

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or to any other news source published herein.

the human race, white man and black man, brown man and yellow man, may be led in the paths of righteousness to the common goal of duty and honor?

In any event, a league that lacks the power to prevent war when all civilization abhors war and is praying it somehow may be prevented through all the rest of time, a league that lacks the power to do anything worth while with any international problem, a league that is only a pale shadow in a world of blazing actualities, surely is not a thing for which to abdicate any part of the sovereignty of this nation.

later part of 1914 manufacturers here began to get war orders from the belligerents, and the labor situation was soon relieved. Labor was in great demand at high wages, and the demand has continued ever since.

On the entry of the United States into the war an acute shortage of labor was caused by the raising of the army, the expansion of the naval forces, and the creation of war industries. There began then another season of higher pay, in which wages reached levels never before known, and which, in spite of the high prices of the necessities of life, gave every worker an unprecedented chance to save or to spend for luxuries. The savings effected have been large, as is shown by the sale of Government bonds, War Savings Stamps, and the reports of the savings banks. The spending has been free handed too, as is proved by the extraordinary retail business done everywhere.

departure from the conventional they will have the bills to pay. Our Heroes With Pistols. Among the Americans who are returning from European service in the army and navy there are hundreds, probably thousands, who bring with them as souvenirs their overseas excursion German pistols, trench clubs of various designs and similar weapons. These relics of the brave days of 1917 and 1918 they treasure above all other possessions; but they have got to be careful, or the prized mementoes of the battlefield will get them into trouble with the civil authorities here.

New York State has a stringent law under which the unlicensed possessor of a pistol, sling shot or other concealable weapon is liable to fine and imprisonment. Already a number of men back from France have been arrested for carrying such souvenirs on their persons, and while the City Magistrates have shown good sense and judgment in disposing of the ones that have come before them, the mere fact that such arrangements have been made reveals the danger into which innocence and the desire to retain hard won weapons may betray many worthy citizens.

EXEMPT CONTRIBUTIONS. If You Had Only Made Memoranda of These Gifts! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Let me add a few thoughts to those you expressed in your editorial article on the tax on gifts, and how to avoid it.

One of the income tax exemptions is "Contributions." The weary worker over his tax return blank rejoices. Fine! The little old dollars poured out for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. are not to be taxed. Hurrah! Nice chap, that Claude Kitchin, after all. Why is it necessary for us to tie up with a so-called worldwide movement instead of exercising as in the past our worldwide influence, which has made this country a leader among all peoples and nations? In other words, why should we give up something which has been the leaving factor throughout the world at the very time when our system of government has been demonstrated a grand success?

QUESTIONS FOR AMERICANS. Thoughts Suggested by President Wilson's Boston Speech. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: An ordinary American citizen would like to know why it is that all of the big leaders in a league of nations and in internationalism versus nationalism invariably choose those who do not think as they do. For instance, Mr. Taft, says in effect that he would not trust the Constitution of the United States over him in his ideas.

President Wilson in his latest speech in Boston says: "Any man who resists the present ideas that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem he has been separated from his human-kind forever." Why use threats of that nature? What is the purpose of it all? Why is it necessary for us to tie up with a so-called worldwide movement instead of exercising as in the past our worldwide influence, which has made this country a leader among all peoples and nations? In other words, why should we give up something which has been the leaving factor throughout the world at the very time when our system of government has been demonstrated a grand success?

REPUBLICANS WILL NO HALT NEW LOAN Leaders Decide to Make No Effort to Prevent Action by Senate. BILL ALREADY REPORTED Time So Short That Even if It Passes Other Measures Must Give Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Republicans have decided to make no effort to block the bill to authorize the issuance of \$7,000,000,000 in notes as a means to force an extra session of the new Congress. This threat has been made quietly for the last two or three days but a truer realization of the situation came to them today when they learned finally and flatly that the President would refuse to call a special session until he returned from his second trip to Paris.

The Sun Calendar THE WEATHER. MINATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time. Sun rises... 6:34 A.M. Sun sets... 5:42 P.M. Moon rises... 1:08 A.M.

Republican Goes Forward at Washington. Whether Representative FREDERICK H. GILLETT of Massachusetts will make a successful Speaker of the House the record of the Sixty-sixth Congress will reveal. He is a sixth American, a Republican for principle's sake and not for mere personal advancement. He has been thoroughly trained in the preparation of appropriation bills, and appropriation bills are going to engross a large part of public attention.

Senator Cummins Exposes the Proposed League of Nations. SENATOR CUMMINS' attack on the proposed constitution for a League of Nations, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday, has peculiar force because its author is one of those Americans who believe it is possible to establish a world union from which all the peoples of the earth might derive benefit. Sharing the desire of all of us to do everything that can be done to save humanity from the horrors of war, he does not look with disfavor on the general suggestion of a union of the Powers to protect peace. But even this favorable predisposition to the general idea of international cooperation could not make acceptable to him the document for which our adherence is now demanded.

Some of the members of Congress, for example, came away with the impression that the Constitution of the League would need to be modified before it could be adopted. Others, however, gathered the idea from Mr. Wilson that there could be a change of only the language of certain clauses, which are so vague or obscure or contradictory that they cannot be read by the ordinary mind so as to seem to say what Mr. Wilson and those who fashioned them with him think they mean to say. Some of them thought it was made clear by the President that a particular group of nations could not dominate the League to the prejudice of the rest of the nations; others thought the President expressed rather the view that such a thing was not likely to happen.

Of all the expressions of those Senators and Representatives, however, as conveyed to the newspapers through the correspondents, there do appear to be two things which they agree the President clearly and explicitly defined. The first is that entering the League of Nations this country unquestionably would surrender some of its sovereignty.

If, in reality, the League never can do a single thing in regard to a single member unless that member itself concurs, it is in fact a toothless League, a spineless League, a jellyfish League. It is, then, perhaps a mere sham devised to impose upon the credulity of lesser and irresponsible tribal nations led to see in it heavenly visions.

Wherefore the American people, any frank, straightforward, fair dealing people, must be entitled to demand of President Wilson and his fellow fabricators of the League of Nations: Why a surrender of our priceless sovereignty for nothing? Why a surrender of our sovereignty for a thing which will not, cannot prevent war? Why a compromise of our moral responsibilities for the mock privilege of contributing, in Mr. Wilson's passionately emotional words, to a promise to do for all the peoples of all the corners of the earth something which will give them comfort and happiness if we do it, which will disappoint and sadden them to the depths of despair if we do not do it?

Mr. GILLETT's victory is a victory for good administration, intelligent lawmaking and effective Republicanism. But immigration is opposed by organized labor in this country, which wants to bar it absolutely for ten years, and emigration is opposed in the countries from which we have been accustomed to obtain transient workers in the past. In Italy 200,000 men already released from the army want to come here, and 100,000 still with the colors are anxious to follow them as soon as they are discharged. But Italian sentiment is strong against permitting these useful men to leave their own country. It is demanded that the Government retain them to help in the work of reconstructing Italy, and it is likely that some move will be made to accomplish this. Similar moves are likely in other European countries.

The presence of an unusually large number of women in industry is not to be ignored. In many callings they have won high commendation. The war caused a rise of nearly \$10 a week in the pay of the average unskilled or semi-skilled man or woman at work in factory, shop or office. In the clothing industry the increase was smaller than in some other lines. The lowest type of factory labor is "miscellaneous sewing," an industry which employs about 100,000 persons in New York. These machine operators received an average of \$8.25 a week before the war. In December last their pay was \$12.73. Their increase of \$4.50 a week, taken in bulk, amounts to about \$20,000,000 a year, which has to be added to the price of clothing. And the more skilled operatives on women's clothing now average \$29.16 a week, \$7.15 more than they received in 1914.

Under these circumstances it is difficult to see why there should be any unemployment, except that incident to the confusion of demobilization, which will soon be overcome, if the Government acts promptly in assisting the resumption of normal conditions by taking its hands off business and Congress enacts intelligently conceived tariff and taxation laws. The United States is ready to go ahead; its people must be fed and clothed; it has the resources needed to give work for all; and when the Government lets business flow in its natural channels we shall hear nothing about lack of employment, but are likely to hear a great deal about shortage of labor.

North Dakota Goes Into Business. North Dakota, under the leadership of the Non-Partisan League, has embarked on a programme of State ownership and control of industry the like of which none of her sisters in the Union has ever attempted. Populism struggled to attain some of the objects provided for in the bills Governor FRAZIER signed on Wednesday, but the People's party never reached the point of actual accomplishment in its endeavors.

One of the subjects which the Governors and representatives of Governors who gather in Washington on Monday to discuss employment problems should consider is the actual and probable state of labor supply in the United States. In the fiscal year 1912-13 the total number of immigrants coming to the United States from all countries was 1,347,892. In the following twelve months their number reached 1,218,480. The next fiscal year, 1914-15, covered the first ten months of the war in Europe, and in it 323,700 immigrants arrived. In 1915-16 the number was 298,826, in 1916-17 it fell to 205,408, and in the year ended June 30, 1918, the total reached only 110,618.

In 1913 and most of 1914 there was a surplus of labor in the United States. Our domestic situation was difficult, and there was much hardship throughout the country. The lack of employment was seized upon by agitators to stir up unrest, and in this city crowds demanded admittance to churches "whoose" hotel was opened in the winter, and there was talk of opening soup kitchens. In the

Why Farmers Object to Daylight Saving and Union Rules. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The objections made by farmers to daylight saving are based upon economic reasons. Governments may issue decrees, but nature ignores them.

What the Factory Worker Gets. The average weekly wage of the employees in the factories of New York was about \$12.50 in June, 1914, the last month of peace. In December, 1918, four and a half years later, this average was \$22.11. The war caused a rise of nearly \$10 a week in the pay of the average unskilled or semi-skilled man or woman at work in factory, shop or office.

San Juan Hill. Jacob A. Rill's Part in Giving the District Its Name. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The names of districts like San Juan Hill, Hell's Kitchen and the Tenderloin are created by police court reporters.

Mr. Taft's Choice of Guardians for America's Interests. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why do you suppose ex-President Taft is, as he is quoted as saying, unwilling to trust the Constitution of the United States to members of Congress, all of whom are elected by their fellow Americans as the men best fitted to represent them, while he is perfectly willing, apparently, to trust the interests of the country to a man who is not a member of whom is appointed for the sole purpose of furthering the best interests of his own country? PAUL BIELOW, New York, February 27.

Household Economics Applied to the German Warships. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I was delighted to see that the French call the proposed sinking of the German warships "stupid destruction." It seems to me that the same logic would apply to the proposed sinking of the German submarines.

A Forerunner of a Great Phrase. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When it comes to tracing the origin of the alternative triplet "Heaven, Hell or Hell," it is not a mere adaptation of the prayer long attributed to the English noble, "From Hell, Hell, Hell," but a more original and more pointed out to the inmates of the poorhouses in these two Yorkshire towns making them as undesirable as the first named abode in the eyes of England's Wealthy Whites. PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

An Unavailable Party. The League of Nations debate. "Should we let March in when it is both lion and lamb?" they asked. Military Precedent. "Stella—But do you still wear her ring?—Yes, Yella, uniforms may do wrong for three months after suggestions are over." The Captain. "Captain," we begged him, "look to the craft. "Blimey are straining, watch for and aft." "Blimey," he answered, "none of your hip! I am the Skipper, also the Ship!" "Captain," we told him, "strange is the steer by the beacon, point by the ray." "Hush up," he rumbled, "keep your mouth tight. I am the Pilot, likewise the Light!" "Captain," we pleaded, "sharp is the reef. Mark for the warning, come not to grief." "Blimey," he answered, "none of your hip! I am the Captain, I am the buoy!" McANDREW Wilson.

Nature Above Man's Law. Why Farmers Object to Daylight Saving and Union Rules. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The objections made by farmers to daylight saving are based upon economic reasons. Governments may issue decrees, but nature ignores them.

Should America Be Europe's Arsenal and Cash Register? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: From the speech of President Wilson at Boston: "Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream. And fighting in the dream they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back." Of all the cities to select Boston in which to spring this Laura Jean Libbey stuff!

Three Parties in Debate on the League of Nations. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I wish to congratulate THE SUN on its editorial policy as regards the League of Nations. Whether or not such a league would prevent war if put to the test is at least debatable, and if so, should we sign away American independence for it? It would seem to me that the best way to handle the question is by public debate. The proof of the wisdom of the league is up to its advocates, as it is up to the American people, and not up to the speaker who uses the personal pronoun seventy-nine times in addressing the citizens of Boston. JAMAICA, February 27. M. D.

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Trade Briefs. There was a notable growth in the trade of Venezuela with the United States during the year 1917, when the total annual value of Venezuelan exports to the United States was \$12,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the total value of the year 1916.

Exports Involved at the consulate at Madrid, Spain, for the United States were valued at only \$106,074 in 1918, as compared with \$587,188 in the preceding year. Leather is in great demand in the Balkan markets, chiefly uppers. No less than twenty-two shoe factories are established in Belgrade, and the annual imports of leather are valued at about \$400,000, half of which come from the United States.

Petroleum and petroleum products rank next in importance after rice in Burma, India, and are annually exported to the other provinces of India and to foreign countries to the value of \$20,000,000. A Miami budget estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, provides for an expenditure of \$1,992,205 for further work on the construction of the Southern Railway main line and branch lines, while for the Northern Railway the sum of \$842,605 is allotted. The continued extension of the irrigation project calls for an outlay of \$11,000,000 this year.

The Portuguese Government has decided to close to navigation all the ports on the northern coast of Portugal between Caminha and Aviro, both inclusive, because of the conditions of that section of the country. The ports of the present time will be allowed to leave for their destinations, but must submit to be searched by Portuguese war vessels.

The State Brick Works, owned and operated by the Department of Public Works, had an output of bricks during the year 1916-17 of 29,720,250.

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LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. Station. High. Low. Wind. Weather. Albany, N. Y. 42 28 S. Clear. Annapolis, Md. 42 28 S. Clear. Baltimore, Md. 42 28 S. Clear. Boston, Mass. 42 28 S. Clear. Buffalo, N. Y. 42 28 S. Clear. Chicago, Ill. 42 28 S. Clear. Cincinnati, O. 42 28 S. Clear. Cleveland, Ohio 42 28 S. Clear. Denver, Colo. 42 28 S. Clear. Detroit, Mich. 42 28 S. Clear. Hartford, Conn. 42 28 S. Clear. Indianapolis, Ind. 42 28 S. Clear. Jacksonville, Fla. 42 28 S. Clear. Kansas City, Mo. 42 28 S. Clear. Louisville, Ky. 42 28 S. Clear. Milwaukee, Wis. 42 28 S. Clear. Minneapolis, Minn. 42 28 S. Clear. New Orleans, La. 42 28 S. Clear. Philadelphia, Pa. 42 28 S. Clear. Portland, Me. 42 28 S. Clear. Portland, Ore. 42 28 S. Clear. St. Louis, Mo. 42 28 S. Clear. San Antonio, Tex. 42 28 S. Clear. San Diego, Calif. 42 28 S. Clear. St. Paul, Minn. 42 28 S. Clear. Washington, D. C. 42 28 S. Clear.

EVENTS TO-DAY. Annual entertainment and reception of the League of Nations at the Waldorf-Astoria. Lecture for the benefit of suffering children at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT. "The League of Nations" at the Waldorf-Astoria. "The League of Nations" at the Waldorf-Astoria. "The League of Nations" at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Insurgent Tears Up Railroad to Isolate Opponent. Insurgent troops have destroyed a section of the railroad between Villavieja and Madrid, cutting off the line to the south.

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