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of enemy lands, if for no other reason than for the sake of the preservation of our own orderly democracies, against world Bolshevism; against the red curse of disintegration and anarchy and chaos for which mob passions are always preparing the field when strong government ceases. The experience of Russia has already illustrated this with startling and monstrous significance of warning.

As to Certain Full Grown Men

In his speech at Madison Square Garden on Sunday Secretary BAKER of the War Department spoke nine times about "boys" when he meant soldiers in our army, he quoted himself as addressing a wounded man as "my lad." The effect of this reiteration became very tiresome in the printed speech; it may have been less irritating when moderated by the oratorical skill of the Secretary.

It is pretty presumptuous to call the full grown, two flated, husky men who wear kink in France "boys." A great many of them achieved man's estate before they quit civilian life; all of them are doing men's work now. To refer to them as if they were college undergraduates or pupils in a high school betokens a cloudy comprehension of their status, physically, mentally and socially.

Civilian visitors to the camps in this country and abroad report that speechmakers who address the soldiers assembled before them as "boys" and refer to them as "boys" are politely but rather coolly received, so far as the passages of their addresses in which the word is incorporated are concerned. The soldiers prefer, and naturally, to be spoken to and of as men, which they are by every standard of measurement that can be applied to them.

The impulse to concentrate affection for soldiers in a diminutive appellation is hard to resist, but it should not be indulged. The Bulgarians, the Turks and the Austro-Hungarians have been licked by and have surrendered to full grown men, and the troops that are attending to the Germans north of Verdun and elsewhere are not "boys."

The Brighton Beach Investigation.

The fearful Brighton Beach disaster on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad has naturally aroused public feeling to a high degree; with a corresponding demand for a speedy judicial investigation which shall fix the responsibility for what appears to be criminal negligence and which shall lead to the severe punishment of the guilty persons.

Popular indignation, however, is no excuse for prejudice or unfairness on the part of the officers of the law. A Magistrate is not fit to conduct an inquiry into an alleged violation of the criminal law who takes his seat upon the bench with his mind already made up as to who is guilty. Indeed, the District Attorney as the public prosecutor is also a quasi-judicial officer, and even though the available evidence may all point one way at first, he is bound to maintain an open mind during the process of the investigation and abandon one line of prosecution in favor of another whenever the facts require such a course in the interests of justice.

Major HYLAN, acting under a statute which permits him to do so, has determined to assume the functions of a committing Magistrate in this particular case. There could be no reasonable objection to his action in this respect were it not that he has already formed and publicly expressed an opinion that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials are guilty. Would any one of our readers think he was being treated fairly if he were arraigned upon a charge of crime before a Magistrate who had pronounced him guilty in advance of the production of any legal evidence against him?

A judicial officer occupies a different position from that of the ordinary citizen. Most of us, when we read the details of a great railroad accident in the newspapers, are compelled to draw our conclusions in regard to the responsibility for the disaster from the facts as they are presented by the press. It is the duty of a Magistrate, however, who may be called upon to act in the matter judicially, to refrain from forming any opinion whatsoever until he can do so in the light of legal evidence. Otherwise he becomes a prejudiced Judge.

The public does not gain anything by having such a case heard before a Magistrate who has made up his mind beforehand. There can be no genuine respect for a judgment from such a source. Nobody would pay any attention to the Hughes report on the airplane contracts if former Justice HUGHES had begun the inquiry with a public denunciation of the men whose conduct he has now condemned. Such a declaration would have enabled them now to say—and say truly—that their case had been heard before a prejudiced Judge.

We do not say that Major HYLAN may not turn out to be entirely right in believing that the officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad are responsible for the Brighton Beach disaster; but we do say that his declaration to that effect, in advance of any legal hearing, disqualifies him morally, and ought to disqualify him legally, from sitting as a Magistrate in this case.

New York Has Lost a Good Citizen.

Many possessors of great fortunes who seek to improve the condition of their neighbors through the distribution of money in charity fall gradually and unconsciously into an attitude of professionalism that eventually robs their well meant efforts of individual distinction and reduces

them to the uninteresting level of perfunctory institutional routine. The personal element is submerged in highly developed investigations, and the human being behind the philanthropic machine is frequently lost to sight. Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE, thanks to her salient personality and her eager interest in subjects of widely differing natures, escaped this unsatisfactory fate and remained until the day of her death a striking and impressive figure in New York life, unobscured by the engine of distribution through which some of her good works were accomplished.

The creations for classifying, investigating and weighing the appeals for aid that reach the rich through many devious channels are unquestionably necessary if worthy causes are to be helped and unworthy beggars are to be kept from absorbing all the benefits that come from the charity inclined. In some cases the mechanism becomes overelaborate and the cost of apportioning the gift is excessive. But the worldwide giving that for years has characterized American philanthropy could not be accomplished without some such medium of intercourse. Consequently we have the endowed funds and foundations, some with restricted objects, some with general purposes. Of these the Peabody educational fund may be taken as typical, although the founders of many of them make no provision, as Mr. PEABODY did, for the extinction of the trust. Large perpetual endowments for which Government control is not provided are heartily opposed as against public policy by many intelligent citizens. The possibility of selfish, antisocial management of great sums of money after the personal supervision of the founder of a trust and his friends have passed away is never absent from the minds of great numbers of students of this complex and difficult subject.

Mrs. SAGE's generosity took on a picturesque aspect when she first entered on the management of her fortune, largely because of its author's notoriously parsimonious personal habits. Mr. SAGE accumulated the money, and what he accumulated he saved, and his practices brought him no remorse, even though they subjected him to such slashing onslaughts as the examination conducted by Mr. CHOATE in the Laidlaw case. Actually Mrs. SAGE had been a regular contributor to worthy causes before her husband's death, but of these benefactions, as of many in the later period of her life, the public remained uninformed.

The Sage Foundation, with its ambitious programme, represents one side of Mrs. SAGE's attractive nature, but only one. In it the great institution of research, education and social betterment is fairly illustrated. But smaller enterprises in which she engaged give a more attractive picture of her fine sense of what might be of value to her fellows. The restoration of the Governor's Room in City Hall was a work inspired by artistic spirit and enlightened civic zeal which bore fruit quickly in the installation generally throughout the interior of that beautiful and historic structure of fittings appropriate to its design and as nearly as possible reproducing its original state. The people of New York should see to it that in the future greed and ignorance and the whims of passing administrations are not permitted to undo the excellent work Mrs. SAGE carried out and inspired in this noble building. Its preservation outwardly and inwardly in its present state will be a worthy monument to her public spirit and discerning mind.

The mile of rhododendrons given by Mrs. SAGE for the adornment of Central Park revealed her in a characteristic attitude toward a favorite object of her interest. The impulse behind the gift was peculiarly appropriate; the park received much attention from Mrs. SAGE, and her thought was to increase its attractiveness for the millions to whom its beauties are an inspiration and a treat. The discouraging fact that among those millions were not a few so selfish as deliberately to destroy, in so far as they could, this child of her fancy, has often aroused comment. Thus all of us suffer because of the misdeeds of a few, tolerated by our laziness in not punishing the wrongdoers.

Mrs. SAGE never got over being a schoolmistress. She remained to the last a splendid type of that fine womanhood that has given and is giving so much to America through the channels of education, public and private. Her talks to school children were based on good sense informed by wide experience and illuminated by a penetrating intellect. Where can be found better advice for boys and girls, men and women, the obscure and the powerful, than this?

"I commend to you, from my experience of life the cultivation of manners and sound common sense. Character is a perfectly educated will."

Mrs. SAGE possessed character.

The Serbians Back in Belgrade.

The Serbians have returned to Belgrade, their capital, after its occupation for four years by their enemy. For the first time in their history they can look across the Save and the Danube from the old Belgrade citadel and from their little park of Kalemegdan upon an Austria-Hungary that is not a menace to their independence and their existence as a separate nation.

The Serbians never gave up their faith in the final outcome of the war. Against them the hatred of the powerful Hapsburg dynasty was especially directed. Its forces swept the people from their homes and land; to the oppressions of its own autocratic rule it added the cruelties of

FERDINAND'S DEATH.

Strange Stories of the Responsibility for the Archduke's Assassination. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your brief summary to-day of the later activities in the life of Count Tissa, the assassinated Hungarian statesman, appears the following statement:

It has been charged that Count Tissa was one of the four men responsible for the war and the accusation has been made that he instigated the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand.

The statement is extremely interesting to me, mainly because since the outbreak of the war a number of stories have come to me from the other side which confirmed in my mind the belief that the heirs to the Austrian throne were deliberately murdered as a result of plans conceived by the Prussian and Austrian military parties who were eager for some pretext upon which to precipitate the war, for which they had so long been preparing.

I believe yours is the first direct statement that I have read to the effect that the killing of the Austrian Archduke and his wife by the Serbian student was the expression of the Prussian war machinery.

German statesmen, as you know, have reiterated times without number that they were anxious to avoid the outbreak of the war, and the statements that they had planned for and were all ready for the war when events took such a hurried course after the Austrian tragedy.

You will recall how bitterly Dr. van Dyke was attacked when, after returning from his diplomatic duties in Holland, he published in Scribner's Magazine an article stating that German troops were being hastily transported to the western frontier as early as May, 1914. German newspapers picked up Dr. van Dyke's assertions and denied them emphatically. Dr. van Dyke made these statements at a luncheon some time before the Scribner publication of them, and they were undoubtedly true.

Dr. Otto H. Kahn, speaking in St. Paul over a year ago, said:

I know of my own knowledge that the stage was set for the war by the Prussian war party ten years ago at Agadir. And the testimony of Adolph Pavenstedt, associate of Bolo Pasha in this country, before the District Attorney, and the testimony of a German who was war some time before hostilities began in 1914.

But I am writing now to add testimony that hitherto has not been offered. Your statement regarding Count Tissa's day called to mind an interview I had with an American who was in Europe at the outbreak of the war. While travelling through the White Mountains about fourteen months ago, I met William Edward Hull, a prominent Illinois business man and politician, who was an intimate acquaintance of Peoria, first under President McKinley and later under President Roosevelt, and for many years was President of the National Association of Postmasters.

I talked with Mr. Hull over an hour or so, and he interested me with statements that I made notes of them. These notes I dug out of a drawer today after reading your resumé of the career of Count Tissa, and am now writing them out for the first time, though not in full detail.

"I was in Europe last summer of 1914," said Mr. Hull, "I toured through Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Early in the year I had taken my family and our car over, and later we were joined by some friends. Among them was a Chicago business man, the man here who had long lived in this country."

"I noticed in many places in Germany—this was early in the summer of 1914—a vast activity in a military way and also observed a good deal of air activity, tests of airplanes, Zeppelins, balloons, and so on everywhere. One day my German born friend, who understood the language and customs of the people, said to me: 'Ed, there's going to be war.' At that time there had not been a murmur about war, and I was not at all interested in it."

"War with whom and about what?" I asked. "Nothing but about what from my mind than war. 'I can see and hear it everywhere,'" my friend said. "I don't know with whom or about what, but I know what is being said and done and what it means, war, and war before long."

"We were still in Germany eight weeks before the assassination of the royal Austrian couple and the war talk and activity had become very plain. In the environs of Berlin alone there stood such a mass of military equipment, drilling daily and at least unofficially mobilized. One day I counted fifteen Zeppelins in the air at one time in a suburb of Berlin."

"We motored to Carlsbad and were there when the news of the murder of the Archduke reached us. The news came. The news caused no stir. There was much comment and wonder, but people expressed indifference to the fate of Ferdinand and his morganatic wife. There was music and dancing in the cafes and hotels, and the common expression was 'What will come next?'"

"There was, however, an undercurrent of feeling, for well informed people knew what was going on; they realized that this was the match that would, or at least might, set afire the long pent up ambitions of the Teutonic war lords and the Prussian military machine. To give them world dominion. The political and educated classes could be seen everywhere whispering or arguing with worried expressions."

THE OVERCOAT SEASON.

The Strange Fashion That Blinds the Men of New York. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial article headed "Overcoats" treats of a phenomenon which to me has long been a matter of wonder, namely the large section of New York masculinity which envelops itself in overcoats in weather conditions which are overcast, but there is no country, except in winter, where your conclusion is that it is due to "the Victorian fear of a draught."

But it is no new thing. I have lived in New York for sixteen years and have always noticed this strange addition. The men here are naturally to lean with affection toward an overcoat. It seems to be as indispensable as carapace to turtles. Those who have been wearing topcoats during the late warm days are the same who will be found inside on from September till June in any year, and are here coming to do with it, the young men are wearing it to it than the old. I spoke to a man the other day about this curiosity.

"Well, I guess they don't want people to labor under the misapprehension that they haven't got one."

This is a most cynical view, and besides observation will show that those whose solvency is beyond question generally are the ones who never are seen wearing an overcoat except when the weather demands it. Perhaps the explanation lies to some extent in the notion that an overcoat "sees" a man, having set, inflexibly, the fact that between those rigid marches one cannot appear minus an overcoat without doing violence to sartorial propriety.

C. B. ROBERTS. New York, November 4.

Mr. Pell to Mr. LaRoque.

Having printed Joseph LaRoque's letter to Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth New York district, we give space in fairness and at Mr. Pell's request to his reply to that effective presentation of the main issue in today's election.

Mr. DEAR MR. LAROQUE: I received your letter and thank you very much for writing me. In answer I would like to tell you that I undoubtedly stand for the unconditional surrender of Germany. You must realize, however, that the phrase "unconditional surrender" means an absolute surrender by one party, to the terms of the other.

Now I feel that we will not be in a position to reach any terms if the President is not supported by the election. As you know, the representative of the United States at the final council of the Allies which will meet to decide what terms shall be imposed on Germany must be an appointee and representative of the Prussian party. This man represents a solid people who will be able to get practically what he wants. If, however, he represents only a beaten faction of the American people, he undoubtedly will be told that as he does not represent a majority of the Americans, his request will be of little force. Of course, I do not mean that he will be totally disregarded, but his influence will be necessarily weakened.

In reply to your question about Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Dent, I thoroughly agree with you that the country should be of more solid than party. The only condition that I am willing to impose on my candidate for Speaker is that he shall be the man who will work most harmoniously with the Executive. I do not feel that anything else counts. I should naturally prefer the man who would make the best appointments, but we must all realize that the House of Representatives is only a part of the Government, and we must do what we can to make it coordinate with the administrative machinery. Yours very sincerely, HERBERT C. PELL, JR. New York, November 2.

On the Wane.

On the Wane. The President speaks of "the opinion of the main outdoors." That's where he wants Republicans kept.

WENHAMKEN, N. J., November 4.

Valued Opinion.

Knicker—The President speaks of "the opinion of the main outdoors." That's where he wants Republicans kept.

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TERMS TO AUSTRIA.

SATISFY SENATORS. Republicans and Democrats Seek to Establish Permanent Regard Monarchy's Surrender as Complete. FULL VICTORY PREDICTED. Hohenzollerns Are Practically Waiting for Orders, Says Borah.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The drastic nature of the terms of capitulation forced upon the Austro-Hungarian monarchy satisfied members of both parties in the Senate. The surrender was regarded as complete, and it was predicted that similarly severe terms laid upon the Government of Germany must satisfy the nationwide demand for an unqualified victory.

Only a few Senators are in Washington. The elections have summoned to their homes all except a corporal's guard, who met to-day and at once adjourned for want of a quorum or any yearning to apply themselves to legislative problems when two such important events as a general peace and a general election intervened.

With regard to the terms laid upon Austria Senator BORAH (Idaho), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said to-night: "It seems to be an unheard-of and complete as a military victory could dictate. In other words, it is an absolute surrender to the dictation of the Allies and the United States of the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Romanoffs have gone. The Hapsburgs are soon to go. And the Hohenzollerns are practically waiting for orders. Bless God for that."

Gives Credit to Wilson. Senator THOMAS (Col.), also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, gave criticism to the President for the successful outcome of the war and in warm terms condemned the criticisms of the Administration. He said: "The terms of the Austrian armistice are full equivalent of unconditional surrender. They are the final interpretation, as they are the initial step, in the application of the President's bases for an enduring peace."

Germany receives her conditions very shortly. These will confirm Austria's lesson with added requirements due to Germany's greater resources and darker crimes. She will accept them because she must. These terms are the President's final responsibility. The President's final responsibility is largely due to his rejection of their recent petitions. These undetermined authority within while Foch was breaking through them.

"Who now doubts that the President has at all times required unconditional surrender? Who now doubts that his wisdom and his purpose? Who saw Roosevelt still has the audacity to contend to prevent the negotiations of an inconclusive peace?"

"Who save this noisy nuisance and his satellites will now persist in the effort to exact a domestic economic contribution to the supreme necessity of dictating a peace among the nations, which will prevent the further expenditure of blood and treasure and make of our war a hideous memory? The nation will answer these gentlemen to-morrow."

Pointdexter's Comment.

Senator Pointdexter (Wash.), Republican, remarked: "The terms are sufficient. When Austria upon Austria will be under the control of the Allies. The conditions of peace can then be dictated with a great measure of freedom by the nations composing the alliance against the Central Powers without compromise with the Austro-Hungarian Government."

The terms were negotiated by the commanding officers on the front. The terms are evidence of thorough familiarity with the situation and make a standpoint with the social, racial and military conditions of Germany's ally. "It is evident from the news from Versailles that the example in Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria has been followed there and that Marshal Foch, the immortal commander in chief of the allied forces, is formulating terms upon which an armistice will be granted to Germany."

The character and achievements of Marshal Foch guarantee that there will be no compromise and that the life blood and substance of the nations which have been poured out in support of this war for victory and freedom will not have been poured out in vain, but that complete and unconditional victory will be imposed on the German army and navy.

"If furthermore appears, at least it is to be hoped, that the presentation and acceptance of these conditions will be at grand headquarters of the allied forces in the field."

Senator Smith (Ga.), Democrat, observed: "It is difficult to tell whether the terms could be more complete or more satisfactory. Austria is not only eliminated entirely as a belligerent, but the control under the terms of the suspension of hostilities all facilities which Austria affords for attack by water and land on eastern Germany. Within thirty days the army of invasion from the eastward from the eastern front of Germany lacks the defensive preparation which exists on the western front. The victory will soon be complete."

KING'S BLUFF.

A Suggested Place for a Great Monument of Victory. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is time to release a suggestion for the site of the great national monument that is sure to be raised in commemoration of America's victorious arms.

Could any location be more appropriate than King's Bluff on the New Jersey shore opposite Thirty-fourth street? A bold, defiant cliff that lifts its rock ribbed shoulder straight from the shore of the Hudson some 200 feet or more, surely, wherever such a monument is raised, be it in New Jersey or California, will stand upon King's Bluff.

DR. COPELAND PLANS NEW RELIEF FORCES.

Seeks to Establish Permanent Organizations to Grapple With Epidemics. HIS PROJECTS OUTLINED. Influenza in City Rapidly Decreases—Only 719 Daily Notional Cases Reported.

The epidemic figures issued by the Health Department yesterday follow: Spanish Influenza, Pneumonia, Cases, Deaths, Cases, Deaths.

Washington... 120 20 4 12
Brooklyn... 215 35 10 41
Richmond... 30 5 1 1
Totals... 365 60 15 54

With the rapid wane of the influenza epidemic—there were only 719 new cases reported yesterday—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, is planning to establish permanent organizations for the care and health of New Yorkers.

One plan is the expansion and unification of relief work so that in the event of another epidemic the machinery of relief is ready to be immediately operative. Another plan is the voluntary continuation of the opening and closing order of offices and business houses that the traffic "booster" has been flattened and crowding avoided.

According to announcement made by the Health Department the order is rescinded to-day, but the Public Service Commission has called a meeting of various professional and business interests for Thursday to see if the order can be continued.

To Care for Orphans.

Dr. Copeland also hopes to perfect an organization to care for the children whose parents died of influenza. Directors of social organizations and child-caring institutions have been invited to confer with him in an effort to find some adequate plan. It is not the duty of the Health Department to do this work, but the Department of Charities cannot care for the children of the many who have mutual consent the Health Department has undertaken it.

In a letter to George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Executive Committee of Community Councils of National Defense, Dr. Copeland sets forth his object of making permanent the relief organizations that have been established through the Department of Health and for the public of New York city his appreciation of the important role which through the influenza districts planned and established by the community councils and the Association of Neighborhood Workers at the outbreak of the emergency advisory committee of this city.

110 Headquarters Established.

"When it became apparent that local headquarters must be established immediately it was possible for this department to set in motion through the community councils and settlements, the machinery which in a few days time set in operation in the borough of Manhattan some forty-five district headquarters, the greater city no less than 110 headquarters have been established since this work began. Many have volunteered their services and others have been recruited. Many more have given aid in the home of afflicted persons, for which the city has paid them.

"It is the purpose to express satisfaction with the results which have been accomplished. Out of this epidemic it is to be hoped that New York will emerge with an organization of agencies and citizens prepared to meet future epidemics and to assist the overburdened hospitals, doctors and nurses, whose work often is beyond their own strength. It is my hope that the Community Councils of National Defense, the Department of Health and other agencies may unite in some plan of permanent cooperation to insure against the evil of future epidemics, and also the planning and carrying out of a useful programme for health promotion."

1,263 Deaths in Week in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—During the week ended October 30 there were 1,263 deaths in Paris from the influenza epidemic. During the previous week 880 deaths were attributed to the malady. Of those who died 446 were males and 817 females. Ninety hundred were between 20 and 50 years old.

The Great Question of Reparation.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: All the heads of the governments of the nations allied against Germany have seen the ravages of this war for themselves except Mr. Wilson.

This probably explains why he has given so little attention to the question of reparation and none at all to the personal punishment of those guilty of atrocities. If