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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will be so kind as to send them to the editor.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The result of the Federal elections of Senators and Representatives, watched by all who have correctly understood the significance of Mr. Wilson's partisan appeal, must be read.

If it can be read at all this morning—in the headlines elsewhere in the paper and not in this place. But, whatever the effect on the Congress returns of fortunate and inspiring international events accidentally coincident with the date of a domestic election, the broad issue between Presidential service and Presidential mastery created by the President in the last days of the campaign is going to remain until it is settled, and settled right for the safety of American democracy.

The Conquerors' Terms in 1871 and Again in 1918.

We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent, Mr. EVERETT STUART, for the reminder that when General WIMPFEN went to Prussian headquarters in the stress of hopeless defeat he pleaded for three hours with Von Moltke for some modification of the conditions which had been fixed after Sedan.

To quote ALBERT RAMBAUD on the conference at the chateau of Bellevue near Sedan:

"This cold and inflexible calculator, who had reduced war to mathematical formulas, was incapable of generosity as a conqueror. He had decided that the entire army, with arms and baggage, should be prisoner. BISMARCK took part in the conference. He made one remark that has historical importance. 'Prussia will exact as terms of peace not only an indemnity of four billion francs, but Alsace and Lorraine. We must have a good advanced strategic line.'

"Demand only money," then replied WIMPFEN. "You will be sure of peace with us for an indefinite period. If you take from us Alsace and Lorraine you will only have true for a time; in France, from old men down to children, all will learn the use of arms, and millions of soldiers will one day demand of you what you take from us."

Last night the State Department gave out President Wilson's latest note to Germany informing the sole remaining enemy that Marshal Foch has been authorized to communicate the conditions of armistice—conditions not yet made public but manifestly to be inferred from the published conditions as to Austria-Hungary. The same note advises Germany of the unanimity of the Allies and the American Government concerning the application of the fourteen principles, with two important and highly significant exceptions, however, namely:

1. The second principle, wherein Mr. Wilson attempted to settle in advance the future of maritime international law, by the enunciation of a broad generality concerning the absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, in peace and in war, except when the seas are closed in whole or part by international action. This is the provision which Germany has hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. As it seemed to discredit and rebuke, by individual rather than concerted declaration, the course adopted by Great Britain early in the present war with regard to wide extension of the zone of blockade, and likewise to contravene our own naval policy of blockade during the civil war, we think the President is wise in leaving the matter to be settled in concert by the victorious Powers.

2. With regard to reparation and compensation, so far as is possible, for the immeasurable damage wrought by Germany's ruthlessness and perfidy in the territories her armies or her ships have overrun. Here the President's set of principles was manifestly inadequate. He merely declared that Belgium, for example, "must be evacuated and restored." French territory "should be freed and the invaded portions restored." The phrases are almost without meaning in their looseness. The Allies' position in the Versailles council has evidently been far more specific. They understand "that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their

property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air." The extent of the possible penalty fixed by this provision staggers the imagination.

It will be noted that President Wilson now accepts without qualification the position of the other Governments associated with us in the war with regard to Number 2, while with regard to Number 1 he is silent, thus tacitly leaving the entire question to the peace conference, where it belongs.

These important recessions on the part of the author of the fourteen principles clear the situation for a peace of justice, won by force without stint. And what an impressive spectacle will the criminal Government present, after the conditions of armistice have been accepted, in contrast with its merciless attitude toward its victim France forty-seven years ago, when WIMPFEN went to Von Moltke and BISMARCK after the battle of Sedan!

The Recognition of Poland.

Following the example of France and Great Britain, the United States on Monday formally recognized "the Polish army under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent."

In announcing this action Secretary LANSING says: "This Government's position with regard to the Polish cause and the Polish people could hardly be more clearly defined than was outlined by the President in his address before the Congress on January 8, 1918."

The passage to which the Secretary of State thus refers is the thirteenth of President Wilson's celebrated fourteen conditions and reads thus:

"XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

The Polish state thus contemplated must certainly comprise the provinces of the former kingdom of Poland which were distributed to Russia, Prussia and Austria when Poland was partitioned among her enemies. To assure the new Poland a free and secure access to the sea means that she must have a seaport of her own; and it would be a righteous retribution to restore to the Poles the fortified city of Dantzig on the Baltic, which was taken from them by the Prussians in 1793.

The new Poland already has an army of its own, consisting largely of Poles recruited in the United States. These troops are now in active service on the western front. No one person has done more to bring this force into existence and to promote the cause of free Poland among Americans than IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, the delicate and sensitive Polish pianist and musical composer, who looks as if a breath of wind would blow him away. The iron has entered into his soul in behalf of his native land, and he has proved himself to be a giant in spirit; by what he has done for her.

When the Poles come into their own and the history of their restoration is written, no name on the list of Polish patriots in the twentieth century will shine out brighter than that of IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI.

Andrew D. White.

In a career so full of achievements and successes it is difficult to choose the particular services to mankind and to his country by which ANDREW D. WHITE will be best remembered. He attained distinction as a diplomat and a statesman, he was held in high regard as an author and educator, and in all these fields of endeavor he won esteem for his lofty and loyal citizenship.

New York will never forget his work in the establishment and foundation of Cornell University, which to-day ranks as one of the first of the educational institutions of the nation. It was an unusually fortunate circumstance for the State that Mr. WHITE and ELM A. CORNELL were in 1864 thrown together as members of the State Senate. Mr. CORNELL had already formed, but somewhat indefinitely, his plans for a college, "where any man could be educated in any study." But it was Mr. WHITE's keen interest in the plans that led to their successful working out. He obtained the charter for the institution and also a United States land grant for its endowment.

He was elected its first president. It was a gigantic work to build the college from its very foundation. He entered into his task with all his heart; he gave not only his work but made liberal presents to it, among which is a library, valuable paintings and the residence of the presidents of the university. It was his generous support of the institution and his strength, both mental and physical, which he unselfishly gave to it for so many years, that laid so securely the foundation for the present university.

His services to the nation covered many years of his active life. After filling several important positions under the Government with credit he was sent by President HAYES as a Minister to Germany. In 1892 he was appointed Minister to Russia, and in 1897 he was sent by President McKINLEY to Germany, this time as Ambassador. His appointment was a particularly fortunate one. The country had the assurance that it was represented by an able and competent diplomat and not by a politician. A comment at the time was that his

appointment was justified by the services he had performed, and "it was an example which shines all the brighter because, alas, it has so few to bear it company."

By his tact and urbanity, his frankness and intelligence, he made a most favorable impression on his mission. He was a close student of the German language and he did much through translation and works upon German life to give American an understanding of German literature. He was, too, a close and thorough student of the German people and the German Government. This knowledge was of especial value in this country in the early years of the war. He was a firm believer that Germany could not be starved out; he put little faith in the reported popular uprising, and he could not see that Germany would become a republic or that the people would ever banish the Hohenzollerns.

During most of his life Mr. WHITE took a keen and active interest in the politics of the State and nation. He had a large acquaintance with public men, as large, in fact, as that enjoyed by any American of his day. His service as delegate to national conventions extended over fifty years, and in that time he saw made some of the important and far-reaching political history of the country.

He was always free to speak upon the real issues of the day, and he spoke with the conviction of a student of political conditions and at the same time of a practical man of affairs. It was one of the charms of his engaging personality that he could be so completely a student, a man of books and of unusual learning, and also so plain, simple, and above all so thoroughly human.

Because They Are Jerries.

We wish we were able to enlighten the author of the subjoined inquiry: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why do our soldiers in France commonly call the Germans Jerry? So far as I know, 'Jerry' is not of German extraction; it may be Celtic, but it is not Teutonic. By what process of reasoning does it become a generic denotation of the Kaiser's men?" L. B.

"New York, November 5."

Who are we to plumb the depths of soldier slang? In the restricted field of universal wisdom we hold high place. The mysteries of mathematics, medicine, theology, physics, law, politics, woman's dress, the stock market, Kultur, cattle breeding, the income tax law, agriculture, astronomy, psychoanalysis, literature, the tipping system, military engineering, ballistics, the election law, marine architecture, baseball, horse racing, the penal law, art; all these subjects and many more too numerous to catalogue are open playgrounds for us; but when we are asked to explore the origins of martial lingo, cantinment and trench, from training area and ship, our modesty comes to our rescue.

"Jerry" is, of course, a little JEREMIAH, a small lamenter. The verb jerry means to chaff cruelly, to gibe, to jeer. The adjectives mean cheaply and fraudulently made, trashy, flimsy; BUNDESWEHR was a jerry builder. Thieves call a watch a "jerry"; to steal watches is jerryknicking. We might hazard the opinion that a clue to the present military use of Jerry comes from this; the German soldiers steal watches, hence by easily understood transference they are "Jerry."

The cant is English, but our men have been in England and have been quick to assimilate English slang. The theory develops well, but it is a theory.

Why is a dead shell a "dud"? Articles of clothing are "duds"; how does the singular of this familiar noun come to mean a shell that does not explode? "Dud" so applied would be easy to explain; "dud" passes the line of the rational.

No word of recent popularity has interested us more keenly than the expressive "gob" selected by Uncle Sam's sailors as their friendly and intimate designation. Why they adopted it we have been told; they wanted to get as far away from childish appellations, like "Jackie," as they can. But where did it come from? Who invented, appropriated, first applied it? Vaguely ascribed to the Asiatic station in origin, it now covers the seven seas, or the seventy-seven seas, counting the inland waters on which our agile men in blue disport themselves. No philologist has risen to dissect it, classify it, run it down to the primitive Aryan, and divide it into primal grun, sigh and groan. Probably it contains the double distilled history of a tribe, a race; General MANN'S worthy father would have read in it the whole record of a great and forgotten civilization. But we cannot, and must accept it without question, exactly as we do the assurance of our naval friends that they can keep their pancake hats on in a howling gale without wearing ribbons under their chin.

However, if the young giants, who, under Marshal Foch and General PERSHING, call the Germans Jerries, Jerries they are, and we defy anybody to prove otherwise.

Two Kinds.

First Chicken—Afrid of Hoover? Second Chicken—Yes, I have both dark and light meat on me.

The Twilight of the Kings.

A dachas settles on their day. That has no sweet content of eve. That holds no sense of duty done. When setting glories take their leave.

They look not forward to a sleep—Forgetfulness for them is gone; They look not toward a coming morn—They shall not see another dawn.

There is a light, but that they fear. And terror to their hearts it brings. For all the golden stars look down. Upon the twilight of the kings.

Of all the afflictions that Russia

OUR FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

A Time for Prudent Improvement of Our Opportunities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When it was found that Stock Exchange loans had increased according to the reports made to the committee, was it true that bank loans had increased by a like amount, or when certain patriotic firms in the Street restricted their loans at the instance of the committee, did not these firms find themselves with surplus funds in hand which they had borrowed from the banks and which in turn they merely released at the current rate of 6 per cent, thereby not increasing the original loans from the banks?

Undoubtedly some who understand the situation could dispute the need, as well as the desirability, for restricting speculation, but the manner in which the attempt has been made to accomplish this is certainly open to objection and investigation looking to some improvement in the method.

When the war broke in 1914 there remained but one open security market of importance in the world wherein investments could be turned into cash, by Europe, the need of which they prudently foresaw. We took back from the streets of the spring of 1914 millions of securities at a price which, when the Stock Exchange, which had been wisely closed, was reopened a few months later we took back millions more. These securities we have carried for nearly five years, and now that the war is admitting of a return to normal conditions, we are investing in the same securities, which it is purchasing in this market to undreamed of advantage. The condition is exactly as if we had said to Europe in 1914, "Don't worry, we will hold your securities in safe keeping for you and get them back to you when the war is over. Meanwhile, you will secure interest and dividends because we will deduct them from the price at which we return them to you."

We have bought Liberty bonds and paid taxes and conserved credit for Government use until in the matter of investing in the public securities of the public in borrowing, the Federal Reserve banks are congested with loans, and we stand to-day practically "trapped," patriotically powerless to help ourselves, while the wise investors of Europe are avidly picking up the securities of the United States in American investment securities.

Liberty bonds instead of being in the possession of the buyers are lodged with the banks, who have in turn lodged them with the Federal Reserve banks. The credit involved, instead of being at the disposal of the merchant, which in many instances would have been used directly or indirectly for Government credit, are in reality, to no inconsiderable extent, turned against the Government. They do these things differently in France, where the owners of Liberty bonds are the actual holders; in other words, France makes its bonds attractive to high and low, rich and poor, and coaxes money for their purchase from the traditional sugar bowl, money which otherwise would remain hidden and useless.

Why have we not followed the example of France in the issue of premium bonds? From time to time I have seen this plan advocated, but not adopted. It appears to me that a premium drawing bond would have given and would still give the Liberty bond a wider distribution than the ordinary bond, and by drawing out the country's hidden cash would have relieved the credit situation probably to an extent that we do not readily conceive.

In brief, as in any commodity of daily life, why not give the people what they demand, and what they are entitled to, the distribution of things that they want or at least of things for which that type of market may be created. Advertising does not try to foist upon the public what it does not want, and all good business follows the lines of least resistance.

Had we given the public what they wanted in the matter of bonds they would have eagerly snapped them up and there would be to-day a large volume of free credit. The commodity market, as well as the security market, would be more in a state of normalcy. You cannot readjust without a certain freedom of movement.

As it is, the natural rise in security prices, which should long ago have largely discounted present and future values, and all the many favorable conditions relating to the war, as well as the favorable ones that have been slipping in the bud, and we are losing, if we have not already lost, a wonderful opportunity, to say nothing of compensation, to which we were fully entitled for carrying the securities through the critical period.

It is a splendid piece of machinery in the Federal Reserve system for the smooth and easy production of credit which, while it might reasonably have creaked five years ago, should by this time have found itself and work with the smoothness of the Bank of England.

New York, November 5.

Uses for German Made Toys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If German toys reach our ports, why waste them in the hands of which they are so composed by burning or destroying them simply to get them out of the way without profit to our people?

It will be better to use the toys, if of wood, to stave up the banks and to supervise the public institutions; or if they be of metal, melt them up for many good and useful purposes unnecessary to name here.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 4.

What Have I Done?

From the United War Work Campaign's Literature.

What have you done, what have you done to help the boys behind the gun? What have you done to help the boys behind the gun? What have you done to help the boys behind the gun? What have you done to help the boys behind the gun?

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DIRCK VAN HOONSEN'S DEED.

He Was the First to Secrete the Bowling Green Fence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been following with considerable personal interest the discussion in THE SUN relative to the missing Bowling Green fence. It brings back memories of the days gone by, for the fence has been in trouble on and off since the month of July, 1916, when my old friends like Sears, Bill Mooney, myself and a few more New York "laddies" of that day, marched down The Broadway from the Common to the Bowling Green and pulled down the King's statue, it was necessary to remove part of the fence to let in the Liberty Boys.

After the leaden George was converted into bullets and we thought of restoring the fence, it could not be found high or low. Finally, we located it in the blacksmith shop of Dirck van Hoonen on Horne and Cart streets, whose classic name you modern New Yorkers have changed to William street. Dirck had an eye to the future and saw in the possession of the historic fence a chance to make a little change on the side, but after a lot of fussing he parted with it for a few dollars, and he gave up and the iron rails were restored. May be there's a Dirck van Hoonen around these days, but why is he allowed to disturb my quiet rest?

HERSCHEL MULLIGAN. TRINITY CHURCHYARD, November 1.

Are the Battery Cannon in Central Park Arsenal?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In connection with the inquiry as to what has become of the old falling arsenal, Bowling Green I might ask what has become of the historic cannon which were mounted on the "battery" which faced Bowling Green in 1776, and removed when the British evacuated in 1783. These cannon were taken to the Central Park Arsenal, when it was erected, and mounted in front of the ally port (now a staircase to the second floor), and from them a salute was fired when the Arsenal was opened.

For many years there was a railing of the second floor staircase (it may be there yet), which had small cannon as posts, and I was always told, when a boy, forty-five years ago, that the cannon posts were the cannon taken from the Battery, subjected to that ignoble use.

Whether this was true or not, the cannon from the Battery were shown mounted at the ally port in a lithograph in Valentine's Manual of about the time the Arsenal was erected, and in a later lithograph, in the manual of 1861. It was shown that the staircase mentioned had been erected.

If the cannon posts of the Battery, they should be removed to some place of safety. If they are not what has become of the relic, the forefathers took the cannon to the Arsenal. I might also inquire who has the head of King George's statue, which stood on Bowling Green. At the time the statue was pulled down, and the balls knocked off the railing to be used as cannon balls, the head of the statue was taken and was for many years in possession of an old tavern keeper who kept a tavern near Hamilton Grange. When the march of improvement the tavern was destroyed, the head disappeared. Washington Heights antiquarians know the fate of the relic.

New York, November 5. C. S. C.

TAKE STONE FOR STONE.

A Way to Rebuild Devastated Lands With German Material.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In discussion of peace terms, to be imposed on Germany various suggestions have been made as to some punishment for her policy of frightfulness and destruction which shall adequately impress her with the fact that that policy has not paid and never will pay.

Many have advocated the retaliation for the destruction of cities in occupied territory be made by systematic destruction of German cities and towns to a similar extent. Such a plan is open to two main objections: first, it places the Allies somewhat on a level with their foe; secondly, it adds to the already enormous waste of natural resources without any material gain.

May I venture to suggest what I think is a better plan to meet that particular phase of the situation? Suppose that, beginning with Berlin and utilizing such other German cities as may be needed, not forgetting the royal palaces, the skilled building workers tear down all buildings, and the material resulting be transported to devastated territory in France and Belgium, etc., and utilized in reconstruction; that the labor of such reconstruction be done by German soldiers under strict control and at their own expense. Let not only bricks and stone be so removed but machinery, furniture, fittings and utensils, and replace orchards and vineyards as nearly as possible in the same manner.

True, we may be accused of copying Germany's policy in her destruction of homes and factories in occupied territory, but the material so taken will be used in replacement and not destroyed, and the punishment will fit the crime so far as any punishment can. If Germany thereafter cares to rebuild its cities, the people will not forget the lesson for centuries.

I am aware that two great objections will be urged against the adoption of this plan: first, that it would be very much more expensive than to rebuild and call upon Germany to repay its expenditures; secondly, that it might be regarded as a practical enslavement of German soldiers during the term of reconstruction. I do not believe, however, that either of these objections would counterbalance the moral effect of this procedure if adopted.

BOSTON, MASS., November 3.

The Fighting Irishman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Permit me to call attention to the fact that the General who has won such brilliant results as commander of the British army in Italy, the Earl of Cavan, is not a Britisher but an Irishman.

It is a consoling thought in these days to many of our American citizens of Irish birth, and especially those of us who hail from the County Cavan, who have found much comfort in the news that from time to time they are trickling out of the land of our nativity.

WILLIAM J. GUARD. New York, November 5.

His Thirteen Sons and Seventeen Daughters.

Busy Winning the War.

From the Eastern Sunlight, Leavenworth, Mo.

John Ward, a negro of Goldsboro, N. C. has thirteen of his eighteen sons in the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, while his seventeen daughters are busy with war work. The facts are vouched for by Sheriff R. H. Edwards of Wayne county, of which Goldsboro is the county seat. Ward also probably holds the record for quadruplets, says Sheriff Edwards.

What will you have when victory's won—And what will you have when the war is done? What will you have when the war is done? What will you have when the war is done?

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