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Kitchin Taxes and Liberty Bonds.

In his Liberty loan address Secretary McADOO emphasized the fact, which THE SUN has been impressing upon the Congress revenue makers, that the third issue was taken by small subscribers. There were in all 18,000,000 subscriptions; the average was only $246. Furthermore, out of the 18,000,000 subscribers, Secretary McADOO told his audience, there were only 22,500, including corporations, who bought Liberty bonds in excess of $10,000 each. He says that for the fourth loan, now all but under way, we must largely increase the number of subscribers between $10,000 and $100,000.

It is indeed important that the number of big subscribers should be increased. It is necessary to the success of the fourth loan that both business interests and individuals of big incomes should join the millions of small subscribers that are assured. But to do so it is essential that they should have the money in hand or in prospect.

In the third Liberty loan campaign business interests and individuals of big incomes dependent upon business did not know whether they could subscribe in dollars or in pennies. They did know that right on the heels of the bond subscriptions were coming the payment of income taxes and of profits taxes. They were all at sea as to how the provisions of the revenue act would be interpreted; the tax collectors themselves were all at sea. So those business interests and individuals, even of moderate incomes, were gathering and holding their cash resources for the impending taxes.

"It would be preposterous," declared Mr. McADOO, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than $10,000 each to their Government on Liberty bonds."

Preposterous, if men, women and corporations know that they will be able to meet the bond payments. But if they do not know and cannot know, what then? They do not know and cannot know now, when there is no way to tell what the Congress tax schedules will be; how much of the income of a business the taxes will take; whether the taxes will permit the business to live or kill it.

Business interests and individuals of big incomes, even moderate incomes, are in a deeper doubt to-day as to their ability to pay for bonds than they were before the third Liberty loan. They know to a dead certainty that their taxes are going to be still higher than they were last year, but they do not know how much higher. They wish to pay in taxes, and are prepared to pay, all they can pay safely. But they do not know whether the tax gatherers will leave them enough surplus to put into bonds. They do not know whether the tax gatherers will leave them enough to conduct their business as it must be conducted to be sound. They do not know whether they will be able to stay in business, much less take big allotments of bonds. They cannot, as they have been urged to do, borrow money from the banks to put into bonds with any assurance that they can pay it back.

The average man, immune from the pursuing KITCHIN, knows that one way or another he can save so much a month, so much a week, so much a day, to pay his Liberty loan instalments. The business interests and the individual whose income depends upon the business interests cannot be sure of anything of the kind. They may save in every possible way; from the beginning to the end of the year they may rake and scrape to build up a fund with which to buy bonds or to pay instalments on them; but all that they can be sure of is that the Congress war taxes may come along and scoop it.

These tax laws are enacted almost fatally at the end of a business year. In November or December the business interest or man of big income is told what taxes he must pay for the whole preceding year. He hasn't known a single thing about it during all the weeks and months he has been compelled to do business with this shadow of uncertainty hanging over him. Chairman KITCHIN's work this year is worse than ever. It is not merely that he proposes more and heavier taxes—everybody expects them as the war goes on. It is the method by which he proposes to lay the taxes; the way he proposes to dry up oil by making it impossible for prospectors, upon whom the supply of oil depends, to go out and hunt for oil wells; the way he proposes to force industrial and commercial concerns to pay out surplus earnings which ought to be held as reserves for the safety of the business, especially in such times as these; the way he proposes to drain the life blood of national production.

From the ultimate consequences of KITCHIN's economic madness the Senate, which now has his bill in charge, can protect the country in the weeks or months of improvement that it may put into his destructive measure. And the Senate can also help the fourth Liberty loan by giving in the next three weeks a clear, strong indication that it will never consent to the Kitchin perversities which in the third Liberty loan merely made it doubtful whether interests and men of big income, even moderate income, could subscribe, but which this time would make their subscriptions impossible.

The Senate's Opportunity.

Particularly in this State, where the boon of equal suffrage is just now being enjoyed for the first time, there is deep interest in to-day's proceedings of the United States Senate. It is the day set for the Senate to vote on the resolution, already adopted by the House, which would submit to the States the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women in the same measure that it is held by men. It is the Senate's opportunity to end its long delay over what might once have been a question but is now an obvious fact. It is the Senate's duty to grant to the States the opportunity to make equal suffrage a nationwide reform.

The objection we have heard to some of the legislation that has been adopted in Congress, and to some of the even more important regulations by executive authority, has been that the legislation and the regulation hampered the individual.

No such objection stands in the way of the suffrage resolution, for, if ever there was a paper designed to set free a larger number of responsible and intelligent individuals than will be liberated by the vote of three-fourths of the States—if the Senate gives the signal—we have failed to read it.

Will the President Attend to This?

A campaign circular signed in autographic facsimile by W. D. JAMIESON, Assistant Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and countersigned in ordinary roman capital letters by VANCE C. MCCORMICK, Chairman, serves to illustrate the adjournment of politics in this extraordinary fashion:

"You know the glorious record of achievement of our party since President WILSON was elected. You know the constructive and progressive laws which have been passed affecting our domestic and economic concerns.

"You know our glorious war record. We stayed out until the fulness of time, but since going in we have amazed the world and amazed ourselves with what we have done in every line of activity. President WILSON has handled the whole situation in such a way that he has not only won the loving and enthusiastic admiration of our own people, but he has by the very force of merit won the place of world leadership among the peoples who believe in freedom and democracy.

"Is he not entitled to the support of a Congress that is with him on the 100 per cent. basis, not only on war matters, but on his other programmes?

"You realize a Republican Congress means a divided authority. Do you want him to be blocked in this great world enterprise by any such obstruction? Don't you realize that any such division of authority or any such hampering means a lessening of our war efficiency?

"The election of a Republican Congress in November would be viewed as a defeat for President WILSON by our allies, and particularly by our enemies. It would be viewed in Germany as a proof of their unwarranted claim that our country is not behind our war President. It would be a source of comfort and elation to the Kaiser and his cohorts."

This is the production of a nincompoop, but he is a nincompoop who requires the prompt and vigorous application of the snuffers. He is capable of doing more harm, if he is allowed to keep on as he is going, than half a dozen Prussian and Bavarian divisions.

Who will suppress him, before his reckless damfoolishness gets in its deadly work? There is little hope of VANCE MCCORMICK's doing the patriotic job, for the name of that potentate of adjourned politics appears legibly as an indorser of the document from which we have quoted. TUMULTY, sitting at the closed door of adjourned politics, might do the squelching; but from what we know of TUMULTY we fear he won't, at least of his own motion.

A single word, however, from beyond that closed door to either MCCORMICK or TUMULTY would be quickly effective.

About half of the American citizens standing behind President WILSON for the winning of the war are those Republicans whom the nincompoop would shut out, if he could, from representation in the Federal legislature while the war lasts. Certainly one-half of the wealth of the nation is in the pockets or bank accounts or personal property schedules of those Republicans whom the nincompoop would exclude from the rights and privileges of American democracy while they are assisting the President to win the victory that is to insure the future safety of world democracy.

It is inconceivable that the President should regard this as an opportune time for the exhibition, in his name, of such unscrupulous politics, such shamelessly narrow and reckless partisanship.

The same sense of dignity and responsibility to a united nation of Democrats and Republicans which impelled him to veto the plan for a Presidential swing around the circle in this Liberty bond month in the interest of Democratic candidates in doubtful districts will prompt him now to speak through the closed door the word which shall cause TUMULTY to communicate with MCCORMICK, and shall thereupon cause VANCE MCCORMICK to take his nincompoop by the left ear and propel him inexorably to the Tower of Silence.

Archbishop Ireland.

JOHN IRELAND was as distinctively American as if he had been the scion of successive American generations. His Irish infancy—in that diocese of Ossory which gave so many distinguished men to the Roman Catholic Church—and his education in France were but a small part of his long and useful life. From 1861, when he became a priest and went to the war as the chaplain of a Minnesota regiment, his work had been almost entirely concerned with Americans or Americans to be. He was still interested in Ireland, and the helping of its people to come here and be good Americans. He was devoted to his Church and particularly concerned in seeing that his flock, by being good Americans and good Catholics, added to the honor of State and Church.

Undoubtedly it was IRELAND's deep admiration of the country of his adoption that caused him to feel, with Father HECKER, the importance of American Catholicism and its good example in the sight of the rest of Christendom. If he did ever "conceive and desire a church in America different from that which is the rest of the world," it was only in the sense that his zeal for the spiritual advancement and reputation of Catholic Americans made him strive to put them spiritually ahead of their coreligionists in other lands.

Archbishop IRELAND belonged to the church militant and to America militant. As long ago as ten years he brought to Washington an eloquent appeal for his country's better preparedness: "Though I am in favor of peace and a firm believer in arbitration, I have never allowed myself through any illusion to believe through that source we can always avoid war." From the beginning of the present war the Archbishop was unwavering in his stand against the invader of Belgium and unflagging in his support of Cardinal MERCIER.

Archbishop IRELAND was a man who possessed great public influence and he never misused it. His power with Rome he exercised to found a great university here. His own wealth he spent to make the poor happy. It would be hard to name more than one other Catholic prelate who has done so much, in his generation, to help at once his country and his Church.

Must the Prospector Go?

Must the prospector go? We ask this question with real concern, which will, we believe, be shared by countless readers lest the picturesque character most affectionately if not first introduced into American fiction by BRET HARTE should become a memory only. He is a genuine character, not much flattered or exaggerated as he has been pictured by sympathetic artists through the half century from HARTE to LONDON.

If no other sufficient reason has been advanced why the Philistine hand of conservation should be withheld from this kindly, romantic figure, one was given when Senator PITTMAN, arguing against Government ownership, development and control of the nation's natural resources, said:

"I believe that you would have a development of the minerals now in sight, and you would never find any more minerals that are lying hidden under the ground. I think you would drive away from the West the prospector, a peculiar individual that circumstances have developed in that country, and without whom no mines would have been found. You will drive him to South America, you will drive him to Siberia, to China, to Africa, to everywhere else on earth where there is a reward for individual suffering and initiative."

It may seem overinclusive for the Western Senator to say that without the prospector "you will never find any more minerals," and maybe had he spoken with more considered thought he would have restricted his list of minerals to gold and silver, or even gold alone.

The prospector hunts for gold; in dry gravel, over which rivers ran in the dim past, in the beds of living streams, in ledges of gold bearing quartz, gold, the visible, palpable yellow metal is what he seeks. He cares little for gold in combination with other metals; even in quartz he wants gold that can be garnered by simple process; "free" or "native" gold as he calls it.

Your prospector is a lover of nature, a dreamer, a poet. HARTE was writing of the "Luck of Roaring Camp," but he might have written thus of the prospector: "Nature was his nurse and playfellow. For him she would let slip between the leaves golden shafts of sunlight; she would send wandering breezes to visit him with the balm of bay and resinous gum; to him the tall woods nodded familiarly and sleepily, the bumblebees buzzed and the rooks cawed a slumberous accompaniment."

The prospectors who discovered all or nearly all the great mines of the Sierras and the Rockies had no knowledge of geology or of the chemistry of minerals; they cast aside all such as useless mental scrap with the saying "You can see no further into the rocks than the pick goes." Even in this day of improved tools the prospector's working outfit consists of little more than a pick, shovel and a pan for washing gravel; little else, for their one little burro has other burdens to carry, blankets and food for the two men he follows faithfully into purple dusky canyons, to rocky heights, to the desert's edge.

There is no hurry in the prospector's day, no unwaiting trains, no itinerary, no factory whistle's call, no ordered time of labor. In pleasant, watered little valleys to be found even high up on mountain flanks, camp, at agreeable intervals, will be pitched, the burro rested and fattened on plentiful, rich grazing; deer or bear shot, its meat dried in the moistureless mountain air; a thumbed copy of DICKENS, or maybe LONGFELLOW, read again by the camp fire.

Yet they find much. The prospector who lazily followed a canyon whose stream grudgingly filled his canvas sack with gold dust, bothered by the black sand so heavy that it reluctantly separated from the heavier gold as his pan was dipped and shaken in the stream, came at last, as he knew he would, to the quartz cropping from which through the ages wearing water had dragged particles of free gold. But he profited nothing from the Comstock lode, which gave to the world two hundred millions in gold and silver. Probably he did not much lament his lost wealth. He would have been troubled to have given up his vagrant joys for concern in the monster enginery which with pneumatic or electric drill, blasts of dynamite, roaring hoist works, thundering stamp mills, whirling, grinding steel, loosened, broke down, hoisted, crushed, ground a mountain of ore, concentrating the bothersome black sand from which chemists took gold and silver.

The prospectors who located a cropping of a Rocky Mountain ledge carrying free gold sold it gladly enough for a trifle, and were curious, probably, rather than regretful when they learned that the ledge turned into one of the greatest copper mines in the world. They remained free from the tangle of high finance, from political turmoil and disappointment, from foiled—or fulfilled—social ambition. Their burro yet carried for them an ample store of bacon, coffee, sugar and corn meal, they tramped as much or as little as they liked, and they had no master. If they located a mine they would, when it suited their fancy, bond it to an impersonal corporation whose experts would report on its probable value. If they received one ten-thousandth part of that as their reward it was enough for them. It gave them a month at some grand hotel in Denver or San Francisco; they saw plays, heard opera, impaired digestion with city food, wilted under city air. Then they gladly answered again the lure of the mountains, the better companionship of truer friends, trees, mighty rocks, wild streams whose falls sing sweetly at night when they read the loved stories or poems—or sleep, free, untroubled; sovereigns of their hours.

We hope that the old fashioned prospector need not go.

For the sake of the President's health the Fuel Administrator should permit the Metropolitan Opera House to be heated to-morrow unless the weather changes. A damp theatre is not a good place for an important throat.

It is gravely announced that Marshal FOCH smokes two cent cigars, but this cannot account entirely for the German retreat.

In moments of dire calamity the Turk may derive some moral satisfaction in supplicating Allah; but the German Gott, the genius of disaster, is implacable.

Vienna reiterates that the door to peace is still open, but FOCH, it is evident, prefers to reach the mentioned destination by way of the gates of St. Quentin.

The confession made by General Manager HEDLEY that the street car service of the New York railways is "rotten at present" causes wonder as to what adjectives of comparative and superlative degrees he might have applied to the elevated and underground roads respectively.

Mathematically, General ALLENBY's success may be measured by 50,000 Turkish "kamerads."

Victory bonds will insure a binding peace.

The New Chronology.

From the Three Partners.

The American progress from peace to war seems to have run in this fashion:

1914 Gosh!
1915 Swash!
1916 Bosh!
1917 Boche!
1918 Foch!

To the Foreign Legion.

A Legionnaire was seen to salute the statue of Washington that stands on the Treasury steps.—*The reporter.*

No mortal time can make the spirit mute
That moved you to so gallant a salute.

It is a deathless spirit that makes one
All fearless men like you and Washington.

Accept the tribute of his outstretched hand
As symbol of our love, heroic band.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

ON THE HIGH, SAFE ROAD.

Ancient Institutions Revived by the Gasless Sunday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The aims and ambitions of a tramp and an autocrat are in popular estimation at the extreme poles of attraction. But popular estimation is once more wrong, for the essential qualities of a tramp and an autocrat as far as the question of rule is involved are identical. One aims to have influence radiate from an unrecognized centre of force and the other from a recognized one—from a two bit a night lodging house or from a State house.

Authorized and unauthorized autocracy were in blissful accord Sunday, for the tramps had their day on the highways undisturbed by gasolene or noise. An autocrat who could enforce his will had once more driven the owners of high powered motor cars off the highways. So unauthorized autocracy takes its hat off to authorized autocracy for enforcing a mandate that it wished to but could not make effective from the unauthorized capital of force in a two bit lodging house.

It was a day on which pedal locomotion was redivivus. The asphalted highroads all over the United States—if those within a radius of the distance of a good hiker can make in a two hour tramp from the centre of this burg are a criterion—must have been as crowded with people on their pins as Fifth avenue is from Madison Square to the Astor Library between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock of a fair afternoon.

Let me report that I actually saw old fashioned buggies with spooning couples in them taking a smoother course than true love is apt to pursue with tin Lizzies rampant. Troughs by the wayside that have been overflowing were actually drunk dry. Baby carriages with real live infants in them, asleep or kicking and cooing, were actually trundled peacefully where the erstwhile scorcher at a wheel was wont to go through like a streak of greased lightning. It was a noticeably dull and altogether discouraging day for the itching palms of town constables.

The road from Summit to Westfield is of the Idyllic order—umbrageous, untarred and unoiled, and strung sparsely with farmsteads—a wayside where normally you are distraught by no sounds save those of the cluck of leghorn hens or the caw of crows in predatory flight over cornfields.

Trudging along this peaceful byway I was suddenly startled by a sound that was altogether inappropriate to the silence of a God-fearing Sabbath day. Looking behind me I saw a "single team" approaching—a lank horse with at least three gaits before an ancient and spoke dried buggy. The nag broke alternately from a pace to a trot to a canter, and I stood out of the middle of the road to learn what a gasless Sunday had developed in the way of sporting blood. As it neared me I saw that its daring occupant was an old chap of about eighty. With set teeth he held a taut rein over a steed that was pounding the road with a ring of hoofs that might have rivalled those of Paul Revere's charger on his historic ride through Middlesex.

On each side of him, but in coy retirement, was a maiden of about seventy. Both of these were abeam with the high elation that a real sprint injects into the blood, and each congratulating herself that Abner didn't have one free arm to twine around the waist of her rival. Tramp and autocrat as I am, I thanked God that no authorized or unauthorized autocrat could interfere with the versatile gait of a livery horse that feels its oats, or crush the bounding spirits of a real sport!

FINDLAY SACKETT.

SUMMIT, N. J., September 25.

THE SPEEDWAY.

A Recent Decision Bearing on the Rights of Motorists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The question of whether the Speedway is intended for the use of the general public or for the use of a limited number of persons who persist in driving light harness horses on fair Sundays has been reopened by the action of Magistrate Simpson, who recently discharged two men in the Washington Heights court after they had been arrested for operating an automobile on the driveway paralleling the Harlem. The Magistrate held that he had the right to interpret the spirit of the law rather than the letter, and that the spirit was that the Speedway was built for the people's pleasure.

That a good many persons agree with the Magistrate's interpretation is without doubt. The Speedway was built for the public and it was paid for by the public through direct taxation. Even now the public is being taxed to pay for the upkeep of the Speedway, which amounts to many thousands of dollars a year. And who gets the benefit of the Speedway? Just a few who have not forsaken the horse. They have the beautiful driveway all to themselves, while the general public has to forego the pleasure which is rightfully theirs rather than suffer the mortification and inconvenience of being arrested for driving automobiles over the forbidden avenue.

When it is considered that it cost approximately $1,500,000 to acquire the land for the Speedway, that it cost almost $3,000,000 to build it, that it has been an expense ever since to rebuild wornout bulkheads, &c., it doesn't seem right to have the use of it denied to all save those who drive fancy stepping horses, and those who are showing off their horses for sales purposes. The time has arrived when the Speedway should be made a thoroughfare with the right to use it denied to no vehicle except heavy trucks.

The greatest argument in favor of opening the Speedway to all is that it would afford a direct route between Washington Heights and the Dyckman section. The latter is now accessible by only one route, via Broadway. St. Nicholas avenue is out of the question on account of the steep hill beginning at 192d street. This hill runs down to Dyckman street, a distance of about eight blocks. It is generally shunned.

But by opening the Speedway for general use a direct, level route would be provided between the two sections. It would work to the interests of both. Moreover, it would provide a beautiful scenic trip for those in automobiles. Then the taxpayers would not begrudge the money they are now asked to lay out to keep the Speedway in condition.

MODERN.

NEW YORK, September 25.

Reptilian Meanness in Dry Arkansas.

Naylor correspondence Conway Log Cabin.

Arch Hogue was bitten twice on his ankle by a snake one night last week. It was dark and he did not get to see what kind of snake it was.

THE COUNTRY CAVE MAN AND HIS COOK.

Busy Picture of Rural Life in the Jersey Mountains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The present symposium in your paper of the attitude of females toward cooking puzzles me, because, in these parts, no doubt exists that they do like to cook, always have, will, should and must. In fact, it was settled by the Kaiser's alleged companion that this should be so—the females were to cook and wash dishes for Adam and his boys and their boys unto the billionth generation. They have always fended for their mates. Why devote space to a settled phase of life when comparatively undetermined subjects are available, such as the evasion of death, the payment of taxes and the pessimism of George Creel?

We rough mountaineers evidently understand women folks better than city people, for when a man decides that he is old enough to get a farm and pay off the mortgage with the help of two or three successive wives, he looks over the prospects. His ears stand up like a rabbit's in November. Presently he hears of a strong woman who "is an awful hand to cook and a terrible good worker." After that he has to grease the buggy three times a week until that nifty little mortgage lifter agrees to love, cherish and obey.

Cook? Well, I should say so! It is so well understood that the parson does not even mention it in the contract. It is just like making over her last year's hat, baking with wet green wood, raising the chickens, tending the garden, churning, raising half a dozen children, rendering lard, making sausage, washing, house cleaning and sweeping up after him, pumping and numerous other tasks of her simple country life. It is as much a part of living as breathing, a matter of course until she gets her "Erected to the memory of." Like it? She must or would not have married.

Years ago in Chester a man married a summer boarder, one of "these here city girls." She seemed like a good worker, but finally she was caught reading a novel in the afternoon. She was at once outlawed, like the man who had a picture of that actress Maude Adams in his bedroom. The dominie reconciled her husband to her and started the pair right again by urging divine supervision for them in his prayer the following Sunday. Apparently they got it, but of course she was never accepted in the best circles. Hester Prynne was popular compared with her. Think of her reading a novel when she should have been cooking!

Surely you do not wonder at my being astonished at the amount of space you are devoting to a symposium of this settled phase of life. I think you will agree with me that it should be stopped herewith before some conservation committee or other cuts off your coal, paper, light, and declares that your cub reporters are nonessential and drafts them for the firing line.

WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF.

CHESTER, N. J., September 25.

THE SHUTTLE.

A Traveller to Queens Mourns That It Is Not Used.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am one of these unfortunates who, living on the upper West Side, are compelled to patronize the subway, and since the discontinuing of the shuttle service between Times Square and Grand Central Station more than two months ago have meekly submitted to paying an extra fare, in addition to the long walk between these points, in order to get to their places of business in Queens Borough.

Thus far the walking has not been much of a hardship, but with the coming of cold weather it will mean much discomfort or the paying out of still another nickel—15 cents in all—or 30 cents the round trip. Passengers bound for Brooklyn are given transfers at Rector street, being able that way to reach their destination for a single fare. Why those working in Queens—and there are thousands—should be discriminated against is beyond my comprehension.

A reporter of the *Daily Star* of Long Island City the other day made an investigation and discovered there was apparently no reason at all why the shuttle service on Forty-second street could not be resumed immediately, except a disinclination on the part of the Interborough to start the trains running. When they discontinued the shuttle a few days after the "H" system was put in operation, it was "just for a week or ten days," in order to make some necessary alterations. It's more than two months since. These alterations have been completed, but we are still waiting patiently for something to turn up.

Cannot the all powerful SUN do anything to obtain relief for these victims? Being compelled to pay these extra fares is little short of highway robbery. READER OF THE SUN.

NEW YORK, September 25.

Thrift in an Oregon Solon's Family.

Cottage Grove correspondence Portland Oregonian.

While her husband was making his campaign for the Legislature last spring Mrs. Roy Griggs of Comstock got busy with a war garden. The results were so good she thinks she will be able to pay the expenses of herself and her Solon husband at Salem next winter.

Arras.

We marched in Arras ere the day was
done,
Horse, foot and tank, munition truck and
gun,
Close on the heels of the retreating Hun.

Where patient weavers stitched in times
of old
Rare tapestries in gorgeous fold on fold
Of scarlet, green and purple, stiff with
gold,

Knights, ladies, hawks and hounds, earth
and tree,
Diana hunting, sad Penelope
Spinning beside the blue Ægean Sea.

Lo! piles of débris cluttered up the way,
A shroud of ashes on the city lay,
The tottering walls were etched in black
and gray.

For Mars had snapped the gayly colored
silk,
Leaving half worked the palfrey's mane
of milk,
And uncompleted forms of saintly ilk,

And with the crimson dripping sword he
bare
Had split the heart of Arras to the core,
And on it wrought the tapestry of war.

But when victorious trumpets greet the
morn,
And France, triumphant, gloriously reborn,
Furls tenderly her banners battle torn,

The place will rise as from a dreadful
dream
And weave new arras on a grander
theme—
A world where Liberty remains supreme.

MINNA IRVING.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A law has been passed by the Uruguayan Congress and promulgated by the Executive power authorizing the latter to issue an internal loan up to the amount of $4,500,000 Uruguayan gold for completing the construction of the Congress building at Montevideo.

The Chinese maritime customs returns show that castor bean oil was exported from Tientsin to foreign countries in 1916 to the amount of 4,156,153 pounds, valued at $193,642, and in 1917 to the amount of 1,024,667 pounds, valued at $64,669. While the customs returns under the classification of beans give the more common varieties the castor bean is not included, but the exportation of this particular variety from Tientsin is known to be practically negligible.

An attempt is being made to start a condensed milk factory in the Malmesbury district of the Cape Province, South Africa. Production on a small scale has already commenced, and provided the necessary capital can be raised there is every possibility that manufacture on a fairly large scale will be undertaken. It is reported that a small condensed milk factory has been opened at Howick, Natal, and is producing from fifteen to twenty cases a day.

After several crayfish canning factories in South Africa had proved unsuccessful a few years ago a small factory was opened and now the industry is booming wonderfully. In 1917, the first year for which separate figures for exports of preserved crayfish are available, the quantity shipped overseas was 4,162,536 pounds.

By a law just passed the Spanish Government assumes supervisory control of all national mining concessions, already granted or to be granted, producing potash salts and other substances entering into the manufacture of fertilizers.

To survey and exploit already discovered sources of potash in the provinces of Barcelona and Lerida owned by the Government, an appropriation of $6,000 pesetas ($15,296 at 5.23) has been authorized.

SUFFS WIN OR LOSE IN SENATE TO-DAY

Administration Using Every Effort to Pass Anthony Amendment.

ANTIS PREDICT VICTORY

Vote Advocates Say Pairs Are Arranged to Carry Measure Through.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The climax of forty-three years of persistent battling for the right of suffrage for women will come in the Senate to-morrow when the final vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution is scheduled to take place. To-night on the eve of the test both suffragist and anti-suffragist leaders in and out of Congress express confidence in the outcome.

The prediction of the suffrage leaders, Senator Curtis (Kan.) for the Republicans and Senator Sheppard (Tex.) for the Democrats is of victory for their cause. On the other hand, Senator Jones (N. M.), chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, to-night admitted that he was not sure of success.

It will require two-thirds of the Senators present to adopt the concurrent resolution known as the Anthony amendment. This means that if the entire Senate were present thirty-three negative votes would defeat the measure. But there will be many absentees. For every absentee opposed to the amendment two Senators supporting it must be found willing to pair with him in order to offset the absence. These pairs usually are effected in ordinary circumstances, when only a majority vote is necessary for the passage of a bill or resolution, with the greatest ease. But where the two to one ratio prevails numerous difficulties arise. The last time the Anthony amendment came up for a vote the refusal of the suffragists to arrange pairs for the late Senator James (Ky.) precipitated a filibuster which as soon as it had gotten under way halted the proceedings abruptly and put off the vote for intervening months.

Secrecy Marks Vote Plans.

For to-morrow the pairs are said to have been arranged in advance, but the greatest secrecy prevails as to how they have been worked out. The suffragists assert that there can be no repetition of the James episode and the antis express entire satisfaction that all of the pairing has been effected in such a way that the vote of the Senators present will exactly express the will of the Senate.

To-night the anti-suffragists asserted that they had thirty-three members of the Senate pledged to vote down suffrage. Accessions to the suffrage side since the last vote was taken include Senator Culberson (Tex.), Benet (S. C.) and Martin (Ky.). But even with these acquisitions of strength the anti-suffs will only yield that the proponents have all told 63 votes out of the 96 Senators.

If the claims of the anti-suffs are realized and the members of their faction stand firm suffrage will be beaten in the Senate to-morrow by the lack of a single vote, but on the other hand the suffs have the vast power of the President to rely upon and likewise, as invariably happens when great questions of national importance are under discussion, the possibility of a stampede.

The votes of Senators Culberson, Benet and Martin are the result of Executive pressure.

Claims Made by Antis.

The 33 anti-suff votes claimed by the opposition to the Anthony amendment are a mixture of Republicans and Democrats. Already the Republican side of the Senate is converted to a veritable suff camp, but the holdout element are unmovable opponents. The Republican count shows that as a party the Republicans will cast more than the necessary two-thirds of their votes for suffrage. The anti-suff Republicans, however, will remain as they are to-night.

The anti-suff group contains a considerable number of Democrats. Upon these the hand of the Administration is falling heavily. Pressure of the severest character is being applied to Senators Shields (Tenn.), Overman (N. C.), and Trammel (Fla.).

At the White House the greatest interest in the situation is expressed. The President has let it be known that he is sincerely concerned as to the outcome and hopeful of success. Also the White House attaches high importance on the action of the Senate to-morrow in numerous critical political situations in the sections of the country where woman suffrage prevails. When the measure passed the House last January 89 per cent. of the Republican vote of that body was cast in favor of suffrage, while but 50 per cent. of the Democrats so voted.

There is no doubt the Democratic party has lost caste in woman suffrage States through this very ratio being presented to the women. Should suffrage be defeated now through the recalcitrancy of the President's own partisans the effect politically will be appalling and a source of undoubted handicap to the Administration in the suffrage States.

BANKERS SURE N. Y. WILL RAISE QUOTA

Recognize Immensity of 4th Loan Task Here, but Predict Success.

DIN TO HERALD DRIVE

Air Raid Sirens Will Shriek at 7:55 To-morrow Evening on Eve of Campaign.

Prominent bankers and business interests in the financial district were unanimous yesterday in predicting that the fourth Liberty Loan of $6,000,000,000 will be subscribed in the three weeks campaign, beginning Saturday morning. While New York's quota of $1,800,000,000 is considered large, they have no fears regarding the outcome, and some even predicted an oversubscription.

Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said the question of whether the loan will be a success is just as superfluous as asking if we are going to be victorious in this war.

"Of course we are going to be victorious," added Mr. Kahn, "because we are going to put our whole power into the struggle, and are not going to stop until victory is won; and of course the loan is going to be a success because the American people are going to put all their power and effort into making it so."

Says Patriotism Will Do It.

Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Company, said:

"Every decent man in New York city and elsewhere throughout the country will make an effort to buy a proper share of this loan. The task of raising the quota allotted to New York is the hardest ever asked of any city or district, but patriotism and the realization of the obligation due to the men who are fighting the country's battles will put the loan over."

Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, said New York is saddled with the greatest part of the loan, but, as always, can be relied upon to do its patriotic duty.

Walter E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, said:

"The amount of the loan is large, but the American people are patriotic to the core, and they also are determined to see this war through to a finish. The money will be forthcoming. The exemption features of the new issue also are attractive and will help greatly in the sale of the bonds."

James Speyer of Speyer & Co. said he was sure every American citizen realizes the importance of subscribing to the new loan and believes it will be as great a success as the previous issues.

Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator and president of the Merchants National Bank, said:

"Liberty Loan subscriptions begin September 28. Germany began a loan campaign September 23, five days earlier. Our soldiers are competing with the Germans and doing noble work in France. Let us show that we can compete in the financial field with Germany and surpass the Germans quite as notably."

William H. Remick, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange Liberty Loan Committee, said the exchange members were preparing to do their part. His committee will meet to-day to promote loan activities.

The Rainbow Division, composed of representatives of more than one hundred trades and 118,000 firms, announced it had completed its organization with G. D. Greene as chairman and the following as executives: Craig Colgate, vice-chairman; Robert Tinsman, Beekman Winthrop, A. E. Foye, C. C. Dawson, W. O. Packard and Joseph Herzberg.

Din to Herald Fourth Loan.

The manner in which the new loan will be heralded will be one of the noisiest on record. In addition to the ten loud police sirens permanently placed in different parts of the city 150 powerful whistles, klaxons and other noise makers will be installed in the precinct houses of the five boroughs. The air raid sirens will open the drive at 7:55 to-morrow evening and each siren is capable of piercing fifteen miles on a still night. Each one stands 20 feet high and all will be loosed by an electric switch at Police Headquarters.

Lower Manhattanites will have their patriotism stirred by the siren perched on the roof of the New York Steam Heat Company at 2 Burling place. The lower West Side will be given a long blast from the siren at Tenth street, while the Ghetto will hear the shrieks of another siren on the lower East Side. There are also two sirens in The Bronx, two in Brooklyn, one in Queens and one in Staten Island.

These sirens will blow for five minutes and when they stop a din will continue from the 150 whistles at the police stations, steamboat and tug whistles, factory whistles, church bells, school bells, automobile horns and the many other contrivances for noise making. The clamor will continue until 8:15, when the sirens will shriek again for five minutes, this blast being a signal that the noise for the evening is over and that the army of Liberty Loan workers will begin taking subscriptions. Copies of a surprise paper will be distributed in a number of 1,500,000.

Fourth Deputy Commissioner of Wallis said yesterday he feels confident the mark of $50,000,000 set for the Police Department will be reached through the impetus that is expected to be given by competition by the 10,000 members of the police force by the prizes offered.

Arrangements for a supper campaign to stimulate subscriptions in the hotel rooms of hotels and at restaurants have been completed by the hotel and restaurant committee, Fred Sterry chairman. This entertainment will be supplemented with speakers.

"A Flying Squadron" of four hundred speakers will spread the message of the Fourth Liberty Loan in stores, theatres and other places. This squadron is being supplied by the National Security League.

$25,000 Concert to Boost Loan.

In an effort to accelerate subscriptions a $25,000 concert at which Caruso, Galli-Curci, John McCormack and others will appear will be given in Carnegie Hall Monday evening by the Allied Music, Industrial and Professional Trades. Admission will be free, but tickets may be obtained at room 1001, 1547 West Fortieth street. Tickets for orchestra seats and boxes are being given in return for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, one box having been given for a $100,000 subscription, while a number of pairs of orchestra seats have been given for $25,000 subscriptions.

The Altar of Liberty being erected in Madison Square Park facing Fifth avenue is rapidly nearing completion. In the programme there will be arranged for every day of the campaign. The first address will be made Saturday, Liberty Day, by M. de Cartier, the Belgian minister. Naval and military forces of the United States and of the allied nations will be present.