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Nicholas Murray Butler's Ideas About Administrative Reform.

The president of Columbia University spoke last night at Milwaukee. What distinguishes Dr. BUTLER's remarks from many that are uttered in this preliminary campaign is not merely the breadth of thought always characteristic of his intellectuals but the definite and eminently practical quality of his recommendations.

At Milwaukee, for example, Dr. BUTLER discussed with masterly clearness the need of a sweeping reorganization of the departmental machinery of the Executive. From slightly different angles and with more directly specialized interest the same general thought has been urged upon the public, as the result of personal experience and deliberate conviction, by ELIHU ROOT and PHILANDER C. KNOX and more recently by ROBERT LANSING as to the Department of State; and, as to the hybrid and amorphous Department of the Interior, by Secretary LANE upon retiring after seven years of most intelligent and valuable service therein. Dr. BUTLER calls the Interior Department the waste basket of our Government. Its case, however, is only an extreme example of the unscientific development and the costly duplication of effort and the crazy patchwork of unrelated parts which affect nearly every one of the Executive departments and call for heroic treatment for the restoration of efficiency and economy.

This is not an academic question but one of urgent importance to the usefulness of administrative methods and of commanding interest to the overburdened and bewildered taxpayers. In the swift growth of Federal business the original simplicity of the distribution of functions among the several departments has been plastered over, many layers thick, with confusion, unnecessary and extravagant duplication and conflicting performance. How many billions of dollars the misplacements have cost the country will never be known until the gods of arithmetic and bookkeeping hold their final judgment day.

It is an illustration of Dr. BUTLER's powers of accurate perception and comprehensive grasp of both principles and details that his mind should go so straight and so surely to this unquestionable need of reorganization in the administrative machinery of the National Government. His other suggestions in this particular are sane, simple and concrete. There is nothing nebulous about the political philosophy which this man of extraordinary personality has created for himself by observation and thought. His statesmanship is practical and common-sensible in every chapter and verse. You may search his writings without discerning a single vision of the sort that inhabit the horizon. You may listen to his speeches without hearing the faintest voice from the upper air. He is a man of vision, it is true, in the healthy sense that differentiates the man of vision from the visionary. The voices he hears are not wafted down to sentimental ears from the thin ether above but proceed directly from sound and able organs of utterance.

New Style Labor Leaders Apparently Don't Want Public Sympathy.

The Metal Mine Workers Union in Butte, Mont., has called a strike without making demands and without publishing any programme of reforms. Unofficial reports have it that the miners want $7 pay for six hours work a day. The union leaders say the mine managers may call at union headquarters and ask what the strike is about if they want information.

This sort of thing is getting common in labor disturbances. The railroad men who quit work here two weeks ago left their jobs without telling the public what they wanted, and several days passed before they let the railroads and public know what they were after.

There is a lot of talk among hotheads and fiery agitators about "conservatism" among trade union officers of established reputation. Perhaps this criticism is based in part on objection to the custom of telling the causes of strikes and making known the ambitions of the strikers.

The labor leaders with whom the public is familiar were accustomed to publish such matter to win public sympathy. By silence their rivals forfeit that sympathy, and if to lose it is their ambition they are entirely successful, though they do not win strikes.

Inflation by Government I O U's.

Representative FESS says there can't be any chance for a reduction of Federal taxes so long as the Government continues its high operating expenses, an expression which simply means so long as the Government continues to overspend its income by billions of dollars a year.

But Representative FESS might go further with his plain statement of fact and serve the nation a good turn. He might remind the American people, he might remind the United States Government in general, he might remind in particular the United States Congress, of which he is a member, that so long as the United States Treasury goes on giving the banks its I O U's by the billions of dollars to "pay debts with debts," there must be a terrific and back breaking strain on the country's banking credits.

So long as the United States Treasury forces the banks to print "money" by the ton so as to supply the Government with funds—I O U inflation funds—to pay daily bills that can't be paid out of the Government's income, there is going to be inordinate and dangerous inflation.

So long as the United States Government creates such inflation there is going to be a merciless high cost of living, causing the American consumer such copious financial hemorrhages as to make him think he is bleeding to death.

It is not merely the burden of billions of taxes, huge as this burden is, which the Government loads upon the public. Greater and worse is the burden of more billions in grossly swollen prices of commodities due to the Government's preponderant share in the money inflation which cuts the purchasing power of the American buyer's dollar to 75 cents in some instances, in others to only 50 cents. This makes it the more difficult for all, well nigh impossible for many, to scrape up the spare pennies with which to pay those very taxes.

In this country of economic waste, financial squander and living cost excesses the United States Government's waste is the most colossal waste of all; the United States Government's squander is the most costly squander of all; the United States Government's responsibility for the bread and butter burdens of the American people is the most direct and the most insufferable of all.

San Remo to Decide the Fate of Albania.

The present conference at San Remo, it is stated, will definitely determine the status of Albania. This country, which has been struggling for its independence for the past quarter of a century, and which during all that time has been practically without any recognized government, remains the one minor European land the fate of which has not been settled or for which there has not been formulated some plan of future government or control.

The reason for this has not been the insignificance of Albania but rather the important position which it holds as a western key to the Balkan States and the controlling position which it occupies on the eastern Adriatic shore. Any question regarding the adjudication of a part or the whole of Albania thus involves both the Balkan and the Adriatic questions and the rights claimed by Greece in the south, Serbia on the east, Jugo-Slavia on the north and Italy on the coast.

CONSTANTINE A. CHEKREZI, the representative in this country of the Albanian provisional Government, recently made a statement in which he said that an understanding had been reached between Italy and Jugo-Slavia which would save Albania to the Albanian people. He spoke thus confidently because the Italian Premier NITTI had promised that no concession of Albanian territory would be made to any European nation and because M. PROTITCH, the Premier of Jugo-Slavia, had declared that he would not ask for territory south of the Montenegrin line. This meant that neither of these nations would use Albania in bartering for advantages and that both would oppose the demands made by Greece in southern Albania.

Italy has unquestionably materially aided in the recent development of Albania; she has built across the southern mountains from Valona to the Serbian border and eastward from Durazzo into the interior of the country the first roads for wheeled vehicles in the country; she has too introduced sanitary methods of living and medical regulations in the larger southern towns. She has encouraged the establishment of Albanian self-rule and she has recognized the Government and autonomous constitution of Albania.

There is no doubt now that Italy will insist upon exercising control over the port of Valona, one of the largest and best of the southern Adriatic coast, because this port lies but a cannon shot across the sea from her own eastern coast and at the same time is as important a key to the entrance of the seas as any of her own southern ports. The claim that Greece makes on Albania is for North Epirus, that is, practically all of the territory of ancient Epirus which was not awarded to Greece by the London Conference of 1912-13. On the north the more militant Jugo-Slavs, particularly the remnant of the old Montenegrin party, are setting up a claim to the lake and town of Scutari and the Bojanna River. Of the last demand little has been heard, but the Greeks have carried on for several years an active campaign for the accession of the Epirote territory.

It is doubtful if Albania is to-day prepared for self-government. There is a wide gulf between the educated Albanians met in America and Europe, and who are representing its cause before the world, and the Albanian clansman of the highlands. Despite all that Italy has done for the country many of the people would prefer that some other nation should exercise the control of their country during its formative period. But to take away from Albania the whole of its southern districts to give to Greece and at the same time to slice off on the north for Jugo-Slavia Scutari, the largest and most important commercial town of the country, would be to leave only the poorest part of Albania and only a remnant of the Albanians to form a nation. The Albanian is a fervent patriot with a strong love for every foot of his country's soil and a high sense of justice, qualities that should make him worthy of a better trial at citizenship than was afforded him by the miserably weak attempt at statehood made by Prince WILLIAM of Wied under German and Austrian protection.

The Birthday of an Incurable Optimist.

With stocks falling and sugar going up, with railroad strikes and political ferment, what better can the young optimist do to-day than consider the experience of that elder optimist whose eighty-sixth birthday this is?

Panics? CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has observed a dozen of the larger variety. He has seen depressions, closed factories, bread lines. He has also, on each occasion, had the pleasure of watching the country come back. He has seen prices which made present costs look like the bargain counter. He has watched strikes beside which the strike of to-day seems a trifle. To him the political struggles of 1920 must appear like the academic disputations of a college debating club, for he was in the thick of it in 1860 as a campaigner for LINCOLN. He has refused higher office than most of the present day candidates for President will ever attain.

In all of CHAUNCEY DEPEW's articulate years we do not suppose that he ever announced that the country was going to the devil, or that this was a poor world to live in, or that work was something to be avoided. He is a confirmed, habitual and hopeless optimist. At an age forty years beyond that at which a good many men would like to devote their entire time to golf Mr. DEPEW keeps on working, being happy, exuding confidence in the Great Scheme and saying things calculated to make other people cheer up. He says the secret of his happiness has been moderation; and in attaining it he has been immoderately successful.

Two South American Congresses.

During the past month two significant gatherings took place in our neighboring continent which illustrate the spirit of progress and the prevalence of sound thinking that is characteristic of most of the southern republics. One of these gatherings was the first Pan-American Architectural Congress held in Montevideo and the other was the South American Police Congress which met in Buenos Aires.

The Pan-American Architectural Congress was an artistic event of first importance. It was participated in by eight of the ten republics of South America, by Cuba and by the United States. Interesting exhibits were sent from each of the countries represented, showing recent progress in architectural design. A special feature of our own exhibit consisted of specimens of war time construction work. The relative cheapness of the type of structure developed here during the period of hostilities is especially interesting to some of the larger cities of South American countries, where it is planned to build dwellings to relieve congestion and high rents in the working districts. South American exhibits included types of prehistoric, colonial and modern architecture. Ancient Cuzco and Tlahtiahaco were represented by photographs and models. The delegates were enabled to get a comprehensive view of the best elements available in both continents for the development of an original and typically American school of architecture.

A more sinister gathering was the police convention, which was attended by official representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The succession of costly strikes which have troubled Argentina and Brazil, and to a lesser degree some of the other republics, are recognized to be the product of the organized efforts of professional agitators. Through the police congress the Governments of South America have given due notice of their attitude toward the "Red" wave of madness which has begun to threaten them. The recommendations of the congress have just been made public. They provide for the ratification of a treaty between the various republics which will obligate the Government of each to cooperate with the others in suppressing revolutionary activities and propaganda. An international bureau of information is to be established at Buenos Aires, where precise data will be available for all of the countries interested. A new immigration policy which will guard against the introduction of lawless individuals is urged upon the various Governments.

Such international conventions as these, although so radically different in nature and purpose, will do much to obliterate the lines of cleavage which have existed between American countries owing to lack of communication and to lack of knowledge of their respective problems and activities. The interests of the nations of the Western Hemisphere are mutual and seldom conflicting. By initiating such helpful conferences South America is doing its full share in making possible the growth of practical inter-American unity.

Prices in the Theatre.

Whether or not some of the theatres will advance prices to $5 is no subject for Average John Smith to worry about. Most theatres, and particularly those houses which are expected to increase the cost of admission, are luxuries. Man does not live by bread alone, but flour is far more necessary than the Follies. Even the man who has been paying $3.50 for a show which will take his mind from the fact that sugar is 22 cents a pound ought to be able to find surcease elsewhere.

Culture would not be a great sufferer with tickets at $5. The attractions which threaten to become most expensive are those in which girls and lively music are paramount. It will still be possible to improve the mind by buying a whole set of Shakespeare for $2. The works of HERODOTUS and MARCO POLO, who are classed by MASEFIELD among the five men who ever saw anything new, may be bought for less than a seat cost at the first performance of "Aphrodite."

Supply and demand will rule the theatre prices in the end. When a manager finds that the public will not pay $5, then tickets will tumble to $3 or lower. Also, the suggested rise is months away. By winter the public may have spent all its money and be turning to the family album for amusement.

It is reported from Chicago that former Senator BEVERIDGE will be temporary chairman of the Republican national convention. This would be an excellent choice. With so many Presidential candidates in the field the organization of the convention ought to be conducted in a calm and judicial way. Mr. BEVERIDGE would bring intelligence, experience and fairness to a difficult and important task. Moreover, he is a wonderfully clear thinker, with initiative and vision, and a speaker of the first class of power.

Colonel WARING's White Wings have had a long wait for the rest of the line to catch up. They formed at the head of the Overalls Parade twenty-five years ago.

The establishment of a correspondence school of military training is seriously proposed. It has at least one drawback. The Government could hardly guarantee a Major-General's commission in less than twenty easy lessons, and many pupils, we fear, would drop out.

General PERSHING deplores the backsliding of the people from the high plane of disinterested service they reached in the war and believes everybody should take a new interest in what his neighbor is doing. In this part of the country all hands seem to take a deep interest in what others are up to; scarcely a day passes without a discussion between neighbors about the progress of the home brewing industry.

The Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces led all other divisions in the number of gallantry certificates awarded to its members, and all the divisions collected as many as their men had opportunity to get.

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 20.—An unidentified negro tramp was lynched last night after a mob had literally torn the small town jail to pieces.—*From a news despatch.*

Pittsburg, it may be observed in passing, is about fifty miles from Osawatomie, where JOHN BROWN, Kansas's first and greatest hero, lived, completed his plans for the liberation of the slaves and won his first victory over the pro-slavery forces in the Missouri-Kansas border warfare.

Positive Facts.

The value of all crops grown in Colorado increased from about $16,900,000 in 1899 to more than $191,000,000 in 1919.

* * *

The inflow into the Elephant Butte reservation for the month of August at San Marcial, N. M., amounted to 26,678,500,315 gallons.

* * *

The largest airplane engine in the world, recently put under its first test in England, is of 1,000 nominal horsepower and develops about 900 horsepower at normal working speeds.

An Under Gardener.

O my words, if ye were flowers in a garden I would pluck you!
Tulips, poppies, lilies, asters, cowslips, clovers; like a bee
My antennaed, eager sprit, how 'twould hover and 'twould suck you,
I the Ariel of Prospero, or sweet Will Shakespeare's Puck, you
My unfolding rhymes and meters in the beds of poesy!

Blossoming words, were ye but flowers in a garden I would gather
Chrysanthemums of anapests; iambics, like the rose,
With my soul's arms full of petals, like a child unto its father,
I would hold you up toward heaven. And I would plant you, rather,
With rhyme's hedge of box around you; not unbordered, like to prose.

O dear words, ye are the harvest of a quaint, old fashioned garden,
Centred ever by a dial that is full in poetry's sun;
Foxglove, hollyhock and rosemary, and the name of it is Arden,
Where least may turn the soil, for ask Master Shakespeare's pardon,
Even I, his newest rustic, toiling there till day is done.

ISABEL FIske-COMANT.

HOUSEWIVES WARNED.

A Man Is Setting Traps for the Money of the Unsuspecting.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Trusting housewives on Washington Heights and in Inwood have been the victims recently of a dumbwaiter thief. The thief is said to be short and stocky, and wears a cap. If the police get on his trail and do not catch him he is likely to begin operating in some other part of the city, and housewives should be warned to beware of him.

One afternoon recently he visited an apartment house in Inwood, went to the cellar where the lift bells are placed and summoned one of the tenants to the shaft. When the housewife opened the door of the shaft the thief informed her that he had the laundry downstairs and desired to send it up on the lift.

Before doing so, however, he rather startled the tenant by telling her that in the bundle of laundry sent the previous week a $10 bill had been found by one of the employees. His boss had instructed him to return the money with the laundry when he called.

The housewife was trusting and naturally was gratified to learn that such a handy sum of her money had been found, but she couldn't account for it, not having previously noted the loss of $10. Her suspicions were not aroused, however, until the man at the bottom of the shaft told her that the smallest he had was a $20 bill and suggested she send down $10 of her money for change. When she retorted that she would have him arrested he made a hasty exit.

NEW YORK, April 22. B. W.

AN EXAMPLE IN BUILDING.

The Record on Long Island Before, During and After the War.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The figures of building operations on the line of the Long Island Railroad, published by that company, show clearly how the war put up rents and how peace is likely to cause recessions, in due time of course and if conditions on Long Island are typical of the whole country. For the seven years 1910 to 1916 inclusive the average annual number of buildings erected was 8,463. In 1917 we got into the war and the number fell to 4,892. In 1918 we were fighting with all our might and therefore time and materials could be spared for only 1,615 buildings. In 1919, with the return of peace, the number advanced to 8,860.

High rents are easily explainable without any reference to currency inflation or to credit expansion, and I am of the opinion that nearly all the changes in prices and in the rates of wages are traceable to the direct or indirect influence of war. The effects of currency inflation and credit expansion may well be left to theorists, but with the remark that if there had been none of either there must necessarily have been produced a much smaller quantity of goods than actually was produced. Business could not have continued at the new high level of wages and prices and with available only the old low level of money and credit. It was a blessing, not a curse, that immense quantities of gold were imported and that we had a Federal Reserve Bank to "inflate" the currency and to expand our bank credits. It can hardly be contended that an abundance of money and credit can actually cut down the production of goods or interfere with the erection of buildings.

This subject is not merely academic, for some financiers claim that we should use less money and less credit, and so they advocate greater discrimination by banks in the making of loans. They fail to see, I think, that whatever effect such a policy might have upon prices and wages it would certainly have a bad effect upon business enterprise already throttled by unwise taxation and by unnecessary governmental interference and regulation. When trade and industry shall need less money and less credit they will use less of both and we shall have some deflation of the currency and some contraction of credit, but it is not for banks to take the initiative in this matter.

J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT.

NEW YORK, April 22.

SEALS SUDDENLY ACTIVE.

Report by a Student of the Dandiness of Life at the Aquarium.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Do the fish in the Aquarium "find every day a dandy day" as stated by McLandburgh Wilson in the nice little verses printed by you? From what I have seen I do not think they are always contented.

At the larger pool there is a dome containing about twenty windows resembling a bishop's mitre, underneath which is the biblical quotation "They take up all of them with the angle, they catch them in their net." In this pool there are three seals, one large and two smaller ones.

Just after feeding time one day I noted their apparent content until the smaller seals got on the platform. One of them looked up at the quotation, rubbed its head against its mate; then both looked up for several seconds, then at each other, then let out a large howl, plunged into the pool and swam with great speed as if some one were chasing them.

What was the cause of their fear? Do seals read biblical quotations?

W. D. ARLINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 22.

OVERALLS CONSPIRACIES?

The Baleful Eye of Suspicion Cast on a Great Movement.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: May I suggest that Mr. Palmer look into this "overalls club" movement? I think it must be a conspiracy of the overalls manufacturers to increase the demand for their product. It seems to me a "Wear Your Old Suit Club" would prove more efficient in reducing the price of clothing. ALFRED B. SPROAT.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 22.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Why so much ado about overalls and ginghams? Are the innocents of the West, East and North so anxious to further the Southern scheme of putting up the price of cotton to 60 cents?

E. M. DOUBLEU.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Women's Worries in Arkansas.

Heelstring correspondence Clay County Courier.

A certain Heelstring girl is mourning over her fellow because he is a crap shooter.

Status.

Stella—Are you going to be Queen of the May?

Bella—Well, I expect to be a favorite daughter.

Alibi.

The Daisy—Needn't pull me apart to find out; if he loved you he would send something more costly.

"THE PLURAL OF WEST POINT."

Suggestions for the Improvement of the United States Military Service.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The following suggestions were written soon after the end of the Spanish war:

Give within reasonable limitations to suitable boys of above sixteen years of age the opportunity to obtain from the general Government, free of cost, the education, the pay and training of a soldier in schools established for such purpose. The methods of West Point to be adopted with such modifications as would naturally be suggested by the thought that the soldier's side must not be too much developed at the expense of the citizen's.

After graduation there should be service for at least a year in the ranks of regiments of the Regular Army. Then service for one or two years as an officer, after which there should be a period of twenty years during which all who have retired from the service may be called upon to serve as officers in time of war. This scheme would give us well educated and good citizens in time of peace and in times of war would furnish trained officers for a volunteer army.

West Point to be an advanced school or war college for those who show proficiency in military studies and who intend to make their life work that of a soldier.

Under such a plan we should have a far wider selection from which to obtain our higher officers.

The locations for the establishment of the above schools should be carefully worked out and all dangers of sectionalism avoided.

This is a matter of national importance.

We were successful in our last, the Spanish, war, but look at the mistakes and suffering in the training camps due to ignorance and the want of good regimental and company officers.

The great Napoleon said "There are no such things as bad regiments, only bad Colonels."

Whether military schools, if established as suggested, would be overcrowded is a question to be considered. All boys of sixteen would not be willing to give up six or seven years to a military life, with a further liability to be called into service for twenty years after that. On the other hand it will give that training which will furnish many valuable men for positions in civil life. There is also to be considered a similar plan for the navy.

C. N. TALBOT.

NEW YORK, April 22.

MARKET BASKET DAYS.

Game Plentiful at Fulton Market and Prices Low in the '60s.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I took great pleasure in reading the poem entitled "The Old Market Basket." It certainly called me back to my boyhood days.

On Saturdays in the '60s my good old father would drive down from my old home in Brooklyn to the Fulton Ferry, I carrying the old market basket. The old gentleman would say "It's better to put good things in your stomach than to parade them on your back." Brooklyn in those days had no markets, so we had to go to the old Fulton Market.

You could get all kinds of game at the market then, such as bear meat, venison, canvasbacks, redheads, mallards, black teal, quail, ruffed grouse, English snipe, woodcock, besides all kinds of fish, game or otherwise. All this is now a dream.

About lunch time my father would give me 20 cents to go over and get two roll sandwiches at Delmonico's, at the corner of Beaver and William streets, but Delmonico's in those days was not for me—it was different later when Delmonico's was at Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. Instead I would go down to Petit & Crook's on Water street and get a good dinner for one shilling, as we called it in those days—13 cents—or go without my sandwiches and go up to Barnum's, at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, and see the "What Is It?" for a shilling admittance.

We had no half holidays in those days, and later in the afternoon we would walk back to the market and get our old market basket where we had left it at Mr. Baldwin's stall and go home with a good Sunday dinner. Wine—such as old port, sherry and madeira—was always on our sideboard and good red wine from the Medoc district always on the table. Will we ever get back the like of those good old days? WILLIAM OSBORN.

STELTON HEIGHTS, N. J., April 22.

TAX DODGING ENCOURAGED.

Practical Effect of One Feature of the Revenue Laws.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Of all the provisions of the revenue laws under which we now groan the most repugnant and destructive and the most absurd is the ruling which compels the reporting as profits of every favorable balance that results from a sale or exchange of property of any kind between value on March 1, 1913, and the present time on everything that was owned on or before March 1 of that fateful year. Such a difference is held to be profit in the year in which the property is disposed of, without regard to the fact that the accrual in value has been gradual and progressive.

The methods of evading this astonishing dispensation, all of them legal, would fill a volume. Without such evasions or avoidance business would have stood stock still long ago.

Is it wise to encourage ingenuity in the taxpayer for sidestepping laws and thus to bring them into contempt? Is it not better to wipe from the statute book behests which are utterly destructive and yield but little?

It may be fair, if capital accretion is to be called income, to insist on a proper valuation as of the first of the year in any taxable year and tax the difference on sale or barter. Of course taxation in that case should be a bearable percentage and not confiscation.

What the values were on March 1, 1913, in many cases we do not know. How will such a proposition look ten or twenty years hence or one hundred years, if we hold fast the date?

NEW YORK, April 22. A. H.

Kovno Not in Soviet Russia.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You print a letter signed by C. C. Auchincloss in regard to Russia. He says that his friend in Paris writes to him that he had talked to a friend who "has just been in Russia as far as Kovno." I desire to call your attention to the fact that Kovno is not in Soviet Russia. Kovno is in Lithuania, and whatever happens there could not be credited to Soviet Russia. O. E.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Shakespeare Amplified.

Knicker—What is the bourne from which no traveller returns?

Bocker—Anywhere nowadays.

PUBLISHERS SEEK CONSTRUCTIVE LAW

Association Calls for Conservation and Reforestation of Pulp Wood.

ASK LOWER POSTAL RATE

Shortage of Railroad Cars and General Labor Conditions Also Discussed.

So that Congress and the American public may understand fully the conditions which affect the newspaper industry to-day the American Newspaper Publishers Association, holding its annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, adopted yesterday resolutions indorsing measures which, it is believed, will work genuine relief in the making and transmission of newspapers, and condemning other measures and laws which are regarded as unnecessarily burdensome.

The resolutions adopted touched upon forest conservation and reforestation, the shortage of railroad cars, the postal rate on second class matter, the embargo on wood pulp and labor conditions. The resolutions as formally adopted were:

"That the association indorses the principles of the legislation now under consideration by Congress, making possible the utilization of the great wasted power resources so vitally needed by the nation;

"That the members of the association agree to secure and publish fully the essential facts with regard to the car shortage and the legitimate necessities of the railroads so that the public may be intelligently advised, and also use every endeavor to cooperate in the present emergency in conducting campaigns for the despatch and unloading of freight cars.

"That the association reiterates the conviction that the present law governing the rate of postage on second class mail matter is inequitable and needlessly burdensome upon newspapers and their readers. The attention of Congress is respectfully called to the fact that this legislation was enacted under wartime pressure and that the rates on other mail classification either were not increased or have already been reduced.

"That the association indorses and urges the early passage of the bill providing for a survey of pulp wood and reforestation (Poindexter bill). In the opinion of this convention this bill offers constructive legislation in the best interests of the country and safeguards the control of newsprint supplies centralizing in another country."

It was resolved also that the association express its opposition to any attempt by labor to fix the prices at which employers' products should be sold, and that it commend the Congressional resolution providing for a commission to negotiate with Canada regarding lifting the embargo on wood pulp.

The association held its annual meeting and luncheon yesterday, and during the afternoon was addressed by various labor leaders. The day's session ended with an address by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas. The association will hold its annual election of officers and directors to-day.

CITY CHURCH NEEDS SHOWN IN SURVEY

Forty Per Cent. of Them Here Not Self-Supporting.

Forty per cent. of the New York city churches are not self-supporting, according to the incomplete survey of the Metropolitan district being made by the Interchurch World Movement preparatory to next week's canvass for $336,777,572 for educational, benevolent and evangelistic purposes.

The survey, it is asserted, discloses that in the area between Fifty-ninth and 110th streets west of Central Park are 15,000 persons who have failed to transfer their church membership from their native cities to churches here, thus placing them in the ranks of the great army of the unchurched. The survey has developed that there are more than 56,000,000 persons in the United States who have no church affiliations whatever, and that there are 26,000,000 young people under 25 years of age who receive no Sunday school or other religious instruction.

New York city is to be asked to contribute approximately $20,000,000 to the movement's fund. Seven denominational financial campaigns will be running here simultaneously next week under the direction of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles E. Hughes and Alfred E. Harding, as associate chairmen.

ASSESSED DOUBLE FOR BOOSTING RENTS

Detroit Board Penalizes Landlord 100 Per Cent.

DETROIT, April 22.—An increase of 100 per cent. in the assessed valuation of his property was the penalty imposed to-day by the City Council on Jacob Shevitz, owner of a nine family apartment house, who was accused by his tenants of increasing their rents from $46.50 to $90 a month.

The City Council has been sitting as a board of review to hear complaints of tenants who charged profiteering on the part of landlords.

Shevitz was called before the Council but refused to lower the rent of his apartments.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL OPPOSED.

Two Senators Say It Will Prevent Reducing Living Costs.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Declaring that the anti-dumping bill recently passed by the House would prevent American consumers from reducing living costs by buying cheaper European wares, Senators Thomas of Colorado and Nugent of Idaho, Democrats, filed to-day a minority report urging defeat of the measure. They charged that the moving force behind the bill was the selfish interests of American manufacturers, who desired to hold a monopoly of the domestic market.

Denying that wholesale dumping of foreign goods was probable, the report declared if so it would "prove more of a blessing than a curse."

DAYLIGHT SAVING FEARED.

New Hampshire Governor Moves to Safeguard State.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22.—Gov. Bartlett of New Hampshire and his council have authorized the Attorney-General and Public Service Commission to take any steps necessary to protect the State against the inconvenience that would result in that State from the adoption of new train schedules on the Boston and Maine Railroad to conform to the daylight saving law in Massachusetts, according to a telegram received to-day by Herbert Wyrick from A. L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture.

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. 794 Morningside. Open until 10 P. M.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OFFICE, 559 WEST 181ST ST. Tel. 9093 Wadsworth. Open until 10 P. M.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE—206 BROADWAY. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
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. 9666 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—Cloudy and warmer, with probably showers to-day; to-morrow fair and strong south winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy, probably preceded by showers to-day; cooler; to-morrow fair; fresh and strong southwest and west winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer, with probably showers to-day; to-morrow fair; and strong south winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy and warmer, with probably showers to-day; to-morrow fair, and strong south winds.

Western New York—Local rains and cooler to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; strong southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The disturbance that was central last night off Cape Cod moved eastward beyond the field of observation, while the Western disturbance that was then central over eastern Nebraska is now central over Wisconsin. The Western disturbance has been attended by showers and thunderstorms and high winds in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Rains also have fallen in New England and on the north Pacific coast, and there were light local snows in Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. The temperature has risen decidedly in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and over the Rocky Mountain region. It has fallen over the plains States, the Mississippi and the lower Ohio valleys and the upper lake region.

Warm weather prevailed to-day in the Gulf, middle Atlantic and south Atlantic States and the weather remained cold over the north plain States, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. The outlook is for cloudy, showery weather to-morrow in the region of the Great Lakes and the north Atlantic States, followed by fair weather in these regions on Saturday. In the Ohio Valley, south Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be fair to-morrow and Saturday. The temperature will fall to-morrow and Saturday over the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the middle Atlantic States and the interior of the south Atlantic and east Gulf States. The temperature will rise to-morrow and fall Saturday in New England and eastern New York.

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	78	48	29.88	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Albany	56	50	29.80	.06	Clear
Atlantic City	70	64	29.84	..	Clear
Baltimore	82	66	29.78	..	Clear
Bismarck	46	38	29.92	.01	Rain
Boston	54	48	29.94	.04	Cloudy
Buffalo	70	44	29.58	..	Cloudy
Charleston	78	62	29.90	..	Cloudy
Chicago	70	64	29.48	.08	Clear
Cincinnati	72	62	29.60	..	Clear
Cleveland	78	58	29.56	.08	Rain
Denver	46	34	29.02	..	Clear
Detroit	70	52	29.52	.56	Rain
Galveston	80	72	29.84	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Helena	44	32	30.04	.16	Cloudy
Jacksonville	82	72	30.00	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	56	44	29.74	..	Clear
Los Angeles	64	48	29.90	..	Clear
Milwaukee	62	42	29.42	.14	Pt.Cl'dy
New Orleans	82	76	29.88	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	68	44	29.94	..	Clear
Philadelphia	80	64	29.80	..	Clear
Pittsburg	80	58	29.54	.01	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	54	46	29.94	.50	Clear
Portland, Ore.	50	40	30.28	.04	Pt.Cl'dy
Salt Lake City	50	32	30.06	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Antonio	86	64	29.84	..	Clear
San Diego	62	48	29.98	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Francisco	62	46	30.12	..	Clear
St. Louis	68	66	29.64	..	Clear
St. Paul	50	..	29.44	.38	Cloudy
Washington	84	66	29.76	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.75	29.88
Humidity	61	86
Wind—direction	N.W.	S.E.
Wind—velocity	22	24
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	..	..

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

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