

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

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Bonus Chances in the Senate. In the House of Representatives the disgrace put upon the American name by the bonus herd is deep; but there is good and sufficient reason to believe that in the Senate this blot will be expunged.

Indescribably loathsome to American principle, spirit and tradition is the sordid slogan of those House politicians that they want the nation's eternal obligations to our splendid young manhood who throtted the German shock troops in their tracks to be paid off in paltry dollar bills.

Our battalions of youth, courage and daring never went to the front for Hessian hire. Those who volunteered and those who were drafted, those who lived and those who died, mastered under the Stars and Stripes with the single American ideal and American resolve to serve and save their country.

It is an unspeakable insult to these American soldiers of ours to talk with the blatant tongue of politics about thus wiping out their claims upon the nation's treasure rather than honor. It is an incomparable infamy against the nation itself to picture it as aiming to get rid of its soldier heroes, like importunate beggars, with alms.

The House bonus politicians have filled the legislative halls with their bawlings about paying off with mere money this inextinguishable debt to our soldiers, but their minds have been intent upon buying votes for themselves out of Treasury funds.

In the Senate there is patriotism enough—patriotism in the true meaning—and there is courage enough to know that as American sovereignty must be defended against foreign overlords across the sea, American ideals and institutions must be protected from electoral debauchery at home.

In the Senate there are brains enough to know that the Government's financial solvency must be rescued and the nation's productive power restored before this country even can begin to be for its soldiers, as for all, what the war was fought to make it and to keep it.

There is Americanism enough in the Senate to know how to do with this bonus lot what is right—right for the soldier, right for the civilian, right for the country—as there has been and is Americanism enough in the Senate to spare us all from an internecine United States. There

is Americanism enough in the Senate to know that to run away from this bonus boggy instead of stamping it out would be as false to the flag and as perfidious to the faith of the Fathers as it would have been had the intrepid, triumphant soldiers who, under our colors, pulverized the Hindenburg line, turned tail instead to Prussian bayonets.

A Monument to Disappointed Hope. Since the return of the American Expeditionary Forces from Europe there has accumulated in Washington a mass of undelivered mail which followed the army across the ocean twice, and now awaits claimants at the nation's capital.

Every gift which affection could suggest may be found among these packages which failed to reach those for whom they were intended. There are little luxuries, little necessities, little comforts which mothers, fathers, wives, children, friends intended for men in the trenches; photographs, jewelry, money, pipes. Each gift was despatched in the hope and expectation that it might make a hard hour pass quickly, ease a moment of loneliness, inspire a cheerful thought in the mind of a despondent, homesick boy.

It would be easy to build a world of tragedy on this collection of lost tokens. On both sides of the ocean the lagged post meant disappointment if not despondency. The postal service between the United States and the American Expeditionary Forces brought sorrow to scores of thousands.

The War Department now announces it has exhausted all expedients in its effort to forward the left over mail to those for whom it was intended, or failing that to return it to the senders. The Department says it is helpless, but if any person believes his or her property may be in the undelivered mass a letter of description to the Adjutant-General will cause a search for it to be made, and it will be forwarded if found.

The New Boxing Rules. The rules which will obtain within the ropes in boxing contests under the Walker law are reformatory but not revolutionary. The framers, a committee of the International Sporting Club, have simply taken pains to surround the old Queensberry rules with every safeguard which long experience has suggested. The only outstanding novelty is the use of two judges to make the decision, a power formerly left to the referee, who now will have a vote only in case of a tie.

More important than decisions or the method of arriving at them is the conduct of the boxers and their entourage. Those pests of former boxing days, the numerous, loud, profane and disorderly seconds, are to be kept in subjection. With only three seconds for each boxer, and these commanded to be seated and silent during the rounds under pain of expulsion and the possible disqualification of their principal, there is going to be less tumult. Not only the spectators but boxers who are disconcerted by the howls of their excited seconds will welcome this reform.

In specifying the fouls for which a boxer may be disqualified the makers of the new rules have included all the items that went to make boxing un-sportsmanlike. The pivot and kidney blows, wrestling at the ropes, flicking with the open glove, even evil language, all are banned. And to prevent the appearance of new foul tricks, "any physical actions which may injure a contestant, except by fair, sportsmanlike boxing," are forbidden. This gives blanket power to the referee.

The important duty of the clubs will be to choose referees who not only will assimilate the new rules but will understand that they are to be enforced. Those abysmal instincts of which JACK LONDON wrote still burn in the breasts of some professional followers of the prize ring, principals and seconds both, but particularly the latter. It may take a few severe acts on the part of the referee to convince noisy seconds that the new rules must be obeyed. The general conduct of the sport depends upon the personnel of the boxing commission. But on the referees devolves the job of seeing that the actual boxing is carried on in the spirit of the new law.

Business Demands Fair Pay for Postmen. The Merchants Association has sent to Congress the subjoined petition in the form of a resolution: "Resolved, That the wages and salaries of postal employees should at once be increased to an extent fairly corresponding to the increased cost of living, and to the scale of compensation for similar work in private employment, not only as a measure of justice to the men but as a necessary step for the restoration and maintenance of efficient postal service."

That the Salaries Adjustment Commission is respectfully urged immediately to make its report; and "That Congress is respectfully urged to provide for adjustment for suitable increase in postal wages and salaries in order to arrest the rapidly increasing demoralization of the postal service."

In this there is no overstatement, no exaggeration of the desperate situation which exists in the postal service because the United States does not pay wages and salaries sufficiently high to attract men to and to hold them in it.

The members of the Merchants Association know that the conditions in the service now are. They know because for most if not for all of them the post office is in effect an essential part of their organization.

Business carried on through orders solicited and received by letter, with the goods delivered by parcel post, constitutes a considerable part of the commerce of the country. There is not a large establishment to which quick and dependable mails are not of supreme importance. It is in such establishments that deterioration in the post office first attracts attention.

By owners and managers of such establishments, the post office cannot be regarded as a mere bureau of the Government. The intimate relations they must maintain with it bring it to their notice as an extension of their own carefully developed marketing facilities. It is as necessary for them that the letters and parcels they send to the post office should be handled expertly and without delay by the postmen as it is that letters and parcels should be handled expertly and without delay by the clerks and packers in their counting rooms and warehouses.

Consequently when an organization like the Merchants Association demands higher pay in the postal service, it speaks on a subject concerning which its members have peculiar intimate knowledge, and sound business policy inspires their act.

The spirit of fair play and the dictates of justice support the plea of the postmen for decent wages, and the enlightened self-interest and every intelligent consideration of sound business indorse it.

Wild Life in Alaskan Woods and Waters. Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, the active campaigning trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, believes that the new conditions regarding game in Alaska demand new measures. Since the passage of the Alaska game act in 1902, in which Dr. HORNADAY had a conspicuous part, a good deal of water has run under the Alaskan bridge and conditions today are very different from those that prevailed eighteen years ago.

The fighting campaign trustee of wild life points out that to-day with all its wildness Alaska is far from being the raw territory it then was. New towns and cities have taken their places on the map, new lines of steam railroad have been established, and the exploiters are going literally everywhere. The market hunter has been hard at work, and cold storage plants are not only ready but anxious to handle on a commercial basis the moose, mountain sheep and caribou of our arctic domain.

It was only a little over two years ago that we protested vigorously against the Suizer bill, the purpose of which was to legalize the sale of game north of latitude 62 all the year around, a bill intended to enable the city of Fairbanks and other towns to sidestep the "beef monopoly" by eating moose, sheep and caribou at a price lower than that of beef. That bill met defeat.

Several months ago this newspaper felt itself called on to protest against the removal of all protection from Alaskan brown bears, a step Governor THOMAS ROOFS of Alaska went to Washington to urge on the ground that "they [brown bears] have no place in the economic development of the Territory."

Because of the conflict of opinion between the men of Alaska and the conservationists of the East the growing scarcity of game, the destruction of animals through the sale of game, their slaughter by wolves, the waste of meat by those who kill game, the utterly inadequate enforcement of the Alaskan game law and insufficient annual appropriations for an effective force of wardens, all matters pointed out in a bulletin issued by the Wild Life Protection Fund, Dr. HORNADAY believes the best way to solve the Alaskan big game problem is to frame a new act by the formation of a committee of five, to represent both the good will of the East and the practical good sense of Alaska. Then the most can be made of the game of Alaska without destroying the supply for all time.

Alaska's greatest danger, however, at the present time threatens not her big game supply but the Yukon salmon. The whole economy of the Yukon country is built upon the dried salmon. Upon the harvest of the Yukon people in the interior depend, last summer's catch showed an alarming decrease. Why? The greed of packers brought to the mouth of the Yukon the cannery and fishing was virtually unrestricted. "The restrictions are delusive," says HENSON STRUCK, Archdeacon of the Yukon, well known to churchmen, explorers, sportsmen and men of the outdoors. "For when the 30,000 cases and the 30,000 barrels and tins which the regulations permit in the river itself are taken the cannery moves its barges and scows—it is a floating concern—just outside the mouth of the river into Bering Sea, and takes all it wants, the commissioner having, it seems, no marine jurisdiction. Now the fish taken in Bering Sea at the mouth of the Yukon are all of them about to enter the river. And it makes no difference to the depletion of the fish supply whether the fish are caught in the river or just before they enter the river."

Distress to the Indians all along the Yukon was caused. The Department of Commerce has provided no relief but has made the promise that in the season of 1920 if it appears that the Indians are unable to secure sufficient fish, owing to the operation of the cannery, the department will make good the shortage. How? Can the department make good a shortage of dried salmon if there are no salmon to make good with? The question of Yukon salmon is only part of a larger question which must be dealt with very quickly and drastically if there are to be any Pacific coast salmon left. Will not the Department of Commerce's attitude mean doles of flour and bacon and the beginning of pauperizing the native people of the Yukon? These people have always been self-supporting. Archdeacon STRUCK says he would "rather see them [the natives of the Yukon] dead and buried and done with than see this self-supporting people reduced to subsistence upon Government doles."

Mobile Labor Again Seeks Aid. Hark, ye pessimists and hosts of discontent! The sure and unmistakable herald of better days looms on the horizon. The immigrants are coming! The vicious circle is about to be made into a square deal. A mighty army of workers, looking to the Western World for relief from sorrows and sufferings and enforced idleness, is coming to reinforce our labor market, to help build up our industries, and to share with us the good things of this land.

Penned in for five years by the war, the immigrants who would have been here long ago are now seizing the chance to come. Unhindered by the prohibition amendment, they are clamoring for passage on all the steamers that sail from Europe. What they seek is opportunity—not inebritation. Their coming will mean a severe disillusionment for the prophets who told us that to exile liquor meant to shut off immigration. These newcomers are showing the world that whiskey is not the prize they seek in this broad land of freedom.

Immigrants are coming in such numbers, according to Superintendent BAKER at Ellis Island, that the inspection force is inadequate. In one recent week 9,000 reached this port. There would have been more, Mr. BAKER declares, if there had been more ships to carry them.

Nine thousand immigrants with their productive capacity mean more for the future welfare of this country than many cargoes of pure gold. They are the very class of labor for which the country is starving. With work waiting to be done on every hand, the laborer in this country, enjoying high wages and plenty of everything, has been fooled into believing that the advent of a new paradise was imminent; an era in which food and raiment would be wafted down like manna from heaven, without so much as the lifting of a finger to produce it.

But the fallacy of high wages and decreased working efficiency is about to be relegated to the limbo of forgotten dreams. Workers, producers, tollers are coming. Men who have wanted to work, but had no tools; men unafraid of toil, who will show us again that from the ground, which swallows the human ashes, may also be wrested sustenance for the human body to chase away the artificial plagues that are upon us to-day.

This country should welcome the immigrants, for their own sake and for ours. They need this country to give them the opportunity they could not find at home. This country needs them to push forward its development work and to restore the equilibrium of our economic structure so badly shaken by the war.

That most ambitious of all pirates, Bonus Bill, seems about to be chloroformed indignantly.

This is decision day in the Supreme Court of the United States, and not more than twenty or thirty Presidential possibilities are interested in what may occur.

The National Woman's Party estimates that 17,000,000 women will be eligible to vote next November; and the only Democratic candidate who approaches pulchritude is A. MITCHELL PALMER.

Whatever doubts may have persisted as to the coming of the warm season have been dispelled by the activities of bathing suit censors at the beaches. No matter what the thermometer registers, the hot season is here when men and women who favor one piece bathing suits, and women who appear without stockings find themselves pursued by policemen or hailed to court by women commissioned as deputy sheriffs. The cause of official disapproval of bare legs on women bathers is obscure to most of us; the high price of silk stockings will yet be offered in court as an excuse for infraction of the regulation. The public will await the legal developments with patience now that the police have officially opened the vacation season with this time honored ceremony.

Deposits of radium bearing ore are reported from Newfoundland, Canada. A community with radium under foot has every temptation to be proud.

The "Peak" of Prices. What is this "peak" that we speak of? That work week from month to month each year has been forecasted. As we reacted, at last we might begin to cheer?

Where is this "peak" that we may seek? To track it to its lair and eat it down or smash it past repair?

When is this "peak" so gloriously in the air? To show us how its face will look? Looks to enraptured viewers?

We think this "peak" must be a freak of some demented mind. Nor hide our heads. It's just hot air. That cools down into wind!

RAINBOW GOLD. It Dazzled the Jollers of the Slacker Bergdell. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The credulous simplicity to release a man from even the gold of confinement at "hard labor" in Castle Williams for the purpose of unearthing the pot of gold at the rainbow's end!

If the mothers and fathers of those gallant young men who voluntarily gave their best, who were the hope for the future of this country, who were killed, mutilated, wounded, gassed and nerve shocked sustain this latest evidence of the mind of a Secretary of War whose greatest achievement has been to secure the release of cowardly "conscientious objectors" for one believe that the time has arrived when Americans must cease to look with scorn on world aliens with distorted minds.

THE RIGHT TO WORK. It Must Be Upheld if the Republic Is to Endure. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In the debate between the Governor Alton and the Governor Gompers as well reported by you, I notice that the astute Gompers kept insisting upon the right of working men to strike, but said nothing about the right that men have to work if so inclined.

I know nothing about the Kansas compulsory arbitration law, but I suspect it must be a pretty fair law for the majority of the law abiding people so strenuously.

The great question, however—and it is the question which must be answered by both the Democratic and Republican parties in the coming campaign—is, "Has the American workman a right to work where and for whom he pleases, for wages which satisfy him, notwithstanding the orders of Gompers and his labor reply. The question has never yet, in my opinion, been answered in any of the arguments presented by the Government to the courts. It is now awaiting an answer by the Supreme Court. It invites all sorts of future friction between the State and Federal governments unless answered and in a way that will preserve the sovereign rights of the States that were so magnificently insured by the Constitution in this peculiar and unprecedented phraseology.

At the time the amendment was pending in Congress all the rumors were to the effect that it had not the slightest chance of passage for submission to the States against the States' rights advocates in either House without this reserved veto power in the States in so far as the definition of the term "intoxicating liquors" and the method of enforcing the amendment against the manufacture and sale of such liquors within the boundaries of their States and for intrastate use.

My guess is that the court will decide that the words "concurrent power" mean (1) that Congress may freely legislate under the amendment for all the purposes of interstate commerce without regard to the wishes of the States, (2) that in all cases in which the States concur in the Volstead act or in any other legislation by Congress, either by express statute or by failing to legislate, the act will be enforceable not only in interstate commerce with and between those States, but also within the borders of the States that refuse to concur in the Volstead act and that have themselves legislated within the limits of the meaning of the amendment as to what constitutes "intoxicating liquors" the Volstead act will not govern where it conflicts with the State law, and that as to the manufacture and sale of malt liquors, the States which refuse to concur in the Volstead act will be non-intoxicating the State law will prevail in the manufacture and traffic in those beverages within the boundaries of those States.

That appears to be the rational view and the only view that will carry out the intention of Congress in framing the amendment and of the States that ratified it. And now we shall see.

As this is a correct forecast of the decision it will, giving effect to the amendment, at the same time preserve the rights of the States as to the enforcement of the amendment within their own boundaries and will eliminate the liquor question from the campaign.

Urging that the law we shall have confusion worse and worse confounded as time goes on. I do not mean to suggest that the saloon will return. I trust and believe that that nursery of crime is an evil of the past. But in the great industrial centers of foreign population, where pure, light, harmless beer have been part of the people's food in the home, the Volstead act will, I fear, be generally disregarded and we shall have a political army of useless Federal officers either winking at its violation, not infrequently accompanied by corruption, or vainly trying to secure the enforcement of a law that runs counter to local public sentiment—a feat that has never yet been accomplished.

THE NO LODGERS RULE. A Widow Who Faces Loss of Income and Home Next Fall. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The letter headed "A Woman Asks Advice" fits my own case perfectly. I have been living in this apartment house for five years. I have just been left a widow with a little insurance. My apartment is too large for me to use and to carry the expense as I could have before. I have been able to rent out two of my rooms, one to a young lady and the other to a gentleman, both well refined and away at business all day. My landlord informs me that he will not allow any renting of rooms after October 1. What is a woman to do who must live and cannot find a place where her small income will suffice?

VENICE IN NEW YORK PROPOSED. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Add a story to the docks to house the poor. Let them be ornamental and utility and ornament would go hand in hand. The docks not paying taxes would be low. CLARENCE D. LEVY. NORTH LONG BRANCH, May 31.

FADING SHOPS OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR. J. O. P. Hand in Asia. To me, after revisiting the East after an absence of ten years, it seems as if all its splendid past and all its present discommodities were recorded and symbolized in the Imperial palaces of Peking, Seoul and Tokio. Ten years ago all three were the habitations of Empress, raised spots, from whose mysterious depths the edicts which meant men trembled and obeyed. To-day the King of Heaven and the Lord of the Morning Calm have gone their ways, to join the multitudinous ranks of the dead. Only the Majesty of Tokio remains, a dim, mysterious figure in the pale twilight of oblivion, a picturesque survival of old Japan, like an old man, a relic of a great nation, the great new city thriving on his machinery.

LEGAL EFFECT OF "CONCURRENT POWER." Sameel Untermeyer's Interpretation of a Phrase New in the Constitution. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Now that the time is at hand when the political parties must determine their attitude toward prohibition as defined by the Volstead act and it is within the range of probabilities that the Supreme Court will finally decide the interesting questions pending before that court before it goes into vacation on June 1, it is important to the public understanding of this important issue of States' rights that all possible light be shed upon it.

Waving aside for the moment all of the many other questions involved in the various suits before the court, the chief controversy is presented by the bill brought by the State of Rhode Island. It centres around the meaning of the words "concurrent power" contained in the Eighteenth Amendment, giving to the Federal and State governments concurrent power to enact legislation to give effect to the Constitutional prohibition against "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

No such division of power between the Federal and State governments has ever before been attempted. It surely cannot mean, as contended by the Government, that the entire power to legislate for enforcement should rest in the Federal Government or that the authority of the States should be subsidiary to or subject to that of the Federal Government or where the Federal Government has no authority at all.

I directed particular attention to the confusion raised by this clause in an argument before the Senate committee when the Volstead act was under consideration by the Senate and recall a colloquy at that time with Senator Walsh of Montana, that committee, in which I asked the committee for its construction of the phrase, but without receiving a satisfactory reply. The question has never yet, in my opinion, been answered in any of the arguments presented by the Government to the courts. It is now awaiting an answer by the Supreme Court. It invites all sorts of future friction between the State and Federal governments unless answered and in a way that will preserve the sovereign rights of the States that were so magnificently insured by the Constitution in this peculiar and unprecedented phraseology.

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BETTER PERSONNEL NEEDED. Our governmental foreign trade service should be centered, so far as its possible and without too abrupt change, in the Department of Commerce, which, both at home and in foreign trade investigation abroad, is easily the most competent in personnel and in organization for the purpose sought. More efficient government foreign trade service, comparable with that of England, or of Germany before the war, can be had only by offering salaries sufficient to attract high grade men, well trained in principles and experienced in practice.

Specific recommendations dealing with many phases of the agricultural problem are set forth in the proposals laid before the platform makers. These are: "Live stock and dairy products must sell higher with relation to the price of grains if production of meat and milk is to be profitable. The higher wages paid in cities and industrial centers are draining the farms of skilled and reliable help. While wages on the farms are relatively low, they are as high as the farmer can afford to pay in view of the prices received for his products. In some sections more particularly in the fruit and truck growing sections, perhaps some good can be done through the redistribution of alien laborers, but in the great surplus producing States where machinery is largely used, no relief can be expected from this source.

"Long time credit with real estate security is apparently available to farmers. There is special need for short term personal credit. "Recent national legislation has provided comprehensive plans for vocational and agricultural training. What our national Government should further aid rural education through taxation is a serious question for the consideration of the committee. "The fertility of the soil is our great national asset. It is being depleted very rapidly. Therefore the Government should do everything possible to encourage the importation of manure and other material at prices which will encourage farmers to use it. "Farmers need and deserve the united efforts of all at this time to open up exports, particularly on meat, milk products and wheat. "Marketing facilities will become of increasing importance in the future, and other costs and investments go up and as railway rates increase. "While the National Bureau of Markets performs a good service it has not made a survey of marketing facilities by rail and water, and of the wholesale and retail facilities in our cities. The committee can be appointed to report on the coordination of rail, water and motor transport with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and transporting foods within the cities."

G. O. P. CONVENTION RECEIVES ADVICE

Committee Outlines Measures on International Trade and Domestic Agriculture. TAKES UP CREDITS PLAN Vanderlip Discusses Foreign Affairs and Arthur Capper Internal Policies.

Dealing with questions of international trade and credit and domestic agricultural policies, the Advisory Committee on Policies and Platform of the Republican National Committee in reports made yesterday urged the National Convention in Chicago next week to consider many constructive measures which are outlined. Frank A. Vanderlip is chairman of the committee reporting on international questions and Arthur Capper of the agricultural committee. The subcommittee was named by Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Committee, to present policies for the party's platform.

Analysis of tendencies in our foreign trade since 1900 show we are passing gradually from an agricultural to an industrial predominance in our export trade the report states. Europe has been declining and South America and Asia increasing in importance. We are now a creditor nation and as a result shall have ultimately an excess of imports over exports.

The plan to extend Government credits to the Allies will postpone this overturn in trade balance until 1923. Export of capital in foreign investment may further delay the change. The report deals at length with the development of foreign trade and credits during the war and the effect of the war on international commerce.

Suggests Change in Trade Survey. The report concludes: "The ultimate consequence of our shift from the debtor to the creditor position must be an excess of imports over exports. When this will occur, whether in five years or not for a decade, will depend on certain changes in the inconvertible items of our balance. The dominant item in our balance will certainly be for capital and interest account. A moderate annual increase of capital in the form of foreign investment might postpone the overturn of the trade balance to a period several years hence, say, until the late twenties. "A vigorous course of part of the Government credits would have a similar effect; if that part were very considerable the effect might indeed be long felt, and give us a 'favorable' trade balance for an extended period. But there is no reason to anticipate such an occurrence. It can be asserted positively that the reason of the funding of the principal of the Government credit advances and of the interest thereon for a three year period there will be an excess of exports over imports. "The report also suggests that the collection of customs, under the Treasury, the invoices in which import values are stated are in charge of the consular service, under the State Department. The trade data are actually compiled, however, and trade information distributed by the Commerce Department.

"The overlapping and lack of coordination among the Government departments charged with the foreign trade service is not only uneconomical from a fiscal standpoint, but confusing and conducive to international and inter-departmental controversy. It has been responsible, among other things, for the deplorable inconsistencies which occurred in the last year in import valuation at the custom houses, in response to the charges of competitive and rival foreign trade service appropriations.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORTS. Temperature, Rainfall, Wind-Direction, Humidity, Cloudiness, Precipitation.

THE TEMPERATURE IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY, AS RECORDED BY THE OFFICIAL THERMOMETER, IS SHOWN IN THE ANNECED TABLE.

EVENTS OF THE DAY. Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Harry E. Fossick and William Traversa Jerome will speak at a dinner given by the Colgate University endowment campaign, Hotel Commodore, 430 P. M.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GEORGIAN CHURCHES will begin its biennial convocation in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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There are about 600 advertisement receiving stations located throughout New York city and vicinity where Sun-Herald advertisements are placed at office rates and forwarded for publication.

Daily Calendar THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day, probably showers at night or to-morrow; gentle to moderate south winds.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau Office, 200 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time.

Table with columns: Station, High, Low, Mer. Bar, Wind, Weather. Lists weather data for various cities like Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, etc.

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