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Two Blank Checks. What is his excellent neighbor the Times, in the low temperature of its affection and enthusiasm for the candidate of Messrs. MURPHY, TAGGART and NUGENT, has to say of Senator HARDING?

"He has no 'specific' plan. He merely asks the voters to trust him to evolve one after he is elected. And whenever he undertakes to give a vague description of the kind of international association which he favors he describes it as something almost indistinguishable from the League of Nations. Yet that League—the only real association of nations now existing and at work—declares to be anathema and vows that he will never consent to enter it. This is simply uncertainty piled on uncertainty. Senator HARDING asks the country to be good enough—and credulous enough—to sign him a 'blank check'."

Part of this was a perfect description of the attitude of President Wilson, two years ago and thereafter, when without any specific plan for an international association he asked the country to give him a blank check of authority. He asked it first through Senator JIM HAN LEWIS's carte blanche resolution of advance approval of whatever the President might do, or pledge the country to, in the making of peace. That unprecedented request failing to appeal to the Americanism of the Senate, President Wilson again asked for a blank check in his application to the voters of the United States just before the Congress elections of 1918. That request also was refused with an emphasis of repudiation amounting to scorn. Yet he pocketed both refusals and went abroad and presented himself before the allied and associated nations, telling them that he spoke with national authority, that he planned according to definite instructions from his Government and people, and that he insisted on his League of Nations and his Covenant and his Article X, because he had received from America a mandate which he dared not disobey.

To dwell no longer than is necessary on this unpleasant incident of the impersonation of non-existent authority, the blank check which President Wilson demanded and did not get was a blank check payable only to himself. That is what distinguishes it from the blank check on neighbor represents Senator HAN LEWIS as soliciting from a "credulous" country. The distinction is vital. If Senator HARDING is at present "without a specific programme about an association of nations," as he frankly declared at Baltimore, it is because he intends that the values shall be filled in not by autocratic and individual self-determination, as in the other case, but by the best wisdom of his party through its chosen representatives and in the regular manner of constitutional procedure. He has assured the country over and over again that in the future consideration of international association of any sort there shall be neither another attempt at one man government nor another proposal that shall surrender or trim down our national sovereignty. We are confident that Senator HARDING's specific declarations in this regard are believed by everybody, including our neighbor the Times. This second "blank check" will carry no forced endorsement.

White Elephants. If we may trust the reports which come from Bangkok, its capital city, Siam is losing some of its reverence for its sacred white elephants. One of these pampered beasts was always represented in a red field upon the national banner, and the oldest and most coveted honor that Siam could bestow was the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant. The order still remains as a survival of old times, but the desire to substitute something for the white elephant on the Siamese national flag has gone so far as to eliminate this ancient emblem from some of the many flags of the little nation.

Fact and Fancy About Europe's Credit Bating. Delegates at the Brussels financial conference of the League of Nations are reported to have been astonished when ROLAND W. BODEN, the Washington Administration's spokesman, stated in his speech on Tuesday that America did not consider Europe a good business risk for reasons cited in the sermon preached some months ago to the former belligerents by CARTER GLASS, then Secretary of the Treasury. Perhaps the delegates had been making their deductions from fact rather than from theory in their endeavors to discover America's true opinion about Europe. If so they had plenty of reason to be surprised at Mr. Boden's remarks. In the last few months American investors have oversubscribed a \$50,000,000 Belgian loan, a \$100,000,000 French loan, and now an offering of \$20,000,000 Norwegian bonds is snapped up in three hours with four times the amount of subscriptions required. Besides these there have been loans to Denmark and Poland as well as extensive private commercial credits to other European countries. One of the outstanding features since the armistice has been the marvellous recovery by England, without external aid, and her forehanded measures which have resulted in economic resuscitation on the Continent. If anything has been proved in the last twelve months it is that Secretary GLASS and the Washington Administration were entirely mistaken in believing that Europe, as a whole, was a failure commercially and that the only method of assisting it was to clamp on a made to order system of idealistic salvation. To continue uttering such stuff in the face of incontrovertible proof to the contrary is sheer folly. Mr. Boden himself may not believe all he is quoted as saying. Certainly American bankers, American investors and American traders do not believe it.

The Optimistic Side of the Italian Settlement. As anticipated by observers acquainted with the temper of Italian labor and the conditions in Italian industry, the industrial farrow involving the seizure by the workers of plants in Genoa and Turin has subsided without uprooting the economic foundations of the country. Radical leaders failed to prove the old fallacy that capital had become a superfluous in industry and that labor

writes of these sacred beasts as "something fallen from their old glory when Eastern kings fought wars for their possession." A view of the white elephant of the court of Siam is more often granted to the stranger than in the past. "Light eyes, a dirty white hide, white toenails, a pink tipped nose and an air of intense boredom"—that is the impression which the correspondent brought back of the sacred beast. As for tricks, he seems to have fewer of them than his plebeian, darker hued brothers in the circus. At a word from his chief attendant, the correspondent says, he emerged from his kennel and "gave a pathetic salute with his trunk for our greeting, and in response to another truss of grass bent his knees—and the little show was over."

The religious cult which believed that the white elephant is one of the incarnations assumed by the Buddha before he appeared in the form of man has for years been losing adherents. This is assigned as a reason for the growing lack of reverence for the sacred beast. But another reason may be found in the changing attitude of the Siamese. A white elephant is a burden and, with his numerous retinue of priests and attendants, a heavy expense. He is much less useful than the elephant of ordinary hue that can help on the plantation and in the teak forests. The little brown brother, from his experience as an ally in the European war and the advance made by Western civilization in his country, may have caught some of the spirit of the world which is against white elephants of all kinds and which has been freeing itself from some burdens which they have imposed.

Judge Miller After This City. Judge MILLER, Republican candidate for Governor, is making what looks like a 100 per cent. fight for a 100 per cent. victory. Judge MILLER wants to have the national ticket overwhelmingly successful for HARDING and COOLIDGE. He wants the voters of New York, as he expresses it, to get Governor BRYAN'S scalp. But this isn't all Judge MILLER wants. He wants the voters here in New York City to clean up this Tammany stronghold for local candidates as completely and drastically as they clean up the state for President and for Governor. And if all the party workers and the voters in New York City who are out for HARDING and COOLIDGE on the national ticket and for Judge MILLER and his associates on the State ticket will go at this job with the energy and power which Judge MILLER asks everybody to put into this fight it can be made a clean sweep. This is the year of years to do it, and do it to a finish. What New York City did to Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN twenty-four years ago it can do to Governor Cox next November—and a great deal more. And when that job is done in telling where the sweep will stop all the way along the line of Congress districts, Assembly districts and election districts. Go to it and keep at it!

Pitcher Crockett's Confession. If any doubt lingered in the mind of a trusting public as to the crookedness of the last world series of baseball games it has fled. The confession of Pitcher CROCKETT of the Chicago American League team is as conclusive as it is dramatic. Even the reader to whom daily baseball news is not necessary babbling must be startled by the boldness of the confession and the careful execution of its purpose. Here was a crime committed in the sight of 39,000 watchers. To pitch a straight ball instead of a curved one, to delay a fraction of a second in fielding, to throw a few feet away from a base man—that was all Crockett had to do to lose a game. By his own confession CROCKETT received \$10,000 of the \$100,000 that was paid to eight White Sox players by gamblers who are reported to have made \$2,000,000 by betting on Cincinnati. For \$10,000 he cheated the honest players of his team out of their chance for prize money, he betrayed and humiliated the employer who had been paying him \$10,000 a year, he disappointed a city whose baseball following had made his own big salary possible, and he put upon professional baseball a cloud of suspicion the last trace of which may be slow to disappear. He was a cheap man. The way seems clear to punish the men responsible for the corruption of the game. This will mean the conviction and imprisonment of those who bribed the players. For so far as the future is concerned it would do little good to imprison or exile only the bribed players. The men who made the rottenness possible were the gamblers. If it had not been for them Crockett and the others doubtless would have gone on playing honest baseball. In this instance, at least, the dishonest players are well punished whether they go to prison or not. A week ago CROCKETT was a baseball hero, a man who received for a few hours work each week in summer a salary larger than some bank presidents get. Now there is not a boy in the streets who would recognize him except to jeer. The \$10,000 a year is diminished to whatever wage a laborer can earn. The only good side of the scandal is that it is open scandal; that the public is indignant; that the baseball moguls—some of whom a few days ago were sneering at "muckrakers" and crying "Prove It!"—are now humbled and conscious of the need of reform; and that there will probably be no ground for rumors of "fixing" at the next election through an unexpected turn in Greek politics, there is no reason to believe that CONSTANTINOUS of Prince GEORGE would return to the royal palace at Athens. Greece has a good memory and is not likely to forget the unfortunate part she was forced to play in the war through the intrigues of her deposed ruler.

Unreasonable Coast Dwellers. We observe with regret the injustice done the War Department by a great many thousands of people along the New Jersey coast in endeavoring to force large quantities of refuse tar and fuel oil waste are being washed ashore, plastering up the beaches, polluting the water, fouling the air and killing fish and oysters, besides being a serious fire menace. Senator FREILINGUYER of New Jersey, who feels much better, has gone even further than the citizens who are holding mass meetings and passing resolutions. First he sent a telegram to Washington on September 17, and then, after only a week had passed without bringing a reply, in his impatience he tried telephoning on September 25. That very day he received a letter from General LAWRENCE H. BEACH, Chief of Engineers, giving a simple, complete and conclusive explanation of the department's inactivity; it hasn't \$6,000 with which to hire three deputy inspectors to attend to the matter. The explanation covers the situation so fully that doubtless incredulity will be excited when it is recorded that immediately on receiving the let-

ter Senator FREILINGUYER sat down and dictated a reply which contained this sentence: "It seems very strange to me that with the millions appropriated for the use of your department \$6,000 cannot be found for this work"—an extraordinary remark to come from a man with the knowledge of red tape Mr. FREILINGUYER's residence in Washington must have given him. The proper course of these disgruntled Jersey folks is clear; they should be patient, and, if they choose, they can divert their thoughts and make the time pass quickly by calculating how many times \$6,000 is the damage which the invasion of refuse tar and oil is doing them and their property. Anyhow, the geologists say all the oil will be exhausted in a few centuries and then the nuisance must cease.

Do the Greeks Want the Deposed Constantine Back? The Greek Parliament was dissolved Monday after a two weeks session and a royal decree has just been issued fixing as the time for the next general elections the second week in November. The result of these elections will be watched keenly outside of the Hellenic kingdom, for the question of the return of the deposed King CONSTANTINE or of the substitution of his oldest son, Prince GEORGE, for the present King ALEXANDER and the consequent retirement of Greece's able Premier, VENIZELOS, will be the important issue. Since his deposition by the Allies in June, 1917, CONSTANTINE with his wife, SOPHIA, and his eldest son has been in exile in Switzerland. He has been the centre of an active propaganda directed from Geneva and Berlin for his restoration to power. Its principal aims have been to cause a reversal of public opinion in allied nations of Europe regarding the deposed King's course in the war and to obtain the support of former Greek subjects, especially those in America. Athens was considered practically impregnable to these propagandists, but their agents, mainly former army officers and civil officials under CONSTANTINE, have been carrying on an active campaign in more remote districts of Greece. The propaganda has been directed also against VENIZELOS; it was he who exposed CONSTANTINE's duplicity and his covert support of the Central Empires during the war, and who was strongly instrumental in forcing his departure from Greece. The deposed King mildly expressed his opinion of the Premier's policy recently by saying that it was "too individualistic" and he declared that for this reason VENIZELOS "had been unable to maintain in Greece the amity necessary to her growth and prestige." Many of the monarchists, however, have been outspoken in their desire to get rid of VENIZELOS, and the recent attack upon the Premier in Paris, as well as a previous attempt upon his life which was defeated by Italian officials, was made by army officers who served under CONSTANTINE. In a recent statement issued from Lucerne, Switzerland, CONSTANTINE says: "I wait here with resignation for the day when by the will of my people and the force of tradition I shall resume the throne which I unduly and justly lost." But there has been so far no manifestation of a great desire among his people for his return. There have been, however, many evidences of public loyalty and faith in VENIZELOS. One of these was the enthusiastic reception accorded him upon his return to Greece after his escape from assassination; another the action of the Parliament just dissolved in ordering the erection in the National Assembly hall of a column in his honor, expressing "the sentiments of Hellenism in its entirety, and the gratitude of the country, of which he is the benefactor and savior."

There is in this tribute an evidence of the confidence of the nation in the present Government. VENIZELOS has himself shown his faith in its solidity by the fact that in the past year he has spent not more than thirty days in Greece. But even if he should be defeated at the election through an unexpected turn in Greek politics, there is no reason to believe that CONSTANTINOUS of Prince GEORGE would return to the royal palace at Athens. Greece has a good memory and is not likely to forget the unfortunate part she was forced to play in the war through the intrigues of her deposed ruler. Unhappy has the head that has a diamond \$10,000 tucked under its pillow. Readers must not suspect that the population of Nassau county is composed entirely of gamblers and Grand Jurors. It's a good county, with a generous proportion of lawabiding people. It is more than a year since a rich man was shot by his wife there.

To-morrow is the day they used to call Moving Day. Even There! Spirit—Where is my mansion in the sky? St. Peter—Sorry, but the spirit in it refuses to move out. Foodstuffs Tumble. The Muth—Thank goodness, we shall have cheaper costs to eat. Banners Up! The Morimer Noodles are back from a trip in their latest colored six that is big as a ship. The windshield is shattered, the tires are in rags. The back of the tonneau is gorgeous with flags. Folks view them with envy, Detroit and Duluth. Seattle and France, no dream of the truth—that they summered in Jersey with Morimer's pop. And bought all those flags at a stationer's shop.

LEAGUE MEANS WAR. A Sire of Soldiers Reads the Lesson of Europe's Battlefield. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It happens that I have two sons who are now with the United States Army, one having seen much service in France and having been decorated by most of the allied nations for the usual reason. Another served as a member of one of the local draft boards. In addition three of my grandsons when eighteen years of age threw their hats into the ring, two of whom received grandsons cast his lot with the army and now studying at one of the camps. Perhaps I may mention that my son-in-law, a Regular and a regimental commander, was decorated over there, and still another soldier, my granddaughters' husband, a Regular officer, distinguished himself on the field of battle. Finally, not to lead you to believe that I allow my family to do all the fighting, I may be pardoned for saying that I myself am a civil war veteran. Now the question naturally arises, Why do all of the above quoted soldiers disapprove of the League of Nations? It is because we all abhor war. The lesson of just what war means was learned on the battlefield, and they realize full well that to get mixed up in European entanglements means war and plenty of it. This issue is about to be settled and settled right, and when the haze finally clears you will see Warren G. Harding standing in the clearing giving ample assurance that his conduct in office will stabilize the affairs of the whole world. MEMPHIS, TENN., September 29.

MR. WADSWORTH'S CASE. An Answer to Those Who Criticize His Suffrage Record. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article in rebuke of the circular letter issued by a committee of the Senate calling themselves the Non-Partisan Senatorial Committee was very much to the point and was especially interesting to me as I had just answered the committee's letter. In my reply I said: "It is very unfortunate, in a Presidential campaign in which Republicans have every confidence that we will elect Senator Harding to the Presidency, that there should be even a slight dissent within our party which, because of adherence to certain pet issues of its own, seeks to nullify the mandate of the party as expressed in the recent primary election, and would militate, if it could have its way, against the successful administration of the next President by endangering the necessary party control in both houses of Congress. I do not agree with you in your attitude toward Senator Wadsworth, and an overwhelming majority of Republican voters, as shown by the primary, do not agree with you. It is much better to have in the Senate a man of Senator Wadsworth's outstanding ability, integrity and courage, even though you did not approve his vote on every occasion, than to have some one of mediocre ability who would judge the momentous questions of government not from honest and intelligent conviction but purely from the point of vote catching expediency." JOHN J. SHERIDAN, BROOKLYN, September 29.

JOHN ALDEN. Evidence That If He Shipped as a Cooper He Was Not One by Trade. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In your paper recently I noted the time honored error that "John Alden was a cooper." The records state that he "shipped as a cooper," which is the only basis for the error. Any one interested in historical accuracy might consider the difficulty of leaving England at that period. So strict were the laws that the Pilgrims failed twice to get away and only succeeded in their third attempt. Even in our day I know a young soldier who shipped as a cook so that he might go to France with the American Expeditionary Force, and later he joined the Engineers there. Alden's accomplishments as secretary to Standish, as deputy Governor and as signer of the compact show the absurdity of confusing him with the unlettered cooper of that period. It is believed that he was the son of a Devonshire clergyman, but it is certain that he was a splendid young fellow who always got the best of his enemies. C. S. BOORMAN, New York, September 25.

THE PREAMBLE IN VERSE. Poets Start Work on a Metrical Version of the Constitution. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: One of your correspondents asked that the preamble to the Constitution be put into verse. The enclosed, which I think includes everything in the preamble, is an attempt to do so. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, SUPPER, September 29.

Peace to Insure in our borders. For the common defence to provide, To promote every citizen's welfare And that Liberty's blessings may abide, For ourselves and for those who come after Do establish and hereby ordain A Republic with this Constitution, Which we trust may forever remain. In Blank Verse. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Day after day I see in the newspapers columns after column declaring a wave of low prices is sweeping the country. I am hopelessly behind the times. Where in this neighborhood shall I go to buy my butter and eggs? G. QUAIN, New York, September 29.

Self-Imposed Penalties. From the London Chronicle. The other day an absent defendant fined himself 4s and sent the money before the judge's clerk. He was fined for trespass. We can recall a certain John Haberdash, chairman of the Bristol bench many years ago. On taking his seat it was said that he would frequently call up the first case himself: "John Haberdash, you were heard last night. What have you to say?" Answer, invariably: "Sorry, sir; nothing, sir." Result always, 5s, for the poor boy; and the remainder of the morning's work carried out in an exemplary manner. There is a little bridge by Portbury, outside Bristol, which is named after this honest magistrate. The Price Tumble. There is a rumour. There is a rumour. For all that. The very reason. From the London Chronicle.

PEACE BY HARD WORK. Europe Must Feed Its Hungry People Before Achieving Goals. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Sir Philip Gibbs asks "Is Europe Drifting" and after a careful summary of conditions today throughout Europe answers from the viewpoint of England as follows: There is only one cure for the woes of Europe and our own—eat, but bound to come unless we are looking for downfall. It is the reconstituting of peoples, buying of old battleships, wiping out of old villainies and cooperating in a much closer union of mutual help under the direction of a league of nations, made democratic and powerful by the free consent and earnest inquiries of its constituent members. Before that can happen there must come new leaders, new enthusiasm for the ideals of life, a new spirit of usefulness and service for the common weal—and just now we do not see them coming. One may concede that the report of conditions in Europe today furnished by Sir Philip Gibbs is an understatement of the truth and yet not agree with the conclusions set forth. When again the conscience of the world awakens it to a sense of its obligations "the free consent and earnest impulse of the common folk will bring about the reconciliation of peoples, burying of old battleships, wiping out of old villainies and even cooperation "in a much closer union of mutual help" without the necessity for any such adventitious aid as that contained in a league of nations; but now conscience sleeps while hunger gnaws. The world if it is to survive must eat. Volens in the air, visions on the face of his horizon, dreams, ideas, all lofty and inspired thoughts contribute their quota to the world's advance by setting up goals toward which we should strive, but the world, like Napoleon's army, crawls on its belly, and if the necessities with which to sustain life be lacking not only can there be no advance, but instead the world will die, however beautiful may be the picture of its future state visualized in the minds of the idealists. In our weakness to crush that hateful thing typified by the word Prussianism we utilized the inspiration of lofty ideals, just as we used all of our material resources, and in the enthusiasm of victory permitted our dreamers to attempt to settle all differences in the world, to make all things conform to their mental picture of what the world should be, and they, having set forth in words the idealistic state, called it to be, and failed to demonstrate how it could be attained. They ignored the practicalities of our everyday existence, that the welfare of our brother little concerns the one whose stomach feels the throes of hunger, that ideals stand room only after a clutch on life is assured. When the world finally awakens to the fact that a millennial state cannot be achieved overnight by mere lip service, but can be reached only through struggle upward through the years by the sweat of its brow, then, and not until then, will it buckle down to work, to produce that surplus above the needs for a bare existence lacking which it has neither time nor effort to devote to the amelioration of its condition, physical and spiritual. When that day comes, as surely it must, then again we shall see a growing spirit of usefulness and service for the common weal, "new enthusiasm for the ideals of life," and then there will arise those new leaders to guide us in the pathway to a better and happier world. PAUL McMICHAEL, BOUND BROOK, N. J., September 29.

A SERVANT PROBLEM. Is the Employment of Three Attendants for Two Men Unfair? To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I think that the writer of the letter signed "Disgrated" has overlooked the fact that houses are lacking for families and business people only. If consumption of goods were a constant quantity it would keep pace with the growth of population. But since with the adoption of every popular invention the mass of the people consume more of the product of labor, thereby employing more laborers, the demand for laborers increases faster than does the growth of population. Therefore the house servant class must and should disappear except in public institutions, as hotels. In view of the scarcity of laborers three servants for two men, and two for one, is to be well as the capacity of 1,000 beds. Recognizing the present situation as an emergency, the law relieves the commission from all State laws in reference to advertising for bids, hours of the day for bids, and the manner of the commission is authorized to conduct the hospital in any way deemed most advantageous for its completion "at the earliest possible date and to enter into the open market and to purchase material or supplies, employ labor and make payments of bonuses in consideration of extra effort and efficiency or for overtime work." ANNA RAMSEY, POTTSVILLE, Pa., September 27.

Socialism Defined. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The inquiry signed "Veteran Reader" and headed "Definition of Socialism Wanted" might be referred to Joseph G. Cannon, as he said during the world war that "Socialism was made in Germany," and the records show that during the world war Socialism was used to assist Germany. From this statement "Veteran Reader" can guess the one word that defines Socialism, namely, treason! E. S. FULLER, SAVANNAH, Ga., September 27.

Limited Sweeping by a Wave. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Day after day I see in the newspapers columns after column declaring a wave of low prices is sweeping the country. I am hopelessly behind the times. Where in this neighborhood shall I go to buy my butter and eggs? G. QUAIN, New York, September 29.

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FRENCH PRESS HALLS 'HERALD' AND 'SUN'. 'Glorious Twins' Will Delight His People, Is Message of Stephanie Lauzanne. COMMENT ELSEWHERE. Taft's Cincinnati 'Times-Star' Thinks New Arrangement an Appropriate One. Special Copy Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Paris to-day prints in part the statement of Frank A. Munsey, president of the Sun and Herald Corporation, that beginning October 1, THE EVENING SUN will be published in Cincinnati, Ohio, and THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD will become THE NEW YORK HERALD. Stephanie Lauzanne, commenting in the Matin on Mr. Munsey's announcement, says: "The French public has learned to love and admire both THE SUN and THE HERALD. If one of them should have disappeared the French would have felt that something was missing in the brilliant constellation in America. "The first decision of Mr. Munsey (to amalgamate THE SUN and THE NEW YORK HERALD) satisfied them completely. However, his new decision will delight them. "The marvellous New York climate is such that THE SUN will shine even on the evening, while THE HERALD will shine on the morning, and together they will be over their heads every day. "I heartily wish every citizen of these glorious twins."

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Times-Star, owned and edited by Charles P. Taft, brother of former President William H. Taft, prints the following editorial comment on the proposed rearranging of newspaper traditions: "Of course the decision of Frank A. Munsey to change the name of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD to THE NEW YORK HERALD and THE EVENING SUN to THE SUN affects those newspapers only superficially. A newspaper doubtless is as potent under one name as another. The name is but a symbol, but in a certain sense it hangs around newspaper as they see the banner with the device made famous by Charles A. Dana hauled down from the heights to which it had raised it, even if it is not to be buried. "Doubtless Mr. Munsey has his good reasons for the change. He thus will be able to perpetuate the name of James Gordon Bennett, as well as that of Charles A. Dana. And, come to think of it, it is appropriate that he should perpetuate the greater name of the two in his evening newspaper. We wish Mr. Munsey success in his new venture. The SUN will never rise again. May it never set."

\$3,000,000 SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL BILL SIGNED. Buildings to Be Erected by Emergency Methods. Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Gov. Smith signed the bill to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the erection of hospitals for the treatment of men suffering from mental diseases as a result of service in the world war. The hospital is to be constructed on the site in Queens County originally purchased by the State for the treatment of the Range and later intended for the Long Island State Hospital. The law creates a commission to take charge of the construction of the hospital. It will be composed of the State Architect, State Comptroller, Attorney-General, a representative of labor and a member of the medical profession. The law provides that an agreement be entered into with the United States Government by which the present site be leased to the Government for a term of not more than 10 years or an annual rental of not less than one-tenth of the total cost of the buildings. The United States Government will maintain the hospital exclusively for the treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines from this State who became mentally defective from their service in the world war. It is to have a capacity of 1,000 beds. Recognizing the present situation as an emergency, the law relieves the commission from all State laws in reference to advertising for bids, hours of the day for bids, and the manner of the commission is authorized to conduct the hospital in any way deemed most advantageous for its completion "at the earliest possible date and to enter into the open market and to purchase material or supplies, employ labor and make payments of bonuses in consideration of extra effort and efficiency or for overtime work."

Socialist Writers ARE BARRED BY COLBY. They Said Secretary Sought to Color News. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Colby announced to-day that Paul Hanna, correspondent of the New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, and Lawrence Todd, associated with Hanna in the Federated Press Bureau, would not be permitted in the future to attend the daily conference which the Secretary holds with the newspaper correspondents. The announcement was made at the regular morning conference with the correspondents and after the Secretary had read a letter written by Mr. Hanna to Fred A. Emery, head of the Information Bureau of the State Department. Mr. Hanna charged in the letter that with the newspaper correspondents he was inspiring the press with views of his own and that he also had put wrong interpretations on the news, especially the daily conference with the Secretary. Mr. Emery asked in the letter to obtain from Mr. Colby a statement in defence of the charges so that it might be published along with the original communications. The Secretary of State told the correspondents that his whole object in holding conferences with them was to aid them in obtaining accurate information and to cooperate in furnishing international news to the public. He asked the correspondents whether they thought Mr. Hanna's charges were justified, and H. C. McMillen, a correspondent of the New York Evening Mail, expressed the opinion that they were, but he added that he did not mean to impugn the Secretary's integrity nor to appear in the light of supporting the charges. Mr. Hanna was not present at the conference, but was reported by Lawrence Todd, who left the meeting immediately after the Secretary announced that he and Mr. Hanna would not be permitted to attend conferences in the future.

DR. EDSON REELECTED TO EDUCATIONAL POST. Board of Associate Superintendents Still All Men. At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Education Dr. Andrew W. Edson was reelected to the Board of Associate Superintendents by a single ballot. Dr. Edson's term expired September 22. William Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, said he regarded Dr. Edson's reelection as a compliment to the Board of Superintendents and as evidence of confidence in it. The election of a successor to Walter L. Harvey of the board of examiners was put over. Dr. Edson's reelection leaves the Board of Associate Superintendents still all men's board, although a short time ago it seemed probable that a woman would receive an election to that body. A unanimous vote was passed in favor of the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the Cooperative High School, at present located in the school building at 11th St. and Broadway, be named in honor of the work and memory of the late Dr. John H. Hare, who was for many years a member of the Board of Superintendents.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORD. Station: Albany, N. Y. Date: Sept. 29, 1920. Rainfall: 0.00. High: 78. Low: 58. Wind: S. by E. 12. Clouds: 100. Barometer: 29.85. Humidity: 75. Dew: 50. Wind-velocity: 12. Weather: Cloudy. The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the following table: 9 A. M.: 78. 10 A. M.: 77. 11 A. M.: 76. 12 M.: 75. 1 P. M.: 74. 2 P. M.: 73. 3 P. M.: 72. 4 P. M.: 71. 5 P. M.: 70. 6 P. M.: 69. 7 P. M.: 68. 8 P. M.: 67. 9 P. M.: 66. 10 P. M.: 65. 11 P. M.: 64. 12 M.: 63. 1920, 1919. 9 A. M.: 78. 10 A. M.: 77. 11 A. M.: 76. 12 M.: 75. 1 P. M.: 74. 2 P. M.: 73. 3 P. M.: 72. 4 P. M.: 71. 5 P. M.: 70. 6 P. M.: 69. 7 P. M.: 68. 8 P. M.: 67. 9 P. M.: 66. 10 P. M.: 65. 11 P. M.: 64. 12 M.: 63. Highest temperature, 77, at 1:30 P. M. Lowest temperature, 58, at 4 A. M. Average temperature, 72.

THE WEATHER. For Eastern New York—Cloudy and cool; to-morrow probably fair and cooler; moderate variable winds becoming fresh northwesterly. For New Jersey—Unsettled and cooler to-morrow; probably fair and cooler; fresh northwesterly winds. For Northern New England—Cloudy and cool; to-morrow probably fair; moderate variable winds. For Southern New England—Cloudy and cool; to-morrow probably fair and cooler; moderate variable winds. For the Middle West—Fair and cooler to-morrow; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh northwesterly winds. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The logical storm over the Gulf of Mexico is still to-night near and immediately south of the mouth of the Mississippi. The storm is now about 400 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and is moving rapidly toward the coast. The wind in this position was blowing a gale of sixty miles an hour. Storm warnings were issued for the Gulf of Mexico and for the coast of Louisiana. There have been rain falls in the last twenty-four hours in the south Atlantic States and on the Gulf coast along the northern border of Lake Superior eastward. There has been much cooler over all interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains and in the West. In the middle of the storm there was a heavy rain fall in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, and Nebraska. In the New England States the weather will be cloudy and fair on Friday. In the middle of the storm the weather will be cloudy, unsettled and cooler. There will be rain on Friday. There will be rain on Friday and fair Friday, with lower temperature in the evening. There will be a cloudy day and continued cool to-morrow. Fair with rising temperature Friday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau station, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time: Station: Albany, N. Y. Date: Sept. 29, 1920. Rainfall: 0.00. High: 78. Low: 58. Wind: S. by E. 12. Clouds: 100. Barometer: 29.85. Humidity: 75. Dew: 50. Wind-velocity: 12. Weather: Cloudy. The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the following table: 9 A. M.: 78. 10 A. M.: 77. 11 A. M.: 76. 12 M.: 75. 1 P. M.: 74. 2 P. M.: 73. 3 P. M.: 72. 4 P. M.: 71. 5 P. M.: 70. 6 P. M.: 69. 7 P. M.: 68. 8 P. M.: 67. 9 P. M.: 66. 10 P. M.: 65. 11 P. M.: 64. 12 M.: 63. 1920, 1919. 9 A. M.: 78. 10 A. M.: 77. 11 A. M.: 76. 12 M.: 75. 1 P. M.: 74. 2 P. M.: 73. 3 P. M.: 72. 4 P. M.: 71. 5 P. M.: 70. 6 P. M.: 69. 7 P. M.: 68. 8 P. M.: 67. 9 P. M.: 66. 10 P. M.: 65. 11 P. M.: 64. 12 M.: 63. Highest temperature, 77, at 1:30 P. M. Lowest temperature, 58, at 4 A. M. Average temperature, 72.

Events To-Day. Rotary Club luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 11:30. John Cowper Powys will lecture on "World Affairs," at the University Club, 11:30. Camp Fire Girls, meetings, 5:15 East 87th St. National Association of Waste Material Dealers, meetings, Hotel Astor, all day. The daily conference which the Secretary holds with the newspaper correspondents. The announcement was made at the regular morning conference with the correspondents and after the Secretary had read a letter written by Mr. Hanna to Fred A. Emery, head of the Information Bureau of the State Department. Mr. Hanna charged in the letter that with the newspaper correspondents he was inspiring the press with views of his own and that he also had put wrong interpretations on the news, especially the daily conference with the Secretary. Mr. Emery asked in the letter to obtain from Mr. Colby a statement in defence of the charges so that it might be published along with the original communications. The Secretary of State told the correspondents that his whole object in holding conferences with them was to aid them in obtaining accurate information and to cooperate in furnishing international news to the public. He asked the correspondents whether they thought Mr. Hanna's charges were justified, and H. C. McMillen, a correspondent of the New York Evening Mail, expressed the opinion that they were, but he added that he did not mean to impugn the Secretary's integrity nor to appear in the light of supporting the charges. Mr. Hanna was not present at the conference, but was reported by Lawrence Todd, who left the meeting immediately after the Secretary announced that he and Mr. Hanna would not be permitted to attend conferences in the future.

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