extending from the Adriatic some 350 miles eastward over the Albanian and southern Serbian highlands and the north Grecian plains to the Ægean Sea, is one of the longest of the sub-divisions of the Allied line under General FOCH's command. In the eastern portion, the Dorian region, the reequipped Greek army a few months ago gained a decided advantage over the Bulgars, capturing some of their strongest frontier positions; more recently the Italians in the west swept up from Avlona, driving the Austrians before them past Berat and as far as the ancient Via Egnatia, the enemy's chief highway into the heart of the Balkans. The Serb success is a gain almost mid-distance between the Adriatic and the Ægean.

This front has been throughout the obscure theatre of the war, its military operations more puzzling than those in the still more remote lands of Palestine and the Mesopotamian valley. There has never been given a reason for the long inactivity of General SARRAIL's army at Salonica or of the forces that came under the command of his successor, General GUILLAUMAT. Complications of international politics, which have always entered into a consideration of Balkan problems, have been gradually clearing away since the abdication of CONSTANTINE and the restoration of the sane and statesmanlike administration of VENIZELOS. To this improvement in the southeastern European situation ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, the British Foreign Secretary, evidently referred in his address to the Greek delegation in London when he said that the present offensive was the prelude to an important advance movement along the entire Balkan front, "bringing greater triumph, in which the British and Greek troops would have an equal and glorious part."

The time seems opportune for the long expected advance along the Macedonian front. The points gained are advantages which the Allies have not held since the beginning of the war. The opposition which the Bulgars will be ready to offer is a problem; there is little hope, since the bitter quarrel between Bulgaria and Turkey over spoils, of a hearty cooperation of the Turks with their southern allies, and there can be no promise of aid from either Germany or Austria. In their present victory the Serbians, whose spirit has been crushed neither by Austrian oppression nor by Bulgarian barbarity, may thus have taken the first steps in the long delayed restoration of their homes and nation.

Cardinal Farley.

In the death of his Eminence JOHN MURPHY FARLEY the Roman Catholics of New York have lost their fourth Archbishop, their second Cardinal and their devoted and beloved friend and spiritual father. The Church itself will miss a worthy Prince and New York a loyal and respected citizen.

It may be said of Cardinal FARLEY, considering him beside the three other Archbishops of New York whose administrations with his covered a period of sixty-eight years, that he combined many of the qualities that distinguished the brilliant and aggressive HUGHES, the modest, intellectual MCCLOSKEY and the zealous and determined CORRIGAN. Of the three he most resembled New York's first Cardinal, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, whose secretary he was in youth and whose biography he made the work of affection in later life.

Forty-eight years a priest, sixteen years an Archbishop, seven years a Cardinal and seventy-six years a fine, kindly human; his was a grand life.

Industrial overtime and educational part time are prominent features of war time existence.

The seventy pounds of equipment carried by the American soldier overseas has not affected the celerity of his advances.

Heartrending scenes were witnessed here when hundreds of survivors of the torpedoed steamship Galway Castle were landed at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The passengers were mostly women and children, and it is believed that whole families have been lost.—*Plymouth, England, despatch.*

The first, no doubt, of the "forthcoming victories to be won by our naval forces" as recently promised by Admiral SCHEER, Chief of the German Naval Staff.

In penning his sixty-three word reply to the Austrian proposal the President set a fine example of war time conservation.

The inadequacy of the butter supply is not due to any slacking upon the part of the dairy maid; rather it should be attributed to the necessity of commandeering 40,000,000 pounds to satisfy the appetite of our fighters; and no loyal housewife will begrudge the consignment.

Uncle SAM has entered into competition with the haberdasher in supplying the season's apparel to men of the specified military ages.

"After our experience hitherto with peace proposals, we cannot help feeling thoroughly sceptical."—*From the Lokal Anzeiger.*

Is this faithful organ of the German Government losing that cheerful optimism so artfully nurtured by Herr ROSNER, its valued correspondent at the front?

Berlin may take advantage of the extreme quiet on the American front to announce startling reverses for the enemy.

GOODFELLOWSHIP AND THE TANKARD.

Does Absolute Prohibition Mean the Animalization of Man?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A French writer, I believe Beaumarchais, says somewhere that the difference between man and animal is that an animal drinks only when it is thirsty, whereas a man drinks also when he is not thirsty. That is to say, an animal drinks water, while a man drinks beer, wine and what not, as well; for even man, of course, drinks water only when he is thirsty.

Now, how comes it that man should incline to drinks which are not primarily intended to quench his thirst? There can only be one answer: to promote companionship. And companionship is not confined to relationship between one man and another man, but between man and himself. Banish drink and you will bring about the animalization of man—his meals will be reduced to the sheer satisfaction of his animal appetite, with this distinction that, unlike an animal, man will exceed the bounds of his appetite; for it is in the nature of man to want to exceed bounds. So, then, this is likely to happen, that people will be prone to eat more than they should, and certainly more than they would be apt to eat when there is a drink to intervene to temper their appetite, or to spoil it, if you please.

Really, I can't perceive any clear gain by absolute prohibition. I am not presenting my own case, for I am not a drinking man, as the term is used. I take a drink occasionally, but I take it for companionship; and at times, when I feel my social self (which is the man in me) too far driven in, submerged.

All things considered—and above all things our imperative, all overshadowing duty to shrink from no sacrifice that helps to win the war—I cannot but feel that the wiser course would be to leave wine, beer and the like unprohibited. Of course the manufacture of drinks should be restricted, and the use moderated; so as to keep it in accord with the demands of these war times. Let drinks be Hooverized, as food is; only more stringently, so as to render food's priority claim the more emphatic.

I feel confident the result would be gratifying. Never has such pliancy been shown by a people at the country's call. Why unduly strain it? Witness the religiously solemn observance of the gasless Sunday. What an unique opportunity there is at present to distill the drink problem itself, and to inculcate habits of true temperance. Why, an inordinate person would be regarded as an ordinary offender. G. W.

NEW YORK, September 17.

NEXT WINTER'S COAL.

Questions From a Citizen Who Finds Some Difficulty in Getting His.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Although I ordered my next winter's coal last April, I have not received any of it. Somewhat anxious, I have called on my dealer in Brooklyn several times during the last month, only to be told that he had no stove (furnace) coal on hand and that deliveries are very slow. I am told that at the present rate of deliveries from the mines I may never get it.

Is some one committing a terrible blunder?

Next winter the United States Government is going to need a lot of patriotic support from the people of this town, and it would be a shame if the patriotism of the average New Yorker should be dimmed because of the neglect of some one department of the Government. Yet I can think of nothing that confronts us that would tend more to chill patriotism than the spectacle of wives and children suffering from the cold of winter when such suffering might have been avoided had care and wisdom existed in high offices where they are supposed to be found.

I know nothing of the coal problem beyond the fact that my dealer has none and can get very little. I do know that I am but one of the many thousands of small home owners in this part of the country whose outlook for the coming winter is not at all pleasing. And I know too that we can raise a particularly violent kind of hell with officials who are not up to their jobs.

Please, Mr. SUN, help us to keep our patriotism warm this winter. C. F. P.

NEW YORK, September 17.

WILL GERMANY REGAIN HER DYESTUFFS MARKET?

America's Problem: How to Keep Our New Industries After the War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read the following editorial article in the New York *Times*, and may I give my views concerning it?

Official reports for the fiscal year which ended with June, published a few days ago, permit a comparison which shows the growth of our new dyestuffs industry. Here are the figures:

ANILINE DYES.

Exports, 1918	$7,296,080
Imports, 1914	7,241,406

Our supply of these coal tar dyes formerly came from Germany, and we paid a little more than $7,000,000 a year for them. After the beginning of the war our manufacturers for a time suffered much inconvenience, but American chemists came to the rescue, capital was invested in new factories and additions to old ones, and the new industry was firmly established.

Now we not only make enough of the leading and essential colors to satisfy our own needs but are selling to other countries, as the export statement proves, a surplus whose value exceeds that of the imports from Germany before the war. And these sales to foreign buyers are increasing, for in June, the latest month covered by the report, they were $828,891, or at the annual rate of almost $10,000,000. Germany will never regain her profitable market for dyestuffs in the United States.

Not only was I interested in the trade transposition shown in the figures whereby the United States imported in 1914 $7,241,406 of aniline dyes and that in 1918 our country exported $7,296,080 of these dyes, but I was even more interested in the closing lines of the editorial, reading: "Germany will never regain her profitable market for dyestuffs in the United States."

I wish I were as confident as the New York *Times* in the fulfilment of this prophecy; and let me say right here that other than being a downright, thorough American whose family for generations have been American born, and the prosperity of the people of our country, I have no interest, personal or remote, in aniline dyes or any import or export article of any kind whatsoever. My soul is filled with patriotism and loyalty to this country and its Government. I rejoice in our great country. My son, my only son, has given up every material prospect and joined the army. He did not wait to be drafted, but he hopped, skipped and jumped in his eagerness to fight for his country. I do not believe in mixing politics with this great war, and I am rejoiced in my heart over the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties as a whole. Of course in a nation of more than a hundred million people there will be isolated cases of inefficiency, pacifism and slackerism, but no man alive can accuse either of the two great parties as a whole of these terrible deficiencies.

What I am thinking about is the prosperity of our country and its people after peace comes, and there is no indication at the moment that the prophecy of the *Times* in this particular incident will come true, when it says, "Germany will never regain her profitable market for dyestuffs in the Unted States."

Since Germany forced this war in August, 1914, the United States and its people have benefited by millions and millions of dollars in new business, gained not only from Germany but from England, France, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain and other countries as well. It is but natural to suppose that all these countries will try to regain these millions and millions of new trade the United States has acquired after peace comes; and the only question is, Will the United States be able to prevent them from so doing? For should Germany and Austria, our enemies, and the other countries, our friends, succeed in regaining these millions and millions of dollars of new trade the natural sequence might be almost cataclysmic from a financial and commercial standpoint to our country, and especially to our workingmen.

Purely from an economic standpoint and with not the slightest desire to introduce the subject of politics into this communication, but only in an effort to retain the prosperity of our country, I feel that if the New York *Times's* declaration, "Germany will never regain her profitable market for dyestuffs in the United States," is to become a living truth, we must as a people take to heart the declaration in the platform adopted by the Indiana State Republican Convention May 29, 1918, in the following plank:

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff. This policy of the Republican party has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workingmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living. In these times of war, when larger revenue is needed than ever before, we contend that a reasonable amount of it could be well raised from a protective tariff. We also believe that in the period of readjustment that must follow when the war is over there will be a greater need of the protective policy than ever before in our history in order to protect all our industries and the American farmer and the American workingman alike.

That part of the platform which reads, "We also believe that in the period of readjustment that must follow when the war is over there will be a greater need of the protective policy than ever before in our history in order to protect all our industries and the American farmer and the American workingman alike," has to do with the new industries we have gained from Germany, England, France, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain and other countries. This country does not want to benefit from this war. I do not know of a friend of mine who has not made the greatest financial sacrifices in order to help the Government win the war. Nevertheless I believe only an idiot or the rankest kind of a false idealist would say that we must not take a single step to retain this new business, especially as the retention of it is to affect the great mass of our people who have been, are and will be burdened with new taxes, and they have paid, are paying and will cheerfully pay them.

The Underwood tariff bill, tariff experts declare, is a deficiency revenue measure. It was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means April 22, 1913, passed the House May 8, reported from the Senate Committee on Finance July 18, passed the Senate September 9, approved by the President October 3, 1913. The votes were as follows: House, yeas 281, nays 139, present 1, not voting 12; Senate, yeas 44, nays 37, not voting 14.

Many recall the depression in financial and commercial circles in the United States which immediately followed the passage and signing of the Underwood bill. Had it not been for the European war, which began August 1, 1914, the Underwood tariff law would have brought about, many believe, in the United States as great a commercial cataclysm as that of 1857.

The underlying reason why the United States cannot compete with foreign countries in the manufacture and distribution of goods is because of the difference in the price paid to labor.

The reason why the United States cannot compete in foreign markets with foreign countries is because of

1. The difference in the price of labor, and

2. The greater cost under American shipping laws of operating steamship lines, and labor is the underlying reason in that case.

If there is sufficient tariff protection for United States industries, including new industries, they can pay the labor wage of the United States, otherwise they cannot.

If this is not done the United States after the war will be like an industrial graveyard, and the American Federation of Labor and the great labor unions will be looking morning, noon and night for jobs. Tariff experts will substantiate this conclusion.

With international peace manufacturers declare that an industrial war will be precipitated which will result in severe competition with England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and all foreign countries, and that the new industries which came to the United States, especially from Germany, will call imperatively for tariff protection if they are to be retained in this country. If they are not retained in this country, there will be a depression in capital and a depression in labor. With peace the great munitions industries will end and thousands upon thousands of workmen will be thrown out of employment. The pick of them will be selected to carry on the work of the new industries which have come to this country during the war, provided the new industries receive proper tariff protection.

Are manufacturers in the United States to be left to the slow process of individual action on the part of the chambers of commerce in calling public attention to the necessity for action on this subject? Some of the chambers of commerce are giving this matter serious attention, and one or two have appointed committees on foreign relations. These are expected to take up this vital subject and present it to their members and eventually attempt to create public opinion which will move Congress to the great importance of action. But, as John Fiske says, "The more precious minutes one loses the more costly grow those that are left."

The necessity for action on the part of the Government of the United States to look out for our new industries should be called to the attention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a referendum should be issued by that important body to its hundreds of members, chambers of commerce throughout the country, stating why economic and industrial commissions similar to those already appointed by England and France should be quickly appointed by the United States.

The United States Chamber of Commerce and all chambers of commerce, all boards of trade, all commercial bodies, should appoint from their members foreign relations committees to study thoroughly this subject of protection to our new industries in order to be able to speak of it intelligently.

I would not have our country returned to the ultra high tariff of old days which President McKinley, in his last public speech at Buffalo, declared should be modified, but I believe we should have sufficient tariff to retain the new industries for the welfare of our people. S. J. T.

NEW YORK, September 17.

HE WOULD COOK FOR HER!

A Bachelor's Ideals of Matrimonial Companionship and Bliss.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Three cheers for my fellow bachelor who states that he would be perfectly willing to do the cooking in case his wife (if he had one) was not familiar with this highly important and essential art.

But if the truth were told, there are countless others who would be satisfied to do so. The story books tell us that during courtship days man tells his sweetheart that he would go through fire and water for her—he sometimes would actually die for her. If that is the case, and I do not by any means deny it, why it seems to me that he would be letting down quite easy by compromising on the cooking proposition.

The best and most happy marriages are those where friendship forms the basis. Note the many happy couples who travel about together, read together, go to the opera together, enjoy music, art, literature, and perhaps foreign languages, &c., as against those less happy unions where the parties at interest seem to want to "go it alone." Where real friendship exists, minor differences fade away and are entirely forgotten. Nothing matters, in fact, where there is real friendship.

GEORGE S. BRONSON.

BANGOR, Me., September 16.

A Call for the Old Paper Fractional Currency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A lot of silver might be saved for something more useful by abolishing our subsidiary coins and issuing 10 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent fractional currency, such as we had during the civil war. This form of currency is more satisfactory in many ways than silver coins. It forms a very desirable method of remitting small sums by mail. Now postage stamps must often be used as silver is not safely mailable, and stamps were never intended to be employed as currency. It is well known that the only reason for discontinuing the fractional currency issues was to please the silver mine owners, who immediately following the civil war had a powerful following in Congress. Give us fractional currency by all means; it has long been wanted. M. T. R.

NEW YORK, September 17.

Troubles of the Young Looking Man of Fifty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you please advise me through your columns if the act of Congress authorizing the selective draft abrogated the traditional maxim of our criminal law that a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty? My reason for asking is that I am 50 years old, but have been told by many that I look much younger. Any day I may be called in question, and I want to know if it is up to me to prove my age? You may say "get a birth certificate," which would appear simple, but only superficially. I have none and probably could not get any as I was not born in the East, and fifty years ago the law and practice of the registration of births was very lax in many places. In fact, even to-day in Pennsylvania it is not obligatory.

DAVID EVANS.

NEW YORK, September 17.

ARMY IN NEED OF 7 BILLIONS MORE

Deficiency Estimates Are Submitted to Congress by War Department.

ARTILLERY IS MAIN ITEM

Authorized Cash Expenditures of U. S. for Fiscal Year Will Be 28 Billions.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Deficiency estimates to meet expenses incident to the nation's expanded war programme during the present year amounting to more than $7,000,000,000 were submitted to Congress to-day by the War Department.

This means that the authorized cash expenditures of the American Government will be close to $28,000,000,000 for the year ending June 30 next, and possibly more than that. The remainder of the amount needed by the army will be taken care of through contract authorization to be paid for later.

As a result of the new estimates it will be necessary to raise more than the contemplated $8,000,000,000 in taxes—possibly as much as $10,000,000,000. This would leave at least $18,000,000,000 to be paid for by the sale of bonds before July 1 next, provided the money is spent within that time. Whether there will be need of such bond issues depends upon the rate of the expenditures.

Treasury Has Doubts.

There is considerable doubt at the Treasury as to whether the country's production can keep up with the programme. In other words, the feeling is that the actual cash demands upon the Treasury are bound to be considerably less than the appropriations.

The estimates submitted by the War Department ran an entire $2,000,000,000 higher even than the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Representative Sherley, had believed. Instead of $5,000,000,000 the big deficiency totalled $7,347,727,602.32.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, will appear before the Appropriations Committee to-morrow and begin the explanation of the amounts asked for and how it is intended to expend them. While the committee will make every effort to cut down the sums wherever it is possible, no actual need of the military establishment will be slighted, members of the committee declared.

Of the total sought by the army the greatest single item is for artillery. It appears as "armament for fortifications," but it was explained that this was misleading. In addition to the money already appropriated for that purpose, $1,985,075,169 has been asked by the War Department.

Crowell's Letter.

In detail the deficiency appropriations asked for are best shown in the following letter from Acting Secretary Crowell:

"I have the honor to forward herewith for transmission to Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as follows:

"Office of the Chief of Staff: Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps, $1,000,000.

"Office of the Provost Marshal General: Registration and selection for military service, $23,617,302.

"Office of Chief Signal Officer: Signal Service of the Army, $104,180,934.

"Air Service (Aeronautics): Air Service, military, $178,758,366.

"Quartermaster Corps: Pay of the army, $791,619,952.16; mileage of officers and contract surgeons, $7,000,000. General appropriations Quartermaster Corps: Subsistence of the army, $263,410,023.94; incidental expenses, $71,569,340.99; transportation of the army and its supplies, $1,277,854,305.96; water and sewers at military posts, $2,244,419.25; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $178,703,831.81; horses for cavalry, artillery, &c., $14,667,589; military post exchanges, $3,342,512; shooting galleries and ranges, $100,000; barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands, $3,766,830; construction and repairs of hospitals, $129,833,542; fireproof record buildings, $450,000; temporary office building at New York, $2,225,000; new permanent buildings, U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, $695,427.50; purchase of land, Ohio State range, $190,186; purchase of land, Fayetteville, N. C., $1,500,000; purchase of land, West Point, Ky., $1,606,000; disposition of remains of officers, soldiers and civil employees, $710,274.52; barracks and quarters, seacoast defences, $5,100,000.

Other Departments.

"Medical department: Medical and hospital department, $95,000,000; chemical warfare service, $198,800,000.

"Engineer department: Engineer operations in the field, $335,000,000.

"Ordnance department: Armament of fortifications, $1,985,075,169; armament of fortifications Panama Canal, $350,000; ordnance stores, ammunition, $417,706,180; small arms target practice, $59,787,568; manufacture of arms, $85,156,875; ordnance stores and supplies, $160,634,668; automatic rifles, $156,093,004; armored motor cars, $217,687,500; arsenals, $1,633,696; repairs of arsenals, $1,750,000; contract obligations, armament of fortifications, $500,000,000.

"Total, $7,347,727,602.

"These amounts were not included in the regular estimates submitted for the service of the fiscal year 1919 for the reason that the needs covered by the estimates had not been determined at the time the regular estimates were prepared and submitted."

FAVORS AERONAUTIC DEPARTMENT BILL

Military Committee Passes Measure by 11 to 2 Vote.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Senate Military Committee has voted, 11 to 2, for the bill to create a Department of Aeronautics. The measure was introduced by Senator New (Ind.) immediately after the publication of the report of the sub-committee on Aircraft Production on the conditions in that vast war industry. The report was acted upon by the committee in spite of the opposition of Assistant Secretary of War Crowell.

The bill was amended to give the President authority to transfer to the Department of Aeronautics any body or subdivision of the Government necessary to the carrying on of the work of the new department. It provided also that the head of the department should be a Cabinet officer.

There is a provision for a medium of organization of aircraft production and direction which, in the opinion of the Military Committee, is not now in a state of complete efficiency. The attitude of the Administration toward the measure will be unfriendly from the start.

DEMOCRATS RENEW FIGHT TO AID FORD

Pomerene Introduces Senate Resolution for Inquiry Into Primary Expenses.

DIRECTED AT NEWBERRY

Republican Members, Stirred to Wrath, Denounce It as Political Move.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The intention of the Democratic organization to go through with its fight to place Henry Ford in the United States Senate, if possible, was evidenced in the Senate today, when Senator Pomerene (Ohio) introduced a resolution calling for the investigation of the campaign expenses of candidates in the various States. Direct reference was made to the campaign of Truman H. Newberry of Detroit against the automobile manufacturer for the Republican nomination in Michigan.

It is understood, however, that the Democrats plan broadening the investigation to include the campaign expenditures of the successful Republican candidates in West Virginia and Illinois, where Davis Elkins and Medill McCormick respectively are the winners on the Republican ticket.

Republican Senators Aroused.

The introduction of the resolution stirred the Republican Senators to instant wrath. They were quick to assert that if Mr. Pomerene's Committee on Privileges and Elections would confine itself to the business which had been before it since last October it would proceed with the investigation of the charges of disloyalty laid against Senator La Follette.

Senator Townsend (Mich.) was prompt to brand the Pomerene resolution as "a purely political move." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The following is its text:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States that the Committee on Privileges and Elections or subcommittee thereof be authorized and directed to investigate the subject of said receipts and expenditures with a view to ascertaining whether or not and to what extent moneys have been collected and disbursed in violation of law, either state or national, to make report thereof to the Senate and also to report what if any additional legislation may be necessary in order to further limit the excessive use of money in either primary or general elections."

Townsend Denounces Move.

"A good deal of information has come to me about campaign expenditures, and it relates to several States other than Michigan," said Senator Pomerene in introducing his resolution. He explained that he had not thought of preparing such a resolution until he had seen a statement of a voluntary committee of Mr. Newberry's friends to the effect that $178,000 had been contributed and $176,000 expended on Mr. Newberry's behalf in the Republican primary in Michigan.

Mr. Newberry, he pointed out, declared in his formal statement of campaign expenditures that no money had been spent in his behalf "with my knowledge and consent."

"I have no hesitation in saying that this is purely a political move," said Senator Townsend.

LARGE COAL SAVING BY BOILER PLANTS

Improvements Cut Consumption 11 Per Cent.

It was announced yesterday at the office of D. W. Cooke, State Fuel Administrator, that the owners of 237 boiler plants in nine southern counties, which include greater New York, have replied to the questionnaires of the State Fuel Administration. Among the replies are twenty-one covering steam plants consuming 628,315 tons of coal last year, advising Mr. Cooke that their improvements and repairs will save 68,023 tons of coal a year. This is 11 per cent. of their last year's consumption. The estimated shortage of coal, it was said, is less than 11 per cent.

The following communication from the United States Fuel Administration concerning the necessity for a strict observance of the lightless night order was made public:

"The order was issued in order to save fuel for war purposes, and also because of the effect of a blaze of coal consuming lights on the people's minds. Numerous Government agencies have asked for exemptions, but Dr. Garfield has held consistently that if exceptions be made for the Government the whole purpose of the order would be defeated. Consequently the Fuel Administration is making no exceptions to the enforcement of the order."

Mercer P. Moseley, vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank, has been appointed chief of conservation of fuel for New York city. He will retain his position as Assistant State Fuel Administrator, in which capacity he is serving the Federal Government.

FOREIGN POST CARDS SOUGHT

Army Seeks Views of Territory Occupied by Germans.

Old picture post cards and photographs of France or Belgium or any of the territory now occupied by the Germans are needed by the War Department, according to an open letter written to-day by William Guggenheim, chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the American Defence Society, to the American people. The letter, which is written at the request of Major A. G. Campbell of the Military Intelligence Branch of the War Department, reads:

"I urge patriotic Americans to forward any picture post cards, photographs and prints of any of the towns and of the country now occupied by the Germans in Belgium and northern France to the American Defence Society, 44 East Twenty-third street, New York city, from where they will be sent to the War Department, as they will be of value to our officers abroad who can familiarize themselves with the appearance of localities toward which they are advancing. This undoubtedly will be a distinct aid in military operations.

"I especially urge people who have travelled abroad and who have collected postal cards to carefully sort these with a view to their being used by the War Department. Written description of the territory already mentioned will be of considerable value."

Pilots to Assemble Planes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A new system of instruction which contemplates having student aviators actually assemble the machines in which they fly is being tried at Kelly Field, Texas, the War Department announced to-day.

Brazilians to Study in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Brazilian Government is about to send a large number of young men to the United States to study agriculture, veterinary science, electricity and other subjects.