

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS. FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. One Year, \$10.00. Six Months, \$6.00. Three Months, \$3.50.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Telephone, BEKMAN 2200.

LAURENCE HILLS, that the President is nettled because no copy of the secret treaty has ever been shown to him.

However difficult and embarrassing may be the Flume situation from the point of view of the European parties to the Pact of London preventing separate treaties of peace and to the signatories of the alleged secret treaty of April, 1915, our own position with regard to the question ought to be as clear as any daylight that ever permeated a serene atmosphere.

Mr. Wilson himself has nothing to do with it, except as he has injected himself into it by his own motion. When Italy adhered to the Pact of London, and also when she and her allies signed the secret treaty containing the alleged provisions regarding the east shore of the Adriatic, President Wilson was busy, and successfully keeping us out of the war.

De We Want a League for the Promotion of War?

If the yet unmade history of the years to come could cast its shadow before, it could scarcely give a more impressive illustration of the war vanguard involved in an attempted League of Peace with an arbitrary arrangement of frontiers drawn on academic principles than is afforded by the present situation with regard to Flume, as precipitated by President Wilson's determination to have his own way regardless of the cost to Europe and the peace of the world.

Let us try to get rid of the entanglement of ideas which proceeds from the confusion of two distinct and therefore separate contracts between Italy and her allies of the Entente.

There was in the first place the agreement or declaration commonly styled the Pact of London. This was entered into by Great Britain, France and Russia on September 5, 1914, and Italy adhered to it about eight months later when she entered the war.

The Pact of London, so called, contained no agreement about future boundaries in the event of victory. It merely engaged the several Powers concerned to make no separate peace with the enemy.

In the second place, there is the alleged secret treaty, concluded like the Pact at London, but entirely independent of the so-called Pact. The date of this secret treaty was April 26, 1915. Italy entered the war against Austria-Hungary a little less than a month later, on May 23, 1915.

The secret treaty is not a document of record. The only information we have as to its contents and undertakings is contained in the version given out by Trotsky after the overthrow of the Kerensky régime. In this version, whether it is accurate or not as to boundary definitions, "the whole coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume and the small ports of Novi and Caropago," with certain islands, are assigned in the text as published by Trotsky to "the territory of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro," along with certain other mainland and island points further south.

Now, in the ninth of President Wilson's Fourteen Points his individual prescription for the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy was that such readjustment "should be effected along clearly recognized lines of nationality." He said nothing that is specifically about the Flume district, but it appears from contemporary events that his amazing staff of cartographers, ethnologists, population experts and rebuilders of Europe generally, under the able command of the President's personally commissioned representative, Colonel House, have decided that in the new American-made Europe Flume, without regard to the character or wishes of its people, will not go to Italy, but shall be included in the experimental new republic of Jugoslavia.

This sort of interpretation of the teachings of WASHINGTON and the doctrines of MONROE and of JEFFERSON becomes stupendous in its portent when we see a President of the United

States, without title to speak or warrant to promise in behalf of either the Government of which he is only a part or the private citizens who have distinctly repudiated at the polls his foreign policies, actually appealing to the Italian people over the heads of their official and accredited representatives in the conference; appealing to the voters of a foreign country to come to the support of the Woodrow Wilson concerning whom his own people have voted lack of confidence, refusal to follow!

The Seventy-seventh Division. Who are the men of the Seventy-seventh Division, now returning covered with honors won in France, to be welcomed by a proudly expectant city?

Rich man, poor man, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief; a cross section of New York, a heterogeneous aggregation representing every calling, every religion, every race that has its people in this cosmopolitan capital of incongruities, welded by discipline, by patriotism, by common endeavor into a magnificent fighting unit called into being by the peril of the country.

Their members went to the training camp not quite a year and a half ago. They knew nothing of army life, of military discipline, when they tramped through the streets to the railroad stations and the ferries. On those never to be forgotten days mothers, sisters, sweethearts walked bravely beside them, with here and there a brother or a father. Everybody tried to be cheerful, and nobody quite succeeded. But the courage which marked those leave takings was indicative of the bravery which later day to day was shown in the presence of the enemy in France and in the presence of fearful premonitions, corroding anxiety, terrified suspense in thousands of New York homes.

The American Government has sought to do with the question of Flume or the merits of Italian claims there and thereabout. It is within the President's rights, if he is so crazy, to prepare and submit to the Senate of the United States a treaty erecting a new European nation and guaranteeing its defence against Italian interests by all the military and financial and economic resources of our great republic.

A Drought Under a League of Nations? By the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States the "manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, the importation thereof into the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes," is prohibited. This amendment becomes effective on January 16, 1920, and it is provided in the amendment that "the Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Unquestionably many of the advocates of prohibition will insist that it is the moral duty of the people of the United States to impose the benefits of prohibition on all persons over whom its authority may be extended and the legal duty of their official representatives to enforce a condition of bone dryness wherever the opportunity presents itself. They may be expected to exert all their influence to bring about a construction of the amendment in accordance with their views as to the status of the traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in lands over which the United States might exercise authority as mandatory of a league of nations, assuming that such a league be formed hereafter and that this nation accept a designation as mandatory. Would the territory of a community thus brought under our protection be within the meaning of the prohibition amendment "territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," and consequently within the zone of constitutional prohibition? Or would it be held that, so far as prohibition was concerned, this territory was beyond the jurisdiction of the United States?

The personally interesting game of "matching minds" seems to be nearing the last inning. The spokesman for the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations is quoted in a message from Mexico city as saying that the Mexican Government has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe Doctrine or any other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

The reports of disquiet in Islam are not incoherent with the failure of the Mohammedan world to answer the Sultan's call to a holy war, Turkey's leadership was political rather than religious, and the proclamation of the jihad was manifestly intended to aid one set of Christian nations in a war in which Moslems were fighting against Moslems. The present symptoms of unrest, on the other hand, arise from causes appealing to the religious feelings of devout Mohammedans.

At the beginning of the war a mere 15 per cent. of the 230,000,000 followers of Islam were in politically independent States, while nearly three-quarters were under Christian rule, and the disproportion has since grown greater through Turkey's losses of territory. Islam resented this, Islam preached of true believers opposed and persecuted by Christians, Islam organized and urged its adherents to strive for independence. Now definite issues between Moslems and Christians are presenting themselves. The nationalistic agitation in Egypt has a religious phase expressed in the aspirations of insurgent leaders to

found a great Mussulman empire with a Caliph in Cairo. The pride of the Turks and the religious susceptibilities of Mohammedans in general are offended by the proposal to restore the great Mosque of Saint Sophia at Constantinople to the Christians. The distresses and disorders of war and British conquests are aids to pan-Islamic agitation in Asia Minor, and in India the spirit of revolt has affected portions of the Mohammedan population.

The present indications do not point to an alarming situation, but they are causing some anxiety to the authorities who govern Great Britain's 95,000,000 Mohammedan subjects, and they have some interest for Americans in view of suggestions of making the United States mandatory for Constantinople or Armenia or Syria or other Eastern lands.

A Bill for the Mayor or the Governor to Kill.

The Municipal Guard bill, to which THE SUN recently paid its respects, was passed by the Legislature and now before the Mayor for his approval or disapproval. If he should fail to veto the measure, and the Governor should also be blind to its dangers, New York would have a small army saddled upon it.

This bill, fathered by Senator WALKER of Tammany Hall, provides that the Police Reserve, a patriotic body which did useful auxiliary work in the emergency of war time and whose usefulness has ended, is to be replaced by a Municipal Guard of "not less than three brigades of three regiments each."

This new army, a sort of city militia beyond the jurisdiction of the Guard of this State, would be commanded by a special deputy police commissioner who would choose its officers. The civil service regulations would not apply to any officer of the Municipal Guard or its ten thousand or more men. In other words, the Police Commissioner would hold in his hand the power to mobilize a little army. His power over it would be greater than his power over the present police force.

So far as THE SUN is aware the object of this Municipal Guard has not been made clear. Its potential ability for evil is evident. The bill does not provide payment for the members, yet it makes it possible for the Aldermen and the Board of Estimate to add ten thousand names to the city payroll. In one indefinite item of expense the bill is mandatory: the city must provide armory quarters for the Municipal Guard and supply its members with equipment.

If there existed any emergency which would make it advisable for the city to have a great police reserve we would still oppose the Walker bill in its present form. It puts too much absolute power in the hands of one man. If by some miracle it could be made certain that the Mayor, the police commissioners and the deputy police commissioner of this town would be forever perfect, then a bill like this would not hold great political danger. No such miracle has been or ever will be granted. An ideal commissioner might appoint an ideal deputy to gather together nine regiments of ideal men, all without an eye on the city treasury or the political possibilities of such a huge organization. And then the next month or the next year a bad commissioner, or a good commissioner with a bad deputy, could use the czarlike powers which the Walker bill conveys to turn the Municipal Guard into a political, moral and economic menace.

It will not do to say that the act would be administered by honest men. The Municipal Guard would be in existence after the honest men of today are in their graves. We do not need ten thousand auxiliary policemen, or guardsmen, or whatever the framers of the bill choose to call them. There is no emergency. If there were an emergency, or the prospect of one, it could be met by the creation of a police reserve hedged about by the ordinary safeguards which prevent large bodies of public servants like the police force from becoming either the playthings of the politicians or the bosses of the Board of Estimate.

If Mayor Hylan does not put this Prorogation Guard to sleep, that duty will be up to Governor SMITH. The personally interesting game of "matching minds" seems to be nearing the last inning. The spokesman for the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations is quoted in a message from Mexico city as saying that the Mexican Government has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe Doctrine or any other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

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glass of this same beverage and be noticeably and illegally affected. The only reasonable compromise which can possibly be reached on the question of the intoxicating qualities of 2.75 per cent. beer is an ordinance which will make it a misdemeanor for those whose sobriety it banishes to partake of it. And then, what is sobriety? Grip causes coal shortage in Australia, and in other parts of the world coal shortage causes grip. Thus are all the terrifying features of the old puzzle of the priority of the chicken or the egg wedged into what should remain strictly a medico-industrial problem.

Note a victory with a Victory Note: YANKEE CAKES.

A Summary of Forty Years Study of Doughnuts and Crullers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A doughnut is not made out of bread dough and cut round, and the real article has no more hole through the centre than a nut has; hence the name doughnut.

The dough after being properly prepared is usually scaled off in one-pound portions, rolled round in lengths of about twelve inches, like a rope, and divided into equal portions, according to the size wanted, eight to twelve to the pound. They are moulded into balls with the palms of the hands on a bench, placed on dusted boards and covered with a clean cloth and allowed to rise before cooking in hot lard.

The adding of eggs would not make a bread dough more tender, as eggs work as a raising agent, the same as yeast or baking powder. A bread dough needs its added sugar and shortening to make the dough a little more tender if one wants to use it as a foundation to make the goods. When making bread one can weigh out five pounds of the dough and add for each pound one ounce of sugar and one ounce of butter and a little nutmeg, mixing all well together with a little flour for dusting. The dough should again be set to rise to recover itself in a covered pan in a warm place.

Of course one can roll it out in a sheet and cut it in one-inch long strips with a round cutter with a centre hole, and some are made that way, but in doing so the doughnut would lose its individuality, inasmuch as a ring cruller is made that way. The latter is not made with yeast and set to rise, but is a mixture of yeast, shortening, milk, baking powder and flour, it is known as the ring or round cruller to distinguish it from the twisted cruller, of which there are two kinds.

The New York kind is made of about the same consistency as the round, but the dough is not in oblong pieces about two inches wide and one inch long, but with two cuts lengthwise almost from end to end. In making them up slip one corner through one of the cuts and give a slight pull.

The Connecticut variety is made of a little firmer dough with added flour and rolled out in large round pieces, thick and cut in strips three-quarters of an inch wide and six or eight inches long, as desired, doubled and twisted, giving them a slight pinch at both ends to make them retain their shape.

The fact that these fried doughnuts are made in the Clarendon Hotel, G. Kerner and J. Birch, proprietors, New York, June 27, 1858, and while pondering over some of the startling differences from the present day vogue manifested therein, I became curious as to the location of this hotel, which is depicted in a quaint woodcut which adorns the menu as situated on a corner, with vacant lots and bordering trees on two other corners.

One of the things which strike a modern eye is the number and hours of meals. There was breakfast from 7 to 10; tea, 12 to 2; dinner, 2:45 to 5:30; lunch, 8 to 9:30; and, finally, supper, 10 to 12. I wonder what the cooks and waiters' unions were doing then. It was table d'hôte, of course. I forgot—there was no beer or because of the fact it was at 2:45 and 5:30.

The wine list shows how much further a dollar went in those days. The highest priced champagne was \$2.50 a quart. Madeiras and sherrys, burundy and port averaged higher than champagne. The relative price position has changed so in recent years? I can understand why all have advanced, but why is champagne so much dearer proportionately?

No whiskey or beer appeared on the list. Is this because they supplied none in the house, or because these are not included in a "wine" list? I suppose these are futile speculations, doubly so in view of the imminence of July 1. But at any rate give me, if you can, the fond memory of where such bills ruled and let me know what corner that was. A sort of chat salutis upon the brow of the dying Bacchus. EDWARD M. ROBINSON. PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

NEW YORK TO HER SONS. Medals Proposed for the Men Who Fought in France.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Seventy years ago, in 1848, on the return of the New York Regiment, Colonel Burnett, from Mexico, 800 strong, each man was presented by the city with a silver medal bearing on one side the words "Presented by the Mayor and Corporation." In the centre is the coat of arms of the city. On the reverse side is an allegorical figure of a female pointing with a spear toward Vera Cruz, and in the margin the names of four of the principal battles fought and won in Mexico.

It is suggested to me as the precedent has been established, that it would be a grateful act if his Honor Mayor Hylan and his committee would, out of the \$250,000 appropriated, do likewise and give each soldier from this city a medal, particularly the glorious Seventh and Sixty-ninth regiments. It would be but a trifling act of gratitude for the wonderful military services they have rendered in France. I am the only man living who is entitled to wear this medal; the others have all answered the last, long roll call.

My medal is at the disposal of the Mayor at any time he wishes to send for it. I wore it for the first time in several years at the reception given to the returned heroes of my old Seventh Regiment, of which I was a member of the Fourth (D) Company, Captain Riblet, sixty years ago. CHARLES J. MURPHY. NEW YORK, April 24.

Flying Fishermen. From the London Daily Chronicle. The Nons of one vessel in the many war vessels is going to benefit our industries. There is one very important use to which it can be put which is at present engaging official attention. As we have been talking of flying over the sea in fine weather can see a long way down into the water, a fact which was made full use of in the course of U-boat hunting. From an aeroplane a school of fish can be observed from the surface, and the suggestion is that trained observers should be employed on the principal fishing grounds to signal the presence and whereabouts of these shoals to the waiting trawlers below. The Best Investment. Knicker—One hundred dollars will bring a soldier home. Becker—How many heads would it take to bring the Commander in Chief home?

TREATIES. The Power of the Supreme Court in Constraining Such Compacts. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Archibald R. Watson in a recent letter to THE SUN said: There can be, therefore, no such thing as an unconstitutional treaty in any sense in which a law may be said to be unconstitutional. Does not this statement overlook the judicial power of the United States given in the Constitution as follows: The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority. Assuming almost beyond the bounds of reason that the Senate of the United States by a two-third vote should ratify a treaty that would send American soldiers, at the command of a world parliament in which the United States representatives were a minority, to the uttermost parts of the earth in the absence of a declaration of war by the American Congress, can it be doubted that if the power of such world parliament or league of nations were challenged in a Federal court under such conditions such power under the treaty mentioned would be declared unconstitutional and void?

The Constitution of the United States is a security to the justice of the state against its power, and by the present provisions of the Constitution the proposed treaty for a league of nations, if ratified, must stand. HENRY K. DAVIS. NEW YORK, April 24.

GERMANY CAN PAY. Evidence From Switzerland About Her Economic Condition.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Here in Switzerland I can get all the German papers daily, literary and humorous. I can talk with the Swiss who are in close touch with German conditions, and I can see how the multitude of Germans visiting in Switzerland live, dance, play cards and generally enjoy themselves.

It is a disturbing impression of it all is of Germany's complete ability to pay. They are an unquenchable people, and therefore of tremendous industrial power. Since they can pay, they must. The present scarcity of food and raw materials does not represent any deficiency in economic productiveness as a nation of workers. G. C. ARVENSON. MONTREUX, Switzerland, April 2.

THE OLD DAYS OF PLENTY. Thoughts Awakened by a Menu of the Vanished Clarendon Hotel.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I came across the other day a menu and wine list of the Clarendon Hotel, G. Kerner and J. Birch, proprietors, New York, June 27, 1858, and while pondering over some of the startling differences from the present day vogue manifested therein, I became curious as to the location of this hotel, which is depicted in a quaint woodcut which adorns the menu as situated on a corner, with vacant lots and bordering trees on two other corners.

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SERVICE POOR HERE, PHONE CO. ADMITS. No Telling When Faults Which Hamper Public Will Be Remedied. 2 YEARS OF TRIALS SEEN Lack of Employees Due to War and Insufficient Equipment Blamed.

It is at least even money that if one phones for 3124—St. Nicholas, one will get 6349—Broad—after waiting anywhere from three to fifteen precious and profane minutes. After pathetic, then peremptory, then inarticulate appeals to the operator, one may get the number one is after; but it is gambling with destiny, and few business men have the time for that sort of amusement.

It is the common experience in New York that a report of "Busy" or "Doesn't answer," is made to callers, when the phone is in fact working order. Delays, wrongly translated calls, aloofness and inattention on the part of the apparently uninterested Misses operating the Exchange switchboards, have been the daily experience of newspapers, business houses and private individuals.

The situation is so bad indeed, that after the habit of waiting, it has become a sort of bitter jest in any company when an afflicted telephone subscriber happens to mention his service. It was the last of the month which was used to be the pride of the city, which used to be one of the boasts of the New Yorkers when they met less favored persons from other cities, was understood and patiently tolerated. The fact that the Government withdrew thousands of highly trained operators and hundreds of high-grade engineering and mechanics the fact that increased business in war time had to be handled by a reduced and insufficiently trained force, from other cities, was impossible in war time to install new central offices and new exchanges—all these matters were comprehended and ably set up with explanation, engineering and mechanics the fact that increased business in war time had to be handled by a reduced and insufficiently trained force, from other cities, was impossible in war time to install new central offices and new exchanges—all these matters were comprehended and ably set up with explanation, engineering and mechanics the fact that increased business in war time had to be handled by a reduced and insufficiently trained force, from other cities, was impossible in war time to install new central offices and new exchanges—all these matters were comprehended and ably set up with 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