The Sun.

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

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BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD (weekly), one year.....$1.00
Canada...$1.50 Other countries... 2.00

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau st., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau st.; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Titherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, all of 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 303 Washington street.

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The Bolshevik Terror Already Crumbling.

Bolshevism, by the testimony now coming from all Bolshevik quarters, is so bad a thing that it soon kills itself. Its ambitions are rapacious, its passions are murderous, but its follies and excesses are suicidal.

In Russia, where it seemed to flourish for the moment most vigorously, where it might have builded itself into a formidable power if it had been sounder in principle and saner in practice, Bolshevism collapses under pressure as easily as it falls elsewhere. Its mob armies are crushed by a few trained soldiers. Its mock governments are contemptuously kicked over by level headed and courageous groups which themselves might have embraced Bolshevism if they had found anything good or seen anything permanent in it.

In the rest of Europe, where the Bolshevik movement has been only a feeble and quite ludicrous imitation of the Russian terror, the thing grovels or dies even before it gets upon its feet.

It now becomes more and more evident not only that the German Bolshevism was more of a myth than a fact but that some of the conspicuous world leaders must have exploited the bogey without a great deal of sincerity. Our own Mr. WILSON has implored us to give him free license to do what he would with our sovereignty, our independence, our political rights, our national and individual possessions so as to enable him to save the world from this monster of Bolshevism. He even went further. He intimated that if the American people did not let him make a sacrifice of them on the altar of Bolshevism, so to speak, we ourselves, with all other civilization, must be submerged by the terror.

It is possible of course that Mr. WILSON may have been in such a state of emotional frenzy on this subject that he really thought he thought the whole world was threatened by this all but invincible monster; but it is difficult to conceive that his intellect, as cold as ice, and his perspicacity, as sharp as the edge of a razor, could fail to comprehend that Bolshevism in western Europe was more of a lurid vision than a hard fact. It is impossible to believe that he could have completely fooled himself about a thing which never did fool, never gravely concerned, as we can see now, the sturdy Germans, the adroit Hungarians and the stout Poles, who without much fuss but with prompt effectiveness have stamped out the flames as often as they have burst forth under their feet.

It is worth while to check up in detail some of the events which mark the subsidence of both the wild and the mild Bolshevik waves.

There are the official reports of the safe arrival at Warsaw of the Polish troops under General HALLER. When the demand was made by Marshal FOCH at the conference at Spa that these soldiers should be transported across Germany the German delegates declared that there were no railway facilities and that on account of "the disturbed conditions of the country" such a journey could be undertaken only "at the peril of rioting and violent disorders." The crossing of Germany by the Poles, however, is thus briefly reported: "The railway trip across Germany was made without incident."

A feature of the news coming out of Germany which is so marked as to be significant is the absence of any mention of the activity of the Spartacus group, which was to transplant to Berlin and all the large industrial centres of Germany the "red reign of terror" from Moscow. The Spartacus outbreak seems to have exhausted itself after its one effort, and to-day it is beginning to be a question among his followers whether LIEBKNECHT was so much a martyr to his idealistic doctrines as a victim of an overdone effort to impress the outside world that Germany was in the throes of national dissolution.

That the turning over of Hungary was a political trick of KAROLYI is now accepted as a fact. The confirmed report that the Soviet head, BELA KUN, and his Government were overthrown a couple of days ago was not unexpected. Before citizens who can shoot and who mean business the Bela Kun flock are now not unlike panic stricken rabbits. The uprising at Vienna was still less convincing as a popular upheaval. "The whole trouble," according to a circumstantial report, "was caused by a lot of unruly young men," and it seems never to have been so serious as to be "beyond the control of the police."

The strikes at Essen, in the Ruhr district and other parts of the Rhine region, referred to as signs of rebellion and discontent, were ended as easily when NOSKE, the Minister of Defence, undertook their suppression as strikes were ended under the empire. The establishment of a Soviet Government in Bavaria has been accompanied by reports including so many ridiculous details as to cast considerable doubt upon the genuineness of the whole movement as a Red outcropping from Moscow.

In the meantime the National Assembly at Weimar goes quietly and apparently undisturbed on its way. It is unheard of these days; it seems as somnolent as the little town in which it is held. In reality it would appear that if there was a chance for a radical upheaval this Assembly would present it. The sessions are held under the vigilance of the army and an approach to Weimar is permitted only by military pass. The same spirits which once controlled the Reichstag control the Assembly. SCHEIDEMANN, Count BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU and LANDSBERG still wield their former power, and Count VON BERNSTORFF remains one of the chief advisers. It is not amiss to say that the new Assembly is the "revived Reichstag," and, like its predecessor, has been so far merely "a debating society."

Unless it is still rampant in the imagination of Mr. WILSON the Bolshevik terror now keeps no great statesmen, not merely in the western world but in the western part of Europe, awake o' nights.

A Message From Mr. Wilson.

The subjoined message was sent from Washington on Tuesday for publication in the newspapers:

"Administration officials were advised in a confidential cable despatch from Paris to-day that in the consideration of problems confronting the Peace Conference, such as Italy's Adriatic claims and the question of an alliance to protect France from future aggression, President WILSON would take no action which might in the slightest degree jeopardize the League of Nations or conflict with its fundamental principles."

This assurance is obviously designed to quiet the alarm of those supporters of President WILSON in this country who read in the disclosure of his project for a treaty of alliance for the defence of France against German aggression a confession that the amended draft of a constitution for his proposed league of nations would not guarantee the peace of the world and consequently would fail of its principal object.

If it means what it seems to mean, we are to be asked to join a league of nations which will insure the peace of the world, and at the same time to bind ourselves by treaty to safeguard France in case Germany is not held to peace by the operation of that league.

The provisions of the proposed constitution of a league of nations and the provisions of the proposed treaty with France are as yet unknown to the American people. Therefore an attempt to discuss them would be unprofitable. But with what enthusiasm that same people would welcome a message from Washington, or from Paris, which should convey to it such information as this:

"Administration officials were advised in a confidential communication from the President to-day that in the consideration of problems confronting the Peace Conference, such as Italy's Adriatic claims and the question of an alliance to protect France from future aggression, the President would take no action which might in the slightest degree jeopard the traditional policy of the United States in foreign affairs, or conflict with the provisions or the fundamental spirit of the Constitution of the United States."

The receipt of an authentic declaration by the President embodying the idea suggested in this paraphrase of Tuesday's message from Washington would do more to restore the confidence and to quiet the fears of the people of this nation than any other announcement that could come at this time from the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Rabies in London.

The outbreak of rabies in London, which is reported to have reached epidemic proportions, has caused the authorities to issue a muzzling order affecting 700,000 dogs. As the supply of muzzles is short and the penalties for non-compliance with the order severe, a near panic has been created among dog owners, who are reported to be waiting in long queues at the doors of the few shops at which their wants can be supplied.

England for many years enjoyed practical immunity from hydrophobia. In 1886 a muzzling order was issued, and although a large number of cases were reported in 1895 the decrease in the disease was so marked thereafter that in 1901 only one case was recorded, and in the three years following 1902 not a single case. This result was attributed entirely to the effects of muzzling. A severe quarantine was imposed on dogs brought into the country to prevent the importation of animals afflicted with this distemper.

It is to be assumed that preoccupation with the war has led to carelessness in enforcing the regulations designed to stamp out the disease, and it is likely that soldiers returning from their campaigns have smuggled in dogs suffering from it. As has been shown at this port, it is practically impossible to prevent soldiers from bringing in pets which have accompanied them as mascots in their service, and among camp dogs there would be likely to be some sufferers from hydrophobia.

This outbreak of hydrophobia is particularly interesting because of the strong efforts England has made to extirpate the malady and the success with which they have met.

Messages Which the "World" Might Send in an Emergency.

Our neighbor the *World* announces that the telegraph companies, which are at present under control of Postmaster-General BURLESON, refused to send out on their wires to various American newspapers the following summary of a news article which the *World*, through its news bureau, offered for sale:

"3—Washington — Seibold — BURLESON pictured as snoop, troublemaker, disorganizer, autocrat and arch-politician—Post Office employees call their chief slave driver, convict laborers having been whipped on his farm—Misgovernment of mail system alleged—He is credited with having put National Prohibition through—5,000 (words)."

On the heels of the *World's* announcement of this censorship came Mr. BURLESON's order to the telegraph companies to pass all matter relative to him—an action which may be construed as a repudiation of the acts of his subordinates in the telegraph companies. In the unhappy event of the *World* encountering a similar censorship in the future we suggest that that newspaper try the experiment of offering to the wires some items which are older than, yet quite as true as, its charges against Mr. BURLESON—for instance:

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom . . . of the press."—Constitution of the United States.

Or this extract from "Story on the Constitution":

"To subject the press to the restrictive power of a licenser, as was formerly done, before and since the revolution (of 1688), is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudices of one man, and make him the arbitrary and infallible judge of all controverted points in learning, religion and government."

Or this, again from the Federal Constitution:

"The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

And this from BLACKSTONE, defining high misdemeanors, of which a civil officer (a Cabinet member is one) might be guilty:

"Misprisions which are merely positive are generally denominated contempts or high misdemeanors, of which the first and principal is maladministration of such high offices as are in public trust and employment. This is usually punished by the method of parliamentary impeachment."

Or this, taken from "Story on the Constitution":

"Congress have unhesitatingly adopted the conclusion that no previous statute is necessary to authorize an impeachment for any official misconduct. . . . In examining the parliamentary history of impeachments it will be found that many offences not easily definable by law, and many of a purely political character, have been deemed high crimes and misdemeanors worthy of this extraordinary remedy."

Or this, from the address of BUCHANAN in the impeachment trial of Judge PECK:

"The abuse of a power which has been given may be as criminal as the usurpation of a power which has not been granted."

Or this, from GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS's "History of the Constitution of the United States":

"A cause for removal from office may exist when no offence against positive law has been committed, as when the individual has from immorality or imbecility or maladministration become unfit to exercise the office."

All these items are perfectly proper for a telegraph operator to read and send. Nor can it be objected that they are not news. Surely they would be news to ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON, the appointee of the *World's* idol, Mr. WILSON.

Montenegro Passes as a Nation.

Montenegro, the little mountain kingdom of the Adriatic coast, has ceased to exist. By an act of its own National Assembly all its powers were transferred to Serbia and its union with that kingdom was officially accomplished.

With Montenegro passes too its picturesque ruler, King NICHOLAS I., and the three-century-old house of the Niegush. During much of his life NICHOLAS held a place in European politics out of all proportion to the size of his country by skilfully playing Russia against Austria. He made his great mistake, the one that cost him his crown, just before the war, when he announced his break with Russia and his friendship with Austria.

Montenegro was so easily overrun by the Austrians that the Montenegrins mistrusted the sincerity of NICHOLAS's measures of defence. Constantly to retreat and never to fight was not their idea of the way to protect their mountain land. NICHOLAS fled, and with a small allowance from France and Great Britain he has been making a poor attempt to sustain his royal position by a small court at Neuilly, near Paris.

Of NICHOLAS's six daughters, all but the two youngest married into royal or princely European families. One of them became the popular and much loved Queen HELENA of Italy. The old man was proud of his girls, and well he might be; they had besides their beauty the brains of his family. Not one of his sons could be his successor. DANILO, the heir apparent, was so unpopular with the Montenegrins that he has spent most of his time in Germany; MIRKO and PETER fled with their father.

The traditions of Montenegro are of the centuries long struggle against the Turks. GLADSTONE spoke of the Montenegrins as "a small people holding back the Turkish horde." But holding back the Turks is no longer a job for even a Balkan warrior. He must go to work helping his women to wring a living from the poor soil. By joining the Serbians the Montenegrins become a part of the new and strong Serb nation. The union is a source of strength to both countries. New Serbia gains an addition of some 5,000 square miles and about 500,000 people. It has at last its windows on the sea, at the ports of Dulcigno and Antivari.

Those Fighting Engineers.

Recruited largely in this city and its immediate vicinity, the Eleventh Engineers, whose homecoming vanguard reached this port yesterday, went to France ostensibly to do the kind of work their official designation implies. All that was expected of them was that they should build railroads and railroad yards under fire, keep the rail heads close to the front line trenches, maintain communications for the combat troops, work twenty-four hours a day and never say anything they were called on to do was impossible.

They accomplished everything that was expected of them.

Having lived up to their contract as engineers, these modest citizens looked about for chances to fight, and whenever the opportunity offered they sailed into the Germans with whatever weapons were handy, from penknives to tamping-irons. They suffered their first casualties less than a month after they landed in France, and they worked steadily under fire from the beginning of their service to its end.

This conspicuously gallant body of men is commanded by Colonel WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, the engineer of New York's first underground railway, and if everybody who wants to cheer them should go to Central Park at the same time the jam there would be worse than anything that subway has ever known.

Bedraggled City Hall.

Colonel WILLIAM J. DONOVAN of the 165th Infantry is as polite as he is brave. Consequently in his interview with Mayor HYLAN at City Hall yesterday he tactfully refrained from uttering any criticism of the forlorn and dilapidated appearance of the building in which official welcome was given to him or of the plaza on which it faces.

This admirable self-repression does every credit to Colonel DONOVAN's power of self-restraint and his courtesy. Really, he would almost have been justified in ignoring the conventions and asking the Mayor why City Hall was not spruced up for his reception. As the commander of a regiment by tradition Irish he might have been forgiven if he had inquired why, on the occasion of his visit, the city indulged in such an elaborate display of faded greenery as met his eye. There is nothing faded or shabby about the green in which the old Sixty-ninth takes pride.

The truth is that City Hall and the plaza, still garbed in the decorations put up in honor of the Twenty-seventh Division, present a most depressing sight. The streamers and the conifers have served their purpose. They should be cleared out and not retained to distract attention from the interesting proceedings that bring thousands of persons to the park.

City Hall unadorned is a beautiful building, in dignity suitable to any ceremony, and it should not be defaced as it is to-day.

How old fashions pass! At the recent annual meeting in Hoboken of the stockholders of the Steel Corporation the lunch of long and loved composition, sandwiches, pie and beer, was curtailed by the elimination of its third and only moist component part. A general adoption of a rule in accordance with this instance may result in discomfort to more than the stockholders—to the officers. In older days of corporation stockholders' meetings it was a common custom to provide those attending with a lordly salmon golden with a rich sauce, and a punch of authority ladled from a bowl of ample girth and depth. And at such meetings seldom an accomplished official act was questioned, seldom an official request for authority to act denied. But it may be that in these better days business more than in older days is business, and the punch bowl discovered to be no better than a pool of deception.

The note of victory has sounded; now it must be paid for.

Italy has often been aptly referred to as "the foot of Europe"; a simile which entails a thought of the Peace Conference as a poor shoe salesman.

The Baltusrol golf links wind over a pleasant stretch of New Jersey hill and dale, but miles distant from any settlement of more than small village size, and are accessible only by taxi service from the nearest railway station. Yet the club has been compelled, in order to accommodate its eager patrons, to build a second eighteen hole course. Here is a chapter of Scotch, Irish and English golf history repeated; attractive links may be never so inaccessible, yet they will not fail to draw enthusiastic players. A few years ago it was thought necessary in this country first to be assured of a company of players near by before the tentative nine hole course was ventured upon; now the thing looked for is good golf ground; that found, though an hour or an hour and a half by rail from a community able to supply the necessary supporting membership, soon two eighteen hole courses are built, while the distracted club governors consider the cost of ground for a third course.

In the peace negotiations the only "position previously prepared" to which the German delegates will be allowed to withdraw is a dotted line.

Baseball umpires will clearly make it understood that the leagues they serve do not preserve peace!

DEMOBILIZING THE GOB.

Delay Expensive to the Government and Trying to the Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read with interest the letter regarding the demobilization of the gob, and herewith offer another example of the idiosyncrasies of our system.

A friend volunteered in the navy in 1917 and was sent to the Harvard radio school. He was soon assigned to transport duty as a wireless operator, and for over twelve months ferried across the Atlantic on cargo ships that were hardly fit for cattle boats. These old hulks had temporary wireless quarters, in most instances furnishing such accommodations that oftentimes he slept on deck in preference to the stuffy quarters, and, though ill with influenza on one occasion he had to remain at his post without any medical attention. He has not entered one word of complaint or criticism about this, however, taking it as "c'est la guerre."

Since the first part of January he has been sitting around at an inland station waiting for his discharge. He made application through the proper channels after the armistice was signed and has appealed to all the local authorities as well as to the highest authorities in Washington, and it was hinted in February that his discharge would come through April 1, but it was apparently an April fool joke, and he can now get no information as to when he will get his release.

He draws about $60 a month, and of course the Government is feeding him, so it is safe to say that the cost to keep him in the service is at least $75 a month. There are 10,000 in his camp, and while he is probably drawing more than the average, take it conservatively at $50 a month to keep each man and you can figure half a million dollars a month expense to the Government. Any one of these men could have been released on an indefinite furlough subject to call at any moment and could have reached his quarters within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, if necessary, and thus avoided this expense. Aside from what it is costing to keep him, this young man had a job waiting for him on April 1, he is engaged to be married, and his parents are anxious to have him back home. H. A. C.

NEW YORK, April 23.

DEATH RELEASED BOLIVAR.

A Philadelphia Note on the Subject of the Immortality of Elephants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In answer to Miss Mary E. Henry, who asks if it is true, as stated in a recent book of fiction, that elephants never die from natural causes: Jumbo, the once popular idol, may be cited as an example of the general rule to which the lady refers; but Bolivar, Jumbo's only rival in captivity, died of old age at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens on July 31, 1908.

For twenty-long years the big fellow—he weighed six tons—had been confined in a small enclosure at the zoo, and for twelve years or more he had not been allowed even to pass out of his cell into the little yard adjoining it, for although he had a fairly mild eye, there was a bad streak somewhere in his huge head; to put it plainly, Bolivar was dangerous; and hence, one foot shackled with a big chain, he stood there all day long, year after year, his monster bulk swaying from side to side, his clumsy feet scuffing slowly on the floor, until at last death claimed him as hers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23. A. E.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Transmission of electric power to the city of Stockholm, Sweden, from the new power station at Untran is just beginning. It will deliver about 14,000 kilowatts, which is only about half of what the power station can produce; but this alone will save the city coal to the value of $4,000,000.

Travellers' samples are carried at half third class rates on the railways in the British East African Protectorate.

The South African Railway Administration holds a coal area of sixteen miles square west of Komati Port, and it is believed that it will shortly be opened up and the coal used for railways.

Japanese have undertaken a number of commercial and industrial enterprises in China, either by themselves or in cooperation with Chinese. The principal companies thus established are the Sino-Japanese Oil Company, the Oriental Industrial Company, Sino-Japanese Spinning Company and the Shanghai Oil Company.

Declared exports from Sagua la Grande, Cuba, to the United States, worth $17,816,184 in 1918, showed a loss in value compared with the exports of 1917, worth $18,863,958, caused by a reduction in the value of sugar shipments, which fell from $18,464,352 in 1917 to $17,561,419 in 1918.

White lead is reported to be arriving in South Africa from the United States in fairly large shipments.

Three members of a Japanese company have offered to sell to the Mexican Government such steamers as it may require. It is stated that before considering the proposition President Carranza desires to ascertain the status of the proposed Latin American Navigation Company, the purpose of which is to establish regular service between Mexican and South American ports, and he will therefore communicate first with the Argentine, Chilean, Peruvian, Bolivian and Venezuelan Governments.

There is a great shortage of scales of all kinds in South Africa, particularly counter and outside platform scales.

A cooperative weaving mill is being built in southwestern Jutland, Denmark, for the purpose of making cloth from the wool in the surrounding district, which the people themselves can send to the factory and have woven.

Proper Spelling.

When it comes to buying
Bonds of Victory,
Let the whole wide nation
Spell it with a We.

FOOD FOR BOLSHEVISM.

A Russian Sees Danger in the Policy Adopted in Paris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Inter-Allied policy on the Russian situation is a chain of fatal misunderstandings and historical errors. The Princes Islands proposition was dropped because loyal Russia repudiated it with a feeling of deep indignation. When Herron was substituted at the Supreme Council by a Bullitt there was a danger that the criminal gang of Bolsheviks in Russia would be recognized and dealt with by the Allied nations.

Heavy pressure exercised by the British Parliament stopped this proposition. Due to British public opinion Lloyd George was almost compelled to denounce the anarchistic tendencies of Trotzky, comparing the Bolshevist movement to "a volcano which is still in eruption." Immediately after that, however, a suggestion has been made by the Supreme Council to feed Bolshevist Russia because of humanitarian motives.

What dark forces are guiding the Big Four in regard to the Russian situation? How inhuman is this humanitarian proposition to feed the very men who are plundering Russia, murdering her best sons and crucifying her! Feeding Bolshevist Russia means strengthening the Bolshevist cause not only in Russia but throughout the world. Moscow under Trotzky is the headquarters of international anarchy, and therefore feeding Trotzky means strengthening anarchy throughout the world.

Moreover, the Allies again demand that we loyal Russians cease hostilities against the Bolsheviki, that we compromise. They will not get it.

We will not cease hostilities. We will keep on fighting. If they won't we will stamp out Bolshevism; we will not tolerate Bolshevism in Russia, and if Lloyd George says he would "rather leave Russia Bolshevik than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy" we Russians have no right to deliver our motherland to a bunch of international anarchists for the sake of any of the European countries.

However selfish and short sighted the attitude taken by the Supreme Council may be, we will be guided in our actions by the only motive which should guide the activities of every loyal citizen to whatever country he may belong, and that is the love of his native country, the pride of belonging to his own people. The blood of the best sons of Russia which has been shed mercilessly by the Bolsheviki will not be converted into ink of compromising treaties with them.

The fight must go on. The fight will go on until the time when the very memory of the Lenine-Trotzky bloody regime will be eliminated from the minds of the Russian people.

Russia has no other issue than to become free. Russia's freedom can be achieved only by a complete and overwhelming victory of the rising national spirit over the dark forces of international anarchy and conscious brutality of the proletarian dictatorship.

Lieutenant BORIS BRASOL.

NEW YORK, April 23.

MISUSES OF THE FLAG.

More Respect for Old Glory Sought in a Campaign of Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The nationwide campaign carried on by the American Defence Society to bring about increased respect for the American flag is a step in the right direction.

There has been too much disrespect shown our flag during the last two years, and the time has arrived when the flag must be put back on the high plane where it belongs. For instance, the flag's use as an advertising medium to appeal to the patriotism of citizens must be obviated. Those who use it as a receptacle in making collections on subway and elevated trains, even though such collections are made for charitable or patriotic purposes, must be discouraged from doing so and warned that the continuance of the practice will bring more drastic action in the future.

Anent the dirty, torn, neglected flags with which the society is concerning itself in its campaign, there are so many such flags in New York that only a long campaign of publicity and personal investigation will bring about the desired result. The price of flags is not so high now that it should act as a barrier to the purchase of new ones to replace the old.

During the campaign the society intends to interest the boards of education throughout the country in the work, the idea being to have the history of the flag taught to the pupils. Special efforts will be made to teach foreign born children the glorious history of the flag to make them realize what it means to be an American. They will also learn that the flag stands for "government of the people, by the people and for the people." AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, April 23.

PRICES TELL THE STORY.

Why Railroad Stockholders Worry Under Government Control.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why should the railroad stockholder worry?

As E. H. Lamb says in part in his answer to J. H. Strork: "The stockholder of the individual railroad is unaffected by wages paid employees, as you should be aware. The compensation authorized from the Government to the owners of railroads is based upon conditions prevailing for three years prior to June 30, 1917, and even if the expenses of any particular railroad were doubled or more this year or last, this would have no bearing on the returns to the stockholders."

Very well said. Everything runs beautifully. As an example, let us take Baltimore and Ohio.

The common stock was selling above 90 and paying 5 per cent. prior to June 30, 1917, and it goes begging now in the 40s. Not only has the dividend been reduced to 4 per cent. but to make things more cheerful the stockholders have been waiting nearly one year for it.

Western Maryland is another road which has improved wonderfully under Government control, the common stock selling at 10 at this writing from a high above 30 a little before changing hands. Many others have gone the same way.

All told, the position of the average stockholder is positively exhilarating. Besides, the lucky owners can also draw a good deal of extra buoyancy from the fact that the shares of corporations not taken under the protective wing of the American eagle are leaping up five or more points in one day, some of them selling near or above double of par. Why worry, indeed, if one sees one's investments go a-begging at 50 to 75 per cent. less than one has paid for them, especially when the purchasing power of the dollar is cut more than in half?

Be merry, O ye lucky and happy railroad stockholders! The oracle says you should. DESIRE LESCARBOURA.

NEW YORK, April 23.

CHILDS WILL FIGHT IN HIGHEST COURTS

Manager of Late Fusion Campaign Attacks Swann for Partisanship.

ADMITTED TO $1,000 BAIL

Charges That Reports of Democratic Committee Show Illegal Contributions.

William Hamlin Childs, manager of the fusion committee, which conducted the campaign for reelection as Mayor of John Purroy Mitchel, announced yesterday his intention of fighting to a finish the indictments for alleged violations of the election law brought against him by a "partisan District Attorney" and of combating the misunderstanding of his position, which he charges is "fostered by certain newspapers which have persisted in their unjust attacks upon the Mitchel fusion committee and upon me as chairman of its executive committee."

Mr. Childs was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $1,000 on the indictments charging him with conspiracy to hide and with hiding the fact that William Sulzer, formerly Governor, Mischa Appelbaum and others had received money for their services from the fusion campaign fund.

The bond of a surety company was accepted by Justice Page of the Appellate Division, which reversed last week the findings of Justice Finch and dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained in Childs's behalf. Justice Finch previously had sustained the writ.

Notice of Appeal Served.

William Travers Jerome, formerly District Attorney and counsel for Mr. Childs, accompanied him to the court and District Attorney Swann was represented by Robert S. Johnstone and George A. Lavelle, Assistant District Attorneys. There was a long wait as it was believed that arrangements had been made with presiding Justice Clarke for a hearing, but when the latter was reached over the telephone he said there had been some misunderstanding and suggested having Justice Page dispose of the matter.

Motion was made by Mr. Johnstone for the settlement of the order reversing the finding of Justice Finch, which was granted. Then Mr. Jerome served notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals and asked that his client be admitted to bail pending the outcome. This motion was also granted and the bail was fixed in a nominal sum.

Although the next term of the Court of Appeals will begin on Monday, May 5, the attorneys for both sides said it is not likely that the Childs appeal will be reached until October.

After the formalities were disposed of in the court Mr. Childs issued the following statement of his position:

"The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court just handed down in my case may be misunderstood in its effect by some people and that misunderstanding may be fostered by certain newspapers that have persisted in their unjust attacks upon the Mitchel Fusion Committee and upon me as chairman of its executive committee.

"I take this unusual means of putting my position clearly before the public as succinctly as possible and without argument.

Misleading Statements Alleged.

"The present phase of this matter before the courts is to test the strict legality of the proceedings of a partisan District Attorney and to determine whether as a matter of law and irrespective of the facts, the charges made by him constitute any offense against the statutes. In all this I am of course in the hands of my counsel and must be guided by their judgment.

"After the election in November, 1917, and during the winter of 1918 the District Attorney's office gave out misleading and distorted statements of the terrible disclosures the Grand Jury was going to uncover in its exhaustive examination of the fusion records.

"Now, what are the facts? The Grand Jury found that the records of the committee were kept with the most unusual care and exactness; that no money had been received improperly or expended improperly; that a total of $1,080,000 was expended in a strenuous effort to continue the best administration New York ever had—the failure of which efforts many of its opponents now sadly regret.

"Upon the advice of the District Attorney, the Grand Jury brought in three indictments based upon a single doubtful technical point, viz: that in making the final report of expenditures, two items, one for $5,000 paid to Mr. Sulzer and one for $6,500 paid to Mr. Appelbaum, were reported as paid out for speakers and meetings without mentioning their names. As Chairman of the Executive Committee, it was claimed that I was generally responsible for the actions of subordinates and I was indicted for this technical offense.

"I am quite alive to the importance of protecting elections with all proper safeguards, but it must be borne in mind that in respect to this so-called failure to comply with the strict terms of this statute, I not only did not do it but did not even know it was done until this report was willingly shown to the District Attorney and his conscience was so badly shocked that he published it.

No Knowledge of Report.

"Note these facts: I was not an officer of the committee filing this report. I was not even a member of this committee. I not only did not sign this report but I have never even seen it. Neither Sulzer, Appelbaum nor Newcombe had any knowledge of its form and I never had any conversation with them about it. There was no motive in concealing the names of Selzer and Appelbaum for twenty days after the election was over. I gave only one instruction about the report and that was that it should receive the approval of our counsel before filing. That was done and our counsel still contends that the report was filed properly.

"The Democratic reports, which were at the same time in the close possession of the District Attorney, are full not only of gross technical errors but show clearly illegal contributions by corporations and upon the same reasoning that has been applied against me, by individuals concealed under the name 'John Doe,' but the Democratic District Attorney has failed to call any one to account. The significance of that circumstance and the attitude he has assumed in my case is so apparent as to require no explanation.

"I mean to fight this thing out to its conclusion, not only in my own interest, which of course I am bound to do, but in the interests of public-spirited men of affairs whom it is sought to drive out from participation in matters of municipal government. I am sustained by the consciousness that I have done no wrong, by the assurance that those who know me know I would not wittingly violate any law and who, with myself, do not believe that in this matter I have violated any law, and with the hope that those who do not know me will appreciate the real purpose of the vicious attacks made upon me in certain newspapers."

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Standard Time.

Sun rises.....6:06 A M Sun sets.....7:42 P M
Moon rises.....2:30 A M

The foregoing table has been corrected to the new "artificial time."

Eastern New York, showers to-day in west and to-morrow, or to-night in east portion; to-morrow cooler and probably fair; moderate to fresh south winds.

New Jersey, cloudy to-day, showers by to-night; cooler and probably fair; moderate to fresh south winds.

Northern New England, partly cloudy to-day, showers at night and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow.

Southern New England, increasing cloudiness to-day, showers at night; to-morrow cooler and probably fair.

Western New York, showers and cooler to-day; much cooler at night; to-morrow fair; cooler in east portion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The Northwestern high pressure area of Tuesday night is still central over Saskatchewan, with increased intensity, and has extended southward into the Plains States and eastward to the upper Mississippi Valley. At the same time there is a depression over western Lake Erie moving northeastward with increasing intensity, and rains were quite general in the lower Missouri, the upper Mississippi and the Ohio valleys and the lake region. There were also showers in the Carolinas, but no other precipitation over the country.

It is much colder from North Dakota to Kansas, in the upper Mississippi Valley and the northern upper lake region, with freezing temperature from eastern South Dakota eastward into upper Michigan. Elsewhere it is warmer, with temperatures well above the seasonal average as a rule.

The cool weather in the Northwest will spread to the eastward and southward, reaching the Atlantic and the interior of the Gulf States by Friday. There will be local snows Thursday in upper Michigan and showers in the lower lake region and the upper Ohio Valley, extending to the middle Atlantic and New England coasts Thursday night.

On Friday the weather will be generally fair east of the Mississippi River, except perhaps in northern New England. It will also be fair Thursday in the southern upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley and the South.

Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes, except on Ontario and extreme eastern Erie.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Temperature. Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	82	60	30.02	..	Cloudy
Albany	72	42	30.00	..	Clear
Atlantic City	66	48	30.06	..	Clear
Baltimore	68	48	30.02	..	Pt. Cloudy
Bismarck	44	30	30.66	..	Clear
Boston	62	48	30.10	..	Clear
Buffalo	74	52	29.87	..	Cloudy
Charleston	72	64	30.12	..	Clear
Chicago	70	64	29.98	.66	Cloudy
Cincinnati	80	52	29.88	.02	Pt. Cloudy
Cleveland	70	58	29.98	.38	Rain
Denver	70	50	30.08	..	Cloudy
Detroit	64	46	29.82	.54	Rain
Galveston	74	68	30.16	..	Pt. Cloudy
Helena	68	34	30.04	..	Pt. Cloudy
Jacksonville	78	66	30.14	..	Clear
Kansas City	78	60	30.06	.06	Pt. Cloudy
Los Angeles	64	54	29.96	..	Pt. Cloudy
Milwaukee	60	44	30.04	.46	Cloudy
New Orleans	84	66	30.10	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	84	60	30.08	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	72	48	30.06	..	Pt. Cloudy
Pittsburg	76	46	29.80	..	Rain
Portland, Me.	64	42	30.08	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	72	48	29.82	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	54	60	29.82	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	82	64	30.08	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	56	50	29.92	..	Cloudy
San Diego	66	56	29.98	..	Clear
St. Louis	90	68	30.02	..	Clear
Washington	76	53	30.00	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer	30.20	30.09
Humidity	53	56
Wind—direction	N.W.	S
Wind—velocity	5	13
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M....50	1 P. M....62	6 P. M....59	
9 A. M....58	2 P. M....62	7 P. M....56	
10 A. M....63	3 P. M....62	8 P. M....54	
11 A. M....64	4 P. M....59	9 P. M....52	
12 M.....67	5 P. M....61	10 P. M....52	
	1918.	1918.	1919.	1918.
9 A. M....58	52	6 P. M....59	67
12 M.....67	63	9 P. M....53	58
3 P. M....62	67	12 Mid....51	57

Highest temperature, 67, at 12 noon.
Lowest temperature, 45, at 6 A. M.
Average temperature, 58.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Women's Day at the National Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition, Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Hotel Biltmore, all day.

State Fish