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"In the Name of the Prophet, Figs!"

The sole original contribution to political thought which THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD is able to find in the Hon. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT's speech of acceptance is his description of Governor Cox as "an engineer-statesman." This is interesting because it is a novelty in classification. The phrase might be attractive if it indicated a different sort of statesmanship from that for which the party of Governor Cox and Mr. ROOSEVELT has been responsible during the past seven years. But when we examine closely Mr. ROOSEVELT's remarks in an attempt to discover what sort of engineering he thinks the statesmanship of his principal on the ticket promises the American people, or what sort of statesmanship or policy or programme he himself contemplates as the result of the election of Cox and ROOSEVELT in November, our pursuit leads us nowhere except into a dismal bog of platitude and balderdash.

In JAMES M. COX Mr. ROOSEVELT recognizes "a man possessed of ideals which are also mine." He recognizes "one who can lead this nation forward in an unhalting march of progress." Progress whither? is of course the question that concerns every American citizen. Here we get no help from Mr. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT except a circle of phraseology that ends precisely where it begins. He sees a "pressing need of organized progress at home." This pressing need is further defined as "a systematized and intensive development of our resources and a progressive betterment of our citizenship." That is to say, we have got to keep going; in young Mr. ROOSEVELT's impressive phrase, "We oppose a mere period of coma in our national life." Again: "Progress will come not through the talkers but through the doers." "Among the most pressing of national needs is the bettering of our citizenship." Other demands of unhalting progress, as by him perceived, are education for the illiterate, exclusion of the physically and morally unfit, improvement of working conditions, extension of communications to make rural life more attractive, business administration at Washington, "drastic" changes in legislative methods (particularly, be it noted, in the Senate), and so on and so on in unvarying haziness of outline.

The main thing to be noted in all this jumble of immature thought and imitative expression concerning progress in domestic affairs under the leadership of an engineer-statesman is the apparently total unconsciousness of Mr. ROOSEVELT that there is the slightest need of progress in the direction of national recovery, the direction pointed out so clearly by CALVIN COOLIDGE at Northampton when he said:

> "The chief task that lies before us is to repossess the American people of the Government and their property. We want to return to a thoroughly peace basis because that is the fundamental American basis. . . . The Government of the nation is in the hands of the people when it is administered in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, which they have adopted and ratified, and which measures the powers they have granted to their public officers, in all its branches."

The issue between constitutional government and personal administrative government, whether of the Wilsonian idealistic and visionary kind or of the Coxian engineering variety, is something to which Mr. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT's retina is absolutely irresponsive. His lack of vision is in as strong contrast with Governor COOLIDGE's vivid perception of the main question as is the Hyde Park address in contrast with the Northampton address in respect of maturity and distinctness of thought or felicity of expression.

The measure of the value of the opinion of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President concerning the Wilson League of Nations is perhaps best afforded by his reference to "those honorable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful hearted shudderingly miscall by that Devil's catchword 'international complications.'" The Devil's catchword, as Mr. ROOSEVELT glibly styles it, is the thing that has been shudderingly avoided by the long line of fearful hearted Presidents from WASHINGTON to WILSON; that is, by WILSON until a purely personal ambition and lust for further world power opened his eager ears to the call of the voices in the air.

Governor Cox Had Better Halt and Cipher a Little.

In his speech of acceptance Governor Cox, the engineer-statesman who is recognized by his associate on the ticket as "one who can lead this nation forward in an unhalting march of progress," committed himself to this amazing misstatement:

> "The Republican Congress in which all tax laws must originate, and which for almost two years has exclusively held the power to ameliorate this condition [onerous and annoying taxation] has not made a single effort or passed a single law to lift from the American people a load of war taxation that cannot be tolerated in time of peace. Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once if a Democratic Administration is chosen in November."

The falsity of this charge is comparable only to the impudence of the accompanying promise of relief if a Democratic Administration is chosen in November.

Promptly from Marion the overtaxed citizens got the truth of the matter. In a single year of its existence the Republican Sixty-sixth Congress cut down the appropriations demanded by the Democratic Administration's estimates to the extent of exactly $2,414,115,144.13.

To that extent the Republican Congress has ameliorated for the taxpayers the conditions proposed by the Democratic Administration.

To that extent, two billions and a half in a single year, the country is better off because a Republican Congress and not a Democratic Administration shapes the appropriations.

Governor Cox is posing as a business Executive. It strikes us that he would do well to halt on his promised unhalting march of progress; long enough, at least, to use a veracious lead pencil before letting loose a reckless tongue on the subject of responsibility for overtaxation.

An Unmatched Historical Curiosity.

In the latest *Revue des Deux Mondes* instalment of his book, "How the War Ended," General MANGIN, one of the most distinguished of the brilliant French military authorities under Marshal FOCH, has this to say about the Anglo-American alliance with France, to which Mr. WILSON, entirely without authority, solemnly pledged this country in return for French assent to some of his impossible international "visions":

> "The guarantee of military alliance with England and the United States, in case of unjustified aggression by Germany, has vanished. Mr. WILSON of the Democratic party, reelected by a very weak majority, had braved the traditional sentiments of the American Senate by leaving the soil of the United States and negotiating with European Powers, without the concurrence of the Senate, a treaty which the Senate has refused to ratify, while it has not even discussed the defensive alliance with France.
>
> "This is a question of domestic politics and no one in France has attributed the refusal to any cooling of the deep friendship which continues to unite the two countries. But this conflict between the President and the American Senate might have been foreseen, and even while accepting President WILSON's offer it should have been known that he was promising more than he could fulfil, and demand should have been made on England that her offer of intervention, in case of aggression by Germany, be not contingent on the attitude of America."

Well, indeed, would it have been had the European statesmen taken the trouble to find out whether President WILSON was bargaining with counters which were or were not his to bargain with. They did not do this, and solely on them, and not on the American Senate or people, rests the responsibility for all the painful disappointments and irritating misunderstandings which followed the revelation that when Mr. WILSON told them that the American people were back of him he told them that which was not the fact; told them that which the American people themselves, in response to Mr. WILSON's own personal appeal, had shouted to all the world was not the fact—crying it, indeed, from the very housetops by inflicting on Mr. WILSON one of the most humiliating repudiations at the polls ever suffered by an American President.

All this was notoriously of record, just as it was notoriously of record that by an overwhelming majority the Senate had refused to give Mr. WILSON the carte blanche authority to negotiate which, through Senator LEWIS, he had asked for. Also was it notoriously of record that a Senate majority, in a signed document, had specifically notified Mr. WILSON, and all the world with him, that the treaty which he was trying to jam down the throats of the Senate and the country would never receive from the Senate that assent without which it was utterly null.

We venture to say that when in years to come the history of that Paris conference is written the historian will be at a loss to decide which was the more marvellous—the blind pride of opinion obstinacy of President WILSON in entering into engagements which he had no authority to enter into, and which he had been told in so many words he would not be permitted to fulfil, or the dumb, unhesitating complacency with which the keenest and most enlightened European statesmen accepted those engagements in the face of show poster warnings that the negotiator of them was without authority and that his contracts would surely be repudiated.

As an instance of a fairly bewildering presumptuousness on the one hand and of a ridiculously blind trust on the other that particular event in the great war drama seems destined to stand out unmatched and unparalleled among the curiosities of history.

It Isn't the Heat; It's the Holiday.

When he cannot blame the humidity for being the wicked twin of the heat the weather man finds a new indictment. Asked about the temperature of Sunday, which made countless thousands moan, one of the forecaster's staff replied that it was not hot, as the maximum was 85 degrees. Nor was it humid, he asserted, pointing to the figures. It was Sunday, that was all.

We have heard Sunday praised and blamed for a number of things. The cynical have asserted that Sunday was a day when the weak were most diligently besieged by the seven deadly sins. On Sunday men became proud of their clothing, covetous of their neighbor's horse and buggy, angry at having to do the milking in the farmhand's absence, gluttonous at the ancient midday dinner, envious of the town banker and slothful because there was an excuse to be lazy.

But blaming Sunday for the heat is a new charge. The forecaster's psychologist backs up his assertion by saying that while a man will dismiss the heat with a passing thought on a workday, on Sunday he will devote his whole time, attention, grief and language to the thermometer. The logic is not bad until you apply it to a longer period. A man on his vacation has two weeks with nothing to do but watch the weather. Does he insist that it is hotter than it really is? No; he admits that it is warm and that it must be "sweltering in the city," but he tries to make himself think that it is as cool where he is as can be.

The more commonplace explanation of the apparent heat of Sunday is that it had a sun which made walking uncomfortable to a people who have been gently treated by Sol all summer. The gods of the weather have been very kind. At this time in the August of 1918 there was a stretch of five days when the maximums ranged from 88 to 102 degrees.

The Roll of Dishonor.

According to the War Department, there are 173,911 men who have draft board records which, if unexplained, would justify their classification as slackers. A list of slackers is now being prepared; every man having reason to believe his draft record is incomplete or incorrect and the representatives of men who have died possibly leaving incomplete draft records are urged to write to Major-General PETER HARRIS, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., to straighten things out.

When the list has been corrected by eliminating from it the names of men who did their duty it is to be published, a roll of dishonor which, displayed all over the country, will brand with infamy those mean spirited creatures to whom a whole skin was more precious than a free and independent homeland.

As it stands now the list unquestionably includes the names of many men who did not wait to be drafted, but entered the army, navy or marines as volunteers, and, having done this, forgot to register the fact with their draft boards. Undoubtedly some men thus circumstanced gave their lives for their country. It would be a shocking thing to post the names of heroes as those of cowards, yet such misfortunes may happen. The War Department calls for quick action; two weeks is allowed for men to write for information and to present their cases.

Fine Arts in Religion.

Boston University has established a department of Fine Arts in Religion for the purpose of having the church "again become the mother of artists and the generous patron of their works," and to this end has engaged for the department a faculty of artists who are to teach music, art and pageantry "as instruments in spiritualizing individual, community and national life." The courses of this new department are grouped under four headings: Music in the Services of the Church and Community, Poetry and Ritual in the Services of the Church and Community, Art in the Services of the Church and Community, and Pageantry and Visualization in the Services of the Church and Community.

Although it is not so stated it is to be assumed that under the head of art architecture, mural painting, wood carving, sculpture and the textile arts would be included, for all these forms long have been the artistic handmaidens of the church and sedulously cultivated by it. In common with music these various arts have had their good and bad periods in church history, but they never have been wholly neglected, and are in a very flourishing state in America.

Pageantry was born in the church in a sense. To what extent it has been revived among various religious denominations is shown in a survey of this field for the past year issued in connection with the announcement of this new department of study. Over two hundred demonstrations of life plays and pageants were given at the Methodist centenary celebration at Columbus, culminating in "The Wayfarer," given eventually in Madison Square Garden. At the General Methodist Conference at Des Moines nearly a score of different plays and pageants depicting the work of the various boards were presented. The Episcopal Church has conducted a country-wide campaign in the interest of pageantry and the drama. The Northern Baptist convention at Buffalo gave several musical educational plays, and the Salvation Army presented the first drama ever given under its auspices, "The Chosen King." The American Bible Society has engaged Percy Mackaye to prepare a pageant on the general theme of the Bible in national life for use in all the Protestant churches on Bible Sunday, November 28 next. Religious plays and pageants may be said to be a fixture in the Catholic Church.

This partial summary indicates the growth of the use of plays and pageants as a part of the religious life of America, and shows that there is a real need for such a course as Boston University has established. Admirable as many of these plays and pageants have been in spirit, an amateurish note has been often evident in their text and construction. The obvious purpose of such a course as above mentioned will be to make such plays and pageants of sounder, more coherent technique, whereby they will gain in interest and power of influence.

A Fat Public Treasury Invites Extravagance.

When the State Comptroller prepared his summary of State finances for 1919-1920 and forecast for 1920-1921 the State income tax yield was reckoned at $33,000,000, of which one half, or $16,500,000, was credited to State income, the other half going to the political subdivisions in which it was collected. The State's share thus calculated gave a surplus as of June 30 of $31,593,409. Of the surplus $16,826,450 will be needed to finance this year's budget of $141,885,474, the revenues for the year being estimated at $125,059,024.

But the State income tax actually produced $35,748,637 already paid, and at least $250,000 more is likely to be collected. Consequently there will be $36,000,000 to divide between the State and the political subdivisions, instead of $33,000,000, or $1,500,000 more for each than the Comptroller estimated. This will make the State surplus $33,000,000 in round numbers.

For this year the Comptroller estimates the product of the State income tax at $40,000,000. If the amount collected exceeds this estimate in the same proportion collections exceeded the estimate for last year the total will be $44,000,000 or $45,000,000, and the State's share $22,000,000 or $22,500,000, instead of the $20,000,000 on which 1920-1921 income is calculated.

Obviously this increase in revenue over estimate would relieve the surplus of a considerable drain and substantially increase the sum retained in the State Treasury. This is a probability which must be seriously considered, for as a full granary attracts vermin, so a plethoric public treasury invites extravagance and corruption. New York taxpayers are glad to support every proper public activity generously, but they do not want and they cannot afford to pay unnecessary taxes to pile up money for politicians to play with.

Many people will admire Mayor HYLAN's flash of spirit at the end of an all day session of the Board of Estimate. "I am not going to work any more this day for anybody," announced his Honor as he hurled the gavel on the table. So might have spoken ACHILLES from the soft luxury of his well appointed tent. Unluckily for the Mayor, President LA GUARDIA took him at his word and immediately called the meeting to order. His Honor wavered for a moment, the fair prospect of Brooklyn in the twilight floated before his eyes, but the call of the blood was too strong. He turned back and grabbed the gavel from his Republican colleague. After all, even a Mayor is human, and we respect him for wanting to go home, even if he did not quite have the sense to hand that precious gavel to somebody else.

The London newspapers regard it as astonishing that "a Christmas card posted at Folkestone on December 22, 1905, has just been delivered at Ivychurch Rectory, Kent," which proves that the British postal system has not yet been thoroughly Burlesonized.

Kentucky, Oh, Kentucky.

> Kentucky has passed a law prohibiting the carrying of firearms.—*News item.*

Oh, shade of Simon Kenton! Oh, shade of Daniel Boone!
God send you ne'er revisit the glimpses of the moon!
The Dark and Bloody Ground you knew,
Shorn of its glory, shrinks from view.

Red warriors, bold phantoms, whoop now with joyous sounds,
Whom Boone's old trusty sent to course the Happy Hunting Grounds.
They lord it over pioneers
Who paid the price with blood and tears.

It's rumored through the Blue Grass almost with bated breath,
The Cumberlands are silent as with the hush of death.
The squirrels chortle at their play
For e'en the small-bore is passé.

The mountaineer's restricted for weapon to a club.
The feudists call not "Life for life," but merely "Drub for drub."
"Well heeled" connotes but shoe or boot,
And only chutes are left to shoot.

The kernel of the Colonel is hollow, husked and dry.
The rifle has been rifled, the bloom is off the rye.
We can but wonder what has struck,
And where in Cain is Old Kaintuck.

MAURICE MORRIS.

BERGDOLL'S ESCAPE.

How About Court-Martial for Somebody Higher Up?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The announcement of the just acquittal of Colonel Hunt in connection with the escape of Slacker Bergdoll induces the hope that the public will stand by and see that justice is done to the two sergeants of nearly twenty years service who were detached to guard that wealthy deserter. Had those sergeants been given orders to handcuff that prisoner, to take all precautions against his escape, the prisoner never would have slipped away. But no. They had orders to proceed quietly, make no scene. They arrived in Philadelphia, were met by a judge and a party of friends. They were taken to this handsome house, which to men who had been, as they had, in the army for twenty years and were familiar with the tent or barracks seemed a palace. They were out of their element, embarrassed by their surroundings, overcome. That was a part of the plot worked to overcome those men.

The slacker did escape, but the guilty man is the official still higher up who gave the permit for him to go to seek the bag of gold hidden at the foot of the rainbow.

Why did they not court-martial the official who gave this permit? A terrible thing happened in the Brownsville episode. A squadron of negro soldiers, some of them with an honorable record of twenty-five and thirty years service, old sergeants, honorable and brave, who cried like little children at their fate, were tied and wiped out of the army because they did not tell, and most probably did not know, who were the guilty men who shot up Brownsville, and I do hope THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD may stand by those two helpless sergeants, who are to go before a court-martial at Governors Island.

AN ARMY WOMAN.

PAUL SMITH'S, August 9.

CEDAR WAXWING'S HOME.

Mother Bird Builds Nest and Does a Good Job.

Brevort correspondence St. Ignace Enterprise.

The male cedar waxwing has some job making a nest to please his mate.

In the first place the female has ideas of her own about nests. She wants something classy, and he wants it out in pleasant surroundings where there is a house, a kitchen door and a big veranda. And the nest—oh, well, you've got to step forward and bend yourself to the female cedar waxwing. She has the skill of a Syrian rug maker.

The mate performs, that's all, when it comes to selecting what goes into a nest. The female sees that he doesn't try to work in any old junk. Dry leaves, grass, moss? No! No! Take it back. There is all silk in a cedar waxwing's nest—and a velvet lining. The female cedar-waxwing knows. She wouldn't have anything else.

And being of a showy nature by choice she selects an apple tree with shapely branches and leaves of exquisite green. An apple tree too is a prominent affair. Here she has a chance to create interest by flying off the nest when a human comes near. Vanity. "Oh, see, ain't I sweet?"

The male bird sits back admiringly and wonders what is going to happen to the first egg. He doesn't see any use of this trottin' 'round.

Nest, first class; surroundings admirable; food plentiful—what's the idea?

Him—did all the work!

Her—gaddin' 'round!

So the male cedar waxwing thinks that a little gaddin' 'round on his part would "show 'er," and accordingly flies off back into the woods.

Crows, jays, "lumberjacks," woodpeckers, owls — all roughnecks to the aristocratic cedar waxwing—are all that he saw in the three days gaddin'. In the nest up in the apple tree were three more eggs when he returned. And the mate—she was sittin' out on the fence waitin' for a strawberry to ripen. Moral: Leave it to her.

MURRY GULLONS'S BIRTHDAY WISH.

He Asks for a Letter Shower for a Cheerful Cripple.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: May I please have a little space in your paper to appeal to your big family of readers to help make my birthday, August 12, a joyful one, such as I have had in previous years, thanks due to your paper?

Being a crippled young man, with spinal curvature and loss of the use of my lower limbs, I am compelled to lie down most all my life on a couch. I am lonesome, but always smile. I have done so in my most dark days. It helps, and I am ready to teach others how to do so.

August 12 is my birthday. I shall be 33 years young. On that day I look forward for a mail shower. I shall greatly appreciate a cheerful letter, a book by a good author—books mean a little comfort and pastime—and, as stamp collecting is my hobby, I shall be grateful for old and new foreign stamps.

I shall surely look forward for a mail shower, and on that day think of me opening my mail. Oh, how my heart will laugh!

MURRY GULLONS,
708 Park avenue.

BROOKLYN, August 9.

NOT DISPOSSIBLE.

Long Island Version of an Oft Quoted Bible Sentence.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: When the first Atlantic cable was laid, back in 1866, and the first message was received, of course there was much discussion about it. As usual, there were doubting Thomases.

One day a goodly number of men met in one of those old fashioned country stores hereabout and were discussing the fact of a message having been received from England over a wire. One old fellow who could neither read nor write, but was sharp and keen about matters and things in general, was asked what he thought about the truth or falsity of the matter, and he said:

"Gentlemen, I decline to hesitate. Nothing is dispossible in this world. I have heard something to that defect before."

Not quite so epigrammatic as the biblical "There is no new thing under the sun," but no doubt that is what the old man meant to say.

ABINGTON H. CARMAN.

PATCHOGUE, August 9.

Celebration.

Knicker—Did he have a birthday cake with candles?

Bocker—Yes, he had a cake of yeast and got lit up.

WRECKS OF GERMAN NAVY ANCHOR HERE

Shell-Torn Hulks in Hudson Include Admiral's Flagship in Battle of Jutland.

TOWED OVER FROM BREST

U. S. Navy Will Exhibit and Study Them For a Year, Then Sink Them

Five battered hulks, which once were fine fighting ships of the Imperial German Navy, came into New York harbor yesterday afternoon after a long, slow trip across th Atlantic from Brest and were tied up to docks and anchorages in the Hudson River, where they will remain for two weeks in order that New Yorkers may see the havoc wrought by the guns of the British Grand Fleet during the naval engagement off Jutland. The vessels were warped into their berths to the tune of American jazz music played by an American gob who operated a phonograph in the cabin of the cruiser Frankfort, in what once had been the living quarters of Rear Admiral Brodicker of the German navy.

The five ships, allocated to the United Stats by the terms of the peace treaty, and which are to be destroyed within a year, are the dreadnought Ostfriesland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Schmidt, commanding Battle Squadron No. 1 at the battle of Jutland; the cruiser Frankfort and three destroyers, the V-43, the G-102 and the S-132. The flotilla was in command of Capt. Julius F. Hellweg of the United States Navy, who brought the five craft from Brest.

The dreadnought is anchored in the centre of the Hudson, off Ninetieth street, while the Frankfort and the destroyers were tied up at the docks at the foot of West Seventy-ninth street. A crowd of only a hundred persons or less was on hand to greet the captured Germans as they steamed up the river, but later in the evening the crowd grew to several hundred. The ships, besides being open to visitors during the time they are in the Hudson, will be studied by American naval architects and experimented with by the United States Navy. At the end of the year they will be taken out to sea and used as targets for American gunners.

A Forlorn Welcome.

Led by the dreadnought, the only one of the five that could move under its own power, the captured Germans came up the Hudson just as the sun was sinking behind the Palisades. There was little that was inspiring in the sight of the wabbling craft, and passing tugs and river boats gave them little attention. The few whistles that were sounded were in greeting to the Stars and Stripes that floated above the captives rather than for the ships themselves. The vessels came up the river in naval formation, the Ostfriesland leading the way, towing the disabled Frankfort, and flanked on either side by the mine sweepers Falcon, Red Wing and Rail. Behind them came the transport Hancock, towing the three destroyers.

Capt. Hellweg and his crew worked for more than three months at a German port and at Brest to make the Ostfriesland navigable. The Germans, who had turned the ship over to the Allies to replace one of those sunk at Scapa Flow, had stripped her of all furniture and electric equipment. Temporary furniture for the officers was made by the ship's carpenters from boxes and packing cases. Her engines, however, were in good condition, and she could have made eighteen or twenty knots. Throughout the voyage, however, the flotilla averaged only a little better than nine knots. The Frankfort and the three destroyers, due largely to their submersion at Scapa Flow and to the battering they received at the hands of British ships in naval engagements, are little better than rusted hulks.

Left French Port July 13.

The flotilla left Brest on July 13, stopping for a week at the Azores, where a mysterious leak was discovered in the Ostfriesland and patched up.

The three destroyers were among the ships that the Germans sunk at Scapa Flow after surrendering them, while the destroyer G-102, the Frankfort and Ostfriesland were prominent in the battle of Jutland. The last named was ninth in line in this action and fought throughout the engagement without being damaged. But when the German fleet turned tail and ran she struck a British mine, laid during the fight.

Few of the German naval craft had the hard usage that fell to the Frankfort. She was at sea during the entire war, and at Jutland was the first to report the presence of the British fleet. She was the first ship in the German line when the engagement began and was badly damaged by British shells. She is also reported to have participated in several raids on British seacoast towns.

SCENT BIG PLOT TO SMUGGLE FEATHERS

Suspicion Aroused by Effort to Get Bail for Sailors.

When some unidentified person endeavored yesterday to get bail for Emanuel Viacava and Giovanni Penco, Italian sailors arrested Saturday on charges of trying to smuggle bird of paradise feathers into the country, John E. Walker, Assistant United States Attorney, appealed to Judge Holmes in the United States District Court, asserting that it evidently was a move by some one to avoid being implicated in what is thought to be an extensive smuggling plot.

Bail had been set at $1,500 each for the two prisoners, but Judge Holmes, acting on the statements of Walker, raised the bail to $5,000 each, and the two men were sent back to the Tombs. According to the Government investigators the arrest is expected of the "brains" of the feather smuggling scheme, in which the prisoners were said to be only the messengers.

Viacava and Penco were caught as they tried to leave the Italian liner Duca degli d'Abruzzi and were said to have 110 of the feathers wrapped about their bodies under their clothing. Several hundred other feathers were found later by customs officers, who said that the prisoners told them that the smuggling involved many hundreds more.

Whitehead New Patent Officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Robert W. Whitehead of Virginia was named today by President Wilson to be Commissioner of Patents to succeed James P. Newton, resigned. Melvin Coulston of New York was named as First Assistant Commissioner of Patents to succeed Mr. Whitehead. Both were recess appointments.

Held for Sugar Profiteering.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 9.—Eight directors of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company charged with profiteering in sugar were bound over to appear at the October term of United States Court for the eastern division of Idaho by a United States Commissioner here to-day. Bond was fixed at $10,000 each.

HYLAN WAGE RAISE PLAN PASSES BOARD

'Larceny, Conceived in Political Iniquity,' Says Craig, Refusing to Vote.

MUD SLINGING IS THEN ON

Comptroller Is Accused of Scheming to Increase His Pay to $25,000.

The Board of Estimate passed yesterday the plan advocated by Mayor Hylan for increasing the salaries of city employees. Comptroller Craig, who originally urged a flat 20 per cent. advance, which was vetoed by the Mayor after it had passed the board, refused to vote.

This plan of Mayor Hylan's was conceived in political iniquity," said the omptroller. "It is a gold brick for the underpaid men and a sound thrashing for the deserving ones. It is nothing short of larceny."

The increases voted include 22 per cent. to those drawing $1,500 and under yearly, 20 per cent. to those who get from $1,500 to $2,500 and $500 to those whose pay is from $2,500 to $7,500. Officials who draw salaries in excess of the latter sum get no advance, but it is expected that they will be provided for when the budget for 1921 is under discussion.

The increases will go into effect August 20, provided the Board of Aldermen approves the $5,000,000 bond issue necessary to meet them. F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board, said he would call a session of the Aldermen on Thursday to pass on the bond issue.

Before the vote was taken Comptroller Craig took occasion to taunt the Borough Presidents with what he said was their lack of interest in obtaining legislation to provide higher pay for city workers.

"Members of the board took great interest in approaching the Legislature to obtain relief from the high cost of living for the poor Borough Presidents and the President of the Board of Aldermen," the Comptroller declared. "The Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx were increased 33-1-3 per cent. and the poor, suffering Presidents of Queens and Richmond 100 per cent."

Says Craig Sought $25,000.

"The Comptroller wanted his salary raised to $25,000," interjected President Connolly of Queens.

"Not a word of truth in it! Not a word of truth!" retorted Mr. Craig. "The President of the Board of Aldermen wanted his salary increased and a bill was introduced in the Legislature, but it took an emergency message from the Governor to pass it. Luckily we have a Governor who couldn't see any emergency in it. The Mayor withheld his approval of the Borough President's until that time. Then his conscience ceased troubling him and he approved the bill."

President Connolly's charge that Mr. Craig was in favor of increasing his own salary to $25,000 was reiterated by President Curran of Manhattan, who asserted that it was the Comptroller's plan to have both himself and the Mayor included in next year's budget at that stipend and then get an amendment to the city charter by the next Legislature providing for the increase.

"I think it's time the public knew of it so that no such thing can be put into the budget and no such bill presented at Albany," said Mr. Curran.

"I have always objected to salary increases during terms of office," returned Mr. Craig. "I think the Comptroller's salary should be $30,000, and if I can get it through there will be such a bill passed by the next Legislature for my successor."

"It may not be absent from the mind of the Comptroller that he may succeed himself," was Mr. Curran's retort.

Mayor Hylan—who admitted just before adjournment that he "didn't hold hard feelings more than fifteen minutes" —said he had never heard the Comptroller suggest that he would include a salary increase for himself and the Mayor in next year's budget.

To Hire Men for Market Plans.

The work of drawing plans for the new $85,000,000 public markets is to be done by an addition to the force of the Department of Plant and Structures, made up of three assistant engineers, a transit man, two draughtsmen and a tracer. Their work will cost $22,000 for the remainder of this year and $48,000 annually thereafter until the work is done. The proposition as advanced by Commissioner O'Malley of the Department of Markets at the last meeting of the board was to divide $55,000 between two architects and also allow them 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the market buildings. The matter at that time was referred to Commissioner Whalen for a report on the force and funds his department would require to do the work. The report he made yesterday was accepted and the employment of the added force was sanctioned.

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the International Bridge and Ironworkers Association, asked the board to have an arbitration clause inserted in the contracts for the new court house. He charged that the National Erectors Association was seeking to destroy his organization through a nationwide campaign. Comptroller Craig protested that no public construction work contracts contained arbitration clauses. The matter was put over to Thursday morning.

The creation of a new bureau within the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity was authorized for the purpose of checking up on the construction of street conduits for electric wires. Representatives of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company and the Empire City Company warned the board they would not pay the salaries of the employes of the new bureau, which will amount to $26,000 annually. The pay of the "conduit expert" who is to head it was fixed at $7,500 instead of $10,000, as was originally proposed.

PLANES FOR COPS' FIELD DAYS.

30 Airmen in Battle Formation to Arrive Daily at Gravesend Track.

Col. C. G. Brandt of the Department of the East informed Inspector John F. Dwyer yesterday that the War Department has sanctioned an exhibition of airplanes at the police field days at Gravesend Racetrack on August 21 and 28. Thirty airplanes in battle formation will arrive at the grounds each afternoon, he promised.

Several of the most daring pilots will give exhibitions of aeronautic acrobatics, after which others will fly over the track and have races around it, as a substitute for motor races on the ground. The army programme will close with exhibitions of parachute dropping. If the weather is clear, it is promised, some of the venturesome aviators will drop from a height of 4,000 feet.

Cotton Mill to Shut Down.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 9.—Notices posted to-day in the Nyanza Cotton Mills said that the plant would shut down next Saturday and remain closed for two weeks. General business depression was given as the cause. The mill employs about 1,000.

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. Fitz Roy 6000.

HARLEM OFFICE—205 WEST 125TH ST., NEAR SEVENTH AVE. Tel. 794 Morningside. Open until 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OFFICE—587 WEST 181ST ST. Tel. 9098 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. 1900 Main. 24 COURT ST. Tel. 5458 Main. Open until 10 P. M.

BRONX OFFICE—518 WILLIS AV. AT 148TH ST. Tel. 9666 Melrose. Open until 10 P. M.

Principal American and Foreign 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.

For eastern New York—Local thunderstorms probably to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; fresh south winds.

For New Jersey—Local thundershowers probably to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; fresh south winds.

For northern New England—Local thundershowers to-day and probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.

For southern New England—Local thundershowers to-day and probably to-morrow; not quite so warm on the mainland; fresh south and southwest winds.

For western New York—Local thundershowers to-day and probably to-morrow; no much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There has been little change in the general pressure distribution within the last twenty-four hours. The pressure remains high off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and relatively low in the interior districts. During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers and thunderstorms in the Mississippi Valley and all districts east thereof except New England. Local thundershowers also are reported from the Rocky Mountain region. Temperatures remain above the normal over the Northwestern States and in the interior of the Pacific States, and approximately normal in other parts of the country. The outlook is for unsettled, showery weather to-morrow and Wednesday generally east of the Mississippi River. No important changes in temperature are indicated.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Bar-ometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	94	72	29.82	..	Pt.Cldy
Albany	88	74	30.00	..	Clear
Atlantic City	96	70	30.10	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	88	74	30.08	.38	Cloudy
Bismarck	96	62	29.88	..	Clear
Boston	92	78	30.06	..	Pt.Cldy
Buffalo	74	70	29.96	.64	Rain
Cincinnati	82	70	29.96	..	Cloudy
Charleston	84	78	30.14	.02	Pt.Cldy
Chicago	84	72	29.86	..	Pt.Cldy
Cleveland	74	68	29.96	.16	Pt.Cldy
Denver	86	60	29.84	.01	Rain
Detroit	80	70	29.96	.02	Cloudy
Galveston	84	78	29.90	.02	Clear
Helena	78	62	29.96	.24	Rain
Jacksonville	83	78	30.04	.04	Cloudy
Kansas City	84	68	29.80	.18	Pt.Cldy
Los Angeles	84	60	29.86	..	Clear
Milwaukee	72	64	29.84	..	Clear
New Orleans	86	76	29.98	.24	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	96	72	29.90	.06	Cloudy
Philadelphia	86	76	30.08	.12	Cloudy
Pittsburg	78	70	29.98	.28	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	86	76	30.04	..	Pt.Cldy
Portland, Ore.	82	64	29.96	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	86	64	29.84	.26	Cloudy
San Antonio	94