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If Mr. Wilson's League Was Established and We Had Trouble With Mexico.

There is one fortunate thing, and only one, about the Mexican circumstances, the wavering policy of the Administration in regard to the protection of American lives and property in Mexico and the impudent attitude of Mr. WILSON's protégé CARRANZA. It is this: The situation affords a valuable indication of what our plight under similar conditions would be if the treaty was ratified unchanged, as the President has demanded; if the provisions of the covenant were a national obligation, if the League of Nations was established and operating according to the plan which our self-appointed representative at Paris has been trying to force upon his country.

Consider it!

With the United States a member of the League of Nations and Mexico a non-member trouble between the two Governments threatening war would at once become the business of the permanent Secretariat, the Council and the Assembly at Geneva.

See Article XI.:

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

The United States could escape this alien jurisdiction only by waiting two years after giving notice of intention to withdraw, and even then not unless the judgment of the exotic supergovernment was that we had fulfilled all our international obligations in general and all our special obligations under the covenant.

See Article I.:

"Any Member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

Will it be believed that according to the letter of this international law proposed by the President of the United States to the Senate of the United States all our relations with Mexico since 1847, or, as to that, with any other nation since the birth of time, would actually become subject, by our own consent, to scrutiny and appraisal by a foreign tribunal unknown to our Constitution? Yet such would be the case provided the Secretariat, the Council and the Assembly at Geneva decided to exercise their clearly delegated powers of review. And if the foreign supergovernment acquitted us it would nevertheless be two years before we could finally break away from the disastrous entanglement.

A dispute between the United States and Mexico over matters involving the protection of American lives and property in Mexico would immediately and automatically result in an invitation from the League to Mexico to become a member on a parity with the United States.

See Article XVII.:

"In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just."

If Mexico should accept the invitation and become for the purposes of the dispute a member of the League the United States would be compelled by its contract under the covenant to forego its present right of dealing with the Mexican question in its own independent way and to submit its case either to arbitration or to investigation by the exotic Council. Meanwhile our hands would be tied for at least three months, probably for many months, while Mexico went on murdering.

See Article XVII. and Article XII.:

"If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII. to XVI. inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council."

"If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration [and the matter of border outrages or murders in the interior could never be submitted by the United States to foreign arbitration] the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council."

"The Council may in any case under this Article [Article XV.] refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council."

So CARRANZA'S Government, merely by accepting for the purposes of this "dispute" the obligatory invitation to become a member of the League, could shelter itself for an indefinite time from precautionary or punitive measures on our part behind the action of the Assembly, in which we should have no vote and the British Empire, for example, would have six votes; and this exotic body would decide for us what we might do or might not do for the prevention of outrage along the Rio Grande or murder of Americans in the interior. And in case the decision of the supergoverning Assembly was one which the United States could not in honor or in interest accept, and we should insist on a procedure not approved by the supergovernment, we should, by our own showing, have declared war not only against Mexico but against Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and all the other members of the League, big and little.

See Article XVI.:

"Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII., XIII. or XV. it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not."

Further, still in Article XVI.:

"It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League."

And if, undeterred by the Ernulphian curse of the Covenant, the United States should persist in pursuing its rightful course of action respecting Mexico, and should disentangle itself from the League either by the regular if slow process of withdrawal or by voluntarily and joyfully incurring the penalty of expulsion which Article XVI. provides, and if Mexico for shelter for the crimes of her bandits and the irresponsibility of her Government should remain a member when we were out, the celebrated Article X. would become operative for the benefit of the other party to the "dispute":

"The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

We have taken the trouble to attempt to exhibit thus concretely and specifically the bearing upon our independence of action with regard to Mexico of the covenant which President WILSON has prepared for our shackling. It has been his pleasant fashion, while demanding the ratification of the treaty as he proposes it down to the smallest iota, to describe the covenant as no abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, but on the contrary as a beautiful extension of that doctrine. We should say so—an extension with a vengeance! Prismatic idealism indeed!

Is there an American worthy of the name who does not prefer that our policy regarding Mexico and our dealings with Mexico in case of border or internal outrage upon American citizens or their property shall remain, as now, matters for our own decision and settlement, exclusive of any interference or supervision from the other side of the Atlantic or the other side of the Pacific?

THE SUN hopes so and believes so and is confident that the Eagle is of the same mind.

Winter Coming; Coal Short.

For the first time in three-quarters of a year shipments of anthracite coal for July exceeded 6,000,000 tons. This was a gain over the shipments during June of more than 400,000 tons. In a serious situation it is help. It is not enough.

As compared with 1918 the anthracite shipments for this coal year are nearly 5,000,000 tons short. Nobody dreamed that there was any too much coal in this neck of the woods last winter. Nobody maintained that there was even enough, although last season from Christmas to Easter was more like a mild, gentle spring than like winter.

With the certainty that the coming winter will be no softer than the last one, with the probability that there will be a full programme of icy blasts, piling drifts and all the usual discomforts and hardships from wintry weather in our northern climate along the coast, we are still 5,000,000 tons behind a year ago. In three months the snowflakes may fly—with bins still empty. In four months we may be breasting a blizzard—with the northeastern public clamoring for deliveries of their coal; for still our supply is nearly 5,000,000 tons short.

This is already a grave matter. In a few weeks it may become dangerous; not long afterward it may be disastrous. Ship the coal. Fill the coal bins.

The Threatened Strike To-day.

If Mayor HYLAN does his duty, if the police acting under his authority do their duty, if order is preserved in this town and the right of citizens to work maintained against violence or intimidation by other citizens who have decided to quit their work the inconvenience to the public will be great, but it will be temporary.

It is only a question of the enforcement of law. The laws are intended to prevent such a scandal and disgrace as the paralysis by physical force of the transportation system of a great metropolis. Law is a farce if it fails to do its duty. Public officers charged with the enforcement of the law are faithless or incompetent if they omit any measure calculated to maintain order and minimize the effect of a great strike upon the paramount interests of the people of this town.

These are fundamental truths which are almost platitudes in their statement, but they are sometimes so blurred by sympathy or prejudice or politics or the easy habit of accepting as inevitable that which is preventable that it is perhaps worth while to recall them to mind.

If order is preserved at any cost of effort no strike can put out of business for many hours the rapid transit system of New York.

Doctors Sixty Years Ago and Now.

The nature of the progress made by medicine in the last sixty years is indicated by a comparison between the methods of the older physicians and those of to-day which is contained in an address delivered by Dr. ALEXANDER LAMBERT at the sixtieth annual commencement of the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn and printed in the *Medical Record*.

Sixty years ago physicians were handicapped by lack of knowledge of things now deemed elementary. It was in 1859 that DARWIN upset accepted scientific theories with his "Origin of Species." The instruction given in medical colleges omitted all conception of antiseptic or aseptic surgery, all conception of antitoxins, all conception of bacteriology and of sanitation based on it. Only the year before VIRCHOW had published his book showing that the body is a cell state in which every cell is a citizen, that the health of every cell is a matter of concern to the whole state, and that disease is merely a conflict of citizens in this state brought about by the action of external forces—a contribution to medical science comparable in importance with HARVEY's discovery of the circulation of the blood. Another generation was to pass before an accurate knowledge of the blood and the meaning of its intricate changes of the cells in various diseases was to be acquired.

Looking backward these handicaps seem very great in a science so beset with difficulties as medicine, and yet the physicians of those days were able to do things which still awaken admiration in their successors to-day. Dr. LAMBERT says:

"The diagnosis rested on the experiences of the man examining and interpreting, from accurate and minute observations, the various changes, according to what he knew the body should show in health. A careful physical examination, a shrewd look with unconscious reasoning, and the diagnosis would be given, based on minute changes that those of lesser experience could not understand nor see.

"To see FLINT or the elder JANEWAY, thirty-five or forty years ago, come in to a patient, go carefully over him, listen to what could be obtained of a history, and give a diagnosis with a marvellous accuracy, with no aid of clinical pathology as developed to-day, would seem little less than uncanny to the modern student."

To-day the pendulum has swung clear to the other edge of its arc. Dr. LAMBERT observes indications of an inability to realize that diseases are not entities, that they are but morbid processes varying in intensity, but the combinations and permutations of the perversions or cessation of normal functions. It is possible for a patient to be suffering from typhoid fever, for instance, and yet not show every possible blood reaction that chemistry and bacteriology can produce in that fever. But the tendency of the human mind is to shift responsibility of a decision, and the student of to-day in making a diagnosis is in danger of relying more on the laboratory tests than on the signs and symptoms shown by the patient.

Dr. LAMBERT looks for more efficient cooperation between the clinician and the laboratory expert in the future—indeed for more efficient cooperation among experts in all branches of medicine. The growth of scientific medicine and scientific knowledge has been so great that it is no longer possible for one man to confine himself to the whole subject. The future development of the practice of medicine must come through a greater sense of cooperation and a greater sense of acting in groups, that through the production of the group action the best art of medicine may be produced. There will be the same individual development as of old and the same opportunity for individual excellence, but the art of medicine as given to the public will be more through cooperation of many men than through individual action.

Thus will be hastened the passing of the old fashioned family physician, the friend on whose advice in things medical and things temporal the family learned to depend, who seemed to the children as possessing medicine as a forte and omniscience as a foible. Dr. LAMBERT seems to think this will be of benefit to the patient: yet a layman might draw from his address the conclusion that it is the inborn gift of the skilful physician that counts and that science and the laboratory can only supply tools whose effectiveness depends on the user, which, if true, would still put on people the responsibility of choosing a good doctor.

Year Long Theatrical Seasons.

Theatrical managers appear this summer to have come near the accomplishment of one of their most cherished ambitions. They seem to have achieved at last a theatre year which but coldly recognizes any season. They have, in other words, succeeded in keeping the theatres open almost all the year around.

In the past isolated successes have been powerful enough to struggle against the heat. Each summer has brought forward a certain number of plays with music which kept their place in favor until the serious business of the autumn set in. But this year managers have for the first time been able to produce new plays of a dramatic character when the playhouses were traditionally locked to all but jest and jazz, and they have found the event prosperous.

Conditions in the theatre are still abnormal. The unprecedented demand for diversion that began with the armistice and continued to grow more exigent as the winter passed has not been apparently satiated. Theatregoing was never so general. The willingness to buy tickets has not been checked by any kind of wartime taxation. No enterprise put forward by a manager seems so unworthy that it cannot secure a certain degree of support. Either the theatres are patronized now by strangers to whom any kind of performance is more or less of a novelty or the willingness to be pleased passeth all understanding. And New York is filled with its visitors—a condition which has existed ever since the American troops began to return from Europe.

But without these temporarily favoring conditions the longer season seems established in the theatres here. Rents are constantly increasing. Closing a popular playhouse for three or four months entails a serious loss. It is worth while under these circumstances to risk a play that may pay for its actors and leave the manager sufficient to count against the rent. The theatrical activity of the summer months founded on such sound principles is likely to endure.

Unluckily there is no artistic promise in this development. Apologists for the quality of so many of the dramas offered in a season once called attention to the large number of plays required during eight months. With a longer term and the number of necessary plays increased it is not encouraging to contemplate what these pieces may be as specimens of the art of the dramatist. Yet the manager need not worry over this detail. The generous public is evidently not exacting as to what the quality of its drama may be if the quantity is sufficient.

Afterthoughts.

LODGE and KNOX to Berlin to negotiate a new treaty in case his own treaty is amended?

How much better for America and the world if the thought of employing these real Americans in the business of treaty making had occurred to Mr. WILSON about eight months ago!

The assertive manner and positive tone in which ex-Empress ZITA of Austria is reported to have declared that she would not permit CHARLES to reenter politics suggests that Austria's abdicated monarch has lost even a domestic throne.

60,000 Battle Police to See Giant Games—*Yesterday's headline.*

It is not hard to see what kind of a league it is in which at least 60,000 people are most interested.

Out in Kansas City one woman does not say to another, proper occasion arising, "My dear, what a smart frock!" No; one woman there says to another, "My dear, your frock—gown, smock, hat or whatnot—is most keen!" Yet there are folk of the Atlantic littoral who speak of those of the Missouri basin as provincial!

The audiences, however, cannot get a contract that will guarantee satisfaction.

A Bunker Hill Gun in Missouri.

From the Kansas City Times.

A shotgun used in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775 and the battle of New Orleans in 1815 has been presented to the State Historical Society at Columbia by P. J. Hainey of Barnard, Mo. It is an old model muzzle loader, fifty-nine inches long, with a forty-three inch barrel. It has the same lock, stock and barrel used at Bunker Hill, and though much worn can still shoot. On the stock is attached a tallow and patch box which was used to grease the balls when loaded in the gun.

A Sport That H. C. L. Killed.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

John E. Finch of Richland writes: "Before the war between the States shooting matches were often held. All the marksmen in the neighborhood would meet and shoot for beef, hogs and chickens. Each man paid a certain amount and had the privilege of shooting. We have won many a quarter of nice beef in this manner."

A LEAGUE FOR FUTURE WAR.

Former Governor McCall on the Duties of Straight Americanism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As one of those very strongly of the opinion that the time has come for a concert of the nations against war I have felt that our acceptance of the proposed league should be conditioned upon modifications chiefly relating to the independence of the United States and its equality among the nations. The league will be under a sufficient handicap on account of the general provisions of the treaty without having America stripped of any of those vital attributes which have helped her to become the greatest pacific force the world holds to-day. One hesitates to speak in detail of what our allies are taking from the peace. We wish them all well, but we must be filled with dismay when the nations of Europe have broken with all the traditions of their statesmanship and when an order is proposed at the price of hopelessly upsetting the equilibrium of the world. If the results of the peace shall abide the future imperialist of some of the allied nations will fondly look back upon this period, in its acquisition of territory and permanent transfer of trade, as upon his country's golden age.

One of the great empires which for a thousand years has played a foremost part in the government of Europe has been torn limb from limb and in its place are established new nations founded upon doubtful ethnological lines and coming into the world fighting each other. That fate is visited upon Austria which a century ago was proposed for France.

No sympathy need be wasted upon Germany. As to her, it is what Lloyd George calls a terrible peace, but it is terrible not merely in its present aspects but for the enormous mass of hate that it will transmit to the future. To uphold such a peace and safeguard the spoils of so many empires will tax all the resources of a league of nations, which would have no light task to preserve the peace in a normal world and not have strapped upon it the burden of this new order. We must face the fact that we are in danger of having a mere league of victors rather than a worldwide league of nations and a peace that must be propped up by the bayonets of a minority of the Caucasian and a small minority of the yellow race.

That the arrangement now proposed infringes upon the sovereignty of this nation need not be argued. The French treaty makes more explicit the view that its foremost architects entertained of the function of the league. Under that treaty our obligation to send armies to France is to take effect at the command of the league and to terminate when, if ever, the same power shall release us from it. To delegate to an alien authority the power to decide when we shall fight and when we shall cease fighting is to surrender the very plume and crest of sovereignty.

Our nation asks nothing; it will take nothing. But our brave soldiers did not fight to yield up to Europe and Asia that independence which was so greatly won and has been so greatly kept by their countrymen of other times. Seriously to impair that would be an appalling calamity even to the peace of the world, and it would be to break faith with the past as it has never been broken by a nation except under the most extreme compulsion.

If the time for internationalism has come evidence of it should not appear in America alone; but the other nations are as intensely national as ever. If they remain national while we become international and dissipate our energies over other lands we shall soon be only a free horse for the world to ride. Our eyes will be forever turned upon Europe and what remains of America will do its thinking in terms of the Briton and Teuton and Gaul and degenerate into a mere intellectual province.

If the rights of America need safeguarding or the league may be improved it is the obvious duty of the Senate to propose the requisite changes. The power of negotiating treaties is confided to the President. The practice that has at times been followed of choosing members of the Senate as his agents has been gravely condemned by the greatest Senators as an infringement upon the Senate's power judicially to review. But that power of review is as constitutional and as vital as the power of negotiation. It was never more vital than in this crisis. It now devolves upon the Senate to determine to what it can give its advice and consent as the Senate of the American people.

SAMUEL W. MCCALL.
WINCHESTER, Mass., August 16.

MONUMENT TO AN APPLE.

The Rome Beauty Is to Be Honored by Ohio Horticulturists.

From the Bulletin of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

One hundred and two years ago a small boy with faith in nature planted an apple tree on the bank of the Ohio River in Lawrence county. This tree was one in which the graft had failed to grow and a sprout came up from below the point of union. The boy's father, thinking it worthless, threw it to him saying:

"Here's a Democrat, you may have that."

The sprout became the original tree of the Rome Beauty variety. Thus a merest chance, an accident, gave to Ohio the tree which was to bring it its greatest fame as an apple producing State.

In appreciation of the many excellent qualities of the apple and of the great influence it has had in Ohio's fruit growing industry the Ohio State Horticultural Society will place a stone and tablet as a memorial. If there was no other instance this one would prove that fruit growers are able to mix sentiment with their work, to love their industry and to show it to the world.

The original Rome Beauty tree stood on the bank of the Ohio River about two miles from Proctorville. It disappeared into the river in a landslide some years ago. The memorial will be placed in an appropriate spot where it can be seen and appreciated. The original orchard is off the main travelled roads. The memorial site is perhaps a little more than a quarter of a mile from the spot where grew the original tree.

Judge Mayer on Inspector Tunney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read with much pleasure your appreciation of the services of Inspector Tunney. He and his assistant, Sergeant George D. Barnitz, who has also retired, rendered service of a most valuable and intelligent character. It is a pleasure to know that what such men have done does not pass unnoticed.

JULIUS M. MAYER,
United States District Court.
NEW YORK, August 16.

WATCH THE STEAM.

By It You Can Tell Whether or Not to Carry an Umbrella.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the editorial article on "The Passing of the Weather Vane" you very rightly say that the gyrations of chanticleer at the top of either a steeple or a flagstaff are an uncertain indication as a rule now of the direction in which the wind really blows. You suggest the alternate of the steam exhausts issuing from many buildings so situated as to be less influenced by surrounding skyscrapers.

This steam has an additional advantage not possessed by the vane; it tells the humidity of the air.

For many years observation of the way in which the steam clouds disappear, either in summer or the coldest days in winter—whether the air is dry, in which case they vanish quickly into thin air, or saturated, when they linger and float along for a block or more—has led me to note how ready a test this is and how often it decides whether to carry an umbrella or not.

CHARLES A. DOREMUS.
NEW YORK, August 16.

BOY AND BONDS ASTRAY.

An Incident Leading to a Suggestion of Contributory Negligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One reads from time to time of the loss or theft of securities, consisting in most cases of Liberty bonds.

Last week I met a small boy floundering around looking for somewhere, he did not know where. He had forgotten. I asked him what firm he wanted. He told me. He could, however, only do so by referring to a large envelope which he had concealed underneath his jacket. I noticed the name of the firm, which is one of the largest in its line in this country.

The envelope contained either $25,000 or $35,000 worth of bonds. I carefully directed the little chap to his destination, telling him to be very careful.

Any firm that confides an important package such as that was to a mere ycungster is guilty of contributory negligence. I surely did feel sorry for the boy. I was once just such a one myself.

READER.
NEW YORK, August 16.

FIRST TO FIGHT.

The Honor Awarded to the First, Not the Second, Division.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I desire to call your attention to an error you have made more than once. You state that the Second Division was "the first to fight and the last to return," which is not correct. The First Division was the first to fight and it is still in Europe.

I would be the last person to detract from the record of the glorious Second Division, as I was a member of the Twelfth Field Artillery for six months, but it has won enough fame without borrowing from the record of an equally splendid outfit.

JOHN K. HUME.
NEW MILFORD, Conn., August 16.

Osler at Seventy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A very extraordinary tribute to a truly great teacher, whose fame does not rest on "Osler on Medicine," is your editorial article "Sir William Osler at 70." Dexterously you dispose of his overquoted utterance with the mere allusion that it was not delivered seriously, and yet it serves in a sense as a pretext for the temper of your article, tending to show that Osler at 70 is still young (?) and fit and useful.

It would refresh one's soul to believe that when Osler referred to the superannuated at 40 he was not playing to the gallery. No one who knew him then will say he was wholly facetious, for was he not expressing the generally accepted understanding of the market place and its commercialized bylanes, of which medicine unfortunately is one?

Let it not be dismissed lightly this fancy, this fallacy of a world, taught by the older, the wiser. It is a fact that youth always has fastened its omniscience on us, and that explains our follies and falsities.

STEPHEN B. HYLBOURNE.
NEW YORK, August 16.

Alarming Outlook for Feminine Ears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When my mother was a young girl—she is now 81—the style of wearing the hair was almost the same as it is to-day, drawn down over the ears. The style lasted so long that many of the ladies could not uncover the ears because of a tenderness caused by their being covered so long.

My mother was one of the number, and while it is "sweet and old fashioned," there were times when they would have liked to resort to newer styles. It may be the same to-day. Girls, beware!

T. D. M.
HOLLIS, August 16.

A Shorter Charge From Canada.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Judge Carter's charge, as quoted in THE SUN, reminds me of a charge I heard Mr. Justice Riddell of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario deliver to a jury at Hamilton.

In an accident case liability was admitted and it reduced down to a question of quantum. The learned Justice addressed the jury in these words: "Gentlemen, how much?"

Perhaps this is the shortest charge on record.

AN ONTARIO BARRISTER.
PEAK'S ISLAND, Me., August 15.

A Wins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A bets that the Manhattan Beach railroad that used to run from the foot of Sixty-fifth street, Bay Ridge, was at one time a narrow gauge line and was later changed to a standard gauge. C says that it always was a standard gauge line.

Which wins?

A. F. MUELLER.
BROOKLYN, August 16.

Sentiment of an American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial article on Wednesday entitled "Americans Are Swinging Back to Americanism" is so inspiring I am prompted to cry out with all of your readers, Isn't it great to be an American!

ROBERT JUDSON KENWORTHY.
NEW YORK, August 15.

For External Use Only.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Tell it in Gath, publish it in the streets of Askelon: the very best remedy for poison ivy is to bathe the parts affected with Holland gin. It kills the poison at once. Laymen have cured doctors with this remedy.

E. N. C.
NEW ALBANY, Ind., August 15.

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Melting Pot.

"The melting pot is the greatest institution on the globe. But it makes a vast difference what goes into the pot."—*From an editorial article in* THE SUN.

The melting pot swings evermore,
What would you, pushing through the door?
It swings for you—so bring the ore.

It swings for every race and kin—
Thus far and freely shall ye win:
It is our care what goes therein!

And yet, ye do not come in vain,
Though neither gold nor silver grain
Be in the ore ye bring—remain!

If ye but have some good up pent,
However crude, however bent
With dull and heavy element,

Such fires we tend, so bright and hot,
And, from the first, extinguished not,
Such virtue in the melting pot!

Yet, by one test must all be tried,
And by that test must all abide,
Whatever afterwards betide!

The test was given long ago:
What in the melting pot shall go
Must melt . . . no later test we know.

For what we pour into the mould
One great consistency must hold—
The mass be tempered as of old.

With this, we give you welcome true;
Share—blend—with us, yet knowing, too,
That we shall not be lost in you!

Oh, have ye not our welcome felt,
And have ye not our warning spelt—
The melting pot needs all shall melt!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

I Follow.

I follow the lure of the lips of the morn,
The breath of the pine bough, the call of the corn,
The murmur of springs,
And the butterfly's wings
That flutter and fleet over height, over hollow,
The voice of the wind as it chants, as it sings,
I follow, I follow!

I follow the luminous light in the west,
The flickering sheen on the oriole's breast,
The beckoning fern,
And the bickering burn,
The kingfisher's dart, and the swoop of the swallow,
Aspiration and impulse and all things that yearn,
I follow, I follow!

I follow, I follow, I follow afar
The path of the sun and the path of the star
To the secrets of birth
And the wonders of mirth;
While leaving behind me the empty and hollow,
I seek what makes sweeter and fairer the earth;
I follow, I follow!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

A Garden by the River.

It slopes down to the bulrush and the sedge—
This green old garden, where white roses blow
Faint fragrance, and tall scarlet lilies glow
Like flaming torches. Morning glories wedge
Their dewy faces through the lilac hedge;
And marigold and mallow and blue flag
Their nodding heads in busy gossip wag
Beside the walk that skirts the water's edge.

Sometimes at dusk a little rustle creeps
Lightly along the blossom bordered path—
Is it the wind that round the willow peeps,
Or is it—misty as love's aftermath—
A wistful ghost, that through the garden strays
Seeking some street of vanished yesterdays?

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

At Ninety-seven.

From Good Health.

Oh stalwart Soul at Ninety-seven!
What Spirit doth thy life secure?
Why linger at the gate of Heaven?
Do earthly pleasures still allure?
My Spirit Guide is Hygeia,
Sweet Goddess of Longevity,
Her every precept I obey,
And earth is Heaven to me.

Why did you pass the Three-Score year,
Life's proper end as fixed by man?
Did Euthanasia not appear,
And tempt you with sweet Lethean?
Ah yes, but Hygeia, faithful Guide,
Forewarned me of her base design
And bade me in her care abide,
And untold years would still be mine.

But when you came to Three-Score-Ten,
The end of life by law Divine,
Did not your Guide advise you then
That all her care she must resign?
No law, she said, did Heaven indite,
'Twas writ by Moses in despair,
When Zipporah, the Midianite,
Beset him with her every care.

By Strength you reach the year Four-Score,
Where toil and sorrow waited you,
Did Hygeia still your trust implore,
And promise length of life anew?
She bade me Moses imitate,
Live with the Lord as friend with friend,
Eyes would not dim nor strength abate,
Though life to six score years extend.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.

A Conservative.

From the Washington Star.

Everything keeps goin'
Yonder in the sky,
Though there isn't any knowin'
All the wherefore and the why.
Stars come out a-gleamin'
Then slip out o' sight,
Sunshine comes a-gleamin'
An' the moon shows up at night.

Comet comes a-whizzin'
We view it with dismay;
Distant suns are sizzin'
In the Milky Way.
Fiery vapors flowin'
Threaten deadly shock—
But somehow things keep goin'
Reg'lar as a clock.

PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Longfellow on the Links.

From the Boston Transcript.

I drove a golf ball into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where,
For I, alas, was short of sight
And couldn't follow it in its flight.
I kicked my caddie into the air,
He fell to earth, I knew not where,
For I deemed it a thing exceedingly vile,
That inferior caddie's superior smile.
Soon, soon after, I found the ball,
It had hardly budged from the tee at all;
And the caddie was standing sardonically grim—
I had kicked my opponent instead of him.

Behind the Old Drop Curtain.

Oh, for the days of the long ago
And a good old fashioned minstrel show!
Kelly and Leon at their best,
Happy Cal Wagner and the rest,
Rare Ben Cotton and Billy Rice,
Dupree and Benedict's black paradise.

Oh, for the fun that was immense—
Not like the would-be fun now, dense.
Harrigan and Hart, oh, boy, oh, boy!
Mulligan's Guards with its bubbling joy.
Lone Fisherman of Evangeline;
Nothing so good these days is seen.

Oh, for the days of the barefoot lass—
Maggie Mitchell and others who pass
Back of the footlights, each a queen
Limned fore'er on the faded screen,
Bright, rare field of the cloth of gold
With a jewel woven in every fold.

Oh, for the days of a Juliet
Like Adelaide Neilson's—nay, not yet!
Never was one so rare as she,
Never was one so fair as she!
Oh, for the days of the long ago
When we lads loved her like Romeo.

Oh, for the days of Ned Adams, Booth,
Barrett, Bangs and the others forsooth!
Good old sword play, fine old talk—
Not like to-day's stuff, water and chalk.
Oh, for the days that have long passed by
And the stars that shone in the play lover's sky!

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York and New Jersey—Local showers and thunderstorms probably to-day and to-morow; not much change in temperature; gentle southwest winds.

For New England—Generally fair to-day; local showers and thunderstorms to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southeast winds.

For western New York—Local showers and thunderstorms probably to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Pressure is low over western Lake Superior and moderately high over the northern Rocky Mountain region and the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. During the last twenty-four hours local showers and thunder storms have occurred in the lake region, the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys, the middle and east Gulf and the south Atlantic States and the extreme upper Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather has been generally fair. Temperatures have fallen during the last twenty-four hours in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, and have risen somewhat over the plains States and the northern Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere throughout the country, from the Rocky Mountains eastward, temperature changes have not been important. The outlook is for unsettled weather, with local showers and thunder storms Sunday and Monday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except for fair weather Sunday in New England and on Monday in the Ohio Valley and northern upper lake region. Temperature changes will be unimportant.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Temperature Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Barom-eter.	Weather.
Abilene	86	76	29.68	tr.	Cloudy
Albany	78	60	29.92	..	Clear
Atlantic City	70	64	29.94	.14	Cloudy
Baltimore	78	70	29.88	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	82	58	30.00	..	Clear
Boston	72	64	30.02	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	73	66	29.90	.52	Rain
Charleston	94	74	29.82	.04	Rain
Chicago	74	72	29.74	.01	Pt. Cldy
Cincinnati	78	70	29.84	tr.	Clear
Cleveland	74	68	29.82	.48	Cloudy
Denver	82	54	30.00	..	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	76	72	29.82	.22	Clear
Galveston	86	82	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy
Helena	86	52	29.96	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	82	76	30.00	.02	Clear
Kansas City	88	64	29.90	.04	Clear
Los Angeles	86	62	29.96	..	Pt. Cldy
Milwaukee	76	66	29.70	.06	Pt. Cldy
New Orleans	88	80	30.00	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	94	72	29.94	..	Clear
Philadelphia	74	64	29.94	..	Pt. Cldy
Pittsburg	76	66	29.88	.04	Rain
Portland, Me.	66	62	30.02	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Ore.	92	68	29.80	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	92	68	29.88	..	Clear
San Antonio	92	76	29.94	..	Clear
San Francisco	60	54	30.00	..	Cloudy
San Diego	72	66	29.96	..	Clear
St. Louis	86	68	29.88	.18	Clear
Washington	82	68	29.88	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.93	30.00
Humidity	90	90
Wind—direction	N. E.	S. E.
Wind—velocity	13	12
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy
Precipitation	1.33	None

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

8 A. M.	67	1 P. M.	76	6 P. M.	70
9 A. M.	67	2 P. M.	74	7 P. M.	68
10 A. M.	70	3 P. M.	73	8 P. M.	67
11 A. M.	71	4 P. M.	72	9 P. M.	66
12 M.	74	5 P. M.	72	10 P. M.	66

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	67	72	6 P. M.	70	81
12 M.	74	79	9 P. M.	66	75
3 P. M.	73	81	12 Mid.	65	74

Hightest temperature, 78, at 12:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 65, at 1:40 A. M.
Average temperature, 72.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Open air choral concerts this afternoon in Washington Square, Battery and Tompkins parks, Manhattan, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Baseball (professional), Chicago Nationals against New York Giants, Polo Grounds, 3 P. M.

Open air concert, Stadium Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Volpe conducting, Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York, 137th street and Amsterdam avenue, 8:30 P. M.

Reception and entertainment for service men by War Camp Community, concert, vaude