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New York's Big Example to the Nation of Free Delegates for an Open Convention.

New York's Republican primary vote was a superb vindication of the principle necessary to the fulfilment of the ideals of this Republic that the party's delegates to select its candidates for President should not go into the national convention as into a corral, haltered, hobbled and wearing the brand of an individual like privately owned live stock.

Whether for Wood, for Lowden, for Johnson, for Hoover, or for whatever seeker of the Presidential nomination, the enrolled Republicans of this city and State have refused to make a single one of their scores of delegates a mere puppet either of personal political machines or of managerial barrels.

The great Republican party of the great State of New York has left all its national delegates, whether the Big Four delegates representing the whole State or the Congress delegates representing their localities, perfectly free to consult, plan and decide in an open convention with any and all delegates from the rest of the nation upon the wisest course for the Republican party to pursue in choosing the ticket, framing the platform and launching the campaign for the next President of the United States.

It is for this honorable principle and square deal programme, nothing more and nothing less, that The Sun and New York Herald has strongly contended ever since the unseemly, unrepublican and indefensible scramble began to round up the party's delegates on the hoof and settle the question of who should or could be nominated before the national convention itself assembled, before even the delegates to the national convention had bought their railway tickets to Chicago. Because of the fight which we have thus made for an unshackled convention we are particularly proud of the Republicanism of our Empire State which has so clearly sensed its highest duty of the hour to the party and to the country and has so powerfully responded to its opportunity of performance.

Other Republicans of other States will be grateful to New York for what our example means to them in their honest efforts to obtain a national convention that will have the chance to perform the functions for which, under our theory and practice of government, conventions meet.

And while it has been for New York, with its scores of delegates and millions of voters, to lead the way to an open Chicago convention, we can all feel at the same time a large degree of satisfaction with the work finally done in the Michigan primaries. As the crusade for hand picked delegates had long ago begun in that State, with all the carloads of personal propaganda, the manœuvres and tricks of skilled machine manipulators, the brass bands and fat check books, there was no chance at a late day to restore the Michigan situation to the high and true level of the New York primary election. All that was left to do under the circumstances was to pit candidates for the Presidency against candidates for the Presidency, so as to prevent the Michigan delegation from being appropriated outright by those who sought absolute control of the convention in advance of its assembling.

In this way, whatever it may mean to his future primary course and in its political result to him, Senator Johnson's tremendous fight so that pledged candidates of one delegate might offset pledged candidates of another delegate keeps Michigan from being delivered bag and baggage to those who have aimed to own the Chicago national convention.

The same thing may now be said of Minnesota, North Dakota and even South Dakota. So that after his fashion Senator Johnson, bold campaign fighter and hard hitter, has contributed much to the cause of an open convention.

To the adventurous spirits who believed they could lay hold of the Chicago gathering of Republican delegates as their private property it must now be as clear as sunshine that the fight which The Sun and New York Herald has been making for an open national convention of free and untrammelled delegates is backed by the American people.

A Bad Flaw in the State Income Tax Law Is Corrected.

One of the sensible things recently done at Albany was the correction of the State income tax law so as to prevent a discrimination against certain non-productive holdings. As the law was passed, by some inadvertence it provided that money on hand or on deposit "from which any income is derived" should, while taxed on the income by the State, be exempt from local personal taxation.

The result of this mistake was to leave open to personal taxation money on hand or deposit from which no income is derived. A man who owned $10,000 of first class bonds on which his annual income was $500 would pay to the State an income tax of $5 and would not have to pay a local personal tax on the bonds. A man who owned $10,000 of defaulted bonds would not have to pay the State tax, but he would be subject to the personal tax on the market value of the bonds. Perhaps this would amount to $150.

Another hardship was inflicted by the law as it stood. Some of the best banks in the State are banks which do not pay interest on deposits. Money deposited in them would not be exempt from the personal tax, while another bank, paying say 2 per cent. on deposits, could assure depositors that while they would have to pay a State income tax on their interest they need not pay personal taxes on the principal.

It is obvious that no man will let his funds lie idle to escape a tax of 1 per cent. on the income which they can produce and, as corrected, the law will reach incomes and at the same time will not penalize, by subjecting to the personal tax, moneys on which the owner is not making a profit.

Inspector Faurot Should Succeed as a Deputy Police Commissioner.

If Inspector Faurot doesn't give satisfaction to his colleagues and to the public in his new office as Deputy Commissioner of Police a great many New Yorkers will be surprised and discouraged.

As a policeman Mr. Faurot has displayed intelligence in the application of scientific methods to the detection, pursuit and capture of lawbreakers without allowing fine spun theories to obscure the primary purpose of his profession, which is to protect the public. He has not sacrificed results for the sake of technique, but has made every modern invention serve police work.

Nobody who knows the conditions which make the task of the Police Commissioner and his deputies difficult would have the hardihood to predict success for any individual in the House of Ruined Reputations on Centre street, but Inspector Faurot knows its dangers, has demonstrated that he has a mind and a conscience, and if he does not make good in it this newspaper will be enrolled among the disappointed.

Opening Pandora's Box.

Every once in a while some bright person with more imagination than common sense stirs up a hornets' nest by suggesting certain shifts of territory in the western hemisphere. The most recent proposal of this kind took the form of a plan whereby England might cancel a portion of her war debt to this country by ceding to us certain of her colonies in the West Indies or even Canada.

It is surprising that those who originate such schemes do not draw still further upon their imagination and stir up widespread discussion by concocting plausible projects for other possible transfers of territory in the two American continents. Here are a few hints:

Reviving a suggestion made several years ago, we might round off the continental area of the United States by trading a part of the Alaskan panhandle to Canada in return for British Honduras, England consenting to the sacrifice, of course, out of consideration for her colonial cousins. We could then trade British Honduras to Mexico for Lower California. To be sure, Guatemala might object to having Mexico on both sides of it and other inconveniences might be seen, but such obstacles need not be taken into consideration here.

During the war the Allies' sympathizers in Venezuela hoped that their country might cast aside its neutrality and as a reward for participation in the struggle receive Curaçao and the other Dutch islands, together with British Trinidad, all of which belong geographically to Venezuela. Why not revive this idea?

The Guianas have never been properly developed by the three European nations that share them. Negotiations might be instituted for their partition between Venezuela and Brazil, both of which claim the region anyway. The French West Indies have long since ceased to be profitable to the mother country, and it might be possible to create a new Pan-Gallic republic through an alliance of those islands with French speaking Hayti—with the consent, naturally, of the Marine Corps. Argentina has always claimed the Falkland Islands and would gladly take them over, offering England perhaps certain commercial inducements in return. Assuming that British opposition to the transfer of her West Indian possessions could be overcome, with Canada independent in theory as well as practice, and with the French title to the fishing stations of St. Pierre and Miquelon extinguished in Canada's favor, North and South America would then be entirely in the possession of American nations. If these transfers of territory could be consummated by 1923, the centenary of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, the celebration to be held in that year would obviously take on much greater significance.

These are suggestions only. We do not attempt to develop or justify them. That may be done by the visionaries who seem to think that Great Britain will ever willingly relinquish its Caribbean colonies.

New York Barroom Where Masefield Worked Is Closed.

A doleful sign, informing the passerby that the place is to let, has been placed on the Columbian Café in the little block in Greenwich avenue between Christopher street and Sixth avenue.

It must be very saddening to the members of the legal profession of a literary turn, whose duties take them to the Jefferson Market Police Court, to find that respect for the prohibition law has led Mr. O'Connor to close up rather than continue to run his recently celebrated establishment under changed conditions.

There was nothing affected about the concern. It was just a plain, substantial bar, like those for which the old Ninth Ward was famous long before Greenwich Village was turned into a profiteering imitation of the Latin Quarter. Yet it will have its commemorative tablet some day on account of the poet who made it famous and of those who visited it for his sake after he had ceased to be a New Yorker.

Washington Irving never lived in the so-called Irving home on Irving place, and though Poe wrote "The Raven" in the cottage now on the Grand Concourse the little house was in another part of The Bronx at the time. The identity of Georges Clemenceau's New York home is in doubt, and many other places that housed notable men have a false tradition put upon them.

But there is no doubt that John Masefield swept the floor, oiled the counter, polished the brasses and occasionally helped to keep the peace in the Columbian Café, thereby holding body and soul together while he was turning over in his mind the plots of "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street."

Poets have been great frequenters of inns, wayside and otherwise. But there is a vast difference between one taking his ease in such a place and making a living there by the sweat of his brow. The young seafaring man who dropped into the Columbian bar one day in search of a drink, only to find a job, was never suspected by the proprietor or the customers of being a genius. And, unlike Robert Louis Stevenson on a well known occasion, he did not complain because nobody spotted him as a literary person in disguise.

The whirligig of time again! Promptly at five minutes to 1 every night it used to be John Masefield's duty to turn the key in the big front door. Now the wail of song, stimulated by nothing stronger than tea, arises until early morning from the fantastically named coffee houses of the Bohemia that is all around.

John Masefield, the bar boy, who left the Columbian Café to join Joseph Conrad in London's Grub street, came back to America a celebrity, to receive in one week honorary doctor's degrees from both Harvard and Yale. A more than Dick Whittington climax to early trials!

As for Mr. Masefield's genial former employer, no doubt he is making use of his present leisure to write the "Perfect Bartender's Guide," which it had been for years his ambition to compose in collaboration with the poet and on a basis of fifty-fifty as to the royalties.

Such a work would be interesting even in these modern times. For though it might have no practical value it would throw light on the past customs of this always interesting town.

Mayor Hylan's Amazing Confession.

If Mayor Hylan thinks that under a police administration dominated by himself and officered by men of his own choice the criminals of New York have enjoyed a period of freedom from restraint which makes necessary for their repression the creation of an extralegal association of volunteers operating under his official patronage, which he now advocates, there is nothing in the charter to prevent him from issuing a proclamation to that effect.

Such a proclamation will, however, be accepted by the public as one of the most amazing confessions of incapacity ever attributed to a Mayor of this or any other city, if not the most amazing.

We do not recall that any other Mayor, with the vast powers and extensive organizations of the Police Department, the Health Department and the Tenement House Department at his disposal, with a District Attorney clamorously intent on the punishment of criminals to back him up in any movement he saw fit to make against lawbreakers, has felt it necessary to inform the public that he could not enforce the familiar statutes and preserve public order without calling on private citizens to do the work they pay a high price for having him and his appointees do.

It is possible, of course, that Mayor Hylan does not intend to make such a confession.

He may have in mind a scheme for spectacularly shifting from official shoulders to non-official shoulders responsibility he himself does not want to bear.

He may be attempting to "call a bluff."

Whatever Mayor Hylan thinks he is doing in promoting a new body of vice and corruption hunters is beside the point. The practical effect of his latest move is that of an official declaration that under his administration conditions have become so rotten that heroic methods must be taken to remedy them; that he is powerless to restore good order with the authority the law confers on him, and that he must adopt extraordinary means to produce essential reforms.

In all the interesting history of New York from its beginning until this day no Mayor has written such an admission of feebleness and ineffectiveness as this which John F. Hylan, for some obscure reason, has now been moved to make.

An Interesting Trade Secret Revealed.

An interesting trade secret being revealed, it is disclosed that the profit the California wine grape growers made on their crops last year was not due to their finding a market for the grapes where unfermented grape juice is manufactured for the refreshment of some, the despair of others. The 1919 crop of wine grapes was sold by the growers at a profit, according to Senator Phelan:

"Because they were able to sell their wine grapes—an opportunity which is not guaranteed them in the future—for the purpose of making—what? For the purpose of making wine. The dried grapes were actually sold to men who made wine in their own homes; and hence there was a market for them. I am telling the Senator the secrets of the trade. They sold the dried grapes for the very purpose of extracting the juice from the grapes; the grapes were bought by Italians and Greeks, who are supposed to have made wine for domestic use. Thirty thousand permits were granted in the northern district of California for that purpose.

"Mr. Thomas—Can they not do it again?

"Mr. Phelan—No; the law is sometimes enforced in California. [Laughter.]"

What happy relief this wholesome fact, that California enforces law—sometimes—will give to the thousands who have been preparing in shivering fear of the Demon to attend the National Democratic Convention in San Francisco next summer! Every one of those hateful permits cancelled, void, their holders' cellars dry as ash bins; the vast concrete caverns of Napa Valley given over to bats and the storage of turnips; the oaken tuns of Fresno filled to the brim with sparkling water from the San Joaquin for the watering of mules; every wine grape vine grafted to produce luscious table fruit.

The San Francisco convention is as safe as we hope it will be sound.

On Vailima at Apia, Samoa, once the property of Robert Louis Stevenson and more recently the site of the Government House, a garden is being laid out that will be a memorial to the novelist. Rows of sago palms have been planted along the driveways and the island agricultural department has undertaken to obtain the plants and flowers most liked by Stevenson which can be grown in Samoa. There was formerly no garden on the property and the one now established will be a gracious tribute to a man as fond as he was of nature and outdoor life. Stevenson's admirers will also be glad to know that, according to reports, their complaints have borne fruit in that to the Stevenson memorials on the island and the novelist's tomb on Mount Vaea will be given more thorough care and better protection than in the past.

Let all young couples arranging their marriage ceremonies consider the record established on Saturday last by Deputy City Clerk Cruise. While City Clerk Scully was issuing 224 marriage licenses on the short half holiday efficient Mr. Cruise in three hours obliged eighty couples by making them happy ever afterward. That gave to each marriage ceremony two and a quarter minutes, including intermissions and time out for bashful lovers to overcome their reluctance to step lively, please. Say two minutes net to each marriage ceremony compared to the two weeks required for more formal affairs of like nature. Two weeks or more for last visits to dressmakers and tailors, last instructions for caterer and musicians, last dinner dances for the bride, last bachelor dinners—without dancing, it is hoped—for the bridegroom, and, oh, yes, the ceremony itself, to be sure. As a ceremonialist Deputy Cruise is an official to whom fathers and mothers, aunts and sisters of many brides will look with admiration not unmixed with wonder.

Fifth Avenue.

Fifth avenue—it is a river bed
Between whose banks the human streams are sped.
Its common times a common sight displayed—
Black waters harnessed to the wheels of trade.

And ever gleaming upon pleasure bent
The shallow ripples played inconsequent.
But it has known the khaki stream's unrest
Deep rolling on its far avenging quest.

Upon its bosom it has seen unfurled
Flags of the Allies who have saved the world.
Once surging on in foamy crested ranks
White billowed streams of mercy filled its banks.

And it has seen the khaki stream come back
With glory shining on the homeward track.
So in its hours of silence it must yearn
For tides that ebbed and never will return.

McLandburgh Wilson.

TO SAVE THE PARKS.

Commissioner Gallatin Invites the Critics to Support His Department.

To The Sun and New York Herald: I have read with interest and hope the letter of Mr. Thomas Maxwell appearing in your paper of Tuesday.

I do not doubt that Mr. Maxwell, who attributes to "ignorance and neglect" the condition of the trees in Central Park, has made an exhaustive study of the matter and is prepared to offer a solution of the problem which confronts us.

I myself have given much thought to the subject and have consulted with some of the ablest experts in the country.

It will give me much pleasure to receive Mr. Maxwell's suggestions and to benefit by his knowledge, and I shall be most thankful to him if he will write to me or call at my office in the Municipal Building.

Francis D. Gallatin,
Commissioner of Parks Manhattan and Richmond.
New York, April 7.

EYES ON A RESERVOIR.

Washington Heights Has Plans for a Swimming Pool and Rink.

To The Sun and New York Herald: In addition to losing historic High Bridge, or two of the arches at least, Washington Heights now faces the possibility of having the old Croton water reservoir at 173d street and Amsterdam avenue turned into a swimming pool in the summer and an open air skating rink in the winter. If the change is made the tower to the east of the reservoir may rival the Statue of Liberty as an observation place. Even now those who favor turning the reservoir into a swimming pool want the tower opened to the public so observers may ascend to the top and scan the beautiful Harlem north and south.

Those in favor of the change argue that the old reservoir has outlived its usefulness and there is not enough water in the basin to put out a good sized fire. They declare that the water needs of the Heights could be served by the new aqueduct, the only step necessary to meet the requirements being a connection with one of the big mains crossing the Harlem at 165th street.

It is asserted that the reservoir could be turned into a swimming pool without requiring the city to lay out a large amount of money to make the change, and thousands of children and adults would be refreshed in hot weather by a cool dip in the water. Moreover, it is declared that fewer children would risk their lives seeking relief from the heat in the treacherous Harlem if a safe place were provided for them to swim in.

D.

New York, April 7.

POLICE ASK FAIR PLAY.

Objection to the Bill Giving Permanent Rank to Detectives.

To The Sun and New York Herald: We see that the bill giving permanency of rank and salary to members of the detective division without any civil service examination has passed the Cities Committee in the Senate.

This bill is not fair on the face of it. If the detectives are so anxious to get permanency of rank we are willing to have it made permanent, but let it be open to the entire department in a competitive examination and not the way the bill reads. They are doing this in defiance of the combined associations, such as the lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen's associations, who want nothing but fair play and an equal break for all.

The Commissioner and the Mayor are in favor of the bill, and why? Commissioner Enright had to fight his way to the top through the civil service, and why should he now favor something that is decidedly not civil service?

Committee of Patrolmen and Sergeants, Forty-sixth Precinct, The Bronx.
New York, April 7.

THE HIGH COST OF DRINK.

A Wickedly Sympathetic Citizen Calls for Cooperation.

To The Sun and New York Herald: With interest I note the complaint of Dr. Straton at the extravagant prices of drinks. He is quoted as saying that the prices at all of the places he visited were exorbitant, even as the prices are for whiskey to-day, being $1 and $2 a drink. The bill for one round of drinks, with service charges, was $9.40.

I quite agree with the reverend doctor that it is outrageous to have to pay such prices for liquor, and if he had no better luck than I have had he found the quality very poor.

I do wish that we of the "better element"—at least I hope the reverend doctor and I can be so classed—could get together and perhaps bring about whatever changes are necessary in the present situation to insure a man a drink at a fair price.

As the doctor says the other conditions of which he complains are hopeless and cannot be remedied anyway, let us get down to cases and try and reduce the high cost of drinks, as that will certainly tend to relieve a suffering section of humanity.

Sympathetic Citizen.
New York, April 7.

As to Doubling the Exemption.

To The Sun and New York Herald: Although living expenses, including rental, food and clothing, have risen almost 100 per cent. in the past three years, the amount exempted under the income tax law for a married man with a family still remains $2,000 and $200 for each dependent child.

Surely if this sum was deemed reasonable when the income tax law was drafted it should at least be double under present conditions.

J. H. Triebsman.
New York, April 7.

Clemency to a Kidnapper.

To The Sun and New York Herald: In regard to the reduction of the sentence of a kidnapper, as recorded in your paper on Sunday, should not Governor Smith be called upon to explain why he showed clemency to such a criminal?

A kidnapper is as terrible a menace to society as there is, and should not be at large.

R. H.
New York, April 7.

Respectfully Submitted.

Knicker—The subway wants an increased fare.

Bocker—Well, if it failed as a transit company, think how much money it could make as a cellar.

Tennessee Hieroglyphics.

From the Morristown Mail.

Obra Stonecipher of Limestone was the over Sunday guest of his sister.

ONE TAX ON GROSS SALES.

A Proposal to Abolish the Income Tax and Other War Revenue Measures.

To The Sun and New York Herald: At the time this country entered the war it was perfectly natural for the Federal Government to seek a source of revenue to promote the war from which it would be most sure of getting results, and consequently real estate, being the backbone of the country, capital and the profits of big businesses were at once taxed to the limit in the form of excess profits taxes, personal taxes and surtaxes. There was no protest made at the time by any one, as the average citizen of this country had made up his mind to go the limit as far as he was concerned to bring the war to a victorious close; but now the war is over and we are again at peace it is very unjust for the Federal Government to continue in force the excess profits taxes and high surtaxes which to-day are stifling many lines of business.

Being particularly interested in real estate I am endeavoring to have the building owners' associations throughout the United States pass resolutions similar to the one passed last month in Philadelphia, protesting against the continuance of the war taxes and recommending that the excess profits taxes and surtaxes be abolished, and that a tax of 2 per cent. on gross sales be substituted.

The particular clause of the tax law which refers to real estate provides that all real estate shall be appraised as of March 1, 1913, and the difference between that appraisement and the price you get for the property to-day shall be considered profit and shall be subject to the surtaxes under the present Federal income tax law. This, in my judgment, is very unjust.

It is now seven years since March 1, 1913, and it is ridiculous to think that property has not advanced materially since seven years ago, and having this clause remain in the Federal revenue tax law is simply to compel every owner of any real estate which shows a material advance over the appraisement of March 1, 1913, to hold his real estate or to lease it for periods of twenty-one years rather than pay out a large percentage of what the Government calls his profit on the transaction. The rule that that profit accumulates in one year, namely, the year the property is sold, is a tyrannical ruling. In leasing property for twenty-one years you dwarf the neighborhood, as the lessee will not improve the property, and consequently the property stands as it is for twenty-one years; the owner has his property on lease and the city is minus the increased taxes that would come from this property had the owner sold it and had it been improved by a fine building.

The real estate owners of this country do not ask that the taxes of March 1, 1913, and the heavy surtaxes be removed from the Federal revenue tax law without offering a substitute form of taxation, and therefore we have recommended a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross sales of the country. This would bring a net revenue of approximately $7,000,000,000 a year and would save the Government at least $500,000,000, the cost of auditing and collecting the income tax under its present form. With a revenue of $7,000,000,000 the Government could exempt the individual from the personal income tax entirely, and the 2 per cent. tax on gross sales would act largely as the old protective tariff did.

This country was built up through protection to the large interests, and to-day we are operating on the directly opposite tack, taxing, persecuting and prosecuting all big interests of any kind. The landlord or large landowner is an asset to the community, but he is being treated like a crook.

His value to the community is that he has large amounts of money that he is willing to loan on mortgages at a lower rate of interest than it can be had from other sources; that invariably he rents his property for less money than is returned by other sources of income, and that he also has surplus money with which to go into new ventures and take the chance which is necessary in investments of this kind, which in some cases prove beneficial, but in nine cases out of ten do not. To-day the landlord is being attacked by the State, the municipality and the Federal Government through heavy taxation and drastic laws endeavoring to control the prices of his commodity, with the result that the landowner has refused to build any additional houses, in consequence of which we now have hundreds of thousands of homeless families.

He is not considered when it comes to the matter of exemptions. For instance, a manufacturer who has $200,000 in his business as a company is exempt from taxation on 8 per cent. of his capital and surplus, but the landowner who has $200,000 invested in a building is not exempt from any amount. This, in my judgment, is preference taxation, and that is the trouble to-day.

This country is full of preference taxation, which is practically the same as class taxation, which kind of taxation is the nearest road to Bolshevism. This country has always preached equal taxation, and there is no more reason why a man with an income of $2,000 should be exempt from the personal income tax, while a man who has an income of $5,000 is taxed, than there is why a man who owns a $2,000 house in the city of Philadelphia should pay no taxes and the man who has a $50,000 house should pay it all. The Government would not think of saying to a playhouse, "There shall be no tax on your 50 cent tickets, but you will have to tax your $1 tickets," but the idea seems to be to pamper and encourage the laboring classes to work less hours and get more wages, which curtails production, and to get out of all the taxation they can, and to put the burden on the man who has saved and put his savings into real estate or business.

This is wrong, and the surest way to do away with Bolshevism, socialism, class and preference taxation is to repeal the entire tax laws as they exist to-day and substitute a 2 per cent. tax on the entire gross sales of the country and exempt the individual from the present income tax.

A committee will visit Washington within the next week or ten days, with a view to having the proper Senators present the resolution passed by the building owners' associations of this country.

G. Searing Wilson.
Philadelphia, April 7.

Officeholder Ethics.

Knicker—What is expected of candidates?

Bocker—To get elected without spending, serve without saving and retire without anything.

The Building Crisis.

Knicker—The house divided against itself will fail.

Bocker—Nowadays it won't get built.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IS ALMOST DOOMED

Wadsworth's Pleas for Feature of Army Bill Make Little Impression.

VOTE MAY COME TO-DAY

Knox Says Big War Is More Likely Now Than It Was Ten Years Ago.

Special to The Sun and New York Herald.

Washington, April 7.—Discussion of the army reorganization bill in the Senate to-day reached the provisions for universal military training, and interest, which had sadly lagged, was suddenly revived. Casual investigations of opinion caused even leaders of the universal training cause to admit that the provision seemed doomed to defeat on the final vote which may come to-morrow.

Senator McKellar (Tenn.) filed a motion to strike the universal training feature from the bill. Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, occupied most of to-day presenting the case for universal training.

"It is calculated," said Senator Wadsworth, "that 700,000 men annually reach the age of 18, when training would begin. Of these the navy wants and is already prepared to take 60,000 annually, and the National Guard can train 100,000 more. That leaves 540,000 for the training that the citizen army would give. It is calculated to cost $283 a man in the first year of training. But that is an excessive figure, because at the outset it will cost $91 a man for equipment, which will last many years and train many men.

"As to the justification for a policy of universal training the testimony the committee took would make one's hair stand on end. The cost of the European war would pay the expense of universal training under this plan and at present high costs for twenty-one years.

"The country is now saddled with a $25,000,000,000 debt as the result of getting into that war first and having to prepare for it afterward. Will we permit that experience to be repeated? If another war comes we will have to resort again to the draft and train the troops before we can use them, and we can hardly expect again to have two or three great allies to fight our battles for us until we are prepared for it."

"Does not the Senator know," inquired Senator Knox (Pa.), "that there is more probability of a great war now than there was ten years ago?"

"No, I do not know that, but I think it is altogether likely," replied Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Pomerene (Ohio) opposed universal training on the ground that the country now had 4,000,000 men thoroughly trained, sufficient for any early emergency, and that therefore in the present financial condition it should not undertake so expensive an operation as immediate establishment of the training programme.

Opposition to the bill will not be confined to either side of the party aisle, but it was predicted to-day that a decided majority of the Democrats would vote no, while the Republicans would show a much larger proportion for universal training.

NAVAL RESERVISTS CALLED TO SERVICE

Order Issued to Test How Many Will Respond.

Special to The Sun and New York Herald.

Washington, April 7.—Naval reservists throughout the country, approximately 200,000, have been thrown into a state of alarm by an order from the Navy Department calling them into service in connection with the naval manœuvres in July.

The order gave no explanation of the reasons, and members of Congress and the Navy Department have been deluged with telegrams of protest and inquiry. The burden of the telegrams has been that the reservists enlisted for the war, and they assumed the war was over.

The navy authorities are issuing a supplementary order, explaining that the call is to discover how many reservists are willing to respond. When they were demobilized the men were placed on the reserve list and kept there at the rate of $1 a month to keep the organization intact.

It was not expected they would respond to a call for service unless they wished to do so, except in case of war emergency. It has been the hope of the department that a large proportion of them would respond to the call to continue their training and maintain the reserve personnel in a state of high efficiency.

TO PAY LIBERTY BOND LOSSES.

Committee Favors Refund to Patrons of Defunct Banks.

Special to The Sun and New York Herald.

Washington, April 7.—The House Committee on Claims voted favorably to-day to report a bill granting financial relief to the patrons of three defunct banks who lost money paid in on Liberty bond subscriptions. Congress is to be asked to repay to the bank patrons the money they had paid in to the banks which failed.

The committee took the position that this was due to the bond subscribers, since the Government had advertised that the banks were agents in receiving subscriptions. It is understood that the total amounts to something like $100,000.

The banks were the North Penn Bank of Philadelphia, the Mineral City Bank at Mineral City, Ohio, and the San Rose National Bank at San Rose, Cal.

PORTRAIT PRINTS SHOWN.

Historic Figures in French Museum Exhibition.

The spring exhibition of the Museum of French Art, which is now open to the public, is devoted to portrait engravings on copper. Not only are the prints interesting historically, for many of the greatest Frenchmen appear in them, but a portion of the gallery has been arranged to aid in a study of the evolution of the art of engraving from its beginnings in the seventeenth century.

The first portrait in the sequence is by Leonard Gautier, 1628, whose technique is elementary. Then follow portraits by Jean Pesne, 1650; Claude Mellan, 1655; Jean Morin and B. Vaillant. This last is one of the earliest of French mezzotints. Nanteuil, Edelinck, Pierre Drevel, Masson, Boucher, Janinet, Alix, Debucourt and Bonneville are represented. Among the moderns are prints by Edouard Manet, E. Degas, Legros, Rajon, Redon, Matisse, Besnard and Drian.

Among those who lent prints to the exhibition are MacDougall Hawkes, Walter Pach, Hamilton Easter Field, Dr. F. Weitenkampf, Harold Ehrich, C. W. Kraushaar, Kennedy & Co. and David Keppel.

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—Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cool; fresh west winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow, slowly rising temperature, fresh west winds.

For northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow, continued cool, fresh west winds.

For southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow, continued cool, fresh west winds.

For western New York—Partly cloudy and continued cool to-day; to-morrow fair, with rising temperature, fresh west to northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Pressure is low along the Northern border, from the great lakes eastward and over the West plateau, and it is relatively high over a narrow belt extending from Florida northwestward to the Dakotas. Within the last twenty-four hours there were light local snows in the North Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and the region of the west lakes, and rains in Kentucky, Tennessee, the east Gulf States and in the north Pacific coast sections. Fair weather prevailed generally in other regions.

Temperature remains abnormally low over the Northern States east of the Missouri River, while a general change to higher temperature is in progress over the plains States and the Rocky Mountains and plateau regions.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Friday in the States east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will rise slowly in the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the middle Atlantic States. Cool weather will continue in New York and New England.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	80	44	29.75	..	Cloudy
Albany	42	32	29.01	..	Fair
Atlantic City	48	34	29.78	.02	Clear
Baltimore	48	42	29.80	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	42	18	30.10	..	Clear
Boston	40	30	29.54	.16	Clear
Buffalo	28	26	29.68	.02	Cloudy
Charleston	76	60	29.94	..	Clear
Chicago	40	28	29.90	..	Clear
Cincinnati	48	30	29.94	..	Pt. Cldy
Cleveland	34	26	29.84	.14	Cloudy
Denver	66	26	29.78	..	Cloudy
Detroit	32	28	29.84	.02	Cloudy
Galveston	72	66	29.96	..	Clear
Helena	54	30	29.80	..	Clear
Jacksonville	74	58	30.02	..	Clear
Kansas City	52	36	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Los Angeles	64	54	30.00	..	Pt. Cldy
Milwaukee	32	28	29.88	..	Pt. Cldy
New Orleans	96	64	29.98	..	Clear
Oklahoma	70	42	29.94	..	Clear
Philadelphia	46	40	29.98	.01	Clear
Pittsburg	36	30	29.82	.01	Snow
Portland, Me.	34	30	29.48	.02	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	54	48	29.90	.20	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	64	42	29.80	..	Pt. Cldy
San Antonio	84	56	29.04	..	Pt. Cldy
San Diego	66	56	30.00	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	58	48	29.98	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	56	38	30.02	..	Clear
St. Paul	30	25	29.54	..	Clear
Washington	46	41	29.80	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.34	29.78
Humidity	68	80
Wind—direction	N.W.	N.E.
Wind—velocity	20	24
Weather	Cloudy	Pt. Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	41	1 P. M.	42	6 P. M.	[illegible]
9 A. M.	41	2 P. M.	42	7 P. M.	[illegible]
10 A. M.	43	3 P. M.	43	8 P. M.	[illegible]
11 A. M.	42	4 P. M.	40	9 P. M.	[illegible]
12 M.	42	5 P. M.	43	10 P. M.	[illegible]

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	41	44	6 P. M.	42	[illegible]
12 M.	42	56	9 P. M.	36	[illegible]
3 P. M.	43	65	12 Mid.	37	[illegible]

Highest temperature, 43, at 3 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 33, at 7:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 40.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Sergeant Alvin C. York will be the principal speaker at the Rotary Club luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

National Democratic Club, "States' rights dinner," Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Citizens' Union, meeting, Bush Terminal auditorium, 130 West Forty-second street, 8 P. M.

"Public Questions" will be discussed by Miss Janet Richards under the auspices of the Ely Club, Hotel Biltmore, 11 A. M.

The Broadway Association will discuss the proposed new vehicular tunnel at a luncheon meeting, Hotel Astor, 12:30 P. M.

"Music and Liberty," address by William J. Henderson, Chemists Club, 50 East Forty-first street, 4 P. M.

The Hon. Alfred J. Talley will speak on "The Lesson of Lexington" at a meeting of the Tammany Hall Osceola Club, 1656 Park avenue, this evening.

Catholic Charities Enrolment Campaign Committee of Notre Dame Chapel, meeting at the chapel, 114th street and Riverside Drive, 8 P. M.

George Brokaw Compton and Irwin L. Rackoff will debate the bonus question at a dinner of City Club Post of the American Legion, 55 West Forty-fourth street, 7 P. M.

Major-Gen. George W. Goethals and George McAneny will be the speakers at the closing exercises of the school department of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 20 West Thirty-ninth street, 8:15 P. M.

Veterans of Chateau Thierry, meeting, Seventh Regiment Armory, 643 Park avenue, 8 P. M.

Illuminating Engineering Society, meeting, Engineering Society Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 8 P. M.

United Neighborhood Houses, banquet, Hotel Pennsylvania, this evening.

"The Culmination of Greek Architecture in the Age of Pericles," lecture by William Bell Dinsmoor, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

Academy of Medicine, section of pediatrics, meeting, 17 West Forty-third street, 8:30 P. M.

American Federation of Arts, exhibition of prints, opening day, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, all day.

Spring Loan Exhibition, French Portrait Engravings, Museum of French Art, 599 Fifth avenue, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

American Physical Education Association, morning and afternoon meetings, Waldorf-Astoria; pageant, "The Torch Bearer," Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8 P. M.

American Wine Growers' Association, dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"Italy and the World War," by Mr. Harry C. Ostrander, Washington Irving High School, Irving place and Sixteenth street; illustrated.

"Our Western National Parks," by William L. Love, M. D., P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy street and Vermilyea avenue, Inwood; illustrated.

"Widows' Pensions and Child Welfare," by Dr. William Sirovich, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex streets.