The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOUNDED 1833-1855.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 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 and suburbs and three 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..	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only.....	8.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only.....	4.00	2.25	.40
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55

For all points west of the Mississippi River add $1 a year for daily or daily and Sunday editions.

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DAILY & SUNDAY..	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only.....	18.00	9.00	1.50
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.12	.86

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.

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

Not Loans to Great Britain but Trade With Europe the Question.

What the American Chamber of Commerce of London has to say to the people of the United States about the financial solvency and commercial solidity of Great Britain is already generally understood here by those who closely follow such international affairs and in their discussions of the matter are economically sane or politically honest.

A particular claque makes an incessant noise in this country about the national danger of British arms dipping into the United States Treasury up to their elbows to carry off billions for the benefit of greedy John Bull; but nobody of common sense takes it seriously. For the matter of that the few public prints which are the centre of the uproar and the few public officials who join in the chorus do not take themselves seriously. They know neither Congress nor the nation would tolerate further loans by the national Government.

Meanwhile American bankers, manufacturers, and exporters—indeed, American farmers—realize the real gravity of the situation. It is not loans to Great Britain which are in question. It is our trade with continental Europe which is at stake.

It is not that our Government war loans to the British Government will not be paid; for they will be. It is not that our private loans to British borrowers, public and private, will not be paid; for they will be. It is that if there is not concentrated, continuous and adequate American support of the industrial structure in continental Europe the billions which our Government took from our taxpayers during the war to lend to ally Governments on the Continent will be a long time coming back to us if much of it ever comes back.

The danger is not that the United Kingdom, our greatest foreign customer, will stop buying from us. The United Kingdom will go on buying from us for the very reason that, taking our raw materials and turning them out as finished products for export business, the British trader will capture more and more of the Old World markets which we let slip through our fingers because our bankers and investors do nothing to finance the buyers in those markets, either with cash loans or with straight credits, while they are getting up on their feet again.

The kernel of the nut is in the paragraph of the address of the American Chamber of Commerce of London to the people of the United States:

"British business and finance are in a fundamentally sound condition. Business men and workers are recovering from the demoralizing effects of the war. Their customary energy is reviving and British factories are increasing their output. According to estimates made public by one bank chairman the present year's exports will produce a profit of from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000."

And what is their gain is very largely our loss. Our export trade is not going to collapse, but our grip on some of the best of it will weaken. Right across our northern border today we are losing ground with our second largest customer for nominal business in the whole wide world because as a trading aggregation of individuals we are not giving as much attention to judicious and necessary credits for Canadian buyers as a wide-awake corner grocer gives to his choice customers in the neighboring streets and blocks.

An Unfamiliar Portrait of George Washington.

It has been announced here, in connection with this year's unusual Washington celebration, that an unfamiliar or, rather, hitherto unknown portrait of the first President has been presented to the Sulgrave Institution. This canvas passed from the hands of members of the Shippen family of Philadelphia many years ago, and since then hung in an English manor house. Its future abode will be the ancestral home of the English Washingtons, standing on land over which always flies in the daytime the Stars and Stripes, the design of which was derived heraldically from the Washington arms which are carved on a stone set in the wall of the building.

Judging from the photograph of the painting which has reached here, it was done either by GILBERT STUART himself or by some one very much under the influence of that artist, whose fame will always be linked in an inseparable manner with the memory of the Father of His Country.

According to GRESHAM's law in economics bad money drives good out of circulation. An opposite principle holds in painting and sculpture, for good art always tends to drive out bad, and does drive it out in the long run.

GILBERT STUART's portraits of WASHINGTON are to the point. In these the painter produced no mere literal descriptions of the greatest man of his time: they are above all expressive of his qualities of fortitude, serenity and devotion to an idea which he turned into an established fact in the face of overwhelming difficulties.

So the public, not merely in America but abroad, accepted GILBERT STUART's conception as satisfactorily final, and the portraits by other artists, which were closer to fact in the matter of likeness, ceased to have more than an antiquarian interest. EDWARD SAVAGE's mezzotint is perhaps to some extent an exception, for in it is a certain suggestion of the fine heroic sweep of STUART's design.

Thanks to the fact that it was a case of a man of genius face to face with a sitter who was a man of genius we have the true sense of knowing WASHINGTON as he looked to those who worked with him in making the Republic. It is about time for the American public to realize its debt to WASHINGTON's painter.

A Cruel, Foolish Law.

Let us see how the new literacy test law works in practice.

ALFONSO MASTRODI came to the United States from Italy some years ago, got a job and prospered. He enlisted in the United States Army in 1917 and fought in France as an artilleryman in the Verdun sector.

His Italian fiancée is held at Ellis Island and will be deported unless she learns to read English. If she goes back ALFONSO will also go back, he says. Who could blame him?

The literacy test for immigrants never should have been put on the books. It is a brutal, senseless thing.

What Makes High Rents, Heavy Tax Increases or Light.

It is lucky for the people of this city that the tax rate climbs only slightly when everything else goes up immoderately. And much credit is due the municipal government for keeping taxes from running away like wild horses in a period when everything else has been going a breakneck speed.

But Comptroller CRAIG should not be taken to say that he thinks because there is only an eight point rise in the tax rate rents can be braked down to a standstill. In the first place, not the tax rate but the amount of taxes paid on given valuations, whatever the rate, is what hits the pocket of the real estate owner. In the second place, high taxes or low taxes, the excessive cost of living of an office building, an apartment house or any other renting structure must be met out of its earnings or service cannot be rendered and the property cannot escape bankruptcy.

It may be true that for an apartment house on a stable valuation of $1,000,000 the increased tax rate would mean only some $800 more of expenses. But you cannot get away from the fact, when coal costs two to three times what it cost before and when hundreds of tons a month are used in such a building, that there is an item of increased expense amounting to thousands of dollars a year. You cannot get away from the fact, when engineers and firemen receive twice the pay they got before and when the work that was done before by half a dozen engineers and firemen now takes a dozen engineers and firemen, that there is another increased expense of thousands of dollars a year.

You cannot get away from the fact, when it takes twice the wages to run the elevators, twice the wages to do the cleaning, twice the wages to do any labor about the place—when it takes thousands of dollars a year, instead of hundreds, merely to cart away the ashes every morning—you cannot get away from the fact that these things account for many thousands more that must be paid and must come out of revenues.

You cannot get away from the fact, when it costs twice to three times what it cost before to put up a building, twice to three times what it cost before to paint it, twice to three times what it cost before to put in the plumbing, twice to three times what it cost before to put in the lighting equipment and fixtures, twice to three times what it cost before to keep up repairs, that there are not merely tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands more of outlay than before; and the tenants must pay those costs or the buildings will not be erected and cannot be maintained to house them properly.

Profiteering, as the term is generally accepted, is repulsive in the real estate or in any other business. No doubt there has been profiteering in this as in others. In some instances it has been rotten. But in the majority of cases probably it has been only a necessary meeting of enormously increased expenses; for whether it is a landlord, a merchant, a manufacturer or a farmer, he cannot put two or three times as heavy costs of capital and of operation into his business as he put into it before without getting these costs out again as receipts—charges upon the consumers—or he and his business will go on the rocks.

"White Collar" Men.

City Clerk EGAN of Newark, N. J., who combines sociological research with the performance of his official duties, has observed that "white collar men," to which descriptive classification he assigns male office workers, clerks in shops and others who are assumed to keep their hands clean while wresting their living from a complex civilization, are not getting married. A sample page from his register opened at random gives the occupations of twenty applicants for marriage licenses as follows:

Sign painter, furrier, potter, vulcanizer, carpenter, shoemaker, laborer, leather finisher, factory hand, iceman, machinist, workingman, blacksmith, plumber, chauffeur, laborer, lawyer, two ironworkers.

Mr. EGAN thinks the absence of clerks, bookkeepers, accountants and the like from this list shows that "middle class" folk need an increase in their incomes.

Perhaps he is right; perhaps he is wrong. It is a fact that the high cost of living has borne with peculiar severity on workers whose incomes are adjusted on the basis of permanent employment and compensation covering the entire year, regardless of weather, seasonal trade activities and similar conditions which affect the earnings of wage workers paid by the hour, the day or the job.

We cannot afford to overlook another possible explanation of the fact to which Mr. EGAN directs attention. It is reasonable to believe that many young men by their army experience made robust and acquainted with the pleasures and possibilities of manual vocations, observing the better lot enjoyed to-day by producers and creators as opposed to recorders and distributers, have gone in for trades in which heads and hands are used, and have left desks and counters to young women and to the older men who have passed the age of matrimony.

Men of the ambitions of those who five years ago looked for "white collar jobs" may now be taking overall work and wearing the white collars in the evening to top off their dinner jackets.

If this is the case no harm is done to them or the country.

As for the "middle class" of which Clerk EGAN speaks so sympathetically, who compose it? There is a lot of loose talk nowadays about classes in the American population; about "labor," "capital" and "the public"; we confess we don't know what Newark's City Clerk means by "the middle class" of Americans. All Americans work with the exception of a small number of congenital loafers whose refusal to labor has nothing to do with desire for white collars.

Save the Remnant of the Adirondack Deer Herd.

The slaughter of one-half of the deer herd of the Adirondacks last fall in consequence of the repeal of the buck law has caused sportsmen to turn to Albany to see what the Legislature and Governor SMITH intend to do regarding the remnant left. If the present law, fathered by Assemblyman EVERETT, which permits the killing of one deer of either sex, other than fawns, remains upon the statute books it is the belief of those familiar with the Adirondacks that within two, three or four years the deer herd will have been exterminated by the hunters.

For the past three years THE SUN has protested against the repeal of the buck law. When the Everett bill was before the Legislature last spring it predicted that taking "the buck law from the statute books would mean the rapid extermination of the whitetailed deer in New York State forests in the way its relatives, the elk and moose, were exterminated." Evidence of the soundness of this opinion is supplied by the bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman PITCHER, which, because of the decimation of the deer herd, stops all hunting until 1923, cuts the open season from a month and a half to fifteen days, reenacts the buck law and reduces the former limit from two bucks to one.

When the repeal of the buck law was under discussion in other years it was said that the natives of the Adirondacks favored a law which would permit the killing of deer of either sex. The law which permits the killing of does has now had a trial and the effect has been a revulsion of sentiment throughout the Adirondacks. Now the people of the North Woods have seen the slaughter of the deer and appreciate the fact that if it is continued the entire deer herd will be wiped out.

The buck law made every man look before he shot. Thus the law was a safety first statute for human beings. The present law does not impose the same requirement on hunters, and according to statistics compiled by the Conservation Commission eleven men were killed and four wounded last fall in the woods through "being mistaken for deer."

Assemblyman EVERETT's supporters made the statement in urging the repeal of the buck law that wherever possible hunters would get bucks and that the mortality of the does would be comparatively small. This argument proved erroneous, the result of permitting hunters to kill does being a tremendous mortality of the mothers of the deer herd.

In addition to the Pitcher bill now before the Legislature another on the same subject has been introduced by Assemblyman THAYER. It is also a buck law and limits the kill to one male animal and reduces the open season by cutting off the first fifteen days from the present open season, making the hunting time from October 15 to November 15. There are men familiar with the Adirondacks who would prefer to have the fifteen days taken from the end of the season instead of the beginning. That is a matter of opinion.

But one thing is evident: there must be an immediate return to the buck law, and other protection, such as a close season, will not be needed. If a close season of three years or five years is placed upon the deer now, the men who engineered the repeal of the buck law last year will come back again after the herd has been once more built up and demand, because of the natural increase, that they be permitted to kill animals of either sex. One disastrous experiment of the kind is sufficient.

New Battleship Construction.

As a result of the trials of the great British battle cruiser Hood, which are now in progress, naval authorities will have an opportunity to see the practical effect of the application to warship construction of the lessons learned from the battle of Jutland in so far as they have been incorporated as original elements in one warship and in so far as they can be tested in times of peace.

Estimates only will be possible of the effect of the additional weight of deck and side armor protection, provided to offset such plunging gunfire as the British suffered from the German guns at Jutland, and of the effect of the greatly increased beam of the Hood made necessary by the addition of the anti-torpedo bulge. This extra weight of armor and breadth of beam naturally increase displacement and tend to reduce speed. It is these elements in the construction of the Hood, and possibly these only, which will yield information of value to naval designers.

The increased beam of the Hood—she has 104 feet as compared with 90½ feet of the Tiger, her nearest rival in size—has already revealed another weakness of the British naval bases. It had been the intention to conduct her trials from Devonport, but it was discovered that the entrance to the docks there was too narrow for the new battle cruiser. She had to be based on Rosyth in her trials. The beam of the Hood makes it questionable whether she could go through the Panama Canal. The canal locks are 110 feet wide, which would give the Hood a clearance of six feet.

The dimensions of the Hood—she is 860 feet long—furnish a striking illustration of the growth of British warships in size in the first twenty years of this century. In 1900 the longest ships in the British navy were the Powerful and the Terrible, each 520 feet on the waterline. In 1906 the Invincible class ran to 567 feet and now the Hood is 860, only 42 feet shorter than the Aquitania, the largest British merchantman, and 40 feet shorter than the Imperator. Nor does the best naval opinion see in the future any reduction of dimensions and tonnage.

It is not the least of the wonders of the Hood that her 15-inch guns are on mountings which permit an elevation of 30 degrees, extending their range to approximately 40,000 yards, or about 22½ statute miles. By way of comparison, it may be mentioned that the Coronel fight was opened at a range of 11,000 yards the Falkland fight at the same range, the Dogger Bank affair at 20,000 yards and the Jutland contest at 18,500 yards.

In the splendid verses of ELIOT WHITE, "A February Excursion," in last Sunday's paper a slip of the types curtailed the last line, which should have read: "The streets and roofs of men that we call home."

Now it appears that the safest place in which to commit highway robbery in New York—that is to say for the holdup men—is in the elevator of a tall building. Thus does the ingenuity of the criminal put the law abiding to shame!

If his speeches are any real indication THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice-President of the United States, is having the time of his life just now. Anyhow he is receiving the affectionate attention of the public to a greater degree every day.

There is no doubt that the Bolshevist forces in the Far East are widening the field of their operations, but it would be foolish to draw too positive conclusions from the fact without having some accurate information, which is not available at present, as to the condition of the communications with their bases.

The Chickadee.

When all the lawn is deep with snow,
And all the world is dead,
And hooded in a dull gray cloud
The sun sulks overhead,
I hear a little chirp of glee
From somewhere on the lilac tree;
It is the cheerful chickadee.

The falling snow may drift and hide
The provender he seeks,
And ice may seal the naked woods,
And northers blow for weeks,
But still he comes a welcome, wee,
Brave visitor, and sings to me,
The pert and friendly chickadee.

He knows that through the hourglass
The frozen flakes will run
And bring the daffodils again
To dance with wind and sun,
And so upon the lilac tree
He pipes in merry minstrelsy,
The optimistic chickadee.

MINNA IRVING.

AERIAL PREPAREDNESS.

A Means of National Insurance Against Unjust War.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article on the humiliating state of aeronautics in the United States should have the effect of forming public opinion to realize the absolute necessity of a proper aircraft programme. Proper aerial military preparedness is the best form of national insurance against unjust war. Military preparedness can be economically brought about by proper consideration of economics.

By the simple extension of our aerial mail service a proper aircraft programme may be instituted, as the manufacture and supply of an increasing number of planes would give the opportunity for experimentation, trying out of new devices and establishing accepted aircraft practice. This would provide the accumulated experience of scheduled and constant service than which there is no better way to determine a mechanical device's value.

The aeronautical ability of American aeronautical engineers is not surpassed by any other nation, but the improper handling of aeronautics so far has prevented these men from giving best expression to their ability. We need not look abroad for improvement or for guidance, because the production of aircraft in America must follow the same lines of commercial endeavor that has made us supreme as a producing nation. Our experience with the foreign types of airplanes, which we attempted to produce during the war, should teach us the lesson that our creative ability is all that is necessary because it is the sort of ability that has led in production when any new art becomes serious enough to warrant our application to it.

Would not the intensive formulation of public opinion regarding our aircraft programme be the very best means to inaugurate it? It would appear that if the public at large is educated to the value of aircraft as an insurance against unjust war it would be very effective in removing the question from the field of politics, in which field it is likely to be subject to the historical inefficiency of political bodies in their management of commercial and engineering problems.

C. W. HOWELL,
President the Aeronautical Society of America.
NEW YORK, February 23.

Has American Aeronautical Skill Been Throttled?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Our aircraft product in this country presents a sorry contrast with the recent exhibits, principally British and French, at the Salon Aéronautique in Paris.

Certainly cooperation of the Government at this time would hardly provide the necessary stimulus when even the war itself failed to do so. We copied—De Havilland, Handley Page. American ingenuity produced no practicable design of ship for use at the front. The Curtiss training planes, JN-4 to JN-6-HO, were our only valuable contributions.

Something should be done, of course. But I think you will find it necessary to whip the American mind back into a sort of elementary condition, aeronautically, just as we were some eleven years ago. At that time Curtiss flew his then excellent ship, in constant danger of being brought into court for infringements. Louis Paulhan came to this country with a Bleriot and a Henri Farman machine; he too was forced to pack up and go home.

This, briefly, was the encouragement offered to the American of inventive mind—when all the people were anxious at least to observe the different types of machines. The only type of ship which could fly with a clear conscience here was killing courageous and excellent pilots regularly.

Some way of getting back to that elementary state of mind, with a free rein to inventive genius—that's the solution; a reversion to our original enthusiasm, which was then effectively throttled.

But from 1909 to 1920 is a jump, and the jump can't be made backwards.

EX-PILOT AIR SERVICE.
NEW YORK, February 23.

FOR WADSWORTH.

A Business Woman Reports on a Poll of Her Office.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your headline "Women War on Wadsworth" should be modified to read "some women."

There are many women voters who are not suffragists in the accepted meaning of the word. Some of these women are just ordinary wives who have safe and sane husbands. The husbands will vote for Wadsworth and the wives will vote with their husbands.

Others, like myself, have safe and sane employers, men whose wisdom and balance we admire. These men will vote for Wadsworth and we will vote with them.

In an office of about thirty-five safe and sane people I can see twenty-five votes for Wadsworth.

BUSINESS WOMAN.
NEW YORK, February 23.

Prohibition and the Chinese.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Mr. H. S. MacKaye refers to the effect of total abstinence among the Turks. He might also have cited the case of the Chinese. As long as the latter were a wine drinking people they were remarkable for their virility and boldness as well as for their wonderful works of art and philosophy. Since they took to tea, however, all that has changed. They have now become the prey of every predatory nation, while their art and literature have sunk to insignificance.

MORE LIGHT.
NEW YORK, February 23.

What We Must Buck Against.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Our principal near future competitor in production and commerce is:

Intelligent,
Educated,
Industrious,
Enterprising,
Organized,
Unscrupulous,
Revengeful, and
Hungry!

What is our best defence?
Cost reduction by modern production methods.
ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
NEW YORK, February 23.

Forcing Overtime.

Ottawa correspondence Topeka Capital.
By the use of artificial light to fool his 250 hens into thinking the days were longer, Ed Allison has increased egg production from twenty-five to seventy-five eggs daily, he reports.

PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY.

A Question Again Made Pressing by the Lansing Developments.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The action of Mr. Wilson in the removal of Mr. Lansing brings into grave prominence once more a very serious question pertaining to the Presidential office. This question is forcibly suggested by your editorial articles. It is the contingency arising under Article II., Section 1, subdivision 6, of the Constitution, which deals with the "inability [of the President] to discharge the powers and duties of the said office."

The same question became a vital one during Mr. Wilson's voluntary abandonment of those duties during the months of his Paris sojourn. During the last few months it has become even more pressing, and for the sake of public safety it demands speedy and serious consideration followed by prompt and decisive action.

As you very discerningly point out, Mr. Wilson's own admissions in his letters disclose the fact that for several months past the duties of his office have been performed by others without his knowledge or assent—a thing clearly and wholly without constitutional sanction or warrant, indeed in contravention thereof—owing to "his inability to discharge" those duties. There is, furthermore, no evidence—certainly his own letters fail to furnish any—that he is now or within any time certain will be in a fit condition to discharge them. Under such circumstances the provisions of subdivision 6, above referred to, become operative.

It is objected that no specific means are provided for putting this provision into operation, that there is no precedent for action in the premises. The means are clearly within the province of Congress, and there should be no great difficulty in formulating a suitable method of procedure. Article I., Section 8, on the powers of Congress, says: "The Congress shall have power [subdivision 18] to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." This would seem without question to vest in Congress the necessary power to act.

Therefore the duty to act rests upon Congress. This duty, whether from motives of delicacy or expediency or whatever they be, has already been too long neglected.

GEORGE W. WESTERVELT.
NEWARK, N. J., February 23.

Duties of the Vice-President.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Why, during all the time that our Chief Magistrate has been incapable of conducting his duties, has it evidently devolved upon the Secretary of State to take such action as appeared to be essential to continue the functioning of the several administrative branches of the Government?

What function in our scheme of things devolves upon the Vice-President? Does he by law only take hold on the death of the President? Is his sole duty that of presiding officer of the Senate?

If the limitations of his office are in fact as it appears they are do we not greatly err in continuing the name Vice-President? From the standpoint of the man on the street the secretary to the President appears actually to function as a vice-president in business would, but in matters of state it would seem that there is no one, unless the President dies.

RICHARD M. JESUP.
WHITE PLAINS, February 23.

DREAMS, THEN FACTS.

Marshal Foch's Philosophy and the History of Human Progress.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: All honor to Marshal Foch! Yes. No one will attempt to gainsay the praise you bestow upon him, but surely something is to be said in reply to one of your deductions from his admirable system of philosophy.

You say he "holds that a man must be objective, never subjective; must never spend time on dreams. He must stick to facts, the only things that count."

But how about the long list of marvellous facts that were never facts at all till dreamers made them so?

For six thousand years the world clung to the established fact that man could not possibly fly in the air. Then Tennyson dreamed of the "world's aerial navies," and Professor Langley dreamed out the machine that enabled man to accomplish the impossible.

From Morse's day to Edison's no fact was more self-evident than that a separate wire was needed for the transmission of each single message. Then Edison dreamed of sending four messages on one wire simultaneously. And that became a fact.

How futile it is to prolong the list! "Stick to facts as the only things that count"—it is an excellent motto for the so-called practical man, but——

He must wait for his facts till the dreamer, the subjective man, if you please, makes them, or, as you may prefer to say, discovers them for him to stick to.

Surely there is a place in the body politic for eyes and ears as well as for hands. How long would it have taken the objective man to frame the great fabric of civilization if the dreamer had not planned the work? Wire cables were very familiar facts long before Roebling envisaged the great Brooklyn Bridge with his mind's eye. He was eminently a practical man, you will say, and so he was, but primarily he was a dreamer.

"One star differeth from another star in glory." All are glorious.

DAVID A. CURTIS.
NEW YORK, February 23.

BIRD KILLING CATS.

Accused of Outdoing Human Hunters in Destruction of Songsters.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article about the slaughter of song birds is both timely and to the point, but I think you did not touch the real evil, and that is cats.

While the human hunters may number thousands, the days for hunting are comparatively few. Cats number many millions. They are on the job 365 days in the year from sunrise to sunset.

In this community I doubt if a single young bird after leaving its nest escapes its enemy. Mr. or Mrs. Cat is always on the job, and good-by little bird.

I believe that our birds, next to the horse, are the best friends and the most useful creatures God has given us, and it should be our duty to protect them in every way and at all times. I would like to see for that purpose an organization in every town and village in the country. I am sure there would be volunteers enough among the intelligent portion in every community to take up the work.

JOHN S. LUBS.
TARRYTOWN, February 23.

FORDNEY ABANDONS DYESTUFF LICENSES

Anti-Dumping Law and Adequate Import Duties Industry's Best Protection.

OPPOSED TO NEW BOARDS

Coal Tar Progress Here Is Appreciated, but Economy Is Demanded Urgently.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representative James W. Fordney (Mich.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced to-night his opposition to the general principle of licensing the imports of dyestuffs or any other product into the United States. He thinks a protective tariff and anti-dumping legislation preventing the sale in this country of foreign products at a lower price than the market figures in the countries in which they are manufactured are sufficient to protect American industry against the German dye trust.

The announcement was a surprise because Mr. Fordney was instrumental in passing the dyestuffs bill through the House last December. The bill included a provision allowing the Tariff Commission to institute a licensing system over these imports. It now is pending in the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Fordney said to-day:

"The best plan for protecting the American dye industry, in my estimation, is the imposition of adequate import duties and the enactment of an effective 'anti-dumping law' to prevent unfair practices by foreign competitors.

"With the ending of the war and the demands for economy and relief from burdensome taxation I find myself strongly prejudiced against the creation of additional boards or commissions or the granting of new or added powers of control by the Government over business.

"The requirement of a license to import appears to me to be a step in the wrong direction. It adds to the present complication of Government control over industry and opens a large field for favoritism. The encouragement of American industries by import duties has been most effective in the past and I cannot help but look on attempts now to control imports by license as assaults upon the proved policy of tariff protection.

Dye Industry Important.

"Regarding the importance to the nation of a self-contained and sufficient coal tar industry the war left small room for doubt. The war not only awakened America to the great economic value of the industry but it aroused America to her deplorable condition of dependence upon Europe for essential dyes and other coal tar products so necessary in many branches of industry.

"During the last five years of interrupted trade with Europe manufacturers in America have made noteworthy progress in the upbuilding of a domestic coal tar industry, but the industry must be considered in its infancy and if abandoned now to foreign competition it cannot long survive. We do not want to permit the destruction or a checking of a growth of this new and vital industry, for a dependable supply of coal tar products as reasonable prices can only be assured through the establishment of a complete and efficient domestic industry.

"Friends of the license feature in the dye bill put forward the contention that adequate protection of the industry cannot be provided by means of import duties alone; that American markets mean so much to German producers that Germans will gladly sell dyestuffs at a loss if necessary to stifle the industry in the United States. It is true that foreign interests in the past have successfully engaged in dumping goods upon our market for the sole purpose of destroying competition, but such unfair trade practices are not limited to the coal tar industry; and the proposed system of import licensing is not the logical solution.

Would Stop "Dumping" Goods.

"Canada recognized the danger of unfair trade practices several years ago and enacted an anti-dumping law. That law is effective, according to every report we have had, and is accomplishing its purpose. I have given the matter much study and am convinced that the enactment of an anti-dumping law by this country is highly advisable. In fact, a proposed law of this kind was passed by the House last December and is now pending before the Finance Committee of the Senate. I hope and believe it will be enacted at the present session. The bill in question provides effective means of preventing the unfair trade practices so much feared by those who favor the licensing of imports of dyes.

"In conclusion and in support of my contention for the elimination of useless Governmental agencies for the sake of economy I desire to call attention to the fact that for the year 1916, just prior to the war, the appropriations for independent bureaus and offices amounted to $7,221,803; while the estimates for the year 1921, two years after the armistice, amount to the immense sum of $506,740,440 for independent bureaus and offices. This immense sum now goes to Government agencies not under any Government department. It is nearly as much as was required before the war to pay the entire operating expenses of the Government."

MARSHALL URGES LOYALTY.

Be Americans Without Any Hyphens, Even in Reforms.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.—"Be Americans first" is the advice given by Vice-President Marshall to capitalists, farmers, labor unionists and members of all religious sects.

In an address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce to-day the Vice President flayed all who would place personal or class advantage above the welfare of the nation.

"The war disposed of the hyphenated German-American at an awful price," he said. "Is America now to be rehabilitated by a new brand of hyphenated Americans? Is the rehabilitation to be turned over to manufacturer-Americans, agricultural-Americans, Federation of Labor-Americans, Protestant-Americans or Catholic-Americans?"

He advised organizations in urging legislation or reform to urge simply as Americans and not as members of any particular sect or class.

PALMER CRITICISES CONGRESS.

Explains Why He Has Not Lowered Living Costs.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The campaign against the high cost of living has not been unsuccessful, and although there has been no general lowering of prices to the consumer there has been marked tendency toward it, Attorney-General Palmer said in an address before the Kansas Democratic Club here to-night.

That more pronounced results had not been realized Mr. Palmer attributed to what he considered a lack of cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben 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.

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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—Snow in interior; rain on the coast to-day; to-morrow fair and slightly colder; moderate south winds becoming northwest.

For New Jersey—Rain to-day with clearing in afternoon; to-morrow fair, not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Snow to-day and probably to-morrow; colder to-morrow; fresh southeast to south winds becoming west.

For Southern New England—Snow to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; fresh southeast to south winds becoming west.

For Western New York—Snow flurries to-day and to-morrow; colder to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Low pressure prevails to-night in the lower lake region and thence southward to Florida and westward to New Mexico. Pressure is relatively high over Montana and the Canadian maritime provinces. The weather has been cloudy and unsettled with local rains in Atlantic coast districts south of New York and snow to the northward. Snow has also fallen in the Rocky Mountain region and along the great lakes. Temperature continues above the seasonal average in the East and South, also in the extreme Northwest.

There will be local rains in the Atlantic coast districts south of New York and snow in New England and along the great lakes Tuesday. Rain is also probable Tuesday and Wednesday in the east Gulf States and Tennessee. The temperature will not change materially in any part of the Washington forecast district.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Baro-meter.	Weather.
Abilene	66	48		29.70	Cloudy
Albany	30	8	29.62	.10	Snow
Atlantic City	38	24	29.98	.01	Rain
Baltimore	34	24	29.83	.14	Rain
Bismarck	24	14	30.20		Cloudy
Boston	32	24	29.95		Snow
Buffalo	36	26	29.64	.18	Sleet
Charleston	66	54	29.68		Cloudy
Chicago	34	20	29.88		Snow
Cincinnati	42	34	29.54	.01	Cloudy
Cleveland	40	28	29.71	.04	Cloudy
Denver	30	24	29.80	.02	Snow
Detroit	34	24	29.76	.36	Cloudy
Galveston	70	66	29.78		Clear
Helena	30	12	30.24		Cloudy
Jacksonville	72	60	29.74	.50	Rain
Kansas City	38	24	29.84	.02	Cloudy
Los Angeles	68	48	30.10		Cloudy
Milwaukee	30	22	29.86		Clear
Oklahoma	48	24	29.84		Clear
Philadelphia	34	22	29.82	.01	Rain
Pittsburg	42	28	29.72	.16	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	26	14	29.60		Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	52	32	30.20		Clear
Salt Lake City	38	22	30.04	.38	Snow
San Antonio	88	54	29.70		Clear
San Diego	60	48	30.10	.01	Cloudy
San Francisco	58	46	29.78	.30	Clear
St. Louis	40	30	29.94	.24	Snow
St. Paul	26		29.96		Clear
Washington	36	24	29.88	.02	Rain

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.05	29.83
Humidity	83	90
Wind—direction	N.	N.E.
Wind—velocity	8	14
Weather	Cloudy	Rain
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	30	1 P. M.	34	6 P. M.	33
9 A. M.	31	2 P. M.	35	7 P. M.	33
10 A. M.	31	3 P. M.	35	8 P. M.	34
11 A. M.	32	4 P. M.	31	9 P. M.	34
12 M.	34	5 P. M.	32	10 P. M.	34

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	31	33	6 P. M.	33	42
12 M.	34	43	9 P. M.	34	39
3 P. M.	33	45	12 Mid.	35	38

Highest temperature, 36, at 2:15 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 29, at 7:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 32.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Italy America Society dinner in honor of the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Avezzana, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Major-Gen. O'Ryan will review the Sixty-nin