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The League Within the League—Persia Will Make It Seven.

The remarkable statement by Sir ROBERT BORDEN, contributed by him to the Canadian Section of THE SUN yesterday, puts a new aspect of surpassing importance and far reaching significance upon the status of the British representation in the Assembly of the proposed League of Nations. Sir ROBERT tells us how he contended from the first for a full recognition of the Dominion's diplomatic autonomy and separate responsibility in the proceedings of the Peace Conference. The Canadian Premier succeeded in obtaining this recognition, and in a measure of fulness as yet but imperfectly understood throughout the world. Of course, that recognition carried with it the establishment of a similar status for the other dominions holding a similar relation to the British Empire's motherhood.

"The Dominion's case," says Sir ROBERT, "was pressed, and in the final form as amended and incorporated in the treaty of peace with Germany the status of the Dominions as to membership and representation in the Assembly and Council was fully recognized." They are to become members of the League as signatories of the treaty. "The terms of the treaty," the Canadian Premier points out, "make no distinction between them and other signatory members." This status was not won without constant effort and firm insistence. It had the support throughout—and very naturally, as may be supposed—of LLOYD GEORGE; and, perhaps not so naturally, it had the acquiescence and consent of President WILSON, representing the United States. Full nationality and equality are implied in the arrangement. Sir ROBERT speaks more than once of Canada and the other British dominions as "nations," each "nation" preserving unimpaired its absolute autonomy and enjoying in the future scheme of international relationship the same status as that of minor Powers.

The establishment of what Sir ROBERT properly terms "the new and definite status of the Dominions" is recorded, he tells us further, in "an official statement as to the true intent and meaning of the provisions of the covenant in that regard," and this official statement now forms part of the archives of the conference.

Certainly, the spacious progress in the direction of full nationhood thus secured for Canada by her Premier's policy and efforts constitutes one of the most impressive facts among the by-products of the conference. Its importance to the future of the world can scarcely be overstated. While the Government and the people of the United States will rejoice in every achievement of Canadian statesmanship that tends to strengthen the position and enhance the prestige of our great and friendly neighbor to the north of us, there is one feature of Sir ROBERT BORDEN's announcement which commands attention and invites scrutiny from the point of view of our own national interests. It will be observed that the Canadian Premier either consciously or unconsciously challenges the principle of equal representation as between the United States and Great Britain in the League's government when he asserts the principle and records the establishment of equal representation for Canada within the British system. For he sums up the immense gain in autonomy which the Dominions have made during the negotiations at Paris in this highly suggestive passage:

> "Each nation [in the British system] must preserve unimpaired its absolute automomy, but it must likewise have its voice as to those external relations which involve the issue of peace or of war. *So that the* Britannic Commonwealth *is in itself a community or league of nations which may serve as an exemplar to that worldwide League of Nations which was founded on the 28th of last June.*"

A league within the League! The main fact could not be more frankly presented, consciously or unconsciously. According to Sir ROBERT BORDEN's conception of future international relations the British Empire, or commonwealth as he styles it here, will enter the League of Nations, if the Treaty of Versailles becomes valid, not as a single Government like the United States, like France, like Italy, like Japan, but as a plural entity, a league within a league; a congeries of nationalities separate and independent for the first time in the sense of absolute autonomy in the matter of external relations, but acting together under a single imperial flag and bound together in common purpose against the rest of the larger League by bonds of imperial sentiment and patriotic allegiance which they themselves would be the quickest to recognize—a league, we say, as Sir ROBERT BORDEN says, within the League!

The league within the League thus described by Sir ROBERT BORDEN as possessing a status and exercising a representative vote in the Assembly on a par with the other signatory Powers, and not to be distinguished, as he says, from the other signatory Powers in this respect, consists at the outset of these six original members:

1. The British Empire;
2. Canada;
3. Australia;
4. South Africa;
5. New Zealand;
6. India.

There is a readily conceivable although decidedly not a perfect analogy to the triumph of interior league building achieved at Paris with LLOYD GEORGE's approval by Sir ROBERT BORDEN through the Canadian delegates, Minister DOHERTY and Minister SIFTON, and with the assistance of Prime Minister HUGHES of Australia and General SMUTS and the other representatives of the outlying nationalities of the British system. This conceivable parallel would have been afforded by President WILSON's success—supposing him to have been impelled to the effort by a sudden resurgence of devotion to the old doctrine of State sovereignty—in securing Premier CLEMENCEAU's and Premier LLOYD GEORGE's assent to an arrangement by which every one of the forty-eight States in our Union of States should have its representatives and its vote in the Assembly of the League of Nations. We are aware that our written Constitution takes away from the States the power to appear and speak in international matters, while the unwritten British Constitution does not bar the Dominions from that function, although up to this time precedent and practice have done so. Our parallel may be a little strained in this respect, but perhaps not more so than that the conception of nationhood which leads Sir ROBERT BORDEN—at least by implication—to put self-governed Canada and imperially governed India in the same class.

We may also note the not unimportant circumstance that the British league within a league promises to grow larger and numerically stronger in its voting power. Without discussing the propriety of adding at present to this vote of six the vote which is to be cast in the Assembly by the new and independent kingdom of Hedjaz, six is practically already swollen to seven by the disclosure of Great Britain's new, and from her point of view highly opportune treaty with Persia. As Senator MCCORMICK pointed out in our Senate on Monday, the benevolent assimilation of Persia by Britain is as clearly indicated in the compact rushed through before the League prohibition can become operative as was the benevolent assimilation and ultimate absorption of Egypt by England's steady policy since 1881 and the days of AHMED ARABI.

Now, Persia is by the covenant an original member of the League of Nations—the larger and exterior league. From events which have occurred almost unnoticed in the shadow of the general situation it would appear that the British Government, with its accustomed sharp eye to the main chance when imperial and international interests are concerned, has already provided for the entrance of Persia not merely into the League of Nations, but into the league within a league—the Britannic community so described by Sir ROBERT BORDEN. And thus the six votes would become seven.

Republicans, Enroll!

There are two reasons of especial urgency why no Republican of New York should forget or neglect to register this week.

The first reason is that any citizen who does not register cannot vote at the election on November 4 to defeat Tammany's brazen grab for domination of the courts of justice. This reason alone should send every qualified citizen to his registration place, and the registration places will be open only this week.

The second reason particularly important to Republicans is that only by registering can they obtain the privilege of enrolment, and thus gain the right to take official and formal part in the organization of the Republican party for the election of the President in 1920.

The Republican national convention will be held, according to custom, about July 1, 1920. It will write the national platform and nominate the candidates for President and Vice-President. In preparation for it an official primary election will be held on the first Tuesday in April, at which delegates to the national convention will be elected.

To say that the Republican national convention of 1920 will be a gathering second in importance only to that of 1864 is not an exaggeration. In that year the issue was whether the Republic should endure, through the efforts of the Republican party led by LINCOLN. The issue in 1920 is likely to be whether the Republic shall endure adhering to its traditional policy of Americanism, or shall depart from its historic international and domestic policies, to follow the path of internal autocracy and external meddlesomeness into which the Democratic party is striving to thrust it. The outcome of the election will be as far reaching nationally and internationally as the result of the balloting in 1896, when repudiation was forever rejected by the voters of America, and notice was given to the world that the United States would pay its debts in the coin it had borrowed.

To meet the issue to be faced next year the Republican party will have need of the strength and energy and wisdom of every believer in straight out Americanism. No citizen of New York can raise his voice in party councils unless he is enrolled, and no citizen can enroll for the April primaries of 1920 unless he registers this week.

The registration places will be open to-day, to-morrow, and Friday, from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock in the evening. On Saturday they will be open continuously from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 in the evening. No man or woman who does not register can vote on November 4, or enroll for party service in the April primary.

Mr. Lane as Chairman.

Assuming that in the absence of the President it was advisable to choose the chairman of the Industrial Conference from the Cabinet, it will be generally agreed that the selection of Secretary FRANKLIN K. LANE is a happy one. There may be some other member of the Administration better equipped in experience and temperament, but if there is his superior qualities have not been publicly exhibited. Mr. LANE's eight years of service as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner during the Administrations of Presidents ROOSEVELT and TAFT should have made him familiar with many of the problems which will come before the meetings over which he will preside.

If it had been deemed wise to choose from the Cabinet a business man for the chairmanship of the conference there would have been no choice except Mr. REDFIELD. He is the only business man, as the term is commonly applied, in Mr. WILSON's official family. Secretaries LANSING, BAKER, GREGORY and BURLESON are lawyers by profession. Secretaries GLASS and DANIELS were printers and newspaper proprietors. Mr. HOUSTON, like his chief, was a college professor. Secretary WILSON was a miner and an organizer of unions. Mr. LANE, before his appointment by President ROOSEVELT to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was in turn reporter, newspaper editor and proprietor, and lawyer.

Whatever may be the fruits of the conference, we feel sure that none will have cause to complain of a lack of fairness or intelligence on the part of the chair.

The City's Share of the Metropolitan Museum's Expenses.

If the running expenses of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were borne entirely by the city and the money therefor collected on a per capita basis the cost for each inhabitant would be about ten cents a year. At a price less than the admission charged at the cheapest motion picture show the people of New York would have the privilege of visiting, as often as they liked, an exhibition of beauty which is unmatched elsewhere in America and has few superiors in Europe.

That privilege is, of course, open to every citizen, not only of New York but of the whole country, and the cost to the city has not been near the relatively trifling figure we have mentioned. The Museum and its friends have been paying more than half of the current expenses and all the cost of the art treasures which are acquired by purchase.

A year ago the city reduced the Museum's appropriation for 1919 to $175,000; it had been $233,000 in 1918. What with the increased cost in help and material the yearly expense of running the Museum is now $600,000, and it will be the same next year. The trustees are asking the city for an appropriation for 1920 of $300,000. Considering the burden that has been taken up by the Museum itself it is only fair that the city should do its part.

Cardinal Mercier in Universities of America.

Columbia University conferred an honorary degree on Cardinal MERCIER yesterday, thus enrolling him among her alumni and adding her own name to the impressive roster of American institutions of education which have chosen this method to record the honor in which the Belgian prelate is held on account of his public works for the good not only of his fellow countrymen, but of mankind.

An interesting aspect of these ceremonials has been the enthusiasm with which the exercises have been marked and the singular freedom of American universities from sectarian prejudice which they have demonstrated. This is the more interesting because during Cardinal MERCIER's visit his ecclesiastical character has been strongly emphasized, and if any suggestion of intolerance were discernible it would be brought to the fore at this time.

Primarily, of course, these manifestations of regard for the Cardinal have their origin in recognition of the splendid fame his fearless course throughout the war has won for him. Then, too, scholars have a particular sentiment of esteem for him as one of themselves. DESIRÉ MERCIER was an accomplished teacher before he became a prince of the church. His influence on education in Belgium and wherever learning is held in esteem has long been acknowledged. Probably no detail of the rebuilding of his country appeals to him more intimately than the reestablishment of her schools and universities, which it is proposed this country shall aid by restocking the library of Louvain, so far as it may be reconstructed. But there is another side of the university tributes to Cardinal MERCIER which must not be overlooked.

Most of the older American colleges and universities owe their beginnings to religious impulses which, to put it mildly, were not friendly to Rome. Their founders were Protestants, frequently defiantly Protestant. Each of these institutions was bound more or less closely to one or another Christian sect severed from the papal communion. These allegiances lasted for many years, and even to-day not a few alumni instinctively associate Such-and-Such with Presbyterians, So-and-So with the Baptist teaching, Goodoldthisandthat with the Congregational brethren, and so on. Actually the universities long ago outgrew sectarianism. Insistence on titularly Reverend presidents has become a memory. The theological schools are overshadowed by other schools in numbers, fame, and intramural influence. Yet the traditions of sectarianism have maintained themselves outside the academic walls in an astonishing way.

They cannot survive the conferring of degrees on our eminent guest, and his acceptance of these honors. If the catholicism of American universities, their freedom from sectarianism, their splendid independence in the pursuit of knowledge, has been in question here or elsewhere, their new relations with Cardinal MERCIER have conclusively shown their true position, while his sincere thanks, so simply and effectively expressed, for the dignities conferred on him, have revealed the high regard he has for them. Scholarship, in truth, knows no creed, no bounds, no petty rank, and the freedom of true scholarship has been the keystone of the gratifying exhibitions in which the heroic Cardinal MERCIER and representative universities of the United States have been concerned.

Costs of Compensation Insurance.

Our New York system of State compensation insurance has been in operation only a few years; yet it is maintained by those urging insurance exclusively in the State fund that employers who have been insuring with stock companies could have saved already $20,000,000 by using only the State fund. This is the basis for a persistent demand that nothing but State insurance be permitted.

If the influences which are demanding exclusive State insurance can save those millions of dollars for employers, at the same time giving as satisfactory a service, why do they need legislation to compel employers to use only the State fund? Why couldn't they get all employers into the State fund merely by proving to them how much money they could save without offsetting disadvantage to themselves or to their employees?

New York business men, if there are no other considerations, are not likely to overlook the chance to save $20,000,000 in a few years and hundreds of millions of dollars in several years. They are more likely to grab it and hug it jealously. It is incredible that they would deliberately throw away millions of dollars a year in needless premiums if they were convinced that the millions really were thrown away.

A Step at a Time.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE of Kansas and fame, who is reporting the Industrial Conference, sends this item to the *Evening Post:*

> "Mr. LANE's speech was a liberal speech; it advocated the 'step at a time,' which is the slogan of the evolutionary Socialist."

Perhaps the evolutionary Socialists have copyrighted "the step at a time" as a slogan, but the process itself is too old to be patented. It has been used by the infants of prehistoric caves, by cats on fences, by the Israelites of the Exodus, by NAPOLEON and EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, by big business and little business, by art and science, by commerce and trade, by war and peace, by banks and delicatessen stores. The Socialists adopted it when they discovered that any other form of economic advance would break the experimenter's neck.

Captain ALBERT JOHNSON, Representative in Congress from the Third Washington district and chairman of the House Immigration Committee, has served as a volunteer in the United States army in two wars and his forefathers served in the War of the Revolution, and the Captain is a high grade newspaper man. Wherefore we give careful heed to his statement, disquieting as it is, that he has personal information that in many foreign ports there are hordes of Reds seeking passage to these shores to do propaganda work for world revolution. If that is the case here is a superior opportunity to lock a door before its invitingly open state results in the stealing of much of great value. We should like to know the grounds of Mr. JOHNSON's doubt as to the possibility of passing his restrictive bill during this session of Congress. Are there many other bills which should receive equally prompt and thoughtful attention?

A Kansas Musical Note.
From the Atchison Globe.

F. Percy Johnson has come back to the old home town on a vacation. F. Percy has made progress. When he was a boy in Atchison he played the guitar, but now he plays the calliope.

SIX EQUALS ONE.

Simple Mathematical Process to Support This Theorem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN has been manifesting considerable perplexity of late with reference to President Wilson's claim that 1+1+1+1+1+1=1.

Now, by recourse to higher (?) mathematics, to which Mr. Wilson obviously turns when occasion demands, such an apparently unreasonable contention is not so preposterous as it may seem. Let us see how he does it:

We will begin with the equality $9-15=4-10$; then let us add $\frac{25}{4}$ to each member, making $9-15+\frac{25}{4}=4-10+\frac{25}{4}$. Now we will proceed to extract the square root of each term, whence $3-\frac{5}{2}=2-\frac{5}{2}$. Adding $\frac{5}{2}$ to each side, $3=2$. Multiplying by 5, $15=10$ and subtracting 9 from each member, $6=1$ (!) [Q. E. D.]

Ridiculously simple, isn't it?

F. H. THOMPSON.

MONROE, October 6.

NAVAL DRESS.

Political Significance of the Secretary Daniels Officers' Coat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent H. C. May says of the new model coats for naval officers prescribed by Secretary Daniels against the advice of Admiral Sims that at a short distance it is impossible "to tell whether the officer wearing it is a chief petty officer, an English officer, a yachtsman or a school janitor." Mr. May seems to regard this as a disadvantage. Secretary Daniels does not.

From the moment he took office Secretary Daniels has sought to break the spirit of the navy and in the name of "democracy" to eliminate the distinctions between officers and enlisted men, which years of experience have shown were necessary for the maintenance of proper discipline. The Secretary does not understand the fact that smart, implicit and exact obedience to orders in an emergency, on which may depend the outcome of a naval battle, and hence the fate of the fleet and the safety of the nation, cannot be improvised in a moment, but is the outgrowth of years of rigid training, in which each man learns his place and instinctively to follow the instructions of his superior.

Secretary Daniels is for "democracy," and as the new uniforms make commissioned officers look like warrant officers he doubtless regards the change as a glorious triumph over "caste."

LAND LUBBER.

STONINGTON, Conn., October 7.

A SONG OF ATTAR.

It Sounds Like Omar, But the Tentmaker Was Not a Sufi.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Professor Bjerneguard in his book "Sufi Interpretations of the Quatrains of Omar Khayyam and Fitzgerald" has this sweetest of all stories, one of brotherhood in the bitter sweet flavor of mortality, told by the Persian Sufi Attar:

> One day the prophet on a river bank,
> Dipping his lips into the channel, drank
> A draught as sweet as honey. Then there came
> One who an earthen pitcher from the same
> Drew up, and drank; and after some short stay
> Under the shadow, rose and went his way,
> Leaving his earthern bowl. In which anew
> Thirsting, the prophet from the river drew,
> And drank from; but the water that came up
> Sweet from the stream, drank bitter from the cup.
> At which the prophet in a still surprise
> For answer, turning up to heav'n his eyes
> The vessel's earth'n lips with answer ran:
> "The clay that I am made of once was man,
> Who, dying, and resolved into the same
> Obliterated earth from which he came,
> Was for the potter dug, and chased in turn
> Through long vicissitude of bowl and urn;
> But howsoever moulded, still the pain
> Of that first mortal anguish would retain,
> And cast and recast, for a thousand years,
> Would turn the sweetest water into tears."

ABINGTON H. CARMAN.

PATCHOGUE, October 7.

BARRING CHILDREN.

The Case of a Man Who Thought He Had Found a Flat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A serious phase of the housing problem, of even more importance to the heads of families than the steady increase in rents, is the attitude taken by the owners of various apartment and flat houses against permitting children to live in their houses. Obviously, some of these owners should take pattern from the example set by the owner of an apartment house in Detroit, who recently declared that families without children are not welcome in his house.

A Brooklyn man with a wife and four children found an apartment in which the rent and other conditions were satisfactory. He made arrangements to take it. Matters had progressed to the point of hiring a van, when the owner inquired if the would be tenant had any children. When he answered that he had four of them the owner quickly replied that while she was awfully sorry, she would not under any circumstances take a family with children into her house. Necessarily all negotiations were ended immediately and the man is still hunting for a home.

PARENT.

NEW YORK, October 7.

The Threatened Laundry Strike.

> And now it seems the laundry strike, the laundry strike, the laundry strike,
> Approacheth swiftly down the pike.
> The shirt, in Scotland called a "sark,"
> Deserts your torso, leaves you stark;
> The collar too will be taboo;
> You will not get it in the neck—
> No, that your beard must deck.
>
> Each bachelor above a tub, above a tub, above a tub,
> Must soap and rinse and squeeze and rub,
> Unless he finds him tout de sweet
> A Phyllis handy, swift and neat,
> A kindly scout who'll help him out,
> And take for pay a wedding ring—
> The Benedict's the thing.
>
> But who knows what the end will be, the end will be, the end will be,
> For you, dear reader, and for me?
> A charitable mantle weaves,
> So Adam found, from certain leaves.
> While collars trig? For them a fig—
> That trouble's easy to avoid
> With snowy celluloid.

MAURICE MORRIS.

THEY CAN REGISTER.

Temporary Absence From Home Does Not Cost the Ballot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN this morning appears this paragraph relating to the registration for the November election and enrolment for the Presidential primaries next spring:

> Qualified voters, who alone may register and enroll, are described by the election law as follows:
>
> "A qualified voter is a citizen who is or will be on the day of election twenty-one years of age and who has been an inhabitant of the State for one year next preceding the election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he or she offers his or her vote."

How will this law affect those who gave up their residences here and went to France in the closing years of the Great War, being absent for more than a year and returning to this country less than twelve months preceding the coming election?

Presumably those who served in the army and navy will not be deprived of their rights of suffrage, but what is the status of the thousands of men and women who went abroad as workers in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other auxiliary services? Can they register, enroll and vote?

MILTON V. SNYDER.

NEW YORK, October 5.

The domicile of the citizen is not affected in any way by temporary absence from his place of residence. Any person otherwise qualified to vote who has been away from the State under the circumstances our correspondent describes is entitled to register and to cast his ballot. Residence is established by intention. Service in the army or navy neither costs nor gains residence for civil purposes.

TIME PUZZLES.

How Dwellers on Zone Lines Are Affected by Daylight Saving.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In all the discussion of the daylight saving law there is one important feature connected with its operation that I have never seen brought out.

I refer to the fact that all cities which lie near the dividing line of the zones are obliged to use a time standard all the year round which is approximately either one-half hour ahead of sun time or one-half hour behind sun time, according to which zone they adopt for their standard.

The result is that advancing the clock one hour works hardship and confusion not known to cities or communities lying near the centre of a zone.

Take the city of Cleveland, which is near the dividing line, as an illustration. The railroads coming into Cleveland from the west use Central time, those from the east, Eastern time. To secure uniformity after the zone system was put into operation Cleveland first adopted Central time, which is, roughly, one-half hour behind the sun or local time. This plan was found objectionable, and later on a change was made to the Eastern standard of time, which is, roughly, one-half hour faster than sun time. This latter plan has worked very well, but when the daylight saving law was passed, for Cleveland to put her clocks ahead an additional hour would have caused much inconvenience, so what they did was to allow the clocks to remain as they were, thus putting the city automatically on Central time again.

There were drawbacks, of course, connected with this change, for all clocks in public places had to be relabelled "Central Time" instead of "Eastern Time," and everybody having business with the railroads had to be educated to the railroad schedules in their new relation to Cleveland clocks, and all this must of course be reversed again at the end of the season.

But for the farmers and shippers over the eastern railroads it was more of a problem. They could not go over to Central time as the city did, but must conform to railroad schedules which were now approximately one and one-half hours ahead of sun time. Surely a hardship when put into operation as early as March 30.

Now what is true of Cleveland holds good for all cities and communities lying near the dividing line of the zones and also please observe that all these cities under normal conditions are saving daylight, not seven, but twelve months out of the year, so that an additional hour is decidedly a drawback.

From the above it will be seen that daylight saving for a city like New York, lying practically at the centre of a zone and having all railroads entering it using uniform time, is quite a simple problem compared with many other cities and communities not so fortunately situated.

Hence, when an effort is again made to pass the law, opposition I think will be found not only from farmers and shippers, but from other sources that raised no objections but cheerfully accepted the situation under war conditions.

JOHN M. LAFFERTY.

NEW YORK, October 7.

The American Legion's Practical Help to Soldiers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If "J. E. L." will join a post of the American Legion, of which there are two posts in Yonkers, he will be able to get the information desired from the insurance officer of the post. I have heard of men who have been in the same position that he is now and who for several months have endeavored to find out where they stood on their insurance, and have written direct to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance without success. They finally turned the matter over to their insurance officer and the difficulty was adjusted within a few weeks. The adjusting of insurance difficulties is one of the many good reasons why every ex-soldier should join the American Legion.

J. G. BENKARD.

BABYLON, October 7.

A Defence of Mr. Wilson's Appointments.
From the National Civic Federation Review.

That Bullitt should have been selected for a position of confidence with the peace delegation, that, with Lincoln Steffens of all people in the world, he should have been selected for a grave and onerous mission of investigation to Russia, is of course lamentable, but it must be borne in mind that all human beings are liable to err in judgment, and Mr. Wilson could have had no greater quality of clairvoyance as to what a yellow streak this Bullitt would develop than he had when he delegated as his envoy to Mexico the William Bayard Hale who later hired himself as secret director of Hun propaganda in America.

GEN. CROWDER WINS IN SENATE, 49 TO 11

Chamberlain Makes Bitter Attack on Administration of Military Justice.

CITES FLAGRANT CASES

Wadsworth and New Defend Father of Selective Draft System.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Senate passed to-day the bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General upon Enoch Crowder by a vote of 49 to 11, but not until after Senator Chamberlain (Ore.) roundly attacked not only Gen. Crowder but Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and Secretary of War Baker as well.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Senator New (Ind.) spoke in defence of Gen. Crowder after the Chamberlain attack. In his speech Senator Chamberlain had no hope of changing any votes, but desired merely to voice his complete disgust with the administration of army justice during the war.

Senator Chamberlain objected to Gen. Crowder being singled out to be made a Lieutenant-General, and offered an amendment naming a number of other officers who now hold with Gen. Crowder a rank of Major-General. This was defeated without a roll call. The Senators who voted against the bill on the final roll call were Bankhead (Ala.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Dial (S. C.), Gay (La.), Gerry (R. I.), Harrison (Miss.), La Follette (Wis.), Owen (Okla.), Shields (Tenn.), Trammell (Fla.) and Williams (Miss.).

Senator Chamberlain attacked the claim that Gen. Crowder really originated the draft law. He insisted that its successful administration was largely due to the civilian army assistants. Then he attacked the administration of military justice under the direction of Gen. Crowder.

Old System Kept in Force.

"I charge," said Senator Chamberlain, "that it was determined by the Secretary of War and Gen. Crowder that by fair means or by foul they would keep in force the old system of military justice. And I will call in testimony to prove that charge their own handwriting."

Senator Chamberlain occupied much of the legislative session in his denunciation of what he called the "military heirarchy" in connection with the administration of the court-martial system. He began by reviewing the charges that had poured in upon Congress during and after the war, concerning the excesses of the military justice system and the extreme penalties which were imposed upon soldiers under it.

He declared that when these complaints had attained such a volume that they could no longer be overlooked the War Department announced that it had sent an officer to France in behalf of the Department, who was to serve as a representative of the Judge Advocate General in reviewing the court-martial cases.

This action, Senator Chamberlain declared, was intended to make the public believe that provisions had been established for a mode of appeal from the courts-martial that would insure against the extreme rigors and injustices of the system. But as a matter of fact, the Senator declared, there was no such intention, and the sending of Gen. Kreger to France to act in such a reviewing capacity was "mere camouflage."

Sees Proof in Crowder Letter.

In support of this charge the Senator read a letter which Gen. Crowder wrote to the Judge Advocate General on Gen. Pershing's staff in France.

Gen. Bethel had been sent to France to review and give advice in the court-martial cases, and, Senator Chamberlain said, Gen. Pershing was displeased with this arrangement. Accordingly Gen. Crowder in April, 1918, wrote to Gen. Bethel explaining the situation. This letter Senator Chamberlain read.

Gen. Crowder explained that apparently there had been many defects in the administration of military justice, that the country was excited over the charges that had been made and that there was a threat of amending the law to provide for a form of appeal. Therefore, it was necessary for executive action to be taken.

"Think of that!" exclaimed Senator Chamberlain. "Gen. Crowder writing as the reason for taking this action, that there was a threat of a Congress investigation, and consequently in the existing state of the public mind it was necessary to make it appear that some form of appeal was being provided. Was ever a more outrageous proposal committed to paper? It was intended to deceive the people and the youth of the country who were fighting for their country, and to make them believe they were getting something they were not getting at all.

Rank Injustice Continued.

"But the bad condition in the administration of military justice continued. Despite the censorship, soldiers were able to communicate with their people, and flagrant cases continued to pour in upon Congress. Members of the House and of the Senate presented them on these floors. On December 21, 1918, I, myself, presented a few particularly rank cases. Then the Secretary of War took up the cudgels and wrote a letter enclosing a letter by Gen. Crowder, criticising the facts stated concerning the cases to which I referred. This letter of the Secretary was so full of misstatements that I was unwilling to make it public for fear of the embarrassment to the department officials. Almost before the ink was dry on it I was receiving letters from the department correcting its misstatements."

At this point Senator Chamberlain made his specific charge that the Secretary and Gen. Crowder had determined, by fair means or foul, that they would keep in force the old military justice system. After reading Gen. Crowder's letters he produced one from Secretary Baker to Gen. Crowder, written March 1, 1919, in which the Secretary referred to the criticisms as if they were altogether new to him, and seemed surprised at them. He said he did not recall that there had been any such complaints during the war. Senator Chamberlain's point broadly intimated that it was utterly impossible that this statement could be truthful.

ROCKEFELLERS HELP JEWS.

Senior Sends $50,000, Junior $25,000 to Building Fund.

Subscriptions of $50,000 from John D. Rockefeller, and $25,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were received yesterday by the building fund campaign of the Federated Jewish Institutions. With the checks John D. Rockefeller, Jr., inclosed a note stating the wisdom and sound business judgment with which the Jewish Institutions are managed, commanded respect and were highly creditable.

A list of honorary chairmen of the fund was announced containing the names of Col. Arthur Woods, Charles E. Hughes, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, William H. Edwards, Hamilton Holt, George Gordon Battle, John Hayes Hammond and R. Fulton Cutting and others.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York and southern New England—Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow probably fair with rising temperature; fresh north winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate temperature; fresh north winds.

For northern New England—Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, with rising temperature; moderate northwest winds.

For western New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy and warmer; moderate northeast and east winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Pressure is now high generally east of the Mississippi River and over the Western plateau, and it is low and falling rapidly over the Northwest States. During the last twenty-four hours there was a general absence of precipitation except in the west Gulf States and the southern Rocky Mountain region, where there were rains. The temperature is considerably lower in the middle Atlantic and New England States and in the region of the great lakes it remains below the normal over the southern Rocky Mountain and southern plateau regions, and it has risen over the Northwest. The outlook is generally for fair weather Wednesday and Thursday throughout the Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and for fair weather on Wednesday and unsettled, showery weather Thursday in the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States. The temperature will fall Wednesday in the middle Atlantic and New England States and will rise Wednesday in the upper lake region and Thursday in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley and the north Atlantic States.

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.
Abilene	68	62	30.02	.46	Cloudy
Albany	56	52	30.05	..	Clear
Atlantic City	76	56	30.02	..	Clear
Baltimore	78	58	30.04	..	Clear
Bismarck	76	34	29.88	..	Clear
Boston	72	58	30.00	..	Clear
Buffalo	52	46	30.24	..	Clear
Charleston	88	76	30.04	..	Clear
Chicago	60	56	30.24	..	Clear
Cincinnati	76	54	30.16	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	60	54	30.24	..	Pt. Cldy
Denver	64	42	30.04	.08	Cloudy
Detroit	60	54	30.26	..	Clear
Galveston	82	76	30.04	..	Clear
Helena	70	42	29.88	..	Clear
Jacksonville	90	74	30.00	..	Clear
Kansas City	72	54	30.12	..	Clear
Los Angeles	86	64	29.96	..	Clear
Milwaukee	58	50	30.24	..	Clear
New Orleans	88	76	30.02	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	64	60	30.10	.02	Cloudy
Philadelphia	76	58	30.02	..	Clear
Pittsburg	68	52	30.18	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	66	48	30.02	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	78	53	30.06	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	60	44	30.08	..	Clear
San Antonio	86	72	29.96	.44	Clear
San Francisco	52	60	30.02	..	Clear
San Diego	50	60	29.92	..	Clear
St. Louis	74	58	30.16	..	Cloudy
Washington	76	54	30.04	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.99	30.01
Humidity	70	47
Wind—direction	N.W.	N.W.
Wind—velocity	9	38
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	58	1 P. M.	71	6 P. M.	68
9 A. M.	60	2 P. M.	71	7 P. M.	65
10 A. M.	64	3 P. M.	71	8 P. M.	61
11 A. M.	66	4 P. M.	71	9 P. M.	57
12 M.	69	5 P. M.	70	10 P. M.	53

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	60	43	6 P. M.	68	55
12 M.	69	47	9 P. M.	57	53
3 P. M.	71	52	12 Mid.	53	50

Highest temperature, 71 at 4:15 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 53 at 10 P. M.
Average temperature, 62.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Registration and party enrolment, booths open 5 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Roosevelt Memorial Committee meeting, Union League Club, 8 P. M.

New York Chapter, American Association of Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 8 P. M.

Start of army air race from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, 9 A. M.

Mass meeting to ask for the liberation of Thomas J. Mooney, labor leader, Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh street, near Third avenue, 8 P. M.

Prof. Edward L. Thorndyke of Columbia will lecture on "Measuring Intellect," on behalf of the Federation for Child Study, 2 West Sixty-fourth street, 3:45 P. M.

Meeting of representatives of labor and civic organizations enrolled as members of the Vigilance Committee, City Hall, 3 P. M.

Lecture course of the Cooperative Committee of Big Brother and Big Sister organizations of Greater New York, introductory lecture by Lieut.-Col. Ernest K. Coulter, 137 East Twenty-second street, 8:15 P. M.

Convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers, Hotel Commodore, all day.

Annual meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, election of officers, Washington Irving High School, 4:15 P. M.

Exhibit prepared by the Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor, on display at the offices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-seventh street, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Illustrated books of the last four centuries, Stuart Gallery; the making of prints, New York Library, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue.

Exhibition of model (life size) African pygmy camp in the Belgian Congo, American Museum of Natural History, all day.

Exhibition of tapestries and laces loaned from private collections, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Fireside talk, Y. M. C. A., on "Copping Out Something Easy," by John F. Soby, 9 P. M.

Meeting and luncheon of the Eastern Supply Company, Hotel Astor, all day.

Meeting of the First National Exhibitors Circuit, Hotel Astor, 10 A. M.

Anita Stewart Production Company, dinner, Hotel Astor, 7:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute: Lecture by Prof. Emory Halloway on "New Light on Walt Whitman Mysteries," Lecture Hall, 4 P. M.; talk by Mrs. Clara G. Moore on "Experiencing Health," Lecture Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Laundry Owners National Association Convention, Hotel Pennsylvania, all day.

Memorial Crafts Institute, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, afternoon.

Cardinal Mercier will celebrate pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 10 A. M.; New York University degree 3 P. M.; guest of the Catholic Club, Central Park South, 9:30 P. M.

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

Rhinestone Manufacturers, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

New York Section Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders, dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 6:30 P. M.

Retail Dry Goods Association, dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 6:30 P. M.

World's Cotton Conference, headquarters, Hotel McAlpin, all day.

New York Browning Society, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 P. M.

Surety Association of America, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 A. M.

Annual meeting and luncheon of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; address by Lewis Nixon on "The Transit Situation in New York City," 38 Park Row, 12:15 P. M.

Capt. Arthur Whitten Brown will be the luncheon guest at the Lawyers Club, 12:30 P. M.

Progress meeting in the Harvard Club, 8 P. M.

Girl Scouts meeting, National Scout Headquarters, 189 Lexington avenue, 2:30 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"Siberia and Asiatic Russia," by Prince Sarath Ghosh, Public School 101, 111th street, near Lexington avenue. Illustrated.

"French Composers," by Giuseppe A. Randegger, New York Public Library, 115 West 124th street. Illustrated at the piano.

"Lord Byron's Don Juan," by Frederick Paulding, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th street.

"Aerial Navigation," by Charles L. Harrington, Public School 43, Brown place and Forty-sixth street. Illustrated.

TRIAL OF LONG IS BEGUN.

Jury Being Selected in Broadwell Murder Case.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 7.—Selection of a jury was started to-day in the trial of George A. Long, charged with the murder of Mrs. Lucina O. Broadwell, whose body, stripped of nearly all clothing, was found in a garden in Barre on May 4 last.

Of fourteen talesmen examined all but six were excused because they had either expressed opinions on the case or said they had formed opinions which the evidence would not be likely to make them change. Neither the prosecution nor the defence had exercised its right of challenge.