

Sun

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sense. Just as actual war can exist without a formal declaration of war, so can actual peace come without the negotiation of a formal treaty.

Therefore, whatever happens at the White House to a resolution declaring the state of peace with Germany which in fact exists, treaty or no treaty, it is inconceivable that President Wilson can continue to keep the Government and the nation out of the relations of peace merely for the gratification of an arrogance of personal pride.

We call attention to the fact that this would be true to a considerable extent even in a technical situation created in the last extremity by the Executive himself. Suppose Congress should pass in both houses a resolution terminating the state of war created by its resolution of April 2, 1917.

Suppose that the President, in his obstinate reckless of everything but self, should veto the joint resolution creating a state of peace, on the ground that peace must be attained through his treaty or not at all.

There is yet in force between the United States and the German Government, as the inheritor of the contractual obligations of the kingdom of Prussia, the Treaty of 1828, unusual if not unique in its provisions regarding the industrial and commercial relations of the two countries in case of war actually existing.

Article XII of this treaty of amity and commerce, negotiated with Prussia by HENRY CLAY, then Secretary of State, and duly ratified, revised the provisions of certain articles of the previous treaty of 1785, negotiated with Prussia by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS.

It is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations.

What, then, would be the provisions sacredly to be observed in a state of actual war, and likewise in a continued state of technical war produced by President Wilson's refusal to let his country have the blessing of technical peace?

out magnets it would have been difficult to make steel, and without steel our war would have been lost. About 300,000 tons of crude magnetite a year are consumed in the United States by the steel companies, but before the war only 10,000 tons a year were produced in the United States, with only one magnetite mine operating.

The Germans and Austrians are again seeking to control the dye and magnetite industries of the world; but the recent favorable action of the Senate Finance Committee indicates that a tariff will be placed on imports of these essential materials so that the industries created during the war for the protection and triumph of our country may have an opportunity to become firmly established and form a permanent part of our industrial national defense system.

By a tariff, or by whatever additional means may be necessary to serve that end, the United States Congress ought to make sure that this country never again shall be dependent on the fundamentals of production against a military power, Germany or other, that may compel us to take up arms in defense of our liberties, our rights and our lives.

Put the American dye and magnetite industries on an imperishable foundation.

Grinding Children for Pennies. A teacher in a school on the lower East Side makes a protest in THE EVENING SUN against the constant effort to get from her pupils money for "great causes."

The Near East Relief Drive is just over. To this for some reason they responded nobly. The Red Cross needs their money, and, believe me, it is hard sledding and now comes some bright mind with the idea that these children should be deluged to give money for a statue on the Merve.

It grieves this teacher to ask these children for money. She thinks it something to "exploit their loyalty and class pride." So do we. Everybody who understands the children of the poor knows that the poorer the child the harder it is not to give when the more fortunate children are giving.

Let the misdeeds of the "great drives" go after bigger game than these school children.

Our Strong Exports of Manufactures. The blue ruin prophecies of half a year ago about what was going to happen to our exports, particularly our manufactures, unless we had the League of Nations label to stick on them, did not hold their color when they were through the wash.

In February our exports of crude material for use in manufacturing were some \$73,000,000 more than for 1919 and some \$103,000,000 more than for 1918.

Of the nearly \$80,000,000 of total February exports—\$38,000,000 more than in 1919 and \$234,000,000 more than in 1918—\$23,000,000 was in manufactures ready for consumption and \$7,000,000 was in wholly or partly manufactured food.

For the eight months ending with February our total exports of \$5,231,400,000 made a gain over the corresponding period in the previous year of nearly \$550,000,000, and over the year before that of about a billion and a third of dollars.

The war taught us that it is both very unwise and very costly for the United States to be dependent upon a foreign supply of materials essential to the defense of our country.

With the arrival of the new crops in the Old World undoubtedly our food exports will have harder going than since the war demand for them swelled so terrifically.

as long as our home sellers can arrange credits for them, our cotton and steel, copper and general merchandise will continue to go out in heavily laden fleets, though Mr. Wilson's Covenant lies forever with McGinty at the bottom of the sea.

When Is the Result of a Plebiscite Final? If over the plebiscite as a means of self-determination for the people of a self-determining district had a fair trial it would seem to have been in Schleswig.

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MAN'S ALLOTTED YEARS. Should Half a Century Be Added to the Psalmist's Estimate? In speaking of the period of human life it is usually common to quote the Psalmist, but why I never could understand.

It is interesting to get \$100 in Chicago than it is to get ten cents in New York city or one cent in Cincinnati. A good hustler never puts up any shams. If he is not crippled he don't make any pretense at being crippled.

Highwood, N. J., March 30. The theatre managers say they do not know why they are being asked to sell tickets to agencies in preference to selling them to ordinary theatregoers.

THE FARMERS HAVE BABIES. Commissioner Copeland Is Reminded of an Indisputable Fact. In Thursday's paper you quote Dr. Copeland's regular howl about how the farmers are going to starve the city babies.

THE NO SECOND TERM PLANK OF 1912. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article to-day commenting on the hypocritical plank of 1912 is balm to the feelings of an American.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AMONG THE POETS. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day; The lowing herd with slowly e'er the way.

CONSERVING THE PAPER SUPPLY. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In view of the shortage of paper would it not be a good idea to recommend to all large corporations and railroads that they discontinue issuing statements in the present elaborate form, cutting them down to a minimum and only sending them to the stockholders who specially request them?

ON WITH THE DANCE. From the Covington (Texas) Leader. J. S. Giddwell of the Fourth District was among the visitors here.

TRAVELS OF A LETTER.

It Covered 15,000 Miles in Going From Brooklyn to Manhattan.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I note the letter from Charles B. Redhead expressing surprise that an important business letter should take seven days to go from the City Hall station in Manhattan to the Brooklyn post office.

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A HARD TOWN TO BEG IN.

One Tramp Ridicules the Idea of Getting \$13 an Hour Here.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Mr. Arthur Harrison, the beggar who had a judge that he got \$13 in an hour, is a rank impostor. I am ready to bet him \$100 to \$10 that he cannot "pe" \$13 in one hour unless he has it fixed with the party he is to touch in advance.

There is not but one town on this continent that is harder to hustle in than New York city, and that is Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MAYO DENIES SOME OF SIMS'S CHARGES.

U. S. Needed Warships Here, He Said, and Did Right in Not Sending All Across.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Faulty organization in the Navy Department and "absence of a definite foreign policy, except that of strict neutrality," operated to prevent preparation of the strategy which the Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet during the world war, declared today before the Senate Naval Investigating Committee.

Admiral Kept in Dark on Some Things in War—Fleet Started in Fine Shape.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Faulty organization in the Navy Department and "absence of a definite foreign policy, except that of strict neutrality," operated to prevent preparation of the strategy which the Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet during the world war, declared today before the Senate Naval Investigating Committee.

Admiral Mayo, who was Rear Admiral Sims's immediate superior, technically at least, during the war, took issue with some of the statements that officer made in his indictment of the department's conduct of the war. To the charge that no adequate plan for cooperation with allied navies had been made in advance he answered that the office of chief of operations had been created only in 1915 and was not comprehensive enough to obtain the best possible results, but that without it conditions would have been "chaotic."

The navy was as well prepared for war in 1914 as the British, French and Italian navies in 1914, Admiral Mayo asserted, adding that it would have been better prepared had the operations bureau been created sooner.

Needed Destroyers on This Side. Admiral Mayo did not agree with Admiral Sims's contention that every available anti-submarine and anti-aircraft craft should have been sent to the United States. He said that it was imperative that some destroyers be kept with the Atlantic fleet.

World Centre Responsibility. The chief of naval operations, Admiral Mayo said, should have had authority and wider latitude and then he held to account for lack of efficiency.

Fletcher Ends His Defence. Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher closed today a five day defence of the fleet operations during the war under his command, and his Ping Lou tenant, Joseph A. Carey, reserve force, took his place on the stand before the naval court investigating Vice-Admiral Fletcher's alleged "mistake" in directing Admiral Fletcher after the torpedoing of the transport Antilles.

FARMERS ARE HUMAN. In the Old Days They Sighed Over the Hired Man's Appetite. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Farmers groan about the high price of labor, but was there ever a satisfied farmer?

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The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1853. THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1855. 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 1913. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

BRANCH OFFICES for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:—Herald Building, Herald Square, N. Y. City, 609 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Principal Foreign and American Bureaus. THE NEW YORK HERALD:—The Manager, Herald Building, 230 Broadway, N. Y. City. CHICAGO:—208 South La Salle St. LONDON:—40-42 Fleet St. PARIS:—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 25 Rue de Louvre.

There are about 650 advertisement receiving stations throughout the United States and vicinity where Sun and Herald are received. For a list of these stations and for forwarding for publication.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Fair today; to-morrow partly cloudy; moderate south winds. New Jersey—Fair today and probably tomorrow; little change in temperature. Pennsylvania—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Maryland—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Delaware—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Virginia—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. North Carolina—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. South Carolina—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Georgia—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Florida—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Alabama—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Louisiana—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Mississippi—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Arkansas—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Missouri—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Illinois—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Indiana—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Ohio—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Kentucky—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Tennessee—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. West Virginia—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Maryland—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Delaware—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Virginia—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. North Carolina—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. South Carolina—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Georgia—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Florida—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Alabama—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Louisiana—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Mississippi—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Arkansas—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Missouri—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Illinois—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Indiana—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Ohio—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Kentucky—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. Tennessee—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature. West Virginia—Fair today and tomorrow; little change in temperature.

Table with columns: Station, High, Low, Wind, Rainfall. Includes data for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.

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LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer, 30.00. Wind, S.W. 8 W. Clouds, 100. Precipitation, 0.00.

EVENTS TO-DAY. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell will speak on "Malaria" at a luncheon of the New York Advertising Club, this noon.

Accepts Business Economics Post Without Salary. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—The appointment of Frank A. Vandenberg as director of business economics at the Harvard Business School and the Business Administration was announced today. He will serve from September 1, 1921, without salary.