

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD. FOUNDED 1833-1835. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1920.

NEWSPAPER PRICES. Daily, two cents a copy in New York city, three cents within 50 miles and four cents elsewhere.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail, Foreign, Year, Month, Month. DAILY & SUNDAY, \$12.00 \$1.00 \$1.00

FORBIDDEN TRADES. DAILY & SUNDAY, \$25.00 \$2.00 \$2.00. SUNDAY only, \$10.00 \$1.00 \$1.00.

Published in Paris every day in the year. Price in Paris—50 centimes. Daily and Sunday.

Information concerning advertising rates for the Bureau of Advertising may be obtained from the main New York office.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches published in this paper and also the local news published herein.

MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES. 300 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Epon careful and impartial consideration of Governor Cox's course since his Pittsburg speech, of the demeanor of the high officers in the Democratic campaign organization...

There is no reason to believe that he is even familiar with the text of the Wilson covenant, or, at least, familiar enough with it to perceive that Article X, about which he promises to talk till November 2, is a war-monger and a guarantor of conquest...

Despatches outlining the action of workmen in Italy in taking possession of plants and factories in the metal industry have thus far failed to show that any widespread move toward Bolshevism is in progress...

The events which are now taking place are not altogether a surprise. The downfall of Premier Nitti in June and the subsequent formation of a Cabinet by the more radical GIOVANNI GIOLITI was accepted in this country as an indication of the ascendancy of labor's power.

When President Wilson came to Europe to assume the chief direction of affairs in the Old World, about which he knew nothing and cared less, he threw into all councils with his League of Nations not a pledge of peace but a brand of discord...

Such a move, said Baron ALEXANDER, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, in his statement issued yesterday, "is a new form of struggle between capital and labor, but preserves the character of an economic struggle, inasmuch as it is developing without resort to violence and without bloodshed."

Italy is more of an agricultural than an industrial State. But her leaders have visions of an industrialized Italy made possible by the advantages gained from the war.

Industrial progress in other countries has been accompanied by more or less disturbance even when the process of development was gradual.

We have seen no better summary than this from a British source of that obvious programme of peace first and theoretical precautions afterward which was embodied in the Knox resolution at the time when Mr. Wilson left his post of duty to match minds with Europe.

If it is the will of a broken heart we find some difficulty in locating the fracture. On the contrary, it is a healthy expression of common sense; and it is interesting to note how closely it corresponds with the views of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD on the subject, from the very outset of President Wilson's vainglorious and consequently malefic enterprise.

Still more interesting is it to observe how nearly this utterance coincides with the position of Senator HARRIS concerning the immeasurable damage that has been done by one man's willfulness; concerning also the proper order of correction and repair and reconstruction after that man's official power to work evil for the sake of self shall have departed.

The Republican party, from BOBAY and JOHNSON to GEORGE WICKESHAAM and ex-President TAFT, is now aligned with Senator HARRIS for the job of

extrication (that is before it. AS DAVID JAYNE HILL, well says in the September number of the North American Review:

"True democracy makes peace by recognizing the freedom and jurat equality of free people, not by guaranteeing the conquests of empire or partitions of territory made by ethnologists and cartographers foreign to the countries they assume to delimit, with the final approval of a Supreme Council of three persons not including one of their inhabitants.

The bulwark of democracy are free institutions and neighborhood agreement, not military frontiers and foreign guarantees. Its strength is in obedience to law, not in the menace of power."

And with these truths now patent not only to the American people but also to the peoples of every civilized nation on earth, Governor Cox, the engineer-statesman, goes from stump to stump to earn the overestimated political support of the present Administration by a parrotlike repetition of the discredited formula of self-ambition and megalomania, namely, the false statement that the peace of the world is wrapped up in Article X of the Wilson covenant.

There is no evidence yet that Governor Cox understands the Fourteen Points, to which he is beginning to refer vaguely but respectfully as though they were graven upon the everlasting tablets of law.

There is no reason to believe that he is even familiar with the text of the Wilson covenant, or, at least, familiar enough with it to perceive that Article X, about which he promises to talk till November 2, is a war-monger and a guarantor of conquest, not a bulwark of democracy and self-determination and a peacemaker.

Despatches outlining the action of workmen in Italy in taking possession of plants and factories in the metal industry have thus far failed to show that any widespread move toward Bolshevism is in progress...

The events which are now taking place are not altogether a surprise. The downfall of Premier Nitti in June and the subsequent formation of a Cabinet by the more radical GIOVANNI GIOLITI was accepted in this country as an indication of the ascendancy of labor's power.

When President Wilson came to Europe to assume the chief direction of affairs in the Old World, about which he knew nothing and cared less, he threw into all councils with his League of Nations not a pledge of peace but a brand of discord...

Such a move, said Baron ALEXANDER, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, in his statement issued yesterday, "is a new form of struggle between capital and labor, but preserves the character of an economic struggle, inasmuch as it is developing without resort to violence and without bloodshed."

Italy is more of an agricultural than an industrial State. But her leaders have visions of an industrialized Italy made possible by the advantages gained from the war.

Industrial progress in other countries has been accompanied by more or less disturbance even when the process of development was gradual.

We have seen no better summary than this from a British source of that obvious programme of peace first and theoretical precautions afterward which was embodied in the Knox resolution at the time when Mr. Wilson left his post of duty to match minds with Europe.

If it is the will of a broken heart we find some difficulty in locating the fracture. On the contrary, it is a healthy expression of common sense; and it is interesting to note how closely it corresponds with the views of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD on the subject, from the very outset of President Wilson's vainglorious and consequently malefic enterprise.

Still more interesting is it to observe how nearly this utterance coincides with the position of Senator HARRIS concerning the immeasurable damage that has been done by one man's willfulness; concerning also the proper order of correction and repair and reconstruction after that man's official power to work evil for the sake of self shall have departed.

The Republican party, from BOBAY and JOHNSON to GEORGE WICKESHAAM and ex-President TAFT, is now aligned with Senator HARRIS for the job of

themselves strangers in New York. Here they will find a large number of representatives of their race. They will hear their language spoken on all sides. An interesting programme has been arranged for them by the various Spanish speaking associations. New York in general is glad to add its welcome to that extended by their own kinsmen.

A Campaign of Deception on a Platform of Forgery. Senator Logan has done well to remind the country that the Democratic campaign of deception now progressing so rapidly in falsification under the personal guidance of Governor Cox and FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was presided over at its inception by an Artist in forgery.

It was an utterance of Senator Logan's which the Forger of San Francisco tore from its context, garbled in its wording, marked with a false date, and inserted in the Democratic platform through the Committee on Resolutions of the National Democratic Convention.

The maligned imitation of a quotation was used in an effort to discredit Senator Logan. The insertion of his name in the Democratic platform was a compliment to Senator Logan's importance as a champion of American independence perhaps unprecedented in the history of platform making. The forgery exposed at one stroke the unscrupulousness and the lack of prudence and ordinary common sense of the men who were guilty of an offence against morals which is not penalized by the criminal law only because its audacity and stupidity surpass the foresight and imagination of even the most forward looking law makers.

Senator Logan has carried the history of the sentences mutilated by the builders of the Democratic platform back to its beginning. The Forger of San Francisco gave December, 1918, as the date of publication of the article from which he dishonestly said he quoted, and assigned as its place of publication the Forum magazine. The file of the Forum established the facts that in December of 1918 that magazine was not fortunate enough to carry any contribution from Senator Logan, but that in June of the same year it had printed the article the Forger of San Francisco mutilated in the hope of making a Democratic plot.

It is established by Senator Logan's Concord speech that the Forum article was an address delivered by him in October of 1917 before the Massachusetts Historical Society, and printed in the Proceedings of that society for that month. The Forum reprinted the article with the permission of the Massachusetts Historical Society, giving it wider circulation than it could have in the highly specialized Proceedings. The Forum made proper and honorable explanation of the origin of the article. The Forger of San Francisco, who at first appeared to have forged six months as to the date of the utterance, is now shown to have forged thirteen months.

The Democratic party officials reluctantly acknowledged the six months forgery in the official print of the platform adopted at San Francisco. They have not yet acknowledged the mutilation of Senator Logan's words, nor have they acknowledged the actual thirteen months of forgery.

On this platform of deceit and fraud stand Governor Cox and FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT abouting their charges about \$32,000,000 and \$15,000,000 slush funds to buy the Presidency of the United States. From this structure of duplicity they circulate their allegations of conspiracies of profiteers to buy the power to continue under a Republican Administration the practice of a Democratic Administration has not checked.

When the Fleet Comes in. Admiral Wilson's order that the United States Atlantic fleet is to have New York city for its "home station" brings one or more elements of his command for "week ends" in the North River. And those wise residents of Manhattan who frequent Riverside Drive for its cool air and its river views now have another picturesque feature added to the great marine pageant afforded by that stream. Liveliest of all these pictures is an evening when the battleships of the fleet come in. Down the gangways of the huge gray ships come long lines of sailors in their "whites" to the waiting boats. The "liberty parties," as the sailors say, "push off" and presently disembark under the eye of the military police, who keep the landing boats clear. Adding new notes of color to the green and gray tones of the park, the sailors disappear into the city cafons, the emptied boats swirling back to their respective ships in a smother of foam. Now and again an officer comes ashore for a stroll with his pet dog. Again an enlisted man brings one of the ship's dogs for a run ashore. Strolling couples, navy uniform and feminine civilian clothes distinguishing them, link sea and shore in happy, youthful fellowship.

Out in the river aboard those great gray craft goes on the routine naval life that is so remote, so strange to most of us. Deep toned bells sound the hours and half hours. Bugles shrilly blare ship's calls, meaningless to all save the happy youth who served in the navy. In the war and can interpret them for his fellows who are landmen. Signal flags flutter up and down from the shrunken yardarms; and high over all floats the Admiral's pennant. Dusk comes as the sun sinks down behind the heights across the river. Lights begin to gleam through portholes, and "blikers" flash mes-

sages from ship to ship. Presently the sunset gun roars out from the Columbia Yacht Club and the national ensign drops down from the flagstaff on the stern of each warship, riding lights flashing up for the night. In the dusk the profiles of the great and little ships themselves are scarcely to be distinguished. But they are outlined by rows of portholes, broader patches of yellow light where the gun sponsons are open amidships, signal lights on the basket masts. On the destroyers flash out those cryptic groups of lights that tell their numbers to the initiated.

The day is done; and as the frequenters of Riverside stroll homeward they take with them memories of the great military machine we call the navy that gleam in their spirits as brightly as the ships' lights do against the velvety shadows of the night. It used to be said before the war that the Americans did not know the army and the navy. By taking the action he has and making New York the "home station" of the United States Atlantic fleet Admiral Wilson has made another step in removing this lack of familiarity of the people with the ships and men under his command.

The Tightness of Jackson. While there is probably no one reader of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD who knows everything, long experience has convinced us that there is almost always some reader of this newspaper who knows any particular thing that is knowable.

Fifty years ago in New England a common phrase of comparison was "As tight as Jacksons."

Accordingly, in the interest of an esteemed correspondent who is in pursuit of exact historical or scientific information on this subject, we transmit the query to the omniscient or nearly omniscient body of experts just now mentioned:

Who was JACKSON, what was the nature of the surpassing tightness with which he was so generally credited, and how did he come to be the par equivalent of the quality or state of being supremely tight?

Argentina's Big Cattle Fair. What is probably the world's most important exhibition of pure bred live stock began last week with the formal opening of Argentina's annual exposition at the Palermo grounds in Buenos Aires. The great scale on which this event is carried out is indicative of the magnitude of the live stock industry in the River Plate region. Prizes are offered for hundreds of varieties of animals, including practically every breed known to the civilized world. Fabulous prices will be paid for choice specimens brought from foreign countries, for money is no object to the Argentine breeder who wishes to improve the quality of his herd.

This international show is held under the auspices of the Argentine Rural Society, an organization which deserves a large share of the credit for the present prosperous condition of the southern republic. Its activities are closely linked with the economic development of the country. The history of the society dates back to the formative period following the years of dictatorships and foreign wars that ensued after the winning of independence from Spain. A small group of patriotic and far seeing men formed in 1896 an association which has grown into a society whose influence permeates every sphere of the republic's social and economic life. Not only has it been responsible for the remarkable development of all branches of the live stock industry, but it has also been back of practically every movement for the betterment of rural life.

Live stock interests in the United States have not in the past been fully awake to the advantages of active participation in Argentina's great fair. British breeders have usually been well represented; in fact British influence may be seen in the whole machinery of the exposition. Now the United States has assigned a special live stock commissioner to Argentina. The results of these activities are already apparent in the space that is given in this year's programme to American entries. The continuation of this good work should do much to bring about still closer and mutually profitable relations between American breeders and the live stock interests of Argentina.

Now that Mr. TILNEY has extinguished Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. DAMPNEY has subdued Mr. MISEK, the followers of sport must return to the ancient study of Mr. RUVIN's powers of expulsion.

"Rye is up 33 per cent." This headline referred to the population of a pretty Westchester town and not to the price of a liquor.

Austria is turning out paper suits at 15 cents apiece. Poets who like to scribble as they go could use them. A roudou on the left sleeve, a ballade on the knee, &c. Publishers might agree to copy, wash and return.

An Ambiguous Wt. Noah uttered his position: "I've looked at the wine when it was red, and also been forty days on the water," he announced.

The Child. We see him so row, so round and so warm, such beauty and joy in his rolicious form; We think of the wisdom he has to acquire, The road he must travel, the thrills and the terrors; His days are so happy, such bliss fills his cup, We sigh, "What a pity he has to grow up."

He sees us self-satisfied, pompous with care, And taking ourselves with a serious air; He notes all the wisdom we have to unlearn Before to our proper estate we return, And so we imagine he sighs with a frown: "Dear me, what a pity they have to grow down."

Melancholous Winner. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Whoever wrote "A Flower Garden Goes A-Walking" must have been color blind or fooling. Your cautions are filled with black, black, black principally.

Why have most women worn all black all summer, when only bright colors ought to be worn? Everywhere I see black hats, black gowns, black dresses, shoes and hose, &c. H. E. J. MOUNT VERNON, September 7.

The Fight Ethical. Mother—Have you been fighting, Emerson? Emerson—Yes, mother, I pursued him to my ethnographic friend.

Visitors From Brieland. From the Marcha (Ga.) Times. Mr. and Mrs. McCahey and family of San Francisco stopped at the McKee place overnight.

My J. V. Snipes is recovering after her serious illness.

R. A. Woodcock made a business trip to Brieland Saturday.

Deal Held at a Pennsylvania Her. From the Allegheny Leader. Exposing an egg upon her owner's bed morning, a hen owned by J. A. McKeen, who is a resident at his nose and leaves by way of a window.

"IN HONOR BOUND." The Dangerous Precedent President Wilson Tried to Establish. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Governor Cox's attempt to canonize the League of Nations, a sacred barrage of unfounded accusation will not distract the attention of voters from the fact that, apart from Democratic incompetence and inefficiency, the main issue in the present campaign is the League of Nations.

President Wilson maintains that the Senate was in honor bound to endorse the treaty and league exactly or substantially as he alone, without their advice or consent, negotiated it. But the Senate, being constitutionally, as well as in honor, bound by its oath of office to uphold first the Constitution and welfare of the United States, refused perfunctory approval to the President's document as it stood.

If we were now members of the League of Nations, and its Supreme Council, wherein we would be a minority, we should be in honor bound to project an aside Japan against Russia or Czech-Slovakia against Italy, then by the same precedent Congress would be in honor bound to go through the formality of giving its assent to a blockade or even war, instead of using its best judgment as to what would best subserve the honor and interest of the United States.

Should Congress exercise untrammelled its constitutional duty to decide as to peace or war? The league as it stands constitutes under Article X a supergovernment, morally if not legally, and we could escape blind obedience to the decisions of the Supreme Council only by legal chicanery which would bring upon us deserved contempt. We always have done and will do our best to support right and justice. Why should we place in the power of others to decide for us what is right, just and feasible? JAMES ALEXANDER, HUNTSVILLE, Conn., September 7.

REMAKING THE PLATFORM. New Planks Added by Mr. Cox and Mr. Roosevelt During the Campaign. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Just what is the platform of Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt? The people generally understood Mr. Cox was a nominee because he was anti-Wilson and, of course, anti-League of Nations. As soon as nominated he became of the same mind as Mr. Wilson. In substantiation of this, aside from Governor Cox's statement that he and Mr. Wilson were in accord, they had from the lips of Mr. Roosevelt something in this style:

"That I wished the whole world could be present when these two great men combined together."

So ardent has Mr. Roosevelt become that he has not hesitated to denounce those who opposed to the League of Nations as a "bunch of crooks."

Recent utterances indicate their purpose to junk the platform and to build the platform on which they are now in the Democratic's hands. The most prominent plank so far advanced by Mr. Cox are:

It is a lie. Fifteen million dollar slush fund. Mr. Roosevelt's strongest plank is: They are a bunch of crooks.

Mr. Cox's main plank has gone, so the wires tell us. Their most appealing plank, known of all men, is: Sea, man, of the New Jersey whiskey ring. JOHN SEVIER ALDERDIPPE, DALLAS, TEXAS, September 2.

ARMY WOMEN APPEALED TO. They Are Urged to Vote to Change War Department Methods. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I wish to make an urgent appeal to all women who may follow to the approaching Presidential election, and to be sure that they register in time to be able to cast a vote.

Let the army women make their power felt. Then we won't have a ring in the War Department forcing through such legislation as the Class B rule, which penalizes officers of less than useful service in the list of undesirable to be eliminated from the service on the mere opinions of some superior officer. I wish that all Class B officers would publish their records—and I know a few who are going to do just that if justice is not done them—and why they are placed on the blacklist, before election day. It will get Senator Harding a good many votes if they will.

The A. E. F. officers think they are the only ones who suffered from military Prussianism, and they put the blame on the whole regular army. They do not know the truth—that the regular officer suffers much worse, but has heretofore had no way of protecting himself. I appeal to the army women to protect their officers with the vote.

In order to prevent the formation of such a vicious ring as has been running the War Department for some years there should be an ironclad rule that no officer should be allowed in Washington more than four years, with no chance to repeat the detail until every officer in the army has served there. A careful record of each officer's record, as in Washington to-day will disclose the names of officers who have been there for years, and who could and can only be paid loose by the temptation of a General's commission.

AN ARMY WOMAN. CAMP GRANT, Ill., September 5.

Black in the Walking Flower Garden. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Whoever wrote "A Flower Garden Goes A-Walking" must have been color blind or fooling. Your cautions are filled with black, black, black principally.

Why have most women worn all black all summer, when only bright colors ought to be worn? Everywhere I see black hats, black gowns, black dresses, shoes and hose, &c. H. E. J. MOUNT VERNON, September 7.

The Fight Ethical. Mother—Have you been fighting, Emerson? Emerson—Yes, mother, I pursued him to my ethnographic friend.

Visitors From Brieland. From the Marcha (Ga.) Times. Mr. and Mrs. McCahey and family of San Francisco stopped at the McKee place overnight.

My J. V. Snipes is recovering after her serious illness.

R. A. Woodcock made a business trip to Brieland Saturday.

Deal Held at a Pennsylvania Her. From the Allegheny Leader. Exposing an egg upon her owner's bed morning, a hen owned by J. A. McKeen, who is a resident at his nose and leaves by way of a window.

HARDING A HARMONIZER. His Leadership of Good Argury for Both America and Europe. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Senator Harding continues to apply himself to the welding of party differences with a vision and a magnetism peculiarly his own. Indeed, at no time since the fatal schism of 1912 has the effort toward Republican unification been more evident and determined. And the motives underlying the intensity of this situation are neither hidden nor difficult to analyze.

It simply means that, regardless of conscientious and irresolvable differences, Republican leaders and the plain people recognize an emergency. They are not blind to the obligations of the Republic toward either humanity or themselves. They behold bleeding and devastated Europe as well as their own disordered state. And we must listen upon the scene. We must appear, however, in the guise of impracticable fanatics, but equipped in heart and hand for effectual accomplishment of our noble purpose. And this can only be done with every essential organ of government properly functioning.

No careful observer of current events can fail to feel the significance of the following truths: That no league, or treaty, or without reservations, existent or in contemplation, can have American sanction without a meeting of the minds of both the treaty making and ratifying powers conformably to the spirit of our institutions; that under the leadership of Governor Cox governmental coordination and functional balance is highly improbable, because the San Francisco designation confers a heritage over which the Ohio Executive has no control, and that not even the inherent potentiality in the Republican party, which has so often risen to the occasion, is now dependable without reconciliation of Republican leadership.

It was the astute Beauchamp Clark of Bowling Green, Mo., who admonished his followers to continue the leadership of President Wilson in 1912 because the nomination to any other man would not be the award. Senator Harding does well, then, if through his acceptance declaration and porch conferences he is able to evolve a policy expressive primarily of the leadership of his party under the safe theory that his nomination this year is totally without value if he cannot effect the disappearance of powerful group division.

Having in mind, then, immediate and effectual participation in some form of voluntary association for the preservation of world peace through faithful demonstration of the principles of the Golden Rule, the voter is compelled to choose between the combined wisdom of the Republican party and the unbalanced leadership of the Wilson Democracy. Thus in the success which attends the efforts of the Republican standard bearer at party solidarity, do we find hope for a restoration of governmental balance, the assumption of preeminent world leadership and a domestic reconstruction adequate to meet the demands of our disordered Republic.

LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS, BOSTON, September 7.

A LIMITED AUTHORITY. Treaty Making Power of the President and the Senate. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Ex-President Taft is reported to have said in a speech before the Canadian Bar Association on the constitutionality of the League of Nations:

"These people who contend against the power of the United States to make contracts and enter into obligations with other nations do not fully realize how completely such a construction of the Constitution would restrict our action and Government to the limbo of infants and irresponsible persons who may not undertake obligations that are binding upon them."

Mr. Taft is too good a lawyer to call that an argument. The construction of a law or of the Constitution is not dependent upon what may follow the decision; that would make the construction based on the opinion of the result and not on the law.

The full speech is not reported, but probably this quotation will suffice: However much it might be minimized, it was no mean power that was vested in the President and two-thirds of the Senate when they were authorized to enter into treaties with other nations.

Granted, within the constitutional scope, the treaty making power is great. It is, however, equally true that the limitation upon that power is greater and absolute. Has this power the right to bind the United States to "preserve the political integrity and political boundaries" of every nation member of the League? Where in the Constitution can be found any authority to pledge the United States to any such obligation without changing the Constitution itself? The Constitution guarantees to preserve the republican form of government to each State of the Union, not to preserve every nation in the world.

The States never delegated to the general government any power to engage in such an enterprise, and the treaty making power cannot go beyond the power conferred. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK, September 7.

STREET CAR FARES. Passengers Who Pay More, Though the Rate Is the Same. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In regard to the strike on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, the argument has been advanced that to increase the fare would be a hardship to the working class. But consider the workman who on account of the withdrawal of transfers has now to pay two fares.

I personally have heard complaints from families with four or five children who used to take a ride every evening and paid two or three fares, that they now have to pay five fares. Why not raise the fare, the company to refund transfers as previously and to pass children at the same ages as before? HENRY C. ATWOOD, WOODHAVEN, September 7.

Are Coddish B's Scarier? TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Before the war every delatessant store and butcher's shop kept coddish balls, but at present you cannot find one for love or money. Why?

They are a positive something, especially for elderly people who cannot masticate easily and need something soft and appetizing. JUSTICE ASBOTT, NEW YORK, September 7.

Rationalists With a Twist. From the London Morning Post. A certain Minister of State, rather well known, was invited to the Brooklyns, had pledged himself definitely to a certain course of action; and some honorable members were discussing the probability of his keeping his word. One with a pretty wit observed that he thought he would, although he said he would.

SPECIAL SESSION. TO BE HELD IN PHONES. Governor Also Intimates That Hyland's Bus Project Will Be Taken Up. HOUSING CHIEF CONCERN. Touring Facilities for Big Grain Crop Also May Be Requested.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Mayor Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

Major Hyland's proposal of municipal ownership and operation of bus lines may also be presented to the Legislature Gov. Smith strongly indicated. He said he had been requested to urge action on it at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene in October. The Governor considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.

The Public Service Commission and many cities have asked for it, and telephone subscribers all over the State are clamoring for it. Gov. Smith declared to-day. He said he already had been in conference over it with Public Service Commissioner Kellogg, and that he considered it of sufficient importance to send a special message on it to try to force it through the regular session of the Legislature on the last day.