The Sun
AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 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, S. S. Tiherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, all of 150 Nassau street.

London office, 10-12 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 305 Washington street.

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A Volume of Wilson and Its Effect on a Stranger.

A worthy publishing house of Chicago, hitherto best known in literary circles as the purveyors of that admirable volume "Bill Nye's Comic History of the United States," has taken a step and issued a book entitled "President Wilson's Great Speeches and Other History Making Documents." On the paper jacket of this addition to the groaning shelf of Wilsoniana is what was anciently known as an advertisement and is now quite generally styled a blurb. The blurb is almost always an interesting, if not an integral, part of the modern book. It is usually a frank effort on the part of the publisher to be intimate with the prospective reader, and the blurb of the present book is no exception, for it says, in part:

"President WILSON talks to you in this book and he reveals to you his thoughts in an intensely interesting way. So long as the world shall last the addresses and speeches of President WILSON shall live."

A little journey through the inside of the book leads the examiner to wonder just what effect its perusal would have on a visitor fresh from the interior of Tibet who, though he understood the English language, was unfamiliar with Mr. WILSON and his attitudes during the last six or seven years toward American affairs. For this volume, unlike most of the volumes of the President's speeches, is not devoted to one or two phases of the Wilsonian mind. It includes speeches made in every year since Mr. WILSON came to the Presidency.

The stranger, reading through this new book, would come on Page 75 to the following utterance:

"America . . . ought to devote itself only to the things that America believes in and, believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel."

On Pages 310 and 311 he would find Mr. WILSON saying:

"America . . . is fighting . . . for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force."

"We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government and the undictated development of all peoples."

On Page 174 the visitor would find the President declaring:

"Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world. . . . The example of America must be a special example."

But on Page 344 this quotation from a Wilson speech would face him:

"All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest. . . . The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme."

On Page 174 our innocent guest from the East would encounter a classic:

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

But on Page 423 this would greet his eyes:

"I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration."

Not to mention the modest confession, made in London, which appears on Page 416:

"I am perfectly aware that I have in me all the insurgent elements of the human race."

The volume does not pretend to be a complete report of the President's speeches and messages, and the Tibetan would have to seek elsewhere if he wished to find some of the most remarkable contrasts and contradictions which have distinguished Mr. WILSON's utterances in recent years. We doubt, however, that the tourist from unchanging Asia would care to explore further. To discover in one small volume, covering in time less than two Presidential terms, as much as we have indicated by these brief and familiar extracts might be enough to muddle the literary explorer.

Referring to the blurb, the amazed man might express an honest doubt whether these addresses "shall live" "so long as the world shall last"—or at least whether they will be able to live together between the covers of one book. Other publishers of Wilson speeches have the happier way of printing little volumes, for sometimes Mr. WILSON makes in a row half a dozen speeches the sixth of which does not controvert the first. Not always, though.

The Wilson Administration's Amazing Russian Policy.

The Wilson Administration is sending American troops to Siberia to help the Kolchak Government. From what the public hears about the American contingents now on duty there, they are being employed as railroad guards, and in some cases it is asserted that they are doing the work of railroad laborers. Whatever their occupation at the moment may be, they are on the ground to assist in the suppression of Bolshevism and they are subject to attack by the Bolsheviki. A number of American soldiers have been killed in Siberia.

While these soldiers are operating against the Bolsheviki in Siberia the Bolsheviki are maintaining in this country an institution known as the Russian Soviet Bureau, whose mission is to distribute propaganda in favor of the Bolsheviki and their system of proletariat despotism. This bureau is now actively engaged in the work it was established to do. It issued a statement on Saturday which was printed yesterday in certain newspapers. Apparently the bureau enjoys immunity from suppression by the Wilson Administration.

These facts present one of the most extraordinary situations the United States has ever known. Americans are fighting the Bolsheviki in Siberia under the direction of the Wilson Administration. Americans are being killed in Siberia by the Bolsheviki. But in New York city the Bolsheviki exercise liberty to spread their propaganda among the ignorant in the population of the United States, and thus not only to strengthen the Bolsheviki in Russia, including Siberia, but actually to attack the political institutions of the United States and to spread dissatisfaction with our form of government among those who do not understand it, or understanding it are opposed to it.

If this condition did not exist before their eyes sane men would say it was incredible. If sane Americans were told that another nation was sacrificing its soldiers in a land remote from its boundaries to suppress an institution whose accredited agents it harbored within its own boundaries, encouraging them by toleration to spread the doctrines its men were giving their lives abroad to oppose, sane Americans would refuse to believe that such folly was possible. Yet this is exactly what the Wilson Administration is doing in its treatment of the Bolsheviki of Russia, exactly what it has been doing, and exactly what, from all appearances, it intends to keep on doing unless the American people demand that the Wilson policy toward Russia be abandoned and a reasonable and intelligent policy substituted for it.

Poetry About Ghosts.

As an appetizer for those whose taste for ghostly verse has not been properly cultivated we commend the last issue of the *Branch Library News*, which contains a compilation, by EARLE F. WALBRIDGE, of Poetry of the Supernatural. Although this useful number appeared early in the summer it is better suited for perusal in the fall and winter. July is not a time to read charnel literature. It does not chill then as it should and it thrills very little. Suppose a spook, summoned from the deeps by the reader's imagination, should get in front of or into the electric fan! No, the fall and winter are the seasons for dipping into the tomes of things spectral. After going through Mr. WALBRIDGE's sheaf of samples the reader will be able to decide which of the poets will be the best companion beside a sputtering candle in a lonely farmhouse.

The compiler divides his extracts into three parts: the old ballads, the older poets and the younger poets. The trouble with the old ballads is that they are not creepy enough. The authors stuck too closely to the lore of the countryside. A contest remains between the older and the younger poets: which refrigerates the spine more perfectly? Hardly anybody, be he ever so shuddery, can beat COLERIDGE, with his man on the lonesome road and the frightful fiend close behind. ALLINGHAM is good too:

"I heard the dogs howl in the moonlight night.
I went to the window to see the sight:
All the dead that ever I knew
Going one by one and two by two."

This simplicity, of which COLERIDGE was the great master, is found, we are glad to say, among the younger set of poets. It is seen in WILFRED WILSON GIBSON'S "Comrades":

"As I was marching in Flanders
A ghost kept step with me—
Kept step with me and chuckled,
And muttered ceaselessly."

It is again in MARGARET WIDDEMER'S "House of Ghosts":

"Out from the House of Ghosts I fled
Lest I should turn and see
The child I had been lift her head
And stare aghast at me."

Not all will agree that the short lines are best adapted to make the flesh creep, although the oldsters put more shudders into less space than the bards of the present time. In the comparison of the poets, gone or present, who liked the less simple meter we find ourselves comparing JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S Were-wolf—

"Dabbled with blood are its horrible lips,
Grinning in horrible glee,"

—with HERMANN HAGEDORN'S Gray Man:

"His flesh was a thousand snails that crept,
But his face was calm though his pulses leapt."

For a pleasant midnight acquaintance, however, we doubt that either the Were-wolf or the Gray Man has any advantage over GEORGE STERLING'S Blue-Eyed Vampire, who

"sated at her feast,
Smiles bloodily against the leprous moon."

To match Mr. STERLING we must turn to POE, to a couple of lines which Mr. WALBRIDGE does not use in his compilation:

"And seraphs sob at vermin fangs
In human gore imbued."

It is unlikely that either POE's or STERLING's lines give the genuine sensation that is found in BROWNING'S "Mesmerism":

"And the socket floats and flares,
And the house beams groan
And a foot unknown
Is surmised on the garret stairs
And the lock slips unawares . . ."

The reader who is familiar with JEAN HENRI FABRE knows that the grave worm is a myth; but the groaning house beam and the step on the garret stairs are real and always with us. It takes more than a plain ghost or a tomb to cause the modern reader to pull the sheet over his head. To make the hair to stand on end the poet must have some of the spirit of mystery such as breathes in ROSAMUND MARRIOTT-WATSON:

"What is it cries with the crying of the curlews?
What comes apace on those fearful, stealthy feet?"

It does not do merely to have your ghost pale. The reader must have the bloodless countenance as well; otherwise a poem of the supernatural isn't worth a shudder.

General Pershing's Flags.

It was a patriotic impulse which inspired General PERSHING to leave to the custody of New York city the stand of forty-eight United States flags which was given to him at the dinner in his honor here last week. He retains ownership of this appropriate and beautiful souvenir, but he wants New York city to take possession of it and to display it in some public place where all citizens and visitors to the town may see and be thrilled by it.

Nothing could be more fitting for the decoration of any of the municipal buildings than this stand of flags. It is to be hoped that space for it may be found in City Hall itself, and this was apparently in General PERSHING's mind when he named the city as his steward in this matter. That fine and historic pile would be a splendid home for the colors General PERSHING wants our people to share with him.

General PERSHING in asking the city to assume the custody of these banners said he desired to feel that he had a tangible and personal association with New York city. No physical memorial is necessary to establish such an association; but to give evidence of it nothing else could be as good as these emblems of the glory of the United States.

Influenza in 1919-1920.

That there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic in the closing months of this year and in 1920 is expected by the Public Health Service, but it is confidently believed by the medical profession that its effects will not be as disastrous as were those caused by the disease in its latest visitation. This comparative mildness will be due to the fact that many persons have been rendered at least partially immune to the disease and thousands of the more susceptible fell before it last winter.

Unfortunately the scientists have not been able to identify the germ which produces influenza, but the experience at hand has taught us a great many things which should be done to protect ourselves from it. Surgeon-General BLUE says:

"City officials, State and city boards of health, should be prepared in the event of a recurrence. The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic.

"Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact. It is not yet certain that the germ has been isolated or discovered, and as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact.

"Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrences. The most promising way to deal with a possible recurrence is, to sum it up in a single word, 'preparedness.' And now is the time to prepare.

"Evidence collected during last winter's epidemic points strongly to infected eating and drinking utensils, especially in places where food and drink are sold to the public, as being one of the modes of transmission of this disease."

One of the most important things to bear in mind is that a man's mental condition has much to do with his susceptibility to influenza, as in the case of other diseases. The person who allows himself to become frightened over the possibility of "catching" the disease, and who worries over his chances if he does "catch" it, thereby reduces his vitality and greatly increases the danger in which he stands. He is at least as badly off as the man who refuses to take ordinary precautions to protect his health.

Cleanliness in eating, drinking and personal habits and prompt attention to apparently insignificant ailments, without exaggerated fear as to their outcome, will provide the best protection against influenza which can be found. There is no royal road to safety, but if every citizen will take good care of himself he will not only reduce the menace in his own case but he will also contribute to the welfare of all his fellows.

Pay To-day!

To-day is the last day on which payment of the third quarterly instalment of taxes due to the United States Treasury on incomes and profits for 1918 can be paid without a legal penalty.

Americans have become so accustomed to paying taxes their hands automatically go to their pockets when they catch sight of a Federal officer, and the cashier at the soda water fountain has been exalted to new dignity since the Government converted her into an agent of the Treasury Department. Next year New Yorkers and those who labor here but dwell elsewhere will have to visit the State income tax collectors as well as those from the Federal Government. The preparation of reports promises to supplant auction as a favorite evening diversion, and to be honest with the Government presents problems as difficult as those involved in fathoming a one card draw at poker.

The quarterly payment of income and profits taxes has made a hard job easier for a good many men and women, particularly among those who have fixed incomes. Yet even this does not wean the taxpayer from his dream of an ideal state in which tax collectors shall be unknown.

Lincoln in Manchester To-day.

The statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN designed by GEORGE GREY BARNARD which will be unveiled to-day in Manchester, England, with ceremonies in which ALTON B. PARKER, formerly Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, will deliver the principal address, is the work originally intended for erection in London as a lasting monument of the celebration of the completion of a century of peace between the United States and the British Empire. This peace began with the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war of 1812, on February 17, 1815, and the proclamation of that instrument by President POLK on the following day.

Before the war with Germany began a committee of Britons and Americans had made arrangements for appropriate observance of the era of good relations which for nearly 100 years had subsisted between the two nations. In each country suitable services were to have been held, and official greetings were to have been exchanged in a way planned to increase the good feeling between the British and American peoples. But in 1914 England was forced into the war against Germany, and six months later had no time for extensive formalities not contributing to military and naval activities. Consequently the most pretentious details of the proposed celebration were abandoned.

As a part of this celebration Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES P. TAFT gave the Barnard statue of LINCOLN for erection in London by the committee. To the statue objection was raised, on the ground that the sculptor had not produced a work of art doing justice to LINCOLN. The admirers of Mr. BARNARD's work defended the product of his skill vigorously and for a time the discussion over its merits was exceedingly lively and in some of its details even bitter.

Eventually it was decided to put the Barnard statue in Manchester and to give to London a replica of the "standing Lincoln" by SAINT GAUDENS, a memorial familiar to all the visitors to Lincoln Park in Chicago. It is in accordance with this arrangement that Judge PARKER is to address the people of Manchester to-day.

The delayed celebration of the peace which has been maintained so long between the great English speaking nations is of great interest to the whole world. The continuation of the good relations which have endured a hundred years in spite of many difficult passages between the nations is of paramount importance to men of every country.

If PERSHING were to be welcomed to-day it might be fluttering shreds of straw, even whole hats, and not bits of paper that would greet him.

Motor holdups seem in special vogue at present, but how far off is the day when the professional gentlemen with taking ways will rather employ the airplane?

Boston rejoices that it was her policemen and not her librarians that struck.

Buenos Ayres Bars Narcotics.

From the Medical Record.

The municipal Government of Buenos Ayres has enacted stringent regulations restricting the sale of drugs to the people. The sale of narcotic drugs is prohibited except upon the presentation of a prescription prepared by a registered physician. Until this law was enacted drug stores were permitted to sell cocaine, morphine, opium and other drugs with the greatest freedom. The Government has established dispensaries where those suffering from various diseases requiring the administration of narcotics may procure such narcotics. It is said that drug addiction has become very common in Buenos Ayres and has spread to all classes of society.

REWARD OF THE VOTER.

After the Primary the District Attorney May Subpœna Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the borough of Manhattan 101,796 voters enrolled last fall as Republicans. At the primary election September 2 17,338 of these enrolled voters cast their ballots. Immediately after the primary one of the candidates declared it his belief that a crime had been committed against the sanctity of the ballot and that he should ask the courts for a recount.

The daily papers inform us that the District Attorney of New York county expressed his opinion that fraud had been committed and thereupon summoned about 110 of the Republican voters who had participated in the primary to appear before him and disclose how they voted. It is now stated that as a result of such examination further proceedings will be discontinued.

If only 17 per cent. of the enrolled Republican voters are interested enough to participate in the primaries of their party unmolested, how many will participate hereafter when there is the prospect of a Democratic District Attorney dragging them from their business to explain how and for whom they voted? How will our newly enfranchised women voters enjoy this prospect? What becomes of the secrecy of the ballot so loudly proclaimed by the advocates of the primary law?

That every enrolled voter should have the right to vote and to have his vote counted as cast is indisputable, and the election law provides an orderly manner for the review of primary elections. To proceed on hearsay and to harass voters upon conclusions drawn from the face of the returns and not supported by evidence certainly will not tend to induce voters to enroll or vote at the primaries in the future.

Perhaps this was what was intended.

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON.

NEW YORK, September 13.

HOW CAN WE TELL WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANS?

"John Hancock, Jr.," Returns to Ask Mr. Wilson a Pertinent Question.

TO THE HON. WOODROW WILSON—*Sir:* Inasmuch as you have stepped down from the Presidential pedestal for the moment and set out on a stumping campaign to attack and discredit the Senate of the United States, may I not repeat the question I asked you through THE SUN during your last campaign for office? It is this:

How can we tell when you mean what you say?

You wrote a book a few years ago in which you showed how wrong it was for the President to try to sway or to override the will of Congress or to ignore its part in our great scheme of government.

How does this square with what you are doing now?

You absolutely dominated your Democratic Congress and now demand that the public compel the present Senate to surrender to your imperious will.

You appealed as a partisan to the people to elect only Democrats to Congress, and you were turned down by the voters.

You now demand that these same voters regard as non-partisan your effort to manufacture a spurious public clamor wherewith to terrorize the Senate majority into substituting your judgment for theirs.

With furious emphasis you declared at Kansas City that we shall not be ruled by a minority and intimated that the Senators were a small group animated by partisan motives.

The Senators who do not want explanatory reservations made a part of the ratification are far in the minority, and yet you are demanding that the public force the Senate majority to surrender to this minority.

How are we to know when you mean what you say?

You were for peace without victory, but it was explained that you meant something else.

You were too proud to fight, but it was explained that you meant something else.

For over two years you refused to declare war to help prevent militarism triumphing in Europe, but did declare war because our rights were invaded by Germany. That is what your proclamation said.

And yet you later told Europe repeatedly that we entered the war to save it from being crushed by militarism.

After a brief trip to the United States you told Europe that the American nation was supporting you; that you were speaking the minds of the people.

If you were right why are you now making such a desperate effort to win their support?

You told the Senators you would keep in touch with them even though you were in Paris, and then you proceeded to ignore them.

All they knew of your commitments of the American people in the negotiations was what they read in the press.

When they notified you that they would exercise their constitutional right and duty to pass upon the treaty and the covenant solely upon their merits from the viewpoint of American interests first your reply was a reference to "pygmy minds."

You were grandiloquent against secret diplomacy, and at the same time you have secretly withheld treaties from the United States Senate; you recently declined to give them a diplomatic agreement because it might embarrass other nations, although it had been unofficially published in the record and in Europe.

Could you possibly have meant what you said in that case?

You declared that the war and the treaty were non-partisan matters, but you left the great Republican leaders out of your councils and made the management of the war and the treaty a purely partisan matter.

Now you say you respect the Senate, and at the same time you are begging the people to accept your characterization of the members who do not agree with you as "contemptible quitters," and by the use of innuendo and invective seek to bring them into public contempt.

It is hard indeed to know when you mean what you say.

For instance, you know that the Senate has no intention of rejecting the treaty and covenant. The reservations proposed express your understanding of the meaning of the treaty as stated at the White House conferences, and yet you are trying to make the country believe that the Republican Senators intend to kill the treaty.

And upon this false assumption you are trying to stir up popular indignation against those who oppose your views in the Senate—on the theory that their consciences are warped and that they are moved solely by personal motives of political gain.

If this is not what you mean, the question is, Why are you saying it?

You have joined the Plumb Planners in a campaign of oratorical frightfulness to stir up bitterness and popular excitement, with the avowed purpose of frightening the Senate into acting against its own judgment.

Is this not the spirit of intimidation, the argument of force and of the mob?

And yet you accuse Senators who are so bold as to have opinions of their own of being "Bolshevistically inclined," of viewing the issue "with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own."

You told the public, to whom you are now appealing for a demonstration against the Senate, that if they elected a Republican Congress it would be a repudiation of your leadership, and if such were the verdict you said you would accept it without cavil.

Have you done so?

What are you doing now—cavilling, are you not?

You are resenting their verdict. You are demanding that they humiliate and punish, not through the polls but by public agitation and demonstration, the leaders they selected in preference to yours.

You have sworn to sustain the Government, and yet you are now engaged in a public attack upon a body that is proceeding lawfully and deliberately to perform its sworn duty as a part of the treaty making power under the Constitution.

You are demanding that the public make of the Senate not a deliberative body but simply an organization to register the popular will as indicated by any momentary wave that may be set in motion by demagogues and agitators generally.

You tell your audiences that you fear the growth of the Bolshevist spirit in this country, and at the same time you are doing your utmost to put the Senate under the sway of the mob spirit.

The people look to you for the facts regarding the treaty and you give them your own opinions instead. You tell us of the world, the world, the world, the heart of the world, the conscience of the world, the liberty of the world, of voices in the air, of visions and dreams.

But still you want us to believe that you, as well as the Senate, are concerned in the United States of America.

The problem is—

How can we tell when you say what you mean? JOHN HANCOCK, Jr.

NEW YORK, September 13.

GENEROUS, IF TARDY.

An Ex-Soldier's' Bonus Paid Twice After Long Delay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The enclosed letter, written by me, is self-explanatory. EDWARD GROSSMAN.

NEW YORK, September 13.

Zone Finance Office, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: After a great delay of seven to eight months you finally decide to send me my bonus check, for which pleace accept my thanks.

Forty-eight hours after receiving this check I have had the pleasure of receiving another check for $60, for which please accept my thanks. I would like to know whether this is intended as interest for the delay in sending me my check, or was this just an error on your part? However, I wish you to note that there are some honest ex-soldiers in this country and I am returning this check to you. I have marked the face of this check "void" in red ink so that the same cannot be used by any one else.

Assuring you that I greatly appreciate your sending me this check during the month of September, 1919, although I was discharged in the latter part of 1918, and thanking you again, I beg to remain, &c.

PROHIBITION AND CLUBS.

One Social Castle With a Supply Prepared for Ten Years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The enforcement of war time prohibition and the impending enforcement of the constitutional amendment have already hit the social clubs. In most of such clubs the bar, billiard and cigar departments have been the only paying branches. Most club restaurants are run at a loss.

Clubs which used to depend on their bars are now dreary resorts, and it is going to be a problem with them to retain the interest of their members and keep things going. Every such club depends on a certain fixed membership, with the receipts from dues therefrom, to pay certain fixed charges. Any increase in dues is bound to result in a drop in membership and so will a loss of privileges produce the same result.

Only one city club that I know of has had the foresight to anticipate the dire results of present conditions. This particular club has installed a system of individual lockers, and the assertion is made that it has enough of a stock of liquors on hand to last for the next ten years. From what I hear of the fierce attacks that are being made on its supplies I doubt if it can withstand the inevitable inside of a year or two.

J. A. K.

ELIZABETH, N. J., September 13.

A Resourceful Parson.

From the Kansas City Star.

One night last week a Jewell county parson found himself advertised to officiate at two marriages twelve miles apart at the same hour. It was a serious situation, but he got out of it by marrying one couple by the new time and the other by the old.

Planes Hunt Wire Troubles.

From the Electrical Review.

Airplanes are now being employed for hunting trouble and patrolling pole lines in the Panama Canal Zone. In one recent case a seaplane went from Balboa to San Carlos, repaired a line and returned in one hour and fifty minutes, whereas the trip through the jungle trail by horseback would have occupied not less than three days.

Alternative.

Highwayman—Your money or your life!
Victim—You will have to accept amendments and reservations.

Nationalism.

Remove the Rockies from their base
And set them on a foreign shore,
And then proclaim with solemn face
That all is as it was before.

Lift Michigan from out its cup
And pour it on a foreign strand,
Then say it is not swallowed up
And naught is altered in the land.

And as it is with rock and spring,
So is it with the dream they urge;
What is America—that thing
With Europe's world we cannot merge.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

SAYS FIGHT WANES ON HIGH LIVING COST

Treasury Official Declares the Agitation for Reduction Is Rapidly Subsiding.

CALLS SAVING ANTIDOTE

Lewis Suggests Results Can Be Obtained Only by National Organization.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — William Mather Lewis, director of the savings division of the Treasury Department, apparently thinks that the efforts of the President, Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer and other officials to reduce the high cost of living are a mere flash in the pan, a flivver and mostly stuff. Mr. Lewis, in an official statement, says that the agitation is rapidly subsiding and that unless some national organization steps in very little result will have been obtained. His own words on the subject follow:

"As was to be anticipated, the agitation of the high cost of living problem which so stirred the nation for a few days is now rapidly subsiding. Unless some national organization makes it its business to keep the matter before the public very little result will have been obtained by the recent excitement."

It is no secret that Attorney-General Palmer and other officials have done what they consider their best to keep the matter before the public and to get results. Every move in the campaign has been given to the public to keep up interest.

Mr. Lewis meant his statement for the savings campaign, as it was sent to the twelve district directors of savings. He continued:

"No organization can connect the matter more closely with its established programme than can the Savings Division of the Treasury Department, the three salient points in whose movement are careful buying, systematic saving and intelligent investment. Already many of the 160,000 war savings societies are waging an active fight against profiteering, extravagant spending and wildcat investment. Investigation of local extortion by merchants, wild extravagance by buyers of all classes and promotion of get rich quick schemes is being quietly carried on. The Connecticut War Savings Committee, for instance, has called the attention of the people in that State to their recklessness in spending money for luxuries, and their disregard for economic welfare. Attention has been specifically called to a representative of a store who is reported to have taken 250 orders for fur coats on a $1 a week payment basis from girls who for the most part do not earn over $15 a week.

"The savings director in an Indiana town reports that the local blacksmith recently bought ten silk shirts for $10 each. From Chicago comes information relative to a Texas pawnbroker who wishes to dispose of war savings stamps in $5,000 lots at a price below the market. These and scores of other reports indicate that the profiteer and the extravagant buyers are marching along together to the detriment of the public welfare.

"On the other hand, the fact that the purchase of war savings stamps increased 20 per cent. in August over July indicates that the people are beginning to realize the value of saving as an antidote for high prices. The continued and intensified activity of the district savings organization will deepen this realization and bring lasting results to the nation."

FOOD FOR ALLIED PEOPLES.

London Reports New Contracts for Meat and Other Supplies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is understood that new contracts for the purchase of meat and other food supplies are now being negotiated in foreign countries and it is expected that distribution of these supplies among the allied peoples will be carried out by a consultative committee of the Supreme Economic Council.

Virtually all supplies reaching Europe will be placed at their disposal.

GERMANY TO PRINT DOCUMENTS ON WAR

Paper Concerning Diplomatic Antecedents to Be Shown.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The *Vossische Zeitung* learns the Government has instructed Prof. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy of Wurzburg, Count Montgelas and Prof. Schucking to prepare for publication the original documents concerning the diplomatic antecedents of the war, fully utilizing the materials collected by Herr Kautsky and his wife.

Prof. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy will publish the documents relating to the political proceedings of the last years before the war, so that the Austro-Serbian crisis, which led to the war, can be seen in relation to the whole body of policy. Count Montgelas will deal with matters as they developed at the moment of the Russian mobilization, while Prof. Schucking will deal with the publication of the diplomatic negotiations between the date of the Serajevo murder and that of the Russian mobilization. The work is to be pushed on as speedily as possible.

Among documents bearing on the origin of the war that have never been published are the communications that were exchanged between Berlin and Vienna immediately prior to the sending of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

BRITAIN HAS 6 AND U. S. 25 ENEMY SHIPS

Lloyd's Shows America Gets Most German Liners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.—The volumes of Lloyd's Register contain information with respect to forty-three former liners of upward of 10,000 tons gross. These vessels are distributed permanently or otherwise in the following way: United States Shipping Board, 16; United States Navy Department, 9; British Shipping Controller, 6; Italy, 2; Brazil, 1; unalloted, 9; total, 43.

Thus out of forty-three former German liners of over 10,000 tons the American flag floats over twenty-five and the British Jack over six. Of sixteen run by the United States Shipping Board fourteen have received new names, which suggests that the vessels are considered to be thoroughly American. Ten of the sixteen steamships belonged to the North German Lloyd Company and six to the Hamburg-American line.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York—Partly cloudy in south, cloudy in north portion to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; gentle to moderate west winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; little change in temperature; gentle west winds, becoming variable.

For New England—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; gentle west and northwest winds, becoming variable.

For western New York—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; gentle to moderate west winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The tropical storm reached the Texas coast during Sunday morning and apparently passed inland at a point somewhere between Corpus Christi and the mouth of the Rio Grande. No reports regarding the progress of this storm were received from the time it left the straits of Florida during the night of Tuesday, September 9, until it reached the Texas coast during the morning of Sunday, September 14, but the developments of Saturday night make it very probable that the storm centre moved across the Gulf of Mexico in a direction only a few degrees north of west, and that the gales on Saturday near the mouth of the Mississippi River were due to the conditions prevailing well to the northward of the storm centre. On Sunday night the storm centre was over extreme southern Texas and still moving westward toward northwestern Mexico with diminishing intensity. At Galveston the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour from the northeast and north during Sunday with a tide of 3.2 feet, but with little resulting damage so far as reported. At Corpus Christi the maximum wind velocity was forty-eight miles an hour from the north. Pressure is also low west of the Rocky Mountains and moderately high in the East and Northwest. There were light showers in the upper Lake region, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, northern New Mexico and in portions of Florida, and rains in southern Texas. Elsewhere the weather was fair. It is warmer in the central valleys, with summer temperatures. It is also much warmer over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the Dakotas it is cooler. Generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River without temperature changes of consequence.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Albany	76	52	30.06	..	Clear
Atlantic City	78	60	30.12	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	80	56	30.12	..	Clear
Bismarck	82	60	30.12	..	Cloudy
Boston	76	56	30.02	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	68	60	30.10	..	Pt. Cldy
Charleston	78	74	29.92	1.00	Cloudy
Chicago	76	72	30.10	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	84	60	30.10	..	Clear
Cleveland	72	54	30.14	..	Cloudy
Denver	62	54	30.24	..	Cloudy
Detroit	76	60	30.14	..	Cloudy
Fort Worth	94	82	29.90	..	Cloudy
Galveston	82	82	29.90	1.00	Cloudy
Helena	66	62	29.80	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	80	76	30.08	.88	Cloudy
Kansas City	88	82	30.06	..	Clear
Los Angeles	80	72	29.74	..	Clear
Milwaukee	74	64	30.04	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	86	83	29.96	.15	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	92	80	29.98	..	Pt. Cldy
Philadelphia	76	60	30.14	..	Cloudy
Pittsburg	74	70	30.14	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	68	54	30.04	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	84	54	29.90	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	88	68	29.80	..	Clear
San Antonio	76	72	29.48	.98	Rain
San Francisco	64	62	29.84	..	Clear
San Diego	72	68	29.72	..	Clear
St. Louis	86	82	30.00	..	Clear
Washington	80	66	30.12	..	Pt. Cldy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.17	30.09
Humidity	66	45
Wind—direction	N. W.	W.
Wind—velocity	16	10
Weather	Pt. Cloudy.	Clear.
Precipitation	None.	None.

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

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
8 A. M.	59	1 P. M.	72	6 P. M.	72
9 A. M.	62	2 P. M.	73	7 P. M.	71
10 A. M.	68	3 P. M.	74	8 P. M.	70
11 A. M.	70	4 P. M.	74	9 P. M.	69
12 M.	71	5 P. M.	73	10 P. M.	67

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	62	59	6 P. M.	72	72
12 M.	71	66	9 P. M.	69	68
3 P. M.	74	70	12 Mid.	66	67

Highest temperature, 74, at 3 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 67, at 7 A. M.
Average temperature, 66.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

International conference of women physicians, national headquarters Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington avenue.

Thirty-third annual convention, United Typothetæ of America, ballroom, Hotel Commodore, 9:30 A. M.

Dance for benefit of Spanish Hospital, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Representatives Club, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

All day meeting of Lettish National League, Hotel McAlpin.

Coopers Board of Trade, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 7 P. M.

SLATTERY LEADING TO SUCCEED GREER

Grace Church Rector, However, Has Strong Rivals for New York Bishopric.

In all New York Episcopal churches yesterday a special prayer was read for the New York convention which is to meet Wednesday, and several rectors made the selection of a new bishop for New York the subject of their sermons. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Crowder, St. James's Church, Madison avenue and Seventy-first street, gave the place of bishops in the church, Anglican and American, and described the type of man needed by New York at this time. At Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, the rector, the Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins, did the same. At Grace Church the special preacher, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, formerly at Zion and St. Timothy's Church, read the convention prayer, but made no comment.

Inquiry yesterday, especially within the city, showed the rector of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, decidedly the favorite. There also began to be heard the names of ministers likely to be chosen suffragan bishop. Ministers who favor the rector of Grace Church do so on schol