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Military Preparedness and Political Skirmishing.

There is an argument for universal military training. There is likewise an argument against universal military training. Either view is respectable if sincerely and intelligently held. But in such a flabby and flabbergasted plan of compromise as is contemplated by the proposal at Washington to withdraw universal training from the Army Reorganization bill and substitute a four months' voluntary training for boys and young men between 18 and 28 who ask for it there is neither the respectability of sincerity nor the common sense of intelligence. It is not a measure for preparedness. It is naught but political skirmishing.

About ten weeks ago THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD outlined a plan which seemed to us to combine the greatest amount of practical insurance in case of invasion with the least immediate drain upon our already overstrained resources. In view of the tactics and strategics of evasive statesmen on this question of surpassing national importance we beg leave to repeat in substance what was said in this place on the subject on February 2.

Our country has always been opposed to a large standing army in time of peace. It is apparently no more ready now than ever before for systematic militarism. But it is perfectly obvious that in the present condition of the world's affairs we must either have a large standing army for military protection and the maintenance of national dignity, or a large number of trained officers, as they are trained at West Point, to organize into efficient fighting forces our militia and our raw man power. We now quote directly from what THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD then said:

"The suggestion is this: Let the Government straightway establish eight or ten more West Points for the training of officers and establish two or three more naval schools like Annapolis. Without an enormous increase in naval craft we could not use to advantage the same number of naval officers as we can use of military officers.

"If in the war just finished we had had ten times the number of West Point officers to train our men and to handle them in action in France our efficiency would have been 25 per cent. greater and our loss from sickness and death would have been, perhaps, 25 per cent. less."

Even if there should be no wars, no troubles at home, would the money expended on these additional institutions be lost?

"Certainly it would not be lost. In a perfectly practical sense it would be well worth the expenditure, in the development of so large a number of trained engineers, trained workers, trained organizers as these institutions would turn out annually. In peace times they would prove a tremendous asset to the country and in times of war their value would be beyond computation.

"For the measure of money expended no other device could furnish this country with so much protection, and the best of it all is that the graduates of these schools would be a paying national investment."

West Point and Annapolis won for us the war with Germany. Of West Point and Annapolis efficiency and of the West Point and Annapolis spirit the country cannot have too much; neither would it be paying dearly for that sort of insurance.

Why Four Months Delay?

One of the by-products of the District Attorney's vice exposure is the publication of a story of police brutality that has aroused public indignation far more than the details of restaurant carousals have done.

It appears that two policemen, so-called detectives, forced their way into the apartment of a respectable couple, accused a sick woman, an expectant mother, of being in an infamous trade, and dragged her to court; that even after she was discharged by the magistrate the police put patrolmen in front of the apartment house and informed the owner of it that the woman they had misused was immoral.

Such, we believe, is the substance of the District Attorney's case against the members of the Police Department who were directly or indirectly responsible for the occurrence. The two policemen charged with the outrage have been indicted for perjuring themselves before the magistrate.

A public which is inflamed more by the recital of the persecution of an individual than by tales of a wicked town must think it strange, however, that while the crime against the sick woman was committed on December 3 nothing came of it for more than four months. Why did this particular exposure come only with the livelier but less atrocious scandal?

If the policemen were guilty of that which the indictment charges they should have been in prison long ago.

The Supreme Court's Power Over Constitutional Amendments Themselves.

Our weekly contemporary the *Review*, whose opinions are generally intelligent and often striking, asks in a headline, but does not attempt to answer, this interesting question: "Can a Constitutional Amendment Be Unconstitutional?"

Mr. GEORGE STEWART BROWN, who writes to the *Review* the letter which suggests the broad inquiry stated above, argues that it is as much the duty of the Court to declare invalid a measure of direct legislation presented in the disguise of a Federal amendment, if it wholly or partly destroys the States, as it is the Court's duty in the ordinary case of an unconstitutional statute.

As to the question whether there can be such a thing as an unconstitutional constitutional amendment, whether, for example, the Eighteenth Amendment itself as ratified is subject to review and to arrest in any particular, precisely as legislation attempted by the Volstead act, passed under the authority of the Eighteenth Amendment, may be reviewed by the Court and declared void because of unconstitutionality, there is an answer not suggested by Mr. BROWN'S remark which seems to us clear and conclusive.

Suppose that the following amendment should by some chance be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and having been regularly proclaimed should go to the Supreme Court, in the shape of some law enacted under its authority, for the final test of legality and validity, one-fourth or even less of the States protesting against its enforcement:

"After one year from the ratification of this article the representation of any State in the Senate of the United States shall be proportionate to the population of that State.

"The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation and to determine the basis of representation and the process of apportionment."

Can anybody, lawyer or layman, doubt the power of the Supreme Court to declare the unconstitutionality not merely of a law enacted under this supposed amendment but also of the supposed amendment itself? For the article of the Constitution which prescribes the method of amendment expressly provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Here, then, is an obvious illustration of the justiciable nature of a constitutional amendment. The mere fact that three-fourths of the States have voted to ratify that amendment does not suffice to annul the fundamental inhibition. The Court must declare the constitutional amendment unconstitutional and void, for the power to do that necessary thing exists in no other department of the Government.

The illustration shows that a constitutional amendment itself may be a subject for judicial determination. The coming decision of the Supreme Court of the questions raised by some of the States and by some of the citizens of the States as to the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment will show how far the ultimate arbiter of our rights and liberties is prepared to use that undoubted power to prevent the destruction, by Federal Amendment, and without the consent of a protesting State, of existing State powers not delegated to the United States, but expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, by the Tenth Amendment.

Even apart from their specific bearing on the future of prohibition, the decision and opinion now awaited in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment are to be of momentous importance to the future of our institutions.

Low Winter Wheat Crop, but Plenty of Bread.

An estimated winter wheat crop under half a billion bushels is a big decline from the average of the war period. It is a thumping drop—by a quarter of a billion bushels—from last year. But at that there will be no shortage in the public's bread. There need be no undue hardship for the farmer. There may not be an actual loss for the railroads and for the nation.

With a carryover of 150,000,000 bushels from last season there would be plenty to feed the American people and many foreign mouths as well out of the diminished winter crop alone, plus the unconsumed stock of 1919. If spring wheat adds three-quarters as much as the spring crop of 1919, which was some 200,000,000 bushels, or half as much as the spring crop of 1918, which was some 360,000,000, there will be all told more than we ourselves can consume by 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels. Even in the past year of superabundance 535,000,000 bushels, by the Goodman estimate, sufficed for our own bread and 90,000,000 for seed.

Our farmers as a whole may come off with few financial wounds, for with no Government guaranteed price this year and with Europe no longer bidding urgently for our supplies they will make a much better price for a crop of reasonable size than they could possibly expect with one of a huge surplus. Extra farm labor at preposterous wages to handle the great crops of 1918 and 1919 devoured a great share of the profits which the farmers made on the parts of the crops planted, raised and harvested with their own hands and the hands of their sons. It is better to have just enough at a fair cost of production and a good market for it than to have too much at an excessive cost of production and nothing to do with a lot of it but to let it rot on the ground or in the granary.

The granger railroads, with a lighter load by perhaps 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels to haul to the elevators and mills and with a correspondingly lower number of barrels of flour to haul to the ultimate consumers, might be expected to lose heavily from the lower wheat crops. But there are not enough cars by tens of thousands to take care of the transportation business of the nation, not enough locomotives by thousands to haul the cars and not enough labor by the Lord only knows how many unwilling hands content to stay on the job of hauling what there is rolling stock enough to haul. So it may well be that the lower wheat crop for this year, lower by hundreds of millions of bushels, will not be altogether an economic misfortune to the country, which is inexpressibly sick and tired of prodigious surpluses of products which must be bought at famine figures because of unsound Government price fixing, inordinate wage boosting and incessant transportation and industrial tieups.

Measuring New York's Bigness.

We yield to none in our admiration for writings about the wonders of New York. Every time we read that the population of this metropolis, if laid end to end, would reach from Montauk Point to Cape Town or from East Chicago to the mouth of the Congo we know that, aside from the pride which New Yorkers take in their stretching qualities, there must be a great interest elsewhere, perhaps in Africa. What a city! the Cape Towners will say, the while never thinking to dare us to put the thing to a practical test.

Sometimes, though, the ancient and jaded native must grow a little cynical over the statistical magnificences of our town, even when there is not the slightest doubt of the honesty and earnestness of the genius who transmutes the hugeness of the place into familiar mathematics. We have before us a little book, "Bagdad on the Subway," published by J. MONTANYE VANDERGRIFT, an exulter in civic vastness:

"New Yorkers spend $1,250,000 in our restaurants every night for dinner."

We doubt it. We fancy that about a million of this is spent by persons from out of town who go to the restaurants and seeing other visitors at food believe that these are New Yorkers. What a swift life these Manhattanites live! sighs the man from Oskaloosa, little knowing that the persons he bases his remark on are from Atlanta, Xenia, Emporia, Yreka and Altoona, while the whirlwind New Yorkers are about their own domestic boards in Harlem eating pot roast and saying never a word about Wall Street killings.

"Based on population, New York's share of the coffee imports of 1919 would be around the sum of $7,000,000."

The figure staggers somebody in Tomahawk, Wisconsin, but nobody in New York. The hardened citizen only wishes that with so much coffee coming ashore he could find a respectable cup of it below Fourteenth street at less than 25 cents.

"The busiest corner in the world is at Columbus Circle. It is estimated that over 39,000 vehicles pass that spot in twelve hours."

The only bystander who sees the swarm and does not view with regret is CRISTOBAL COLON. Thirty-nine thousand chauffeurs are daily distrusted by twice as many pedestrians. The traffic cop at the crossing grows one gray hair each hour.

"The municipal departments of New York employ over 80,000 men and women; enough to repopulate the State of Nevada."

A large percentage of the 80,000 would be delighted to repopulate the State of Nevada, particularly as this city is not paying them enough to live on.

"In one New York hotel there are 953 showers and 111 miles of plumbing pipe."

In 10,000 New York apartments the plumbing is so old that the sclerotic pipes will not permit the showers to distribute enough water to rinse the family dog.

"The elevators in the Woolworth Building carry 8,000,000 passengers a year; 65 per cent. larger than Australia's population."

Yes, yes; but the New Yorker will ride in them for months without ever seeing a kangaroo.

"There stood on the curbstones of one street in New York that day [for the parade of the Twenty-seventh Division] a volume of people two and one-half times as large as the entire population of Cuba."

No doubt about it; but those New Yorkers who are now returning from Cuba will testify that there are joys down there besides standing on curbstones.

But this is a Big Town, and for the benefit of other places which have ambitions to be big it is necessary that prophets should occasionally arise and express the bigness in fascinating prose. Whether New York ought to be bigger is a subject for June debate. What determines the point at which a city should stop growing?

If all the back to the land books bought yearly by New Yorkers were piled—but we are invading Mr. VANDERGRIFT'S field.

Two Self-Taught Americans.

There is much in the life story of Dr. JOHN A. BRASHEAR, the eminent American astronomer, mathematician and lens maker, who died in Pittsburg Thursday, which reminds us of ELIHU BURRITT, the Learned Blacksmith. Both of these great men began their careers at manual labor and perfected themselves in trades which require perseverance and devotion. BURRITT was a blacksmith of real ability, not a mere bellows blower; authentic examples of his work still exist, or have recently existed, which show him to have been an adept at the forge. Yet he was able to do a day's work—a day's work was not measured by eight hours, or modified by the ca' canny system in his time—and in addition to educate himself to a degree which made his popular nickname a proper descriptive title.

Dr. BRASHEAR began as a 'prentice to a carpenter, and rose to be a millwright. He worked for twenty-one years at his trade and in his spare hours instructed himself in astronomy, the science which had attracted him from early childhood, as it does all persons of imaginative and reflective disposition. His genius finally brought him to the delicate and difficult task of lens making. His biographers say his first lens, five inches in diameter, was three years in grinding. His second attempt was to produce a twelve inch lens; this was shattered in the making. But he possessed the grit, the strength of character, to persevere, and his reward was eminence in a profession in which the bogus and unfit can hold no place.

An interesting sidelight on his character is afforded by the use he made of $250,000 entrusted to him by an anonymous friend who desired to aid education. Dr. BRASHEAR spent a good share of the money to pay for vacations for public school teachers who needed rest. From it he also paid the expenses of others who aspired to attend summer schools.

Honors came to Dr. BRASHEAR from home and from foreign lands. Scholarly societies and great universities recorded their solemn recognition of his worth. His neighbors did not overlook him; a few years ago they endowed him with $50,000 raised by popular subscription, which hereafter will be used to encourage other men to mark and emulate his example of industry and persistence in the accumulation of knowledge and its application to practical affairs.

American history is full of men like BRASHEAR and BURRITT; America is the land in which opportunities are most freely offered for such natures as theirs to reach their finest expression. Not all men possess the genius which illuminates such outstanding characters, but all men can learn from their biographies that among the magnificent gifts with which they were endowed none was more valuable than their capacity for hard, intelligently directed work.

A friend of this newspaper writes:

"Dr. GEORGE OTIS SMITH, director of the United States Geological Survey, needs all possible help before the House Appropriations Committee in the matter of a modest appropriation of $15,000 with which to continue sign post work on the deserts. It is a work to protect human life."

We are impressed by the writer's characterization of the sum asked for as "modest." It is probable that Representative GOOD, chairman of the committee, and Mr. MONDELL, majority leader, will see to it that this very interesting and valuable enterprise is continued.

The detectives who have been searching for NICKY ARNSTEIN have decided that he may have been kept from New York by congestion of traffic due to the strikes of harbor workers.

Panama Canal records of ocean ship movements are kept on the basis of twenty-four hour time; thus the British ship Woodarra, from New York for New Zealand with general cargo, arrived in port at 2:55 o'clock on March 7, entered the canal at 8:55 o'clock and completed transit at 17:55 o'clock. "All hours greater than 12 are post-meridian," the *Panama Canal Record* informs its readers, and the use, familiar to all students of time tables, of light face and full face type to indicate ante-meridian and post-meridian hours is unnecessary. Clock watchers long for 17 o'clock to come.

Tulip Time.

It's tulip time in Hylan Park;
The Woolworth shines on high,
And gargoyles laugh aloft in glee
In the merry April sky.

'Tis blossom time at City Hall;
The busmen dance and sing—
Hizzoner walks his marble porch
And says "So this is spring."

SEABURY LAWRENCE.

COURT ADVISES SUIT AGAINST LANDLORD

Holds Tenant Can Recover Rent in Excess of Legal Increase Since Last April.

JUSTICE TO BOTH SIDES

Crowds Seek Aid From Mayor's Committee—Many Cases on Calendar.

The immediate effect of the new rent laws and the interpretations placed upon them by certain Municipal Court justices was seen yesterday when the courts throughout the city were swamped with rent cases. Because of the Jewish holiday and the fact that Friday is generally given over to other kinds of cases, only a small percentage of these difficulties was heard, but court clerks' offices were packed with tenants seeking information on how to fight eviction.

Sidewalks about several court houses were jammed for hours. Throngs of tenants carried their eviction notices to the Municipal Building, where they besieged the rooms of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering. Court clerks in the most thickly populated districts said they look for record crowds on Monday and Tuesday, when the great majority of disputes arising over the new laws have been set down for trial.

A drastic interpretation of the law was announced by Municipal Court Justice John R. Davies in the Seventh District Court of Manhattan, at 125th street and St. Nicholas avenue, in an eviction proceeding brought against thirty tenants at 56 West 139th street. Although some of these tenants had moved into the premises within the year and some had signed leases calling for the payment of increases, Justice Davies ruled against the landlord. He held that none of the tenants need pay more than 25 per cent. increase over the amount charged for the premises in April, 1919, whether tenants there at that time or not.

Justice Davies also advised John Goodwin of 56 West 139th street that he might bring suit against his landlord for the return of excessive rents since April of last year. He said he believed the law to be retroactive to April 1, 1919.

The practice of granting a year's stay of eviction in certain cases was continued by Justice Harry Robitzek in the Second District of The Bronx in twenty-nine cases. The same Justice, however, administered a rebuke to sixty-six tenants who had refused to pay their rent at present because their landlord had told them he intended to raise the rent in October. He told them they must either pay up by Monday or be evicted.

Justice Leopold Prince, sitting in the Eighth District of Manhattan, granted stays of eviction for from one to six months in several cases where landlords said they wanted the premises for their own occupancy.

Replies to questionnaires sent manufacturers and merchants by the Loft Tenants and Merchants' Rent Committee, which were read at a meeting of the committee, disclosed astounding demands for increases in rents upon business quarters. In the view of representatives of more than twenty trade associations present another substantial boost in the price of clothing and other necessaries is inevitable unless some relief is obtained. Demands ranging from 50 to 500 per cent. were revealed.

What was characterized as the most glaring case was reported by the Sweater and Knitted Textile Manufacturers Association, in which a Fifth avenue wholesaler of knitted goods, who paid $3,200 rent in 1917, is now paying $15,000, and has received notice that $45,000 will be expected from him during the coming year.

GIRL PICKETS HARRY STATE DEPARTMENT

Carry Banners Quoting Washington and Lincoln.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—With two of their number in jail, refusing to furnish $1,000 bail each for appearance for trial next Monday, the women who are conducting a propaganda in Washington in the cause of Irish freedom centred their attention to-day on the State Department. All afternoon two girls, the Misses Ina Lynch and Elizabeth Charters of New York city, marched silently up and down the street carrying banners which read:

Patriots of freedom, champions of liberty, your cause is identified with mine.—George Washington.

The first duty of a real American is to aid any people's struggle to be free.—Abraham Lincoln.

Owing to the arrests it seems that the women have abandoned picketing the British embassy for the time, probably until after the trials of seven women arrested which will be held on Monday.

The women who refused to give bail to-day were Miss Maura Quinn, Jamaica Plain, Boston, and Miss Mary Galvin, Philadelphia.

VICTORY HALL BILL SHELVED IN SENATE

Sent Back to Committee After Thompson Objects.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Victory Hall project was halted to-day, at least temporarily, in the Senate when George F. Thompson of Niagara charged that private interests are promoting the scheme for the purpose of preventing the erection of a hotel on the site at Forty-second street and Park avenue. Prompt denial of the charge was made by representatives of the Victory Hall Association.

"This measure is merely a substitute for the celebrated Pershing Square movement which was killed here last year because it was in the interest of a hotel syndicate," said Senator Thompson.

Referred to general orders, the bill will expire in committee unless it is forced out by the Republican majority under suspension of the rules.

DENOUNCES SWEET'S ANTI SOCIALIST BILLS

Pellett Insists Too Much Power Is Given Court.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 9.—The first open opposition to the so-called Sweet anti-Socialist bills developed to-day when Assemblyman W. W. Pellett, a Republican, of Brooklyn, denounced them. He said they would put in the "hands of three men—a majority of the Appellate Division—power to determine what political organizations shall have the right to nominate candidates for office." Pellett is a member of the judiciary committee which tried the ousted Socialist Assemblymen and he voted to reseat them all.

The bills were introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters and Assemblyman George R. Fearon, both of Syracuse.

HOUSE VOTES PEACE PLAN BY 242 TO 150

Continued from First Page.

afternoon, when Representative Longworth (Ohio) bitterly assailed the President. This followed a caustic speech by Representative Mason (Ill.), who asserted that if the President were well he would be facing impeachment charges.

"It is time," said Mr. Longworth, "that this abnormal and anomalous condition should cease and Congress proposes by the adoption of this resolution that it shall cease. The people of America want peace. There is one insurmountable obstacle in our path toward peace and that is the President of the United States. A treaty of peace might have been ratified more than a year ago if he had not included in the treaty, as he frequently boasted, the child of his brain, that un-American monstrosity known as the Wilson League of Nations.

"It still remains, though twice repudiated as integral part of the treaty, in the exact phraseology bargained for and brought back from Paris by the President."

League "Bought and Paid For."

After referring to the negotiations in Paris and the alleged surrender by Mr. Wilson to Premier Clemenceau and others to obtain the League of Nations, Mr. Longworth continued:

"And so the league was bought and paid for at the expense of the American people and the President returned to display his wares to his almost forgotten constituents. To his immense surprise they balked at the bargain.

"Unfortunately for himself, the President had made a cardinal and vital mistake in his judgment of the temper of the American people. We have arrived at an impasse. The question simply is shall we, the chosen representatives of the 110,000,000 people, sit supine and permit the will of a vast majority to be thwarted by the will of one man elevated to office originally by a minority and since then repudiated by a great majority?"

Republican Leader Mondell said it was ridiculous to argue that Congress could not end a war after it had been held up for seventeen months because of the stubborn will of one man.

"In such a situation," he said, "is there any one with so poor an opinion of our form of government as to believe that, having waited patiently seventeen months for the declaration of peace for the relief from burdensome and extraordinary control for the reestablishment of normal conditions of trade and intercourse, we are helpless to cure the situation and must wait indefinitely upon the will of one man and he the one on whom we have conferred powers and prerogatives and jurisdiction which the people carefully have retained to themselves only to be guardedly conferred on the President during the imperative exigencies of war? As we glory in our country and in our Constitution we decline to accept a construction so narrow, so destructive, so subversive of the theory and principles of the Republic.

"A large part of the criticism I have heard of the President has filtered out of the Democratic cloak rooms. I have heard surprisingly little of it, everything considered, elsewhere, but however that may be, everybody knows, except those who are wilfully misled, that there is neither infringement of legislative authority nor embarrassment to the Executive in this resolution. There is not, unless indeed the Executive may assume voluntarily, the embarrassment of vetoing a measure which has the approval, the commendation and the enthusiastic support of an overwhelming majority of the people."

Kitchin Blames Irreconcilables.

Mr. Kitchin in his speech charged that the responsibility for keeping the country at war rested with the Republican "irreconcilables."

"I charge that the Republican party deliberately rejected the treaty and deliberately refused to give the President an opportunity to accept or reject the treaty. It is Republican slander to charge the Democratic party with defeat of the treaty.

"I charge that every line of this resolution is full of false pretence and hypocrisy. Senator Lodge, the Republican leader in the Senate, knew it was demagoguery and hypocrisy when he conceived it and put the burden of adopting it upon the House.

"Bring in a straightout repeal measure and I will guarantee you enough Democratic votes to adopt it over the President's veto. But the Republicans do not want to repeal these laws. They know that if they repeal any of the war laws, the first one to come off the statute books must be the Lever food and fuel control act, because that is the law that the little people, the farmers and the average business men want to get rid of. I will tell you the reason why. Ask the big corporate interests. The Lever act is the only statute that gives power to the courts to issue injunctions against labor leaders and labor."

Representative Ferris (Okla.) indicated that the President soon would resubmit the treaty to the Senate, while Champ Clark (Mo.) made the prediction that the President never would sign the resolution of peace.

ITALY DECORATES NOTED AMERICANS

Judge Gary Among Those to Be Honored.

Announcement of decorations awarded by the Italian Government for special services was made yesterday by the Italian High Commissioner, F. Quattrone, at 281 Broadway, as follows:

Cross of Grand Officer of the Crown, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation; Cross of Knight Commander of the Crown, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; William H. Woodin, president of the American Car and Foundry Company; Andrew Fletcher, president of the American Locomotive Company; Cross of Officer of the Crown, Charles S. Gawthrop, vice-president of the American Car and Foundry Company; Eugene P. Thomas, president of the United States Steel Products Company; F. W. Wilshire, vice-president of the Consolidation Coal Company, and Charles M. Muchnic, vice-president of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation.

SUGAR MARKET WILD; PRICE BOOST COMING

Cuban Crop Smaller Than Supposed—Raw Product Up

The sugar market ran wild yesterday with an upward tendency in its wildness due to the report that the Cuban crop is smaller than has been believed. Present prices of raw sugar if maintained will mean a substantial increase to the consumer.

During the day raw sugar duty paid jumped ¾ cents to 17¼ cents a pound. The erratic market caused most of the refiners to withdraw to await developments. The price has not yet been raised by the refiners, but should raw sugar remain high or go higher the burden will be passed along. Twenty-five cent sugar to the customer of the grocery is threatened.

The price of raw sugar until a few days ago was 13 cents, so the jump before the product reaches the refiners already is 4¼ cents.

AIMS TO SUSPEND ALL HYLAN BUSES

New York Railways Company Obtains Order That Looks to an Injunction.

SUITS ARE PILING UP

Efforts Being Made to Start Staten Island Line Within Ten Days.

In accordance with the instructions of Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court, the New York Railways Company added its anti-bus suit yesterday to the pile of litigation accumulating against the Hylan-Whalen enterprises. Justice Edward J. Gavegan of the Supreme Court signed an order, to be heard Wednesday morning, to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued suspending operation of all the city's competitive buses pending a determination of their legality.

At the same time considerable progress was made by Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, toward the scheme to have the city take over and run the suspended lines of the Midland Railway Company on Staten Island. Judge Chatfield of the Brooklyn Supreme Court issued a memorandum authorizing Jacob Brenner, receiver of the Midland lines, to enter into negotiations with the city looking toward an arrangement whereby the city will pay a certain rental to the company for the use of its properties.

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, who has been sponsoring the Mayor's traction plans so far as they apply to Staten Island, brought up the subject before the Board of Estimate and arranged to work out a plan with Mr. Brenner to be put up to the board Monday for approval. He declared the city would not pay $100,000 a year rental for thirty cars, as first demanded by Mr. Brenner. Before it would do that the city would hire spare cars far cheaper from the Third Avenue Railway Company. But some arrangement can be made, he was confident, which will effect a resumption of trolley lines on Staten Island within the next ten days, nominally directed by the receiver but actually run and financed by the city. The five cent fare would be a first principle of the operation.

The New York Railways suit against the bus lines, brought in the name of Job E. Hedges, receiver of the car lines, and naming Mayor Hylan, Mr. Whalen, all members of the Board of Estimate and a mass of bus drivers or owners as defendants—in fact the list of defendants filled half a printed page—contains allegations made in the other suits against the buses; that they are operating in direct violation of the franchise rights of the trolley lines; are causing heavy losses to the crippled cars; are a "public nuisance," and lack legal authority. Winthrop & Stimson, counsel for Receiver Hedges, drew the complaints.

In an affidavit filed with the suit Mr. Hedges pointed out that the financial losses have forced default of bond interest on some of the lines, and that attempts to negotiate some relief with "the said defendant Hylan" have been productive of anything but happy results. Mr. Whalen, discussing the new suit against the bus lines, which he supervises, said that granting of an injunction would affect thirty-seven buses of the Eighty-sixth street route, thirty-five on Madison avenue and Chambers street, fifteen on Avenue C, thirty-five on Eighth street and fifty-two on Fourteenth street. All told, the city now operates nineteen lines with 340 buses.

SENATE TO INQUIRE INTO FORD EXPENSES

Will Investigate Conduct of Newberry and Opponent.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The question as to whether Senator Newberry, recently convicted in Michigan in connection with excess election expenditures, is entitled to his seat in the United States Senate will be determined soon.

A full investigation was ordered to-day by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The sub-committee in charge of the inquiry, comprising Senators Watson (Ind.), Spencer (Mo.), Edge (N. J.), Pomerene (Ohio) and Wolcott (Del.), will scrutinize the conduct of Henry Ford's campaign, as well as that of his opponent in both primary and general elections. Recount of ballots also will be made.

Senator Newberry has not taken his place in the Senate since his conviction, but will fight in both Senate and courts to establish his innocence.

STRING TIED TO PHONE BILL.

New York-New Jersey Port Treaty Is Held Up in Senate.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 9.—The hopes of the telephone lobbyists were partly revived to-day by the passage in the Senate without opposition of the Gibbs bill, permitting the Public Service Commission to suspend increased rates pending an investigation, but with an amendment that practically nullifies the suspension provision.

The amendment permits the company to charge increased rates immediately when filed and to give a bond to insure a refund of the money in case of an adverse decision.

Because of the objections of Senators Charles E. Russell and Loring M. Black, Democrats, of Brooklyn, the New York-New Jersey port development treaty was held up in the Senate to-day. They said that the New York city authorities wanted more light on the project.

Comptroller Craig's Fine Sustained

The order of Justice Manning, adjudging Comptroller Craig to be in contempt of court for issuing corporate stock certificates for the expenses of the Public Service Commission in 1919, after William J. Schieffelin, president of the Citizens Union, had obtained an injunction restraining such action, was sustained by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday. Justice Manning fined Comptroller Craig $250 and costs.

Women Jurors Barred in Brooklyn

The Appellate Division in Brooklyn ruled unanimously against admitting women to jury lists yesterday by affirming a decision of Justice Lazansky, who denied the application of Julia B. Grilli, a Brooklyn lawyer, for a writ of mandamus to compel Jacob Brenner, Commissioner of Jurors, to certify women when making up the lists from which jury panels are drawn.

Prizes for 'Humane Week' Posters.

Cash prizes for the best posters designed by art students of New York public schools on the subject of kindness to animals will be awarded as a feature of "humane week," which begins Monday under the auspices of the New York Women's League for Animals. Cartoonists will be judges of the contest. Moving picture houses will show slides in behalf of the campaign and special exercises will be held in the schools.

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.

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

BRANCH OFFICES for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:
PRINCIPAL UPTOWN OFFICE—Herald Building, Herald Square. Tel. Greeley 6000.
HARLEM OFFICE—205 WEST 125TH ST., NEAR SEVENTH AVE. Tel. 7?? Morningside. Open until 10 P. M.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OFFICE—5?? WEST 181ST ST. Tel. 9093 Wadsworth. Open until 10 P. M.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE—206 BROADWAY. Open day and night.
BROOKLYN OFFICES—EAGLE BUILDING, 303 WASHINGTON ST. Tel. 1100 Main. 24 COURT ST. Tel. 5458 Main. Open until 10 P. M.
BRONX OFFICE—518 WILLIS AVE. AT 148TH ST. Tel. 9066 Melrose. Open until 10 P. M.

Principal Foreign and American Bureaus.
WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building.
CHICAGO—208 South La Salle St.
LONDON—40-43 Fleet St.
PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue du Louvre.

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

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cool; gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly west and northwest.

New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cool; gentle to moderate north winds.

Northern New England—Fair, continued cool to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cool; gentle to moderate variable winds mostly west and north west.

Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; continued cool; gentle variable winds.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Low pressure persists over the St. Lawrence Valley and the Canadian maritime provinces. The Southern depression has moved eastward to the Georgia coast, and another depression covers all districts west of the Rocky Mountains, with its centre over Nevada. Pressure is relatively high over the region of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley. Temperatures have risen over the central Rocky Mountain regions and they have fallen in the south Atlantic States. Cool weather continues general over the Northern States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Sunday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that it will become unsettled, with showers probably Sunday in Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	76	54	29.82	..	Clear
Albany	38	30	29.94	..	Clear
Atlantic City	44	36	29.92	..	Clear
Baltimore	64	38	29.92	..	Clear
Bismarck	46	22	30.02	.02	Rain
Boston	42	33	29.90	..	Clear
Buffalo	36	36	30.00	..	Cloudy
Charleston	74	54	29.60	.52	Rain
Chicago	38	34	30.06	..	Clear
Cincinnati	48	34	30.02	..	Clear
Cleveland	54	33	30.04	.02	Cloudy
Denver	68	42	29.58	..	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	36	30	30.04	..	Cloudy
Galveston	76	68	29.36	..	Pt. Cldy
Helena	56	38	29.64	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	74	66	29.60	.30	Cloudy
Kansas City	58	42	29.96	..	Clear
Los Angeles	62	52	29.92	.02	Rain
Milwaukee	40	30	30.04	..	Clear
New Orleans	72	60	29.76	5.44	Clear
Oklahoma	66	44	29.90	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	48	34	29.94	..	Clear
Pittsburg	38	30	30.00	..	Clear
Portland, Me	38	28	29.88	..	Clear
Portland, Ore	48	38	29.72	.10	Rain
Salt Lake City	66	44	29.46	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	88	66	29.70	..	Clear
San Diego	62	56	29.94	..	Clear
San Francisco	58	48	29.84	.46	Rain
St. Louis	52	42	29.98	..	Clear
Washington	52	40	29.90	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.90	29.92
Humidity	45	42
Wind—direction	W	N.W.
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Wind—Velocity	7	17
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.	38	6 P. M.	[illegible]
9 A. M.	35	2 P. M.	39	7 P. M.	[illegible]
10 A. M.	35	3 P. M.	40	8 P. M.	38
11 A. M.	37	4 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	37	5 P. M.	37	10 P. M.	[illegible]

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	35	48	6 P. M.	42	48
12 M.	37	52	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 P. M.	40	52	12 Mid.	[illegible]	41

Highest temperature, 41 at 4:15 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 30 at 8:15 A. M.
Average temperature, 37.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Democratic Club, Jefferson dinner, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires and Ambassador Jean J. Jusserand will speak at a special meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, 3:30 P. M.

Salvation Army Memorial Training College, 176th street and University avenue, will be dedicated by Commander Evangeline Booth, 3 P. M.

Barnard College Greek games, gymnasium, Students' Hall, 3 P. M.

New York Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

Women's Auxiliary of the 165th Infantry, benefit dance, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, 68 Lexington avenue, 8:30 P. M.

New York Alumnae Association of Goucher College, luncheon, Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second street, 12:30 P. M.

"Civic Centres, Ancient and Modern," illustrated lecture by B. R. Baumgardt, Carnegie Hall, 10:30 A. M.

Women's Neckwear Association, dinner dance, Hotel McAlpin, 7 P. M.

Albert Ulmann and Harry Larter will speak at the annual meeting and banquet of the Maiden Lane Historical Society, Bankers' Club, 1 P. M.

National Institute of Inventors, meeting, 118 Fulton street, 3 P. M.

Jane B. Walker will lecture for deaf and deafened adults, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3 P. M.

American Physical Education Association, closing day of conference, luncheon, 12:30 P. M.; pageant, "The Conflict," 8 P. M., Waldorf-Astoria.

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

Spring loan exhibition of French portrait engravings, Museum of French Art, 599 Fifth avenue, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Delta Upsilon Fraternity, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

League of Free Nations, luncheon, Hotel Commodore, 1 P. M.

Theta Chi Fraternity, convention, Hotel Astor, all day.

Woman's Press Club, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

American Scandinavian Foundation Society, dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Scudder School, luncheon, Hotel Pennsylvania, 12:30 P. M.

Federation de l'Alliance Francaise, meeting, Hotel Plaza, 10:30 A. M.

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"The School Lunch," by Dr. Gustav Straubenmuller, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West.

"Democracy in Industry," by Prof. James Walter Crook, Cooper Institute, Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

"Current History," by Prof. Nelson P. Mead, Townsend Harris Hall, College of the City of New York, Amsterdam avenue and 138th street.

"Panama Canal Up to Date," by Mr. Frederick W. Davis, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th street; illustrated.

"Fodor Dostoyevsky," by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, New York Public Library, Woodstock branch, 759 East 160th street.