The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FOUNDED 1833-1835.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920.

THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, Publishers, 280 Broadway. Frank A. Munsey, President. Ervin Wardman, Vice-president; Wm. T. Dewart, Vice-president and Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

NEWSSTAND PRICES.

Daily, two cents a copy in New York city, three cents within 200 miles and four cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

East of Mississippi River:	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
By Mail, Postpaid.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only	10.00	5.00	.85
SUNDAY only	4.00	2.25	.40
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.50

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY	$20.00	$13.50	$2.40
DAILY only	18.00	9.00	1.50
SUNDAY only	5.75	3.25	.80

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

European Edition.

Published in Paris every day in the year. Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and Sunday.

PARIS OFFICE, 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition may be obtained from the main New York office.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 280 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

The Vice-Presidential Candidate on the Outstanding Issue.

The Hon. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT is reported as declaring that "he considered the League of Nations beyond all question the big outstanding issue of the campaign, and that an effort to convince the American people that the treaty should be ratified would be the predominating feature of his addresses."

On the nineteenth day of last March the treaty creating the League of Nations was voted upon by the Senate of the United States, the constitutionally appointed judge of its acceptability or non-acceptability. Sixty-four votes were required to ratify the original document, qualified by reservations "making clear or more specific," to quote the Democratic platform's description of what the ratified treaty should be, "the obligations of the United States to the League associates."

The ratification of the treaty with such reservations failed for the lack of only fifteen votes. Twenty-eight Republicans and twenty-one Democrats voted for its ratification. Twenty-three Democratic Senators voted against its ratification, defeating it. If these twenty-three Democratic Senators had voted to ratify, the League of Nations would have come into existence so far as our membership and participation are concerned.

However straight the Hon. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT manages to keep his pulchritudinous physiognomy, how the sense of humor must stir in the depths of his subliminal consciousness as he prepares his campaign addresses designed to convince the American people that the treaty should be ratified with reservations "making clearer and more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates."

"This Is My War."

Did Empress EUGÉNIE refer to the Franco-Prussian war at the time when she was urging France to accept Prussia's challenge to arms as "my war"? GAMBETTA put this expression into her mouth in one of his fiery speeches against the Napoleons. More than any other remark attributed to her it aroused the Paris populace to frenzy and increased the intensity of French hatred of "that Spanish woman." EUGÉNIE said that those two words more than any act she had committed or omitted brought upon her the opprobrium of the French people.

The circumstance that gave rise to the expression is now almost forgotten and the conditions in France are such to-day that the remark has little relevancy; yet a review of her career and of France's part in the Franco-Prussian war would have been incomplete without a reference to the expression, "This is my war," to which was given a place in history a half century ago.

GAMBETTA apparently never gave his authority. The French Marshal to whom the words were supposed to have been addressed did not in after years confirm the popular report. Persons in the audience said that the Empress made no such remark, others that what she said was not "This is my war" but "Is this to be my war?" In the question she attempted to imply that if France could not have the support of the French army there could be no war. Empress EUGÉNIE herself denied that she had ever spoken the words or had ever used any others of similar import.

The chances are that nothing she said or that any one else says will ever change the general belief. The historian is charged with uttering as many untruths as the poet, the dramatist or the novelist. Despite history we know that at the battle of Waterloo the Old Guard used quite a different expression from the one attributed to it, "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders."

Modern investigators have been busy attempting to prove that the supposed notorious Judge JEFFREYS was slandered, HORACE WALPOLE wrote learnedly to prove that the world was mistaken in its estimate of RICHARD III., and FROUDE charges ELIZABETH, the Virgin Queen, with being a miser, a liar, a profiteer off the sailors whom she sent out to meet the Spanish Armada, in fact of being almost everything but what the historians of her time tried to make her out.

The two remarks attributed to NELSON at the battle of Trafalgar have been proved historic flos. According to history, when importuned to conceal the star on his breast he said, "In honor I gained them, in honor I will die with them." The decoration in fact was embroidered upon his jacket, and what he really said was that he knew his danger but that "it was too late then to change my coat." He did not say "England expects every man to do his duty," but "NELSON expects every man to do his duty." At least that is the assertion of researchers. But the fable is so much more impressive than the truth, why not let it stand?

If history has been mistaken so often in the past it may be charitable to assume that it likewise erred in reporting the little old Empress's speech.

Governor Cox's Excuse for His War Editorials Will Not Do.

When the startling revelations came the other day about the strongly pro-German course of Governor Cox's principal newspaper, just before we entered the war, we waited in fairness to him to see what he had to say in reply. Because fair play is a general American trait we have no doubt that the public waited. Now that he has made his answer, we do not hesitate to say it will not do for us. It will not do for the American people. And we are bound to declare that, because of the way he has sought to evade his responsibility in this grave matter, trying to shift the blame to somebody else, he has not raised himself in our esteem and cannot raise himself in the esteem of the American public.

There are two separate phases of this matter. There is the serious thing which the paper itself did at that time. There is the shocking thing which Governor Cox does now when that thing is brought before the eyes of the nation while he is a candidate for President of the United States.

There might be room for two opinions as to whether Governor Cox's newspaper followed a wholly indefensible or a partly defensible course when, even after the Lusitania had been torpedoed and hundreds of our fellow citizens thereby murdered, it published such editorial brutalities as the following:

> "We have not heard of many Americans biting their finger nails at the thought of the submarine activities. All of us feel sorry for a merchant vessel that is sent to the bottom of the sea whether armed or unarmed. We feel sorry also for the man-of-war that is sunk immediately after an encounter. We sympathize with the soldiers who are losing their lives in the trenches, with miserable humanity in general. But our skirts are clear as regards the activity of the German U boats. They have committed no crime against us. We feel sorry for the men who have lost their lives in the war and for the women and children who have been made to suffer through no fault of their own; but it is not our war."

There might be two ways of thinking as to whether Governor Cox and his paper were justified in wishing this country to stay out of the war at whatever cost to its own immediate honor and ultimate safety. There might be those to defend even such an editorial remark by his paper as the following, when he was running for Governor in the autumn of 1916 after still more hundreds of American lives had been sacrificed by German submarines:

> "Every indication now is that tens of thousands of these splendid people (Germans) still sympathizing with the Fatherland, still believing in the righteousness of the German cause, still hopeful that Germany will win—there is every evidence that they will vote for President WILSON *for election as the best means of aiding Germany.*"

But surely there can be no two opinions among upstanding, right thinking Americans as to the unmanly, flimsy, almost pitiable excuse of Governor Cox now for what his paper said and did then. His excuse seriously offered to the people of the United States, when he is asking their votes for him to be their President, is that his editor is to blame for the acts of his paper. It was a hired man who did it. Governor Cox was too busy with his political affairs to know what his hired man was making his newspaper say about German torpedoes slaughtering American men, women and children by the hundreds of thousands.

Now, it is known not merely to the newspaper profession, it is known to all men, that the proprietor and publisher of a newspaper is responsible, cannot dodge responsibility, for an habitual, determined and notorious editorial policy of his publication. This is so in custom, it is so in morals, it is so in law. And there is no possibility that at such a time Governor Cox did not know what his paper was doing.

Whether he thinks his newspaper was right or was wrong in its editorial course of those dreadful days when we were on the brink of war, for Governor Cox to stand up now and offer to the American people such an excuse for the persistent and insistent declarations of his newspaper through those days and weeks and months is to show himself in a more unpleasant light than the American people ever could have wished to see any candidate for President revealed. Whatever they may think of the course of his newspaper then, they must regard the course of Governor Cox now as something alien to American tradition. They must think of it as something mean in American conduct. They must look upon it as something repellant in American annals.

The American people, those who are Republicans and those who are Democrats, must deplore that the San Francisco convention did not produce for its candidate a man who in such a situation, however painful, could stand up straight and look his fellows squarely in the eye.

July 14, 1789, and July 15, 1918.

Two years ago the Germans began their last desperate drive for Paris, which was to be transformed by Marshal FOCH, three days later, into the Franco-American counter offensive known as the second battle of the Marne. The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile may well have seemed an opportune moment to catch the French army off its guard, but the Fates decreed otherwise. It so happened that General GOURAUD knew the precise moment when the attack was to begin, the number of German divisions involved and the exact sector of the front where the blow would fall.

July 14, 1789, marked the downfall of special privilege and arbitrary power. For centuries the Bastile had frowned on Paris. It had been a convenient repository for political prisoners, for men with dangerous ideas and for all who might unwittingly have incurred the displeasure of some royal favorite. As the tangible embodiment of injustice and oppression its very existence roused the fury of the crowd to fever pitch. "Why, this is a revolt!" exclaimed Louis XVI. on learning of the capture of the Bastile. But his courtiers knew better. "No, sire," answered one of them. "This is not a revolt, it is a revolution."

July 15, 1918, will be remembered as another of the red letter days in French history. If the fall of the Bastile removed the menace of tyrannny at home, the second battle of the Marne banished the spectre of foreign domination. Ever since 1870 France has been conscious of the Prussian sabre rattling in its scabbard. For four years Germany had fattened off some of the richest provinces of France. With the attack of July 15, 1918, the high water mark was reached, and from then on the flood steadily receded. Another great victory had been won—a victory in which the United States is proud to have played its part.

Improving the Status of Illegitimate Children.

Under a statute of North Dakota, adopted in 1917, which provides that children born out of wedlock shall have equal rights with legitimate children, a woman born illegitimate forty years ago has come into possession of her father's estate, amounting to quarter of a million dollars, to the exclusion of his brothers, sisters and other kin. This is said to be the first estate of value distributed under the law. No other State has a law like this, and it is asserted that only one European nation—Norway—has a similar statute. The North Dakota enactment is called the Tenneson law, after its author, B. G. TENNESON of Fargo, who has made a careful study of the status of illegitimates.

The unfortunate lot of illegitimate children has inspired many efforts to relieve them, but these have usually come to nothing because of the extreme difficulty of providing for the children without doing grave injustice to wives and the legitimate offspring of marriages. Then, too, lawmakers have been obliged to consider the possibilities of fraud in illegitimate children. The open recognition of children born out of wedlock as heirs would give for blackmail and a host of similar other perplexing details. The International Encyclopedia, describing the English laws, on which much of the American practice is based, says of the status of an illegitimate child:

> "An illegitimate child is, in the old law phrase, filius nullius, the son of no one. His parents are not under any parental obligation to him, and it is only in the interest of the parish and at the instance of the authorities thereof that they can be compelled to support him.
>
> "He has, at least under the common law, no legal name until by reputation he acquires one, and he has no right of inheritance as an heir.
>
> "Furthermore, his own heirs at law can be only those in direct descent from him."

In several States the law allows an illegitimate child to inherit from his mother, and his mother from him, and in the first instance maintenance of the child devolves on her. The father's liability is created by statutes whose primary purpose, according to the authorities, is not the protection of the child but the protection of the public treasury.

There was some talk of modifying the status of illegitimates in England during the hysterical outburst over alleged destruction of moral standards in the earlier days of the war, but this subsided when it was proved that the war had not appreciably altered the relations of the sexes. The question of legitimacy may, of course, assume great importance in countries where the balance of the sexes has become seriously affected by loss of men through the war. In this country such a condition does not exist. The only reasons for legislation in behalf of illegitimates are those which for years have been put forward, and the principal one of these is the obvious and gross injustice of punishing by a sort of outlawry the innocent child of guilty parents.

Purple Pringle.

Correspondents reporting the mad mind medley of forward, upward and inward looking statesmen in Chicago have done well to put on record specifications of the royal raiment worn by Delegate PETER MCCUMBER PRINGLE of Santa Clara, California. "His linen suit," they tell an interested world, "is dyed a deep purple with the blood of wild flowers."

A slight error here, we think, which will be corrected when reporters have checked up and revised the specifications. Purple Mr. PRINGLE comes from the premier prune district of his State, and his linen garments, originally a lovely sand dune gray, were dyed by sunkissed sprays of the juice of the fruit he picks. Prune purple PETROLE believes in the initiative but not the recall. Having initiated his robes in the dye of the dusky purple fruit of the orchard wherein he toils, he retired to the purple shades of his linden vines and, opening a volume of the poems of his favorite author, turned to Sonnet No. 111 and read:

> "O, for my sake do you with fortune chide,
> The guilty goddess of my harmful deed,
> That did not better for my life provide
> Than public means, which public manners breed.
> Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
> And almost thence my nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand."

He read no more that day; but hurrying to San José took train for San Francisco and thence to Chicago; fairer, there, than the bosom of Lake Michigan mirroring a violet sunset's hues.

That was a painful exhibition of bad taste—splashing by a young man in the surf at Coney Island of young women in don't-go-near-the-water bathing suits, who carelessly went so near that a vandal was able to spatter the new art garments with salt spray. That the youth so lacking in artistic sense was arrested is not sufficient punishment; he should be made to pay for the dry cleaning of the soiled finery.

Even with the inauguration of an Ohioan as President next March assured, as nearly as human events can be, Virginia will still hold the record for native sons in the White House. The record then will stand: Virginia, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, TYLER, TAYLOR, WILSON, 8; Ohio, GRANT, HAYES, GARFIELD, BENJAMIN HARRISON, MCKINLEY, TAFT, HARDING or COX, 7. Of Virginia's sons five were of English paternal ancestry, two Scotch, one Welsh. Of Ohio's sons three were of English paternal ancestry, two Scotch, one Scotch-Irish. We have seen no authorized statement of the paternal ancestry of HARDING or COX.

With a few cases of the bubonic plague reported from Texas it is safe to predict that the eminent guardians of the public health who periodically rescue us from disease by scaring us to death will soon be sounding their alarms. Actually there is nothing to worry us. The plague has been encountered in various American cities in the past and has been handled without general danger or inconvenience. In meeting the present situation two bits of counsel will suffice: let the public obey implicitly the regulations issued by the health authorities, and let the health authorities keep their heads. A somewhat disquieting incident of recent health preservation crusades has been the high excitability of the authorities themselves. It is their duty, as well as the duty of the public, to keep cool.

An alleged dealer in illicit whiskey has been captured through the recognition by a policeman of the magnificent diamond ring he wore. Thus prosperity stamps its victims for the law to lay by the heels.

"God bless you, Governor COX!" exclaimed Colonel BRYAN at their first meeting soon to be held. The Governor sighed as he muttered, "I've had some hard knocks, but this is the limit!" ALTON B. PARKER, who was near by, sighed sympathetically, and the President, who also overheard the mutter of despair, sadly shook his head, murmuring, "This is tragical!"

Lacking the hardihood to plunge into the discussion raging among the ladies as to what votes for women have done for or to California we yet venture to point out that they do not seem to have prepared the Hon. Mrs. ROBERT J. BURDETTE for a stiff examination in the difference between testimony and proof. That distinguished lady says that Miss BOCK'S statement that "murder, divorce and crime have increased in California since women got the vote is absolutely untrue; the proof that it is untrue being that California women's clubs have passed a resolution favorable to suffrage for women." Club women of California have properly approved of Mrs. BURDETTE'S successful work, but they must meet again to disprove Miss BOCK'S dismal testimony.

A Mix-up.

John Alden approached Priscilla.

"Are you sure you are the right nominating committee?" she asked.

The Last Bastile.

> He used stupidity for stone
> And prejudice for bars,
> And so immured himself alone
> And locked himself from stars.
>
> His fellow men broke down the wall,
> The bars asunder tore;
> He would not hear his fortress fall
> Nor step across the door.
>
> Still solitary would he feel,
> Unrescued would he be,
> A prisoner of the last Bastile
> When all the world is free.
>
> McLANDBURGH WILSON.

GOVERNOR COX'S DEFENCE.

He Is Responsible for the Editorial Policy of His Paper.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The attitude of Mr. Cox with reference to the pro-German articles which appeared in his paper in 1916, however it may be regarded from a narrow partisan viewpoint, will come as a shock and a source of mortification to every true American who holds in respect the high office to which he aspires.

It will, moreover, be a disappointment even to many Republican voters who like myself have sincerely esteemed the many good qualities of the Democratic candidate. His apology or defence, if it may be so called, is if anything worse than the offence with which he is charged. He had much better have said nothing at all.

Every one with even the most rudimentary knowledge of the newspaper business is fully aware that the proprietor of a newspaper is responsible for its editorial policy; and this is especially true with regard to its political policy when the proprietor is actively engaged in politics. But Mr. Cox would have the public believe that the offending articles in question were written by his editor, Mr. Burba, and published in Mr. Cox's paper without the latter's knowledge or consent. Furthermore, he claims that "Mr. Burba will tell you . . . what is the quality of my Americanism." Could anything be more feebly futile? Whatever opinion Mr. Burba might entertain or express on this subject would clearly be incompetent as evidence, and even if competent would be without weight in the face of the actual facts.

This attempt on Mr. Cox's part to shift the blame upon his subordinate is—one is forced to say it—contemptible, and is an insult to the intelligence of every American voter. GEORGE WESTERVELT.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.

The Principal and the Agent.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Is it not an axiom of the law that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agent?

If this still applies what does it matter whether the janitor of Governor Cox's newspaper office, his managing editor or his office boy wrote the editorial articles quoted in your paper? The responsibility is Governor Cox's since he is the owner and publisher and commander in chief of his newspaper.

His agents are not candidates for the Presidency nor responsible for the editorial tone of the paper and they could not be sued for libel or damages of any kind for their writings. B. E. J.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Americans Whose Sentiments Did Not Fluctuate.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Do readers realize the full force of the meaning of Governor Cox's defence of his indifferent patriotism as an editor in the first two years of the war?

When he says that in 1914-17 "there was a constant fluctuation of feeling" regarding the proper course America should take and gives this as an excuse for an editor's inability to know whether to sympathize with the Germans or the Allies we have an illustration of a type of "single track mind" that has been exceedingly disastrous to the world.

I cannot of course speak for others, but my own experience among people of long American descent was that not one of them had any "fluctuation of feelings" at that time. Every one of them felt that there was a strange and unaccountable lack of leadership in Washington for a people ready for their duty. If Mr. Cox cannot see this to-day it would be dangerous to put him in the White House. JAMES SHEERIN.

NEW YORK, July 13.

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

Neither Jails nor Hospitals Have Yet Become Useless.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The letter of "E. A. M." pointing out the rash conclusions drawn by the advocates of prohibition from the increase of bank deposits is interesting. Equally inconclusive because unproved are the claims made that prohibition has already succeeded in emptying the jails and causing criminal courts to adjourn sine die for lack of prisoners to be placed on trial.

I do not know how far, if at all, official statements support this apparently extravagant claim, but I do know from personal experience that the calendars of our local criminal courts are as congested as usual and if there is any emptying of jails it must be temporary or due to causes unrelated to the use of intoxicating drink. It is very apparent that many criminal offences are in no manner related to or caused by indulgence in alcoholic beverages. Such offences as petty larceny, robbery, burglary, deliberate murder and crimes growing out of business relations, such as fraud, obtaining money under false pretences, forgery and embezzlement, cannot be said to be due in any direct manner to the excessive use of alcoholic drink. In fact many of the crimes mentioned are directly opposed, so far as their successful accomplishment is concerned, to the use of liquor.

It is also frequently stated that prohibition has caused a marked falling off in the number of hospital cases, and from this is likewise argued the great benefit accruing from the passage of prohibitory laws. Here again statistics are either unavailing or unsatisfactory.

Prohibition indeed brings up many interesting questions. What, for example, is likely to be the result if practical enforcement of the laws founded on prohibition is found impossible? Or, on the other hand, what will result if enforcement is found possible? Is the whole question and the movement which gave rise to it merely a temporary phase of evolution destined to pass away like so many other forms of social hysteria which the world has seen, or is it a permanent feature of our evolutionary growth? WILLIAM PENN HOLDEN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.

The Fraud Tainted Platform.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Does it seem that we are overconcerned with the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of Senator Lodge? We do not feel that we are, for such a deliberate inaccuracy in a principal argument in the Democratic platform admonishes the American people to receive the whole document and all its statements with reserve, and to examine everything before believing anything.

Reassuring.

From the Indiana Times.

There need be no fear of snakes in the caves of southern Indiana and northern Kentucky, says C. H. Eigenmann, famous zoologist and head of the graduate school of Indiana University, for snakes do not live there. The only animals that inhabit the caves are centipedes, spiders, bats, rats, owls, raccoons and bears.

MEMORY'S TOWN HALL.

In a Country Lad's Life It Supplied a Round of Pleasure.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: A comparison of the pleasures of old-time city and country boys compels the conviction that the advantage is with the country lad.

Among the prolific sources of pleasure and entertainment for the country boy of days long past the old town hall held the first place. Didn't it house all the minstrel shows, concerts, panoramas, magic lanterns, dances, theatricals, singing schools and spelling bees? Where elsewhere could the boy with open eyes, ears and mouth actually see and hear Hank White, Josh Billings, Whitemore and Clark's minstrels and Spaulding's Swiss bell ringers?

There, too, were held the festivals under the patronage of the various churches, happily spread out through the winter, so that one of them was always coming. The auspices may have been sectarian, but the eats were not. The boys could draw no distinction between Methodist, Baptist and Congregational ice cream and cake.

How fragrant was that sylvan atmosphere at the festivals with the fresh hemlock boughs entwined about the square supporting posts! To this day every time I snip off a twig of green hemlock one whiff of its pungent odor carries me back to the scene of those precious fetes.

And those jazz dances, to mention "Money Musk," "Hull's Victory," "Fisher's Hornpipe" and "Devil's Dream," to the accompaniment of fiddle, bass viol and seraphine.

Annually in March, amid snow and slush barely navigable in rubber boots, the Solons of the township assembled in town meetin'. The moderator would mount the bench and with becoming dignity and stentorian voice would call upon the voters to forward their ballots for the offices of see-lect-men, poundkeeper, fence viewer, measurer of staves and other functionaries necessary to a well organized democracy. To the boys these parliamentary proceedings were novel and entertaining.

A lightning stroke despatched my old town hall, but with the tools of memory I have rebuilt it many times, and while wandering about in the new structure forgot I was not in the original.

GEORGE T. ALDRICH.

YONKERS, July 13.

ANOTHER GREAT INDIAN.

Chief Pushmataha of the Choctaws Was Jackson's Friend.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article on "Some Neglected Americans" serves to emphasize the indifference with which we have treated the American Indian except in so far as it has suited our disposition to abuse and condemn him. The great chief Powhatan is not the only Indian to whom we owe a debt of gratitude.

In 1811 when Tecumseh with his brother the Prophet and their retinue of Shawnees came into the Southwest Territory to incite all the tribes to war on the white settlers, Pushmataha, chief of all the Choctaws, met him in council, opposed his scheme and defeated his purpose. Here met two of the greatest statesmen of their race and time—both eloquent, both rulers, both warriors.

After a long and turbulent debate Pushmataha ordered Tecumseh out of the Choctaw country and gave him safe conduct to the Creek Nation. This visit precipitated the Creek War, which began with the massacre of Fort Mims and lasted until the battle of the Horse Shoe.

This was the bloodiest encounter for the number engaged in all history. Out of 1,000 Creek warriors 900 were counted dead on the field. In this battle Pushmataha with his Choctaw army joined General Jackson and fought with signal gallantry. Without this augmentation to Jackson's small force there might have been told another tale.

When the troops under General Claiborne at Fort St. Stephen's were short of food Pushmataha sent corn out of the granaries of his country, for which no charge was ever made. Nor did he render any bill for the services of his people in peace or war. His only reward was the friendship of Jackson and a commission in the United States Army. It was his boast that no white man had ever met death at the hands of a Choctaw.

This wonderful man died in Washington in 1824 and is buried there. His mission there was to oppose the cession of the Choctaw lands to the Federal Government, which was accomplished in 1830 by the terms of the Dancing Rabbit treaty. General Jackson treated him on this visit with distinguished consideration. On his deathbed his last request to his nephew Okalahoma, who succeeded him, was: "Tell them to fire the big guns over me." E. R. SHERMAN.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 10.

POLAND'S FIGHT.

It Has Been Holding Bolshevism Back From Western Europe.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It would be a sorry day for Europe and eventually America if the Polish front should collapse. Millions of Bolsheviki with international propaganda would then be able to pour into western Europe.

For nearly two years Poland has been fighting the Red army.

It has been a terrible war, with intense suffering from hunger and cold. Men, women and boys of all ages made up the Polish army. Poland, once the savior of Europe from the Turks, has became the savior of the world from Bolshevism.

I have been working with the Polish armies for practically two years and I know what manner of war Poland is waging. Last February the Bolshevists boasted that they would make a drive and capture Warsaw. This drive was broken up by the Poles with much smaller armies. A counter drive brought the Polish army to advanced posts in which they have held troops against the Bolshevist invasion.

Poland is not fighting a war of aggression. It is fighting Bolshevism reenforced by immense armies, trained by German officers.

Let the world decide. Does it want Bolshevism, anarchy, internationalism, utter breakdown of industrial and social life? Then let all nations flirt with Russia. If the world does not want Bolshevism then let it help Poland in every possible way. American and French volunteers are found in large numbers in Poland doing welfare work, hospital work, sanitation and also actually fighting in the army. ERIC P. KELLY.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Notable Exception.

Knicker—It doesn't take much to draw a crowd.

Bocker—Oh, I don't know; look how much of the world was made before it attracted even one man.

BIG COAL TONNAGE SHOWN IN SURVEY

Production Since January 1 Dispels All Fears of Bituminous Famine.

HAS ALL BEEN HANDLED

Total Output for Year Seen as Third Greatest in Country's History.

W. H. Williams, vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, has submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission a complete summary of the soft coal situation in the United States as shown by the weekly reports of the Geological Survey. This summary, the most comprehensive made during the present agitation, allays the spectre of a disastrous fuel famine predicted by alarmists.

It shows that the tonnage for the first six months of 1920 if duplicated during the succeeding six months will produce a total tonnage for the year, the third greatest in the history of the country, second only to the two war years—1917 and 1918—and that this tonnage has been handled by the railroads, notwithstanding the "outlaw" strikes of April and May.

The report says that in 1918, the year of maximum production, the estimated aggregate capacity of all bituminous mines was stated by the operators to be about fifteen million tons a week. The maximum production obtained in any one week since January 5, 1916, was 12,286,000 tons during the week ended July 13, 1918. The average production for the year was 11,000,000 tons a week. The strike at the bituminous mines in November and December of 1919 lowered production and largely exhausted the reserves set up by consumers, and since then the demand has materially increased.

With this increased demand, the operators have increased their estimates of mine capacity, now placed at 19,000,000 tons a week, and all estimates of their losses due to car shortage are based on this estimate. In spite of the shortage of cars, the strikes and other things entering into the situation, the report shows that the production of coal in the first six months of 1920 was 235,000,000 tons. On this basis the year's production would be 510,000,000 tons, the third largest in the history of the country.

The report also calls attention to the fact that the United States Geological Survey reports a production of 251,953,000 tons for the first 153 working days of this year, approximately 41,300,000 tons more than were produced during the same period last year. The report also states that the railroads undoubtedly will be able to handle a greater tonnage in the last six months of the year than during the first six months.

The Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York issued a statement yesterday declaring one of the worst evils in the present coal crisis is the abuse of the so-called assigned car order by the coal carrying railroads. The charge is made that the railroads are using the order as a club to force the coal mine operators to furnish them with coal at prices which in some cases are below the actual cost of production.

The association believes a modification or suspension of the order is essential at this time to the best interests of producers, distributers and consumers of coal, according to the statement.

COAL COMMISSION BARS POOL EVIDENCE

Not Germane to Demands of Mine Workers.

SCRANTON, July 13.—Admitting the public interest in the question of monopolistic control and profiteering and their vital importance to public welfare, the Anthracite Mine Commission ruled today that it was without jurisdiction to admit exhibits offered by the mine workers tending to prove charges that the anthracite industry was being exploited at the expense of the employees and the public.

After detailing the manner in which the commission was named and the powers given to it the decision says:

"The commission is of the opinion and now rules that the seven exhibits purporting to set out the relation between wages and wholesale and retail prices, the situation as to freight rates, the operation and financing of anthracite railroads and other exhibits are not germane to the matters in dispute and the issues before this commission as outlined and defined by the eighteen demands. The commission fully recognizes the public interest in these questions and their vital importance to the public welfare. The commission, however, recognizes the limits of its own authority and therefore rules that these exhibits, to which objection has been raised, offer no contribution to the solution of the issues pending and will not be admitted as part of the evidence in the case."

UNCLE SAM TO HONOR TAKING OF BASTILE

French Flags to Fly From Public Buildings To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Official Washington will pay honor to France to-morrow in commemoration of Bastile Day. Government buildings will display the French tricolor along with the American flag. President Wilson will send a message of congratulation to the President of France, and Secretary Baker will place wreaths on the graves of French soldiers at the Arlington National Cemetery.

To-night Gen. Pershing sent a message to Marshal Foch and the French army and a similar message was sent by Franklyn D'Olier, national commander of the American Legion.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in announcing that the French flag would be hoisted over the State Department Building with the Stars and Stripes, suggested informally that the same be done from business houses and residences over the entire country.

"It would be a very appropriate and graceful act," he aid, "for the people of this country to blend the Stars and Stripes with the French tricolor on their business houses and homes on Bastile Day. It would be a tribute to France on the great day it celebrates. It would be an expression of cordiality toward that people whose warm friendship has been cherished by this country since the earliest days of the Republic."

Secretary Baker advised the French Embassy to-day of his plan to lay wreaths on the graves of the French soldiers buried at Arlington and extended an invitation for a representative of the embassy to be present.

Shoes Prettier; Prices Still High.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Women's shoes will be prettier than ever this fall, but just as expensive as at present, Frank P. Meyer, president of the Illinois Shoe Retailers Association said in addressing the organization's annual convention here to-day. The price of men's shoes also will continue high, he said.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Benj. Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD 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 in 1920.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 280 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

BRANCH OFFICES for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:

PRINCIPAL UPTOWN OFFICE—Herald Building, Herald Square. Tel. Fitzroy 5000.

HARLEM OFFICE—266 WEST 125TH ST., NEAR SEVENTH AVE. Tel. 794 Morningside. Open until 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OFFICE—583 WEST 181ST ST. Tel. 9096 Wadsworth. Open until 10 P. M.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE—206 BROADWAY, Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN OFFICES—EAGLE BUILDING, 303 WASHINGTON ST. Tel. 1100 Main. 24 COURT ST. Tel. 5456 Main. Open until 10 P. M.

BRONX OFFICE—518 WILLIS AVE., AT 148TH ST. Tel. 5066 Melrose. Open until 10 P. M.

Principal American and Foreign Bureaus.

WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building.
CHICAGO—208 South La Salle st.
LONDON—45-46 Fleet st.
PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue de Louvre.

There are about 650 advertisement receiving stations located throughout New York city and vicinity where Sun-Herald advertisements will be received at office rates and forwarded for publication.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers and cooler; moderate south and southwest winds becoming variable to-morrow.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers; not quite so warm to-morrow in north and west portions; moderate south and southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day except showers in northern Vermont; to-morrow showers; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow showers; cooler on the mainland; moderate southwest winds.

For Western New York—Showers to-day and probably to-morrow; cooler to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Pressure is now falling over the Atlantic Ocean and east half of the United States and rising quite rapidly over the western half, but with a temperature of low pressure extending from west Texas northeastward through the upper lake region. This has resulted in quite general thundershowers in the lake region, the Central Valleys and portions of North Dakota and eastern Montana. There were also local thundershowers in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States and more light rain on the north Pacific coast. In New England, the middle Atlantic States, the Southwest and extreme West the weather was generally fair. Temperatures remain low for the season in the Northwest and the extreme West, while in the Southwest, the lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States and New England they are higher and above the seasonal average.

Unsettled and severe weather may be expected during the next two days east of the Mississippi River, but probably not reaching the New England and middle Atlantic coast before Thursday. It will be cooler to-morrow in the upper lake region and on Thursday from the Ohio Valley and lake region eastward except along the coast.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Baro-meter.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	94	74	29.90	..	Clear
Albany	86	72	30.06	..	Clear
Atlantic City	78	68	30.14	..	Clear
Baltimore	88	78	30.12	..	Pt. Cldy
Boston	90	76	30.10	..	Clear
Buffalo	76	72	30.02	.04	Pt. Cldy
Cincinnati	90	74	30.08	..	Cloudy
Charleston	86	80	30.20	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago	88	76	29.94	.42	Rain
Cleveland	86	74	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy
Denver	90	60	29.86	..	Cloudy
Detroit	86	66	29.96	.28	Cloudy
Galveston	86	82	30.10	.36	Clear
Jacksonville	86	78	30.20	.02	Cloudy
Kansas City	92	72	29.88	1.98	Clear
Los Angeles	74	62	29.92	..	Clear
Milwaukee	86	76	29.86	.12	Cloudy
New Orleans	88	82	30.14	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	88	74	29.92	..	Clear
Philadelphia	88	78	30.16	..	Clear
Pittsburg	84	74	30.10	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Me.	86	70	30.08	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	56	29.90	.46	Pt. Cldy
Salt Lake City	92	68	29.70	..	Clear
San Antonio	92	76	29.88	..	Clear
San Diego	68	60	29.90	..	Clear
San Francisco	60	52	29.98	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	92	78	29.90	..	Clear
St. Paul	82	..	29.94	.36	Cloudy
Washington	90	76	30.12	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Bar