

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919.

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Books and Book World.

Table with columns for Title, Author, and Price for Books and Book World.

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TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 2206.

Labor's Verdict Against Labor.

In the closing hours of its convention the American Federation of Labor adopted a report which was a contradiction in logic, a defiance of the laws of economics and a verdict against the prosperity of wage earners.

This report, in brief, urged a shorter period of work than the eight hour day—forty-four hours a week. It even suggested, to take care of the unemployed, a six hour day.

As part of this colossal franking graft the unprofitable Government Printing Office must provide the paper for and publish the booklet.

Let it be set down in the first place that intelligent employers long have realized that in the ordinary tasks of close application the average conscientious worker will produce more in eight hours of unwaried effort than in fourteen or twelve or even ten hours of exhausted energy and vitality.

Let it be set down in the second place that intelligent employers agree that, whatever the wage, labor which does a square day's work, should exchange into an equivalent of food, clothes, shelter and comforts to-day, to-morrow and all time.

Let it be set down in the third place that not merely the sympathetic employer wishes this to be so but inexorable Nature decrees it shall be so.

But let it also be set down that in the aggregate labor earns and pays its own wage. Nobody else pays it; nobody else can. Out of what labor in the aggregate produces, labor takes its own return.

Let it be set down in the fourth place that not merely the sympathetic employer wishes this to be so but inexorable Nature decrees it shall be so.

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Structure. Sheep have not the wit to quit a fool leader.

Sheep have not the wit to quit a fool leader. Sheep are not initiative, resource or self-reliance. Democracy makes a great many mistakes and commits a great many follies, but it can defend itself, and it learns from its errors.

Secretary Houston must not allow his enthusiasm for mutton to blind him to the positive and enduring virtues of democracy.

Sample Franking Privilege Grant.

For one of the troubles of the Post Office Department—and it is a book-breaking financial trouble—Postmaster-General BURLESQUE is not responsible. This is the dead beating of thousands of tons of worthless literature through the mails under the outrageous abuse of the Congress franking privilege.

Before us we have the specific example of a booklet of forty-four pages, containing a statement of ALBERT M. TOON, president of the Public Ownership League of America, which is sent out in behalf of the league as pure propaganda under the frank of Senator Noxas of Nebraska.

Presumably it is sent to millions of our citizens because the circular letter calling attention to it is addressed to "The Friends of Democracy." In this country the whole population of 110,000,000 may pretty safely be set down as the friends of democracy. It may not be unreasonable to assume, therefore, that if Mr. ALBERT M. TOON is seeking to reach all the friends of democracy in the United States he is putting in Uncle SAM's mails, free of cost to himself or his league, some where between 25,000,000 and 110,000,000 of his forty-four page booklet, with four additional blank pages for good measure.

Furthermore, it is not Senator Noxas who is overloading the mails with this free haul propaganda for his own purpose; it is Mr. ALBERT M. TOON, as in his circular letter to the friends of democracy Mr. ALBERT M. TOON flatly states:

"In a separate envelope, franked by Senator GEORGE W. NORRIS of Nebraska, I send you a pamphlet of forty-four pages containing highly valuable and authentic data from official sources which I submitted in the recent railroad hearings in Congress in behalf of the Public Ownership League of America."

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Let it be set down in the twenty-ninth place that not merely the sympathetic employer wishes this to be so but inexorable Nature decrees it shall be so.

Let it be set down in the thirtieth place that not merely the sympathetic employer wishes this to be so but inexorable Nature decrees it shall be so.

gers, and this message was put down as a hoax.

On August 29 it was announced that the Cyclops had been stricken from the navy list, given up as lost with all her people.

About three months later, on November 26, 1918, a sailor named JOHN-SON, of the United States ship POW-HATAN, was alleged to have written from Newport News to his mother in Florida that the Cyclops was in the Kiel Canal and that the United States Frigate Orion was departing with gear to put her in condition to return to this country.

This was promptly denied, and it was said at the time that the Germans had declared they had no knowledge of the Cyclops.

On May 9, 1919, a bottle was picked up off this port in which there was said to be a message from the Cyclops. The Navy Department did not make the message public, but did announce it was not taken seriously, the longitude and latitude given in it being evidence of its fraudulent character.

We now have the alleged letter of RAMSEY, which of course will be thoroughly investigated, though the inquirers may work without great hope of solving the mystery.

He can find his writer and he is a fraud no penalty that may be inflicted on him will be too severe.

Where the Blame Lies.

The subjoined singular message from Washington was printed in the Evening Post yesterday under the name of DAVID LAWRENCE, who is supposed to enjoy peculiarly intimate relations of friendship with President WILSON's Administration:

"WASHINGTON, June 25.—The United States is not able in the event of an emergency on the Mexican border to put into action at once an air service comparable to that which General PERSHING had when he first undertook the pursuit of VILLA.

"Unpreparedness was a big issue that year and the Democratic Administration was severely criticized for failing to make larger appropriations for the national defense.

"To-day the Republican party is in control of Congress, and on the very day that the War Department is trying hastily to collect fliers and machines to protect the Mexican border the committees of Congress cut down the available sums for the future."

If the United States is not able to put into service on the border an air force "comparable to that which General PERSHING had when he first undertook the pursuit of VILLA," whose fault is it?

The Democratic party was in control of Congress when the appropriations for the air service now in force were made.

The Democratic party had its leader, Mr. WILSON, in the White House when those appropriations were made, and he appointed the Secretary of War, Mr. BAKER, under whose direction the money was spent.

Mr. BAKER is now frequently mentioned as a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket to succeed Mr. WILSON.

What the Republicans in Congress may do about aviation appropriations for the future is one thing. The state of our aviation service to-day is another thing. For the situation to-day Democrats and the Democratic party are responsible, and this being the case, the country is naturally prepared to hear that the situation is deplorable.

Vacation Thoughts.

We have received on a printed postcard from the Institute for Public Service, WILLIAM H. ALLEN director, suggestions that are at least reasonable, for they relate to vacations. As it is well known that thousands of Americans spend fifty weeks of the year worrying over the manner in which they shall spend the odd fortnight, any helpful programme for the annual summer holidays is welcome.

Mr. ALLEN sets down a schedule for morning, afternoon and evening. Let us take them in order:

"Morning—No book but nature, people, hand work and rowing, swimming or tennis and the like."

After the idler has risen and waited for somebody else to go to breakfast, has gone to the hotel office or village store for the mail and has played his shoes, about twenty-five minutes of the morning remain for the contemplation of Nature. As for people, must a vacationer meet them? A man who has just been released from work in the complaint bureau of a railroad station, for instance, might object to having people dragged into his holidays. After luncheon:

"Afternoon—A nap, non-shop novel or poetry, conversation about international and national affairs, including art and literature, swimming, etc."

Naps are fattening, destroy the night's sleep and cut into the precious hours of the free person. What is a non-shop novel? Perhaps Mr. ALLEN means that the young foreman of construction when on his vacation should not read "Concrete Care" or, Fighting the Grout Trust." The young lady whose principal object in life is getting married should lay aside the Chambers novels. The resting bartender should avoid "The Demoniac," JAMES K. VARDAMAN should not read "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. CHAPLIN should let SHAKESPEARE's works alone.

"Conversation about international and national affairs, including art and literature, swimming, etc." Of these we think swimming is the safest. We do not remember that Mr. WELLS or Mr. WILSON or HERR NIETZSCHE ever said anything emphatic on the subject. Miss KILMANN is the only quotable author. It is economical to stop closely upon another.

NEW YORK MAN DEFENDED.

A Common Practice Rebuked by an Observer From San Francisco.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The other day I saw in a midwest paper a brief item entitled "Men a Necessary Evil." Needless to say, the despatch came from New York city.

Either there is a basic sex antagonism between the men and women of your city or some of your journalists are gifted with a sense of humor which the rest of the country does not possess.

I am an American who joined the Canadian service in June, 1918, and almost the very last New York newspaper I saw before being sent across the pond spoke in an article branding New York men as wastrels. The article was written by a woman who cleverly took back her first startling statement in the last paragraph or two, but the gist of her article was that New York men were physically weak, abnormally impolite and did not know the meaning of the word civility.

I remember the article particularly because of the "kidding" one New York city boy in our regiment received at the hands of his Canadian comrades who had seen the article. The "kidding" was friendly, but the boy felt hurt and angry at what he rightly believed to be an uncalled-for assault upon the men of his city.

When one reads the papers, national and foreign, especially hostile ones, once expressed an often hard to erase from minds prepared to believe evil it behooves a great newspaper to be careful.

I am not a New Yorker but a San Franciscan, but I have lived in New York as well as in San Francisco, and I know that New Yorkers are not always overpolite, but this applies to both men and women and not to the men alone, as our lady journalists seem to assume. I admit that the well bred Englishman is probably the most charmingly polite fellow in the world and the graceful and gracious Frenchwoman his countrywoman in feminine charm, but in no country in the world are women accorded more rights and in none do they receive more homage than in this country and in no city in the world do women seem so unappreciative of this homage as in New York.

ALEXANDER GORFORTH, Battle Creek, Mich., June 25.

THE SENIOR PARTNER.

Is the Senate Superior to the President in Treaty Making?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Senator Knox in his able and convincing speech alludes to the Senate as the "senior partner" in the treaty-making process.

Hence the other "coequal partner" is the President. This is not so. The President's power is not coequal with that of the Senate's power.

This seems clear, for the President is given power "by and with the advice and consent" of his Senate, and with the former's power is not coequal with that of the latter. While there has been a lot of fustian talk to the contrary, it is but plain common sense that the President's power is that of a negotiator.

He is an agent acting in executive capacity under the advice and upon the consent of another, surely the former's power is not coequal with that of the latter.

If one may do as one pleases with the consent of another, surely the former's power is not coequal with that of the latter.

Every person who writes the bureau is urged to begin his letter with the following information:

"Full name of the soldier, sailor or marine.

"Present address and former address, if changed.

"Rank and organization in the army or navy at the time of application for insurance or for allowance.

"Serial number, if in army.

"The number of insurance certificate.

"First, last and middle names of beneficiary named in the insurance policy or dependents for whom allowance was asked, and their present address and former address, if changed."

Not a few service men and former service men carelessly neglect to identify themselves when they write about their insurance, their Liberty bonds and other financial matters. They forget to give their addresses and omit their full names.

With the best intentions in the world the War Risk Insurance Bureau cannot answer inquiries from correspondents who do not tell where they live.

A little care on the part of inquirers will prevent many misunderstandings like those which have caused much annoyance in the past.

Two years ago to-day the first American troops arrived in France. Their errand was to punish Germany for her crimes against America; and nobody thought there was any other reason for the expedition until Mr. Wilson discovered himself as the first President of Humanity.

How, therefore, can it with accuracy be said that the President is a "coequal partner" with the Senate in the making of treaties?

Present or rather our absent President, presiding in France, repudiates the Senator's concession of coequal partnership, since he has adopted the view that the Senate is not even his junior partner but is wholly subservient to his will and must do his bidding.

This is evidenced first by his refusal to take the Senator's advice; secondly by his refusal to take the Senator's advice when proffered, and thirdly by his threat that he would make the treaty as to force the Senate to consent to it willy nilly.

It seems about the time people should wake up to such assumptions in flagrant violation of their bulwark of liberty, their Constitution, which, if they but realized it, is as sound and applicable in the twentieth as in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

EDWIN R. LEAVITT, New York, June 25.

A Perfect Fourth of July.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I was a boy I burned my outdoors with fireworks. These were taken away from me.

When I became older I burned my insides with freewater. This has been taken away from me.

I have a smokeless vision of myself six years hence spending my expurgated Fourth of July and keeping my outdoors and insides both cool and sane by reading Percy Bysshe Shelley and sipping cream soda through a straw.

"Efficiency, what crimes are committed in thy name!" R. S. CONE, M. D., Westwood, N. J., June 25.

The Hope.

Knicker.—Does the league provide that the lamb may satisfy its hips beside the locker?

Becker.—No; at best it dips the lamb may grow to be a sheep.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Club's Debate on the League.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In THE SUN of June 24 you published a letter signed "J. W.," giving certain facts about the discussion concerning the League of Nations which we have had in the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club.

As president of that club I ask the privilege of setting forth in your columns certain additional facts. These facts are of general interest because some seventeen of the signers of the recent round robin letter to Senators Wadsworth and Calkins urging ratification of the League covenant reside in the Fifteenth Assembly district.

As stated by "J. W.," we held a meeting of the club on June 13, which was addressed by Henry W. Taft and Herbert Parsons, who spoke in favor of the League, and by Nathaniel A. Elberg, who spoke in opposition to the League.

The resolution adopted by "J. W.," recommending ratification of the League of Nations covenant was not introduced until after 11 P. M. There were many members of the club who wished to express their views on the resolution and toward midnight the whole matter was adjourned for one day.

In the interval I received letters from various members of the club, some of which were strongly opposed to the resolution, some strongly in favor of it and some of which favored its adoption with certain amendments.

In reopening the discussion on June 25, I therefore stated that unless the club could agree at the present time with substantial unanimity upon some form of resolution it would in my opinion be wiser to take no action at all, first, because a resolution adopted by a small majority would be lacking in real significance, and second, because it did not seem fair to bind the club as a whole by a majority vote at a single meeting with respect to such a momentous question.

During the course of the discussion which followed many different resolutions were offered and the argument with respect to form became almost as keen as that with respect to substance.

Among the resolutions proposed were those which were present every point of view was represented, even the somewhat extreme view that war strengthens a nation's soul that peace is weakening and therefore that a league of peace is wicked in itself.

It was obvious that unanimous support could not be obtained for any resolution as proposed, and accordingly after a protracted debate and by common consent all of the resolutions were laid on the table.

May I add that as an active organization letter containing drafts, checks, etc., to an amount aggregating \$53,000 odd, which letters were never received.

"We have been tracing the thing and find that there were other letters from the club which were not received by the Post Office Department but that some of the mail had been lost.

"A rumor also exists that the Post Office Department has not been frank in its statement, and upon investigation we ascertained that some of the mail on the train en route to Chicago was taken off to be by way of a trap for the Cleveland fire and a portion of the mail was destroyed.

"I have wired the Postmaster-General asking by what authority the department has had bank mail in experiment, and stating that I considered it a high honor for the Postmaster-General to have this loss mysteriously covered up from the banks, not even being reported to the press, so that the banks could protect themselves with their customers against possible loss and inconvenience, but got no satisfaction.

"This seems to be a new Burlesque name, and I ask that you investigate so that a repetition of the offense may not be in order."

In a letter to First Assistant Postmaster-General Koons Mr. Harriman pointed out the fact that the Post Office of Chicago had been responsible for the loss of mail after he had failed to get information from the Post Office Department.

"It would appear from the above that responsibility for the loss of our letters has been placed upon the Post Office of various Government agencies, although we are kept in the dark. I do not believe any further comment is necessary just at this time, but I will assure you that I cannot get satisfaction I will go further."

Hot Under the Collar.

"I am very hot under the collar over this matter, and I cannot yet understand why the Government lends itself to experimenting with valuable mail, and when accidents occur it endeavors to hide the performance of its own leading accounts of losses.

"We have suffered to a considerable extent due to this experiment which has caused us a great deal of trouble and cost the assistance of those in your department who are responsible for the loss."

In his letter to Mr. Steenerson Mr. Harriman said:

"The matter is so serious that I think some action should be taken so that we may be assured that in the future such experiments will not be made with valuable mail matter, putting the banks to extreme inconvenience and possible loss."

The Steenerson resolution, which is a privileged measure and may be called up and passed at the end of a week without committee action, in addition to asking for the facts in the case of the lost mail, also asks for the facts in the case of the first class mail without airplane mail stamps affixed in transported by airplane; to what extent this practice has been followed; and whether it has been refused or neglected to inform the Harriman Bank of the facts in connection with the loss of its mail; whether it is an established policy of the Department to transport mail by airplane without the consent of the sender, and under the rules of the Department what precaution a sender can take against having his mail transported by airplane.

POLK TO BE CONFIRMED.

Action on Gonzales and Haggood Postponed in Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Confirmation of Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, to be Under Secretary of State, by the Senate will be deferred to a later date.

Boaz W. Long to be Minister to Cuba was recommended to-day by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Opposition to the nomination of William E. Gonzales of South Carolina to be the first Ambassador to Peru developed in the committee, and action was postponed. The committee also postponed action on the nomination of Norman Haggood to be Minister to Denmark and Benton McMillan, now Minister to Peru, to be Minister to Guatemala.

Hints Waste in Loan Drives.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Under a resolution introduced to-day by Representative Taylor (