The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FOUNDED 1833-1835.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION,
Publishers, 280 Broadway.
Frank A. Munsey, President.
Ervin Wardman, Vice-president; Wm. T. Dewart, Vice-president and Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

NEWSSTAND PRICES.

Daily, two cents a copy in New York city, three cents within 200 miles and four cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.

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All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

European Edition.

Published in Paris every day in the year. Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and Sunday.
PARIS OFFICE, 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition may be obtained from the main New York office.

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Harding's Stand Against Public Squander and Vicious Taxes.

The chief Democratic organ in the East pretends to have doubts as to where Senator HARDING, the Republican nominee for President, stands on national spending and national taxing. But on the plain record of Senator HARDING that Democratic organ cannot have a single sincere doubt. Mr. HARDING has made his views on these grave issues as clear as crystal. The Democratic newspapers here and everywhere know them as well as the Republican newspapers know them. Mr. HARDING'S stand against national squander is flat and they know it is. His aim to correct the tax evil is true and they know it is.

In a public discussion of the problems last February Mr. HARDING said about the gross extravagance of the Government:

"A halt must be called on the Government's expenses. I know it is commonplace to talk about economy in political campaigns. Everybody does it, but that does not alter the fact that there are times when economy is a fact of deadly seriousness, and this is one of them.

"It is only a very few years since the annual budget of this country was a billion dollars or less. Now we are lucky if we hold the annual budget to $5,000,000,000. The great danger of the present is that the spenders still are with us and upon us.

"We cannot stand it. A man can draw on his reserve strength for a considerable time in emergency, but the limit is there and if he disregards that limit he suffers paralysis. The same thing is true of the nation. This country cannot continue at its present pace and at the pace the spenders would have it continue."

Speaking of the present unsound, wasteful and harmful taxes, he said:

"They will tell you that the Government gets its money from excess profits and income taxes, and that the rich people pay it. That sounds well and is intended to quiet the fears of the people who are not rich. But you and I know that when you put an excess profits tax on a business man he goes to work and builds up the profits so that when he closes the year he is as well off as before. That means that he passes the tax on to others.

"So I say that the big thing before us, the really important thing, is not all of this 'constructive' business that we hear so much about but the removal of obstructions to the free play of American enterprise and industry. Take the restrictions off the American people and the shackles off business and then cut out the expense which, maintaining the restrictions and the shackles, has cost the Government and the people. After that, hold the spenders in check."

As President of the United States Mr. HARDING could hold the Administration spenders in check with an unyielding, an iron hand. But at that, to get the fullest measure of wise as well as necessary economy, there would have to be intelligent and sympathetic cooperation between Congress and the President. And to bring about sound, scientific taxation which would not restrict production and oppress the public, the President, of course, would have to get new revenue laws from Congress. Let us see, therefore, what his party platform says on that score, for Congress will be governed by the party platform. First as to checking squander it declares:

"A Republican Congress reduced the estimate submitted by the Administration for the fiscal year of 1920 almost three billion dollars and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the Administration to cooperate with Congress in an economy programme.

"As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of the Administration we cite the fact that, not including the War and Navy Departments, the Executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually recorded an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,814 employees. The net decrease in payroll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the Administration is only 1 per cent. under that of 1920. The annual expenses of Federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

"We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better coordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employees and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency."

Next as to taxation Senator HARDING'S party platform declares:

"The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that while the character of the taxes can and should be changed an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be.

"The next Republican Administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over $3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial consideration. Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the Government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923.

"But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by submitting simple for complex tax laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not, for tax laws which do, excessively mulct the consumers or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

"We condemn the unsound policies of the Democratic Administration which have brought these things to pass and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies. But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our Government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of overexpanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peace time economy."

Mr. HARDING speaks of practical economy in terms of common sense and business experience. Mr. HARDING describes the tax changes that must be made in plain English. The Chicago platform squarely pledges the Republican party to go on cutting down the ordinary appropriations by hundreds of millions of dollars, as it has been doing since the American people overturned Mr. WILSON'S Democratic Congress. The Chicago platform squarely pledges the Republican party to pay up the Government's overdue bills and to take up the Treasury's I O U's. The Chicago platform fairly and honestly admits the things that cannot be done, but straightly and definitely takes the contract to do the things that ought to have been done as soon as the war was over and that now will be done as soon as the Democratic Administration is over.

If that programme of HARDING and his party doesn't look like business, what does look like it? If their pledged teamwork doesn't guarantee action in both the Executive and the legislative branches of the Government, what can guarantee it?

Giolitti's Return to Power.

Five years ago GIOVANNI GIOLITTI left Rome protected by the police from an angry and bitterly antagonistic crowd and retired to his home in a Piedmontese village. His political funeral had been held several times before, but now it was declared that his hold upon Italian politics was finally broken and that hopes of his restoration to power had passed forever. Yesterday he announced the formation of a new Cabinet to succeed the fallen Nitti Ministry; he had returned to Rome welcomed by his old followers and supported by many of his former opponents who had come to look upon him as the one man able to control conditions at home and uphold Italian prestige abroad.

In taking over the Premiership for the fourth time Signor GIOLITTI finds new political conditions and new party alignment. He stood in his former term as a friend of the Triple Alliance and an opponent of Italian intervention in the world war, insisting that Italy's rôle was a course of strict neutrality. He must now meet the new conditions and national and international problems with a consideration of the part to be played by two parties, a strong radical party and an active Catholic party, which have grown in power in his absence from power.

From his own party, the Liberals, he has chosen as Ministers of the Colonies, Finance and Public Works respectively, LUIGI ROSSI, FRANCESCO TADESCO, and CAMILLO PEANO, all of whom have been active in Italian politics. He has given the portfolio of the Treasury to Dr. MEDA, the leader of the Catholic party, who upon the resignation of Premier NITTI was called to form a Cabinet, a task in which he did not succeed. Signor ALESSIO, whose firm attitude in the postal and telegraph strike precipitated the latest Ministerial crisis, becomes a member of the new Cabinet as Minister of Industry. Count CARLO SFORZA, who has acted in the capacity of adviser to several Governments on international questions, is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. This would seem to be a Cabinet representative of all the varied political interests with the exception of the radical Socialists, who have throughout refused to take a part in the formation of any parliamentary government.

What is expected of the new Premier is a firmer and more decided policy both at home and abroad. Premier NITTI had devoted his attention to the solution of the industrial problems of the nation, principally, perhaps, because his study and training had been largely directed along that line. But he had a Parliament to control without a Government majority, and he was confronted with an economic condition which seemed to be beyond any of his plans or theories. The new Government, however, has promise of a working majority in the Parliament, and it remains to be seen if with this advantage GIOLITTI, through his years of experience, will be able to formulate a policy which will bring to Italy that satisfactory adjustment of her difficulties which his recent predecessors were unable to give to her.

An Excursion for Mr. Hugo.

HAS the Hon. FRANCIS M. HUGO, whose candid desire to be Governor of New York would naturally indicate interest in the relations of the State and its people, ever visited the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State at 127 West Sixty-fifth street, borough of Manhattan? If he has not he should, either as Secretary of State or candidate for Governor, do so.

Perhaps it would be best if Mr. HUGO went incognito to that place where almost every automobile owner and driver has to go once a year; went as a humble and inexperienced owner looking for information and number plates, or as a proud and experienced chauffeur who seeks a license. Then Mr. HUGO would see how he, as Secretary of State, treats the populace.

After Mr. HUGO had stood in line for an hour waiting for a whack at the "Information and Licenses" window; after he had breathed the impure air of the small and crowded place; after he had heard the comments of the waiting citizens on the lack of space, air, light, writing materials and clerical attendance, then we should like to know what Citizen HUGO thought of the qualifications of Secretary of State HUGO as the boss of the Automobile License Bureau.

Dr. Depew, Wise and Gifted, a Fountain of Love for Mankind.

When Dr. DEPEW addressed the Republican convention in Chicago last week the delegates in their hundreds and the spectators in their thousands witnessed an extraordinary occurrence.

They saw a man in his eighty-seventh year who roused from a state of lethargy to manifestations of the most enthusiastic approval a gathering weary of the routine procedure of a great deliberative assembly.

They looked upon an octogenarian who stepped forward on the platform if not with the springiness of youth certainly with no more than the deliberation of middle age.

They heard a voice familiar for two generations in the banquet hall, on the stump, in the legislative chamber and in the council room from which nothing of its resonance and fine timbre was missing.

They had revealed before them the mind, functioning faultlessly, of a man who for threescore years had trod the highway of adult life, sometimes with success at his right hand, sometimes with failure as his companion; who had walked with hope and expectancy, with sorrow and disappointment; who had known the joy of accomplishment and felt the sting of non-fulfilment; and who as he stood before them disclosed a noble faith in his fellow men, an unaffected confidence in their good will and honorable intention.

What is the secret of CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S physical strength after a lifetime of strenuous endeavor, of his unfailing optimism after years of contact with men in all their multifarious activities, in their moods of selfishness and ruthlessness, of jealousy and generosity, of littleness and bigness?

We think we know Dr. DEPEW'S prescription for physical and mental endurance far beyond the ordinary. He has never been afraid to keep his heart open for his fellow men. Through all the years during which he has eagerly sought contact with them there has gone forth from him an unfailing flow of genuine interest and affection, a rich stream of hope inspiring, enduring confidence.

That wonderful vitality which shines from his eyes restores itself through rejoicing over the successes others achieve, whether those others labor at things small or great as the world measures.

In every man and woman who tries to do a worthy thing well Dr. DEPEW has found strength and sustenance, as he has given encouragement and support.

A good many men are afraid to love their neighbors. They look upon an admission of affection for their fellows as a sign of weakness. They think from harshness and cynicism to gain advantage for themselves. They lock up in a strong box of repression every impulse which involves admission of the mellower feelings and pride themselves because they are not "soft." Inevitably their lives grow narrow, small and mean. Their minds atrophy. Their capacity for enjoyment in wholesome things dwindles. They turn to the past because the present has outgrown them. They dare not face the future because they are too petty in soul to understand its glories. Suspicion, hate and dread fill them; they shrivel mentally and fall physically.

Thank Heaven, such are not a majority of men, and among them CHAUNCEY has no place.

In high place and in obscure station, some with the spotlight of fame on them, others laboring cheerfully where hard work is done far from the eyes of most of us, the doers carry their world along. They lend a hand here. They help with a heavy load there. They drop a bit of advice to one. They sing a snatch of a song at this corner. They have smiles for the merry, help for the afflicted, a word where a word is wanted, silence where silence carries the message; and their hands can clench in honest wrath as readily as they open in quick charity.

Of these—the men and women who make the nation strong and keep a pretty harsh old world livable—Dr. DEPEW is the ambassador, the ruler-by-acclamation, the naturally designated leader, the unchallenged spokesman. He speaks for them and to them; he dresses their good thoughts in good words; he records their spirited devotion to honorable ambitions and their quickness to forgive blunderers whose hearts were right but whose heads were not equal to the exigencies of the situations in which they found themselves.

Synchronizing the Human Voice and the Moving Film.

The success of the wireless concert given by Mme. MELBA has again aroused interest in the feasibility of "talking movies." If the wireless telephone listeners in Paris, Rome and Berlin had no difficulty in hearing the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," wafted across the Channel from MELBA'S house in England, surely the motion picture patrons in New York may soon be able to catch the dialogue between CHARLIE CHAPLIN and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the studios at Los Angeles.

Professor EDOUARD BRAMLY, one of the leading experts in wireless telephony, predicts that groups of moving picture theatres will throw the same film on the screen at the same instant while the actors will speak their parts into wireless telephone instruments.

The synchronization of the voice and the film is merely a matter of adjustment, but there remains the difficulty of providing a film which will stand up in use. Moreover, it may be that the movies owe their popularity to their silence. Actors and actresses in the silent drama now need no skill in elocution. In a play the voice is part of the character.

There are times when the quiet of the motion picture theatre is a positive relief.

The Tammany men are going to the convention with all the spirit of the stranger in the funeral carriage who explained that he was there for the ride.

Judge reduces convict's term a year for each wound he received in the war. —*Newspaper headline.*

It is a dangerous precedent. Were it generally followed some court might find itself in debt several years to a prisoner at the bar.

When the delegates and others who must accompany the delegations to make the convention a success arrived in Chicago they brought a copious supply of "honey water." But they failed in their calculations of the first session of a National Convention in a prohibition country. The carriers of the liquor had estimated that they would have a plenteous supply for a week or more, but before the convention opened they were inviting new friends to "have one" and old friends to "have another." But on nominating day, the day when tongues and throats were parched, the liquor dealers found that stocks were running low, perilously near the vanishing point.—THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

There must be something radically wrong with the instruction in mathematics given in the schools of the country. Inability to compute liquid capacity has been disclosed on every hand since nationwide prohibition became effective. Scientists, bookkeepers, merchants, professional men, men of every calling, failed lamentably to calculate how much they needed to keep themselves and their friends pleasantly damp during the dry days. Many a cellar proudly advertised as having "enough to last as long as we shall want it" has already been drained to the last drop. The men who went as delegates to the Chicago convention are hard headed, practical fellows, able to figure pluralities exactly, yet they did not get their firewater containers large enough. The schoolmasters should be called to account.

A girl of fifteen has been arrested as the leader of a bandit gang. Equality of the sexes may now be regarded as established.

What Is This Yachting?

I know all about this Babe Ruth stuff,
When Babe breaks out and treats 'em rough;
But what do they mean by "hard a' lee"?
This yacht race lingo's a puzzle to me.

Lifted sheets and offshore tacks—
And what are spreaders and lazy jacks?
Peak halliard blocks and spinnaker poles—
And these birds say that yachts have souls.

Mainsheet bridles and baby jibs
And a lot of other funny equibs.
To the Babe Ruth chatter I'm pretty wise,
But who and what are the jibboom guys?

SEABURY LAWRENCE.

STRONG MEN:

Great Tales From the Life of Men of Former Days.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: What Captain Woolsey says about our strong forefathers I am sure is true from what I have often heard my father tell about the men in his father's and grandfather's generations.

He always spoke of them as giants and I only wish I could remember more of his tales. He died four years ago at the age of 81. He called his uncle one of those giants and told how he used to do two or three men's work when cutting down trees, clearing up land; that he would take hold of the butt end of a heavy tree just fallen and send three men to carry the top end or the light end and he would handle his end alone and the three men on the other end of the tree got tired and wanted to rest before he did every time.

I agree pretty much with Captain Woolsey, but I am inclined to think that the young men of our generation could develop just as much physical strength as our ancestors if they were properly trained for a good long time. My brother is an example: a city bred boy, he went to college and played football, trained for it and made the varsity team as quarterback. He showed the strength of a giant at times. I have seen him with the ball under his arm and the whole bunch of the twenty-one men on top of him and he would wriggle out and make his touchdown, much to the amazement of the yelling spectators. GEORGE M. EGGLESTON.

ULSTER PARK, June 17.

IVY POISON.

Cures Effected by the Use of Buttermilk as a Wash.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I note in your issue of June 15 a suggestion for the cure of ivy poisoning by the use of alcohol.

May I suggest another very simple and effective remedy that has been successful in many severe cases?

With a soft rag apply buttermilk liberally to the parts affected, allowing the buttermilk to dry on the skin. Repeat every two or three hours, but do not wash the buttermilk off. I have seen severe cases cured in forty-eight hours with this simple remedy.

WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT.

ORANGE, N. J., June 17.

Does the Poison Remain in the System Seven Years?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your numerous letters on ivy poison and its cures are interesting. I am a frequent but mild sufferer from this pest myself. My cure or means of relief is sugar of lead dissolved in water and used as soon as there is any indication of having been exposed.

This I have always found to dry up any of the small blisters and stop the irritation in a few hours. Apply very frequently.

I have never tried bees, but the next time I am affected I may send for my friend "Observer" and let him catch one for me to try.

I have been told by negroes from Virginia whom I have had in my employ that it is a belief among their race that once impregnated with this poison it will remain in the system for seven years.

I have sometimes thought that there was something in this, for frequently I have been affected when to my knowledge I had been nowhere to expose myself to it.

Does the medical science anywhere state that this or any other poison will remain in the human system for such a length of time? But for those affected I would say "Use sugar of lead." H.

MOUNT VERNON, June 17.

LEASED WOMEN IN WALES.

Strange Domestic Arrangements Revealed in Court.

From the Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

During the hearing of an affiliation case at Pontypridd on Wednesday remarkable statements were made as to the leasing of a wife.

Ada Harris of Aberpennar road, Mountain Ash, was the applicant, and Charles Manley of Aberpennar road, Mountain Ash, defendant. Lester Lewis (Messrs. Spickett & Sons) appeared for the applicant, and Harold Lloyd for the defendant.

In the course of cross-examination of Ada Harris, the applicant, by Harold Lloyd she admitted that she had been leased to a man for eight years and had had two children by him. At the expiration of the lease she returned to her brother's house at Mountain Ash. The man had the custody of the two children, had appealed to her to renew the lease, but she refused.

Mrs. Harris, sister-in-law, admitted that she was aware of the lease, but added that the man had not been to see the applicant since the termination of it.

A Rhondda Magistrate on Wednesday told a *Western Mail* reporter that he had known similar cases where private contracts had been entered into between parties. Two or three years ago the daughter of a respected resident agreed to enter into a "lease" for seven years. During that time she and a man lived together, and at the expiration of the period the man asked her to renew the lease but she declined. The man went away with two children, and the woman does not know his whereabouts to this day. The Magistrate added that he had heard of similar cases in South Wales during the last few years.

When the Airplane Dived in West Virginia.

From the Huntington News.

The airplane diving around in the air over this town Tuesday caused consternation among our gang of guineas. The best we could gather from our understanding of guinea parlance, they thought a big hawk was after them. Frolic, our bulldog, reared his head back and tried to jump over the trees in an effort to catch the monster. The best we could understand dog Latin he thought it an angel coming in disguise, and he knew he had no business lighting around a printing office. And as for ourself, we really thought when he was flying so low and headed direct for our residence he was fixing to let us down a jug of good old yaller corn just in order to put us next to the system. At any rate, we all enjoyed the exhibition.

The Great Question.

Noah embarked.

"I don't know whether I shall spend the summer at the seashore or mountains," he announced.

Wooed.

Juliet came out on the balcony.

"I am the original porch campaigner," she boasted.

An Arkansas Industry Dying Out.

From the Greenwood Democrat.

Charles Redding says he would like to have some help killing snakes.

DISABLED SOLDEIRS.

This Country Should Keep Faith With Injured Men.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: As a disabled emergency army officer I thank you for your editorial article of June 3 entitled "Keep Faith With Disabled Soldiers." It is encouraging to see that there are still some people in this country who believe in fair dealing and in the fulfilment of covenants freely entered into, even though one of the parties thereto is the now much despised emergency army officer.

The situation may be compared to this: A factory employs a small force of professional firemen who, if disabled in that service, are retired on three-fourths of their pay. One day a fire of such magnitude breaks out that the regular fire brigade is unable to cope with it. The factory managers thereupon call for emergency fighters to put down the flames, offering them the same pay and the same compensation in case of injury as the professional firemen receive. They come in, and after the fire is out the managers turn about and say to the injured emergency firemen: "We have changed our mind; we will now pay you only a fraction of what we promised you in the hour of our need." The country is the factory, the war was the fire, the regular forces were the professional firemen and the emergency forces the emergency firemen. The breach of faith in the above example is not a bit overstated.

In fact the truth is even worse, for Congress has not only broken its contract with us and made an odious distinction between the regular and the emergency officers; it has gone further and made a still unfairer distinction between the disabled emergency officers of the two branches of the service. The naval appropriation bill passed during the last days of the last session provides that emergency naval officers disabled in line of duty shall be retired on the same basis as regular navy officers. Yet a bill embodying similar provisions for disabled emergency army officers, which has been before Congress for over a year, after being kicked about from committee to committee, failed to receive the sanction of the fair minded gentlemen who claim to represent the people of this country. This bill was no "raid on the Treasury," it merely recognized the principle that men who have performed identical duties and incurred disability under identical circumstances should be treated alike, and also that a contract loyally entered into and loyally fulfilled by one party should not be repudiated by the other.

During the bonus discussion many Congressmen said that while they were opposed to the bonus they were in favor of the most generous treatment for the sick and wounded. We submit that the treatment accorded to us has been not only ungenerous but cynically unjust. We wonder in what way have we failed to measure up to the common standard to justify our exclusion from benefits accorded to all other classes of officers in either branch, both regular and emergency.

When these men come up for reelection we hope that the voters of this country will remember the treatment accorded to us, and by their action show their approval or disapproval of it.

DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICER.

DENVER, Col., June 8.

RECIPE FOR PEACE.

The Idea of Brotherhood Urged for World Reconstruction.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The foundation of the world is so shattered that to repair the damage requires the energy of the entire human race. We must build once more and of a better material this time. Past history has brought with it the so-called high ideas of the Roman and Greek republics. The Middle Ages had their ideas and ideals. Put to the test, have they not utterly failed? The present has brought with it also ideas and ideals that are low and high, but all of them are failing. It remains for the superideal, the idea of brotherhood, not the ideals of past individualism, that will bring with them the millennium.

We believe low ideas to be responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. A seething, festering mass of discontent has caused a boiling up that, like an overflowing geyser, the contents are being endlessly wasted. Ideas! We all have them, too many of them. Labor has them, capital has them, and those who are of neither capital nor labor have them. Pride of country is one thing, common sense another. Separated, these two are childish; properly mixed, they are efficient.

If we could continue formulating plans for the country's reconstruction and each person apply himself to doing one thing well our salvation would work itself out. We are misled by false prosperity that appears more than fearful on the horizon of the immediate present and of the near future. Not merely advocating but putting into practice the idea of brotherhood would enable us to pass this obstruction in a clear and Epicurean ideal. But can we do it? MINNIE WEINBERG.

BROOKLYN, June 17.

A SLIP OF THE PEN.

Jackson, Not Van Buren, Was President in 1836.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In my article on the history of the two-thirds rule in the Democratic party, which you were good enough to print this morning, by a slip of the pen I made Van Buren President in 1836, when, we all know, that Jackson was President that year. This slip, though, does not alter in any way the history of the two-thirds rule, for we all also know that Jackson decreed Van Buren's nomination that year. Just the same I do not like to make slips.

EDWARD G. RIGGS.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Lengthening the List of Possibilities.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You print the names of twelve possibilities for Democratic nomination, thus: William G. McAdoo of New York, Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, John W. Davis of West Virginia, Governor Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, Herbert Hoover of California, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, James W. Gerard of New York and Champ Clark of Missouri.

Why not add Jimmy Hagen, Marty McCue and Red Mike? CON.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Welcome Home.

From the Minneapolis Messenger.

B. Jelly has returned from Kirksville, Mo., where he has been attending school.

FOR DISARMAMENT THROUGH LEAGUE

Mr. Balfour Admits It Can Do Little Until Outside Nations Act.

REFERRING TO AMERICA

Urges Giving League of Nations a Chance Without Overloading It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 17.—The Government patted the infant League of Nations on the head in the course of the debate in the House of Commons to-night, but refused the details of the dietary upon which the infant might flourish. The opposition equally confined itself to generalities.

The most significant development was Arthur J. Balfour's point, amplified by the Laborites, that until "the nations outside the treaties" gave an example of disarmament the League could do little for general disarmament. These references were universally construed as referring to the United States, as the outline of the American naval programme, described as designed to outstrip Great Britain by 1925, has attracted much attention here.

This debate, upon the heels of the league's sidestepping the Persian problem and coinciding with the gathering at The Hague to design an international tribunal, has focused attention upon the Republican party platform, especially the plank reported to have been written by Elihu Root for an international Court of Justice, and the possibility of this child of the League of Nations outgrowing and overpowering the parent organization.

Mr. Balfour, chief apologist for the league, was forced to-night to admit that he could not handle the prickly problem, really pregnant with trouble, the causes of which it was advertised as especially designed to stop. This deficiency he attributed to the extreme youth of the league, and complimented it that at six months it was able even to express a desire to check typhus and propose that the nations contribute ten millions for this purpose. He declared that the league was now seeking a European nation capable of taking the mandate for Armenia.

These declarations, coupled with the actual failure of the league to function upon any problems under Article XI, or Article XVI, is accepted as marking the passing of the league from the conception of a super-State. Whatever it may be able to do when fully developed even its warmest protagonists, such as J. R. Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil, admit that it is powerless now and blame the Government's lip service to the league and Lloyd George's policy of maintaining the power of the Supreme Council.

The burden of Mr. Balfour's speech was that to overload the league would be to shatter it. "No rational man," he said, "would suggest that it is the league's task to rescue the world from chaos. That is a task for the Supreme Council. The league will serve you well if you do not overload it." Concerning disarmament he said: "If the countries decide individually that they must have armaments on a big scale, then the tragedy for the world will be great indeed."

Probably the most important aspect of the pact, said Mr. Balfour, was that in the future no contracts between nations would be valid unless open to inspection, and the change to open diplomacy, he thought, would be beneficial.

Mr. Balfour declared that the important question of expenditures among the nations composing the league would be submitted for the consideration of experts when the international finance committee met at Brussels. "If the league fails to promote a diminution in armament," Mr. Balfour continued, "much of its value will be gone and we will have to admit that it has failed to carry out the great expectations entertained with regard to its future activities."

Following the decision of the League of Nation's Council to take no action at present on Persia's appeal for protection against the Bolshevik invasion of her territory, Prince Firouz Mirza, the Persian Foreign Minister, had a long conference to-night with Gregory Krassine, Russian Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce. The decision of the council in putting off any action until the result of direct negotiations between Persia and the Soviet is known called forth sharp criticism in certain sections of the British press.

The *Times* captions its editorial on the subject "A Pompous Farce" and calls yesterday's proceedings "humiliating." It says: "Malice was the cause of discredit being brought upon the league."

"This body (the Council) was pledged to the furtherance of open diplomacy," complains the *Daily News*, "but threw no light on the text of the correspondence which has passed between the Persian and Soviet Governments and certain conditions alleged to have been imposed. This is one way of killing the league."

The *Herald*, organ of labor, declares: "The league is already dead because it never lived and this because the men who formed it were militarists and imperialists, greedy for power and territory."

EXPERTS TAKE UP CONSULAR SERVICE

Divergent Views Expressed at Conference.

Three varying views were expressed last night by as many speakers on the subject "Is the American Business Man as Efficiently Served by His Government Abroad as Is His Foreign Competitor?" which was discussed at a conference of the Council of Foreign Relations held in the Astor Hotel.

Wesley Frost, foreign trade adviser of the Department of State, declared that a primary necessity is providing sufficient funds to attract able men into the consular service or bureaus of the Department of Commerce and to circulate the fruits of their efforts.

William F. Collins of the American Bankers Association, after opposing extension of Government loans to rehabilitate European business, argued that, though reorganization of the Government agencies is essential, attention should be rivetted on creating a powerful public opinion that will lead to a proper recognition and development of foreign service.

Eliot Wadsworth, who recently returned from central Europe, asserted that the Government in the last few years has been "supremely indifferent" about American dollars or citizens in other countries, as instanced by Mexico. Government service has not been effective, in consequence, he said, and "dusty files in Washington have received and buried" the results of foreign agencies.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

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Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Clearing to-day, preceded by rain in early morning; to-morrow fair, moderate temperature; fresh and strong shifting winds becoming northwest.

New Jersey—Clearing to-day, preceded by rain in early morning; to-morrow fair, moderate temperature; fresh and strong shifting winds.

Northern New England—Showers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; fresh and strong northeast and east winds.

Southern New England—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate temperature; strong shifting winds, becoming northwest.

Western New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh north winds.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The western disturbance has advanced eastward and to-night its centre was over Chesapeake Bay, whence it will move eastward. It has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and lake region, and it has been followed by rapidly rising pressure and considerably cooler weather throughout the Atlantic States, north of the Carolinas, the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys and the south portion of the region of the great lakes. The weather also is much cooler over the plains States and Rocky Mountain region, while warm weather continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Another disturbance is central over the south Rocky Mountain region and it has been attended by local showers and thunderstorms in the Rocky Mountain region, Oklahoma and West Kansas.

In New England and New York rain will be followed by clearing weather to-morrow and fair weather Saturday with moderate temperature. In the middle Atlantic States the weather will be fair and considerably cooler to-morrow and fair, with moderate temperature Saturday. In the South Atlantic and east Gulf States, Tennessee and the lower Ohio Valley there will be local showers and thunderstorms, with lower temperature to-morrow and Saturday. In the upper Ohio Valley and the region of the great lakes the weather will be fair to-morrow and Saturday, with moderate temperature.

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	96	70	29.58	..	Cloudy
Albany	60	58	29.90	1.92	Rain
Atlantic City	74	72	29.54	1.08	Rain
Baltimore	90	72	29.54	.32	Cloudy
Bismarck	72	52	30.10	..	Pt.Cldy
Boston	56	54	29.98	.62	Rain
Buffalo	62	54	29.68	.52	Rain
Cincinnati	72	72	29.84	..	Cloudy
Charleston	96	84	29.80	..	Cloudy
Chicago	58	54	29.98	.12	Cloudy
Cleveland	62	62	29.80	1.98	Cloudy
Denver	72	52	29.88	..	Cloudy
Detroit	66	52	29.82	1.24	Clear
Galveston	86	82	29.87	..	Pt.Cldy
Helena	70	54	29.10	.10	Cloudy
Jacksonville	92	80	29.88	..	Clear
Kansas City	68	60	29.90	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	76	58	29.82	..	Clear
Milwaukee	60	52	29.98	.12	Clear
New Orleans	86	78	29.84	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	82	72	29.86	.14	Rain
Philadelphia	86	72	29.56	1.18	Rain
Pittsburg	76	64	29.74	1.14	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	60	56	29.86	.08	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	68	58	30.14	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	72	58	29.88	.02	Clear
San Antonio	92	74	29.70	..	Cloudy
San Diego	68	62	29.80	..	Clear
San Francisco	64	54	30.00	..	Clear
St. Louis	74	60	29.88	..	Pt.Cldy
St. Paul	64	..	30.10	..	Pt.Cldy
Washington	92	72	29.54	.42	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.62	29.61
Humidity	98	68
Wind—direction	E.	N.
Wind—