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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1920.

Swing the Estimate Axe Over and Over Again.

If the Board of Estimate and the city administration can suspend the court house project because of the exposure of rank highway robbery in the building trades, the Board of Estimate and the city administration can abandon other municipal spendings which come immediately and terrifically out of the public's pocket.

If the Board of Estimate and the city administration can recoil in horror from the waste and corruption of public treasure going into brick and mortar, steel and timber, the Board of Estimate and the city administration can balk at the squander of public treasure going into enterprises that are not essential, subsidies that are not legitimate, schemes that are neither necessary nor rational, salaries that are not productive.

The money has got to be saved or the city's credit cannot be saved. The money has got to be saved or the usefulness of the local government cannot be continued. The money has got to be saved or the industrial and commercial supremacy of overtaxed New York cannot be assured.

Millions cut out of court house bonds to lighten future interest and sinking fund charges against the taxpayers are only a drop in the bucket to what must be done this week to the budget of 1921 to check right now the flood gate waste of tax moneys running away to the early bankruptcy of the municipal government and collective loss of the New York public.

Cut every provision for non-essential work out of the budget to the last nickel. Cut every useless and every doubtful salary out of the budget to the last name on the payroll. Cut every item that cannot bear the acid test of imperative necessity out of the budget to the last trace.

The budget for 1921, which the Board of Estimate has its last chance to revise downward this week, must be chopped, by sheer brute strength if necessary, to the extent of tens of millions of dollars or there will be dismal days for this city of New York of ours before many more chapters have been written into its history.

Swing the Board of Estimate axe over and over again!

When Gloucester Races Halifax.

The ocean race between the American fishing schooner Esperanto and the Canadian schooner Delawanna scheduled to be sailed in the Atlantic off Halifax next week has a closer association with American yacht sailing and American yacht designing than might be believed on first thought. The craft in this race will test the sailing skill of Halifax and Gloucester fishermen rather than Canadian and United States designs, for both boats come from the board of Captain Tom McMANUS, a veteran Boston architect of fishing schooners, who for forty years has been aiming at speed as well as sea keeping qualites in his boats. To anybody who has watched the improvement of American fishing craft in the last quarter of a century it has been clear that while the fishing vessels have steadily bettered in speed and stability, they have won this improvement by utilization of the best elements of modern yacht practice.

The tendency toward yacht design in fishing schooners was first shown in the work of EDWARD BURGESS and has developed the able schooners now familiar in the Gloucester fishing fleet, schooners with a modified spoon bow and knockabout rig which give added lifting power and do away with the long bowsprit and the danger of men being swept from it when furling headsails in bad weather. The American fisherman is not conservative except in insisting on weatherly qualities in his boat. The more speed he can get out of it the better he is pleased, granted he does not have to follow an oversparred sail plan. That is why he adopted from the yachting world the modified spoon bow and knockabout rig.

It is the misfortune of American yacht racing that it has been developing other qualities. In its efforts to keep the America's Cup our yachting world has encouraged engineering in yacht designs, for the work of the engineer is the striking feature in racing machines like the latest Shamrock and the Resolute, particularly in keeping their abnormally lofty masts on end. They are utterly worthless except for racing, yet a modern Yankee schooner yacht designed and built for cruising "off soundings" is as good a sea keeping craft as ever was launched.

For the reason that of late American schooner yachts and fishing craft have been drawing nearer and nearer to each other in design the Halifax-Gloucester fisherman race in November has a special interest for American blue water yachtsmen.

Judge Miller on the Direct Primary Nomination Fraud.

In answer to an inquiry put to him from the floor at a meeting he addressed on Friday Judge MILLER, the Republican candidate for Governor, gave his opinion of the direct primary nomination system now in force in the State of New York in these plain words:

"I think, sir, that a Statewide direct primary has proved to be a delusion and a snare, a fraud. I think that it has offered opportunity for two things, for the demagogue and the man with money, and I am in favor of restoring, as far as the election of State and judicial candidates is concerned, a representative party system. That is where I stand, sir. I have not been talking about it because we are concerned with graver issues."

"That's right!" shouted a voice.

"Of course," said Judge MILLER, "it is all right. The people of this State know a fraud when they have seen it. They have seen how the direct primary has operated in the selection of judicial candidates; they have seen how it operates in the selection of State candidates, and they are ready to quit on it, and I promise you that, so far as my influence goes after January 1, we will get rid of the direct primary so far as it applies to either State or judicial office."

At another meeting, in answer to a note handed to him from the floor, Judge MILLER said:

"It is utterly impossible in this country to have mass action in any unit as large as the State. The effect of the direct primary law on the selection of our candidates has been to cause deterioration. The effect of the direct primary law as applied to the State at large has been bad. I believe in the representative party system. This is a representative government. It is not a pure democracy, and people who say it is deceive you."

The direct primary system was adopted by New York State for the nomination of candidates for public office because of the belief of its sponsors that it would improve political conditions, make more effective the interest of citizens in party management, and curb the power of the party leaders.

How utterly the system has failed to produce the good results which its honest advocates hoped and expected from its operation is a fact recorded in the political history of the State.

Its unexpected and demoralizing consequences have been observed and discussed by intelligent citizens for years. What Judge MILLER says of it is known to be the truth by every man who has had his eyes open to the progress of political affairs between Lake Erie and Montauk Point.

Judge MILLER's words in denunciation of this failure are not too strong. To retain it on the statute books is to endanger the American party system of government, and to pretend it has accomplished what it has not accomplished is a fraud. It should be repealed, and it will be repealed by a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature in 1921.

Its repeal having been effected, the State can return to the orderly development of the convention system. In this the natural political genius of the American people finds expression. Its processes can be safeguarded by law for the punishment of fraud in the selection and seating of delegates. Beyond this statutes can do little of good in regulating political parties.

Commercial Aviation in South America.

The trip of inspection made in an airplane early this month by L. H. KIEK, general manager of the Anglo-South American Bank, of the branches of that institution in Brazil and Uruguay has directed attention to the great progress in commercial aviation in South America. Mr. KIEK started in an airplane of the River Plate Aviation Company at Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, and made the journey to Porto Alegre, Brazil, with necessary business stops at Montevideo, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas and Santa Anna, without a mishap and in a most comfortable manner. The actual flying time for the 625 miles was six hours and five minutes, as against an average of practically five days for the same trip by rail and steamer transportation.

The South American countries have manifested a great interest in aviation ever since the world war. Airships offered a solution of their perplexing problems of rapid transportation and communication between the different countries, and a means of reaching from the coast cities in the vast interior regions into which railroads have not been built. These interior regions with their rich natural resources had, as a general thing, no other means of communication with the outside world except the slow transportation furnished by the rivers and the highways. A mail and limited freight service by airplane has been carried on between the Pacific coast and towns in the Andes by which the time consumed in necessary travel has been reduced from four and five days to as many hours. The upper La Plate region and the valleys of the Uruguay and the Parana have been served by airplanes in six hours where formerly a week was required to cover the distance.

The British airmen early saw in South America an inviting and profitable field. They directed their attention especially to Brazil and made Sao Paulo, where a national school of aviation was to be established, the central point of their efforts. Americans, however, seemed to have succeeded in arousing a more permanent interest, for when the school was opened a large number of American air machines were purchased, and two American aviators, Lieutenant P. A. CUSACKS and Lieutenant O. B. JAMES, were chosen as instructors. Americans too have had service in other countries; several were instructors in Chile and assisted in laying out the transandean routes, and Lieutenant DONALD HUDSON who flew over Mount Illimani and passed over the city of La Paz at the record height of 18,000 feet, planned the air routes of Bolivia. A commercial airplane service was established recently at Lima, Peru, and WALTER PECK, an American aviator, piloted the first machine with an American representing a New York cotton firm as the first passenger. The distance from Lima to Pisco, 130 miles, was made in two hours; formerly the trip was made in two days by a small steamer sailing every ten days.

South America, in fact, has made so much progress in aerial navigation through private enterprise and official encouragement and support that it has completely eclipsed the northern continent in all branches of commercial aviation.

A Foolish Affront to Diplomats.

"Diplomatic envoys," wrote Dr. OPPENHEIM, the foremost authority on certain branches of international law, "are sacrosanct." Mr. WILSON'S Treasury Department does not agree with this. It has ordered the Collectors of Customs to examine the baggage of foreign diplomatic representatives to see whether they are bringing in intoxicating beverages.

Mr. WILSON'S Secretary of State, Mr. COLBY, denies the right of the Treasury Department to do any such thing. Mr. COLBY is right. As OPPENHEIM succinctly remarks, an envoy must be independent of the jurisdiction and control of the country to which he is sent. He and his suite, their houses and their property, are extraterritorial.

A foreign diplomat is not subject to the territorial supremacy of the State which receives him. Great Britain does not put an income tax on our Ambassador, Mr. DAVIS. To the best of our knowledge the Treasury Department of the United States has not attempted to tax the income of Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES.

If a case should arise in which a foreign diplomatist was found to be bringing in intoxicating beverages to be sold, then the State Department might take up the matter with the foreign Government and request the recall of the erring agent. But we have heard of no such case.

The incident is only one more in the string of episodes that have been the outcome of the "enforcement" under Mr. WILSON of the Volstead act. The Treasury Department satellites rush around among the rum barrels, turning off the spigots and pulling out the bungs. The booze graft is the scandal of the whole country. It makes us ridiculous enough at home. There is no need for the Treasury Department to make us a laughing stock abroad.

Women at Oxford and Cambridge.

Women have at last been admitted to full membership in Oxford University, the oldest seat of learning in the British Isles and one of the oldest universities of Europe. About 150 woman undergraduates have matriculated and in all about 550 woman students are in attendance during the present Michaelmas term, coming chiefly from the recognized societies of woman students of Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College and St. Hilda's Hall.

The long fight of women in England for educational privileges equal to those of men may now be considered won, for Oxford was regarded as the key to the opposition, and with it in their possession there will probably be little delay before the last fortress of masculine privilege and exclusiveness among the English universities falls before them. This fortress is Cambridge University. Its Senate has been discussing the admission of woman students with increased earnestness since Oxford took the action which is the scholastic equivalent of raising the white flag of surrender over Magdalen's gray towers.

The committee of the Cambridge University Senate advocating the admission of women has presented its opinions in a pamphlet in which, among other things, it is pointed out that while the status of woman students at Cambridge has remained substantially unchanged since 1897, when the Senate voted to reject the proposal to admit them to degrees, other colleges and universities, Oxford now being among the number, have opened their doors, with the result that Cambridge stands alone among British universities in this respect, "excluding from its membership the woman students who already share in its life, attend its lectures and laboratories, join in its teaching work and vote for its parliamentary representative."

The committee declares that this is no time for halfway measures, and looking outside Cambridge its members see women admitted not only to all other universities but also "to the bar and to the office of justice of the peace, taking an active part in local government and at length voting for Members of Parliament and sitting in Parliament."

In short, the committee adroitly presents the argument found successful in most instances of conforming to what seems to be the general custom or fashion. The committee further says that the age long tradition that public life should be reserved for men is collapsing, and clearly Cambridge, if it persists in its attitude of rejection, will be in a state of isolation. At latest accounts the Senate had not voted on the proposal. But it seems to be a foregone conclusion that Cambridge will grant the demands of woman students.

It seems also quite clear that in that event the doors of Cambridge will open to women with certain reservations or restrictions. In other words, while women may be admitted to full membership in the university, they will not be enrolled in the men's colleges. They are to belong to hostels for women recognized as such by the university and subject to its control. Probably neither Oxford nor Cambridge is yet ready for the full measure of coeducation which is seen in some American colleges and universities. But that also may come in the course of time.

Two Interesting Minor Figures in American History Pass.

Within forty-eight hours the newspapers have reported the death of two men whose names were unfamiliar to most of us but whose personalities possess a definite interest.

One of these men was HARLEY MOWREY, Sr., of Vernal, Utah, who is asserted to have been the last survivor of a battalion of more than 500 members of the Mormon Church which fought in the Mexican war under Brigadier General STEPHEN W. KEARNY, commanding the Army of the West, which conquered New Mexico. His military service was performed while the Mormons were fleeing from Nauvoo, the "Place Beautiful," in Hancock county, Illinois, which they were forced to abandon after the repeal of their charter in 1845, leaving their just completed temple and much of their property because of the hostility which had been aroused against them. At this time it was believed by many that the Mormons planned to conquer the Mississippi Valley and ultimately the whole continent.

The Mormons who served under General KEARNY contributed their bounty money to their coreligionists, and this proved of great assistance to the migrating host, which at the moment did not know its destination. This pilgrimage ended at the Great Salt Lake, to-day the centre of Mormonism. Ten years after MOWREY and his companions served under KEARNY the Mountain Meadows Massacre occurred and the conflict known as the "Mormon war" began. MOWREY was 98 when he died.

The other man whose death recalls the United States of another day was GEORGE S. HAWKER of Ayr, Scotland, who attained 102. He was a veteran of our civil war and of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. His distinction is based on his declaration that in his business as a tailor he had LINCOLN among his customers. Whether this patronage was given before LINCOLN became President or afterward the news from Ayr does not disclose.

It would be interesting to get Mr. HAWKER'S reminiscences of his most distinguished customer. The world has had and valued highly intimate relations of great men from persons not half as likely to form shrewd judgments, or half as likely to pierce to the real man, as an intelligent and conscientious tailor would.

What did Mr. HAWKER think of the American tailor who succeeded LINCOLN as President?

Disinterested observers assert that at midnight CHARLES F. MURPHY'S magnificently bound copy of the Covenant of the League of Nations still remained with uncut pages.

The Ohio town of Findlay observed Fire Prevention Week with good sense and intelligence, but on its closing day the most disastrous fire the city has experienced in four years occurred. The cause of the blaze, which did damage estimated at $75,000, is put down as "spontaneous combustion." Having got this far, the enlightened citizens of Findlay will undoubtedly proceed now to find out who left the oily rags in contact with woodwork, or who threw the lighted match into a waste paper basket.

Perhaps some enterprising Porto Rican, learning of the plague of rats on the Leviathan, will offer to clear her of vermin with some of the eminent mongooses of his island. Should such a scheme be tried, Commissioner WALLIS should bond the extermination squad not to come ashore.

Certain eminent educators are exercised over the question "Can a pretty girl 'vamp' her way through college?" If she can't it is the first thing known to mankind that a pretty girl cannot do.

The New Maud Muller.

Maud Muller one November day
Rose and raked the leaves away,
Baked a batch of pumpkin pies,
Set a pan of bread to rise,
Made the beds and swept the house,
Killed a bold marauding mouse,
Hung the curtains out to air,
Shook the rugs and combed her hair,
Powdered up her pretty nose,
Donned her new and nifty clothes,
Seized her beaded bag so fine,
Priced at nineteen forty-nine,
Hailed a trolley, took a ride,
Reached the polls and tripped inside,
And—although she bore no grudge—
Cast her vote against the Judge.

MINNA IRVING.

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.

An Address by Mr. Wilson and His Action Regarding Shantung.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: On October 27, 1913, President Wilson delivered a short address before the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile. The following are the sentences with which that short address concludes:

> Do not think, therefore, gentlemen, that the questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life. We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us, and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most expedient to do so.

And then Shantung!

A. H. PRESTON.

NEWARK, N. J., October 23.

PERIL IN THE COVENANT.

Two Examples of Trouble Made by Loosely Worded Treaties.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: That diversity of opinion as to the proper interpretation of vital clauses in Mr. Wilson's League of Nations Covenant is a sufficient reason for regarding it as objectionable may very well be illustrated by considering the controversy in respect to the meaning of clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 in relation to the Panama Canal tolls.

In the *Yale Law Journal* of March, 1914, there is an article by T. Baty, D. C. L., LL. D., which is characterized by the perceptions and reasoning of a well trained legal mind. In his comment on those treaties he says:

> The treaties of 1850 and 1901 are so badly drawn and expressed in such a slovenly way as to make it far from an easy matter to pronounce offhand upon questions of their interpretation. It seems not unfair to conclude that the negotiators designedly used ambiguous language in order to put off until another time the necessity of arriving at a really clear and complete understanding.
>
> The treaty of 1850 contained a loose and vague aspiration (VIII.) quite out of place in a business instrument. The treaty of 1901 is even worse drafted. Acclaimed at the time as a monument to Pauncefote's statesmanship and discretion, it now reveals itself as having raised more difficulties than it laid, and as having made confusion worse confounded.

The American people may well be thankful that the Constitution did not entrust to the Executive the sole treaty making power, and that the Senate in the performance of its constituted function saved the country from a treaty beside the ambiguities and uncertainties of which the treaties referred to by Mr. Baty would stand as monuments of legal precision.

It is well that the discussions in the Senate and in the newspapers and the arguments of highly trained legal minds have educated the people as to the obligations incurred in the League of Nations Covenant. On election day the people will render their verdict.

JOHN J. SHERIDAN.

NEW YORK, October 23.

MRS. CROSBY'S RIGHT.

A Lifelong Democrat Who Cannot Vote the Democratic Ticket.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am proud to say I am the same kind of Democrat as Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, who has been expelled from this Wilsonacratic Women's Democratic Club, of which she was the founder and honorary president.

Mrs. Crosby and every true Jeffersonian Democrat must see that our dictatorial President, Woodrow Wilson, has been trying to kill our old Democratic party. But it is still slumbering and we real Democrats who always follow the doctrines and principles of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Cleveland will do all we can to elect Warren G. Harding and to bury on November 2 forever that false doctrine of Democracy known as Wilsoncratism.

I have been an active Democrat for fifty years and come from a New York family Democratic for 100 years; my grandfather voted in New York city in 1824 for the defender of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson.

As a Democrat I could not vote in 1896 for Bryan, but as a gold Democrat I supported Palmer and Buckner. I voted for Charles E. Hughes in 1916, as I could not stand the actions of Woodrow Wilson in regard to the war. I voted for Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey for our Democratic Governor, as he upheld the good old Democratic principle of personal liberty.

Every real Democrat like Mrs. Crosby, who is an American woman and upholds Americanism, must know that we have no national Democratic candidates for President or Vice-President, no Democratic party in Washington.

WILLIAM OSBORN.

STELTON HEIGHTS, N. J. October 23.

FLORIDA BALKS AT COX.

Predictions of a Surprising Democratic Vote for Harding.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Even here in Florida, where the old timers when they heard the name Republican would say "There ain't no such animal," there are going to be surprisingly large numbers of Harding votes cast.

On a train out of Miami last week five men in the smoker got to talking politics. A typical old Southern planter now living at Little River said:

"I am Southern born and raised, my family owned slaves and I am a Democrat, but I am going to vote for Harding, and it looks like Dade county would go Republican." O. P. M.

STUART, Fla., October 21.

Democratic Campaign Methods.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: One issue in this campaign, injected by the President, namely, whether or not Americans shall barter their constitutional birthright away for a mess of doubtful pottage, will make it ever memorable.

Still more remembered, and with shame, will be this campaign for reckless statements spouted in default of argument by the desperate Democratic demagogue from Dayton. I. W.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 23.

Mr. Cox's Charge Upon Mr. Root.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Mr. Cox's telegram to Mr. Root and Mr. Root's reply recall to mind the farmer who saw his young bull charging up the railroad track against an oncoming locomotive. The farmer remarked:

"Go it, little one! I admire your spunk, but I despise your discretion!"

SMITHTOWN, October 23. F. M. L.

Measuring Time's Flight.

From the Howard (Kan.) Courant.

Howard's first carnival and street fair was held seventeen years ago, and the little girl who took first prize in the baby show is now married and has a pretty baby of her own.

VOTE REPUBLICAN; WORK.

This Is the Advice of Frances Gordon Alexander to Her Fellow Citizens.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I shall vote the straight Republican ticket, feeling, as I do, that the Democratic Administration has been unsuccessful in carrying on the business of the country. We know from history that this is usually the case under a Democratic administration.

All this talk about the League of Nations is superfluous. The League of Nations, as I know by three years residence in Europe—1917 to 1920—has never been a real working organization. The ineptitude, ignorance and folly of that body will never be known. Some of the larger Powers have attempted to use it as a medium to crush each other or smaller nations, but as its mandates have never been obeyed it has not made any impression in Europe. Consequently if we were to succeed in enacting the proposed League of Nations we should have to convert to our ideas most of the other nations. It has been the laughing stock of those who are in a position to know since the beginning.

As far as we are concerned the war is over, but as regards Europe it still continues and will continue until they have settled their own differences, and let us beware that we do not put our finger between the "bark and the tree." It will be resented.

Charitable and sentimental people to the contrary, we did not go into this war because we wished to rescue any nation on the other side, not even France, but because we felt that our rights and privileges were being menaced. When it is our duty to interfere in foreign affairs we shall come forward in the same generous spirit which we have shown before, and I hope with more preparation. As to "keeping us out of war," there is no one in America who wants to go to war for war's sake, nor indeed do I think there are on the whole earth's surface more than a handful who do. The history of the last hundred years shows that holy alliances, treaties and the rest have never held back any nation from fighting when it came to the point. They never have; they never will. It is against natural law.

We have passed through several years of destruction. Now it remains to be seen if we have the force to look the question fairly in the face. We shall see that "no matter from what angle you approach our situation, you will run up against need for greater production."

What we need is work, not talk. No wonder California finds itself in an embarrassing position. The Japanese are at the threshold, and certainly the entire country will be taken over by them if no restraint is put upon them. I have been told again and again what a terrible menace they are, and in the same breath that the whites won't work and the Japanese will. At the present moment people who are working (?) and trying to see how little they can accomplish and how much they can gain are very largely to be found among the white race. The whole idea is to live on somebody else, and the next person, with the same idea, to live upon somebody else. The devil will get the foremost, first.

If there is any way of awakening the world at large to the necessity of not only paying for the needs of the day but for the destruction which has been wrought since 1914 the lesson to be preached is common sense and work; otherwise it means the passing of the white race. Do you wish to pass into a state of tutelage? It is not the first time it has happened in history, but this peaceful penetration does not appeal to me at all. Eternal servitude would be worse than the mad capers of Bolshevism, which bears its own death in its very inception, as we now begin to see. FRANCES GORDON ALEXANDER.

NEW YORK, October 23.

DID THE SCHOOLS FAIL?

Only 93 Out of 450 Applicants Pass a Cooper Union Examination.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: It might interest your readers to know that there have been more than 450 applicants to the first year's course in motor vehicle design and testing which is given at Cooper Union in the interest of the automotive industry, no tuition being charged. Out of that number of applicants only 93 have passed the examination in the most elementary mathematics; that is, nothing beyond ordinary mensuration. In other words, 300 of these applicants did not even know how to find the area of a circle. We find that this does not apply to those applicants who learned the machinist trade in foreign countries.

This is a reflection on our public schools, and it will obtain as long as the standard of requirement of teachers is as low as at present, and it is being lowered continually to replace those teachers who resign. Instead of making the profession of teaching sufficiently lucrative to attract those who have not only sufficient knowledge themselves but also the gift to impart their knowledge to others, the standard of our teachers is purposely lowered.

In our public schools the prerequisite for teaching does not seem to play an important role, but rather "if we don't pay them enough to keep them let's get cheaper men." The loss to the city and the country at large from such methods cannot be overestimated.

Take only the present instance of these 300 young men who cannot enjoy the privilege to obtain training for positions of higher responsibility and thus be of more use to the community. The lack of more intelligent and better trained men in all phases of our life cannot be computed in dollars and cents. It is a grave reflection on our community. ETHELBERT FAVARY.

NEW YORK, October 23.

Sentiments of a Loyal American.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have sent the following reply to the Pro-League Independents' postal card invitation to support Cox and Roosevelt and the League of Nations:

"I can conceive of no greater scourge that an angry God can inflict upon a sinful and erring people than to put Cox and Roosevelt at the head of their Government. Neither politically nor personally are they worthy the support of any loyal American." A. S. LANIER.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

One Rule for Dogs.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: All dogs should be muzzled. This is my reply to a letter complaining of discrimination between big dogs and little dogs.

My little boy was bitten by one of those so-called pets supposed not to bite. Had a muzzle been on this particular distinguished dachshund much worry would have been avoided. H. H. R.

NEW YORK, October 23.

An Urgent Mississippi Call.

From the Ripley Southern Statesman.

Hounds—I want to buy some trained and untrained hounds. What have you?

CALIFORNIA MAY END ALIEN LAND LEASING

Vote Next Week Will Decide Question of Withdrawing 3 Year Privilege.

ORIENTAL CONTROL GAINS

Claim Made State Is Following Nippon's Example Which Bars All Outsiders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The fate of Japanese farmers in California will be decided November 2, when the electorate of this State passes on an initiative measure that would amend the present alien land law by withdrawing entirely the three year agricultural land leasing privilege from aliens who are ineligible to American citizenship.

The measure aims also to place minor land owning aliens under the guardianship of a public administrator. The actual ownership of farm lands by aliens ineligible to citizenship already is prohibited by the alien land law enacted by the State Legislature in 1913.

The initiative measure, its proponents assert, will conform strictly to the letter of the treaty between Japan and the United States, in which certain privileges were granted to Japanese residents. The opponents of the proposed new law declare that the issue raises the question of an interpretation of phraseology in the treaty wherein it is provided that the Japanese resident in the United States "may own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises and lease lands for residential and commercial purposes."

It is pointed out by persons opposed to amending the present law that the leasing of land for "commercial purposes" contemplated the privilege of leasing agricultural lands. The voters of the State have had the legal verbiage of the measures clarified by arguments for and against it respectively by V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento *Bee*, and by John P. Irish, an extensive land owner of Stockton, Cal.

Keep Lands for Americans.

In behalf of the measure, Mr. McClatchy says in part:

"Through the measure California seeks, as is her inherent right, to preserve her lands for Americans, precisely as Japan preserves her lands for the Japanese. Its primary purpose is to prohibit Orientals who cannot become American citizens from controlling our rich agricultural lands.

"Our present treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan deliberately omits from the privileges granted the Japanese in this country either ownership or lease of agricultural lands. Japan has always prohibited ownership, or lease, or use of agricultural lands in Japan by Americans or other foreigners.

"Orientals, and more particularly Japanese, have commenced to secure control of agricultural lands in California. There was enacted in 1913 the alien land law, which prohibited ownership—or lease beyond three years—of agricultural lands by aliens ineligible to citizenship.

"In defiance of that law, through various subterfuges, including use of dummy corporations and minor native born children, Orientals, largely Japanese, are fast securing control of the richest irrigated lands in the State, through lease or ownership, the proportion already controlled in some counties being from 50 to 75 per cent.

"The initiative measure simply closes the loophole in the 1913 law which permits violation and evasion thereof. In addition it forbids even short leases."

In his argument against the measure Mr. Irish discusses the commercial treaty with Japan and declares that "in its economic definition commerce consists of production, transmutation and exchange; production is the ranking element, because without it there can be no commerce.

Calls It Class Discrimination.

"The treaty is intended, then," the opposition argument continues, "to give the Japanese privilege to enter upon complete commerce, and therefore protects their right to lease land for production. Any other interpretation twists the plain language of the treaty into vain repetition.

"Considered in the light of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which says, 'No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,' we find the initiative is in conflict with our Constitution, since it proposes a discriminatory classification of aliens, conferring upon one class the protection of the law which it denies to another class.

"This discrimination applies also to the leasing of land denied to Japanese and permitted to other aliens. It also applies to the feature of the initiative which subjects Japanese minors who own land to the guardianship of the public administrator, but exempts other alien minors who own land from such guardianship."

The measure has two distinct purposes, according to Mr. Irish, and these are: "First, to forbid the leasing of land to Japanese and Chinese; and, second, to take land owning minors of those races from the natural guardianship of the parents and commit them to the control of the public administrators."

Concluding his argument to the voters Mr. Irish says:

"Considered in its effect upon the land owners of the State the initiative, under penalty of confiscation, prohibits them from leasing land to a certain class of persons. If the State can do that it can also compel land owners, under penalty of confiscation, to lease their lands to a certain class of persons."

GOMPERS DEFENDS LABOR.

Says Federation Opposes Violence and Revolution.

The reply of Samuel Gompers to charges made by the Washington *Post* that he is trying to tell labor what to think in the political campaign was made public yesterday by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of America. Mr. Gompers admitted that the article referring to him was "mighty interesting reading," but he said that he felt much rebuked by it.

"The organized labor movement of America has steadfastly stood for progress, for reform as against violence and revolution," he wrote, "and the entire course of the A. F. of L., industrially and politically, is governed by that source. You not only antagonize these both but attempt to hold up to ridicule and contempt the chosen representatives of the men and women of labor who have the temerity to express the practically unanimous expression of 4,500,000 wage earners in our federation."

SCOURGINGS IN BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24.—The whipping post has been instituted in Hungary by a bill passed by the Assembly. As originally introduced it was meant as a punishment for profiteers, usurers and offenders against the food laws. As enacted, however, this feature is eliminated and it applies only to moral offenders against the army, the State and plots against property.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow, showers; fresh south to southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow showers; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by showers to-night and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer to-day, followed by showers to-night or to-morrow; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds.

For Western New York—Showers to-day and to-morrow; much cooler to-morrow; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Pressure continued high to-day in the Atlantic States, the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the plains States, but it fell from the St. Lawrence Valley and the lower lake region southwestward to Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. Rain fell within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the middle and lower Mississippi valleys, the Gulf States and southern New Mexico.

Cooler weather overspread the western lake region, the middle Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, Oklahoma and western Texas, while the temperature was higher in New York and New England. The outlook is for showers in the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States to-morrow and in the Appalachian region and the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic States to-morrow night or Tuesday. The weather will be fair Tuesday from Michigan southward to the east Gulf coast. The temperature will be somewhat higher to-morrow in the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic States and it will be lower in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Low.	Barometer, last 24 hrs.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Albany	68	38	30.06	..	Clear
Atlantic City	66	56	30.18	..	Clear
Baltimore	66	50	30.14	..	Clear
Bismarck	60	..	30.14	..	Clear
Boston	70	52	30.10	..	Clear
Buffalo	74	60	29.96	..	Pt. Cldy
Cincinnati	82	..	30.02	..	Pt. Cldy
Charleston	76	..	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago	58	..	30.08	.06	Cloudy
Cleveland	80	60	29.98	..	Pt. Cldy
Denver	52	..	30.26	..	Clear
Detroit	72	62	30.00	..	Cloudy
Galveston	78	..	29.84	..	Clear
Helena	48	..	30.28	..	Pt. Cldy
Jacksonville	80	..	30.00	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	60	..	30.08	..	Pt. Cldy
Los Angeles	76	..	29.98	..	Clear
Milwaukee	58	52	30.04	..	Clear
New Orleans	84	..	29.84	.50	Pt. Cldy
Oklahoma	48	..	30.04	.38	Rain
Philadelphia	68	52	30.18	..	Clear
Pittsburg	78	..	30.00	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	62	44	30.06	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	66	..	30.14	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	44	..	30.24	..	Clear
San Antonio	74	..	29.88	..	Cloudy
San Diego	74	..	29.94	..	Clear
San Francisco	76	..	30.02	..	Clear
St. Louis	62	..	29.98	.08	Cloudy
St. Paul	54	..	30.06	..	Clear
Washington	72	..	30.14	..	Pt. Cldy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.26	30.17
Humidity	74	72
Wind—direction	W.	S.
Wind—velocity	5	23
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M....50	1 P. M....63	6 P. M....60
9 A. M....51	2 P. M....65	7 P. M....59
10 A. M....52	3 P. M....66	8 P. M....59
11 A. M....57	4 P. M....64	9 P. M....58
12 M.....61	5 P. M....63	10 P. M....57

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M....	51	55	6 P. M....	60	57
12 M.....	61	56	9 P. M....	58	54
3 P. M....	66	58	12 Mid....	56	52

Highest temperature, 66, at 3 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 50, at 4 A. M.
Average temperature, 58.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt