The Sun.

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919.

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All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau st., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau st.; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Titherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, all of 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 302, Eagle Building, 302 Washington street.

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Not Loaded!

It is an unusual spectacle: A President of the United States holding a pistol at the breast of the Senate of the United States and demanding as the price of peace that there shall be on the part of the Senate immediate, unhesitating, unquestioning acceptance of his personally contrived and wholly extra-constitutional scheme of world reorganization.

The pistol is not loaded, however. Furthermore, the President who is holding the pistol and threatening to keep the country in war indefinitely unless the Senate yields to him knows that the pistol is not loaded.

The reason for the positive statement that the pistol is not loaded is as plain as the nose on your face.

After the last word has been said about Executive powers and Legislative limitations the fact remains that the Constitution does not make the President the dictator of the acts of Congress but does make the Congress the judge of the acts of the President, and in case of need his executioner.

The document aforesaid leaves no doubt as to the whereabouts of the ultimate authority.

Another American Reconstruction.

Fifty-four years ago to-day the armies of the Union commanded by General GRANT and General SHERMAN completed their review of victory in Washington and their dispersion began. They had accomplished their task. The men in them were ready to doff their uniforms and resume their places in civil life. For four years the energy and brains of the country had been devoted to bitter fratricidal war.

Reconstruction then meant something far different from what it means to-day. The social system of the Confederacy had been torn up by the roots and cast on the scrap heap. A new element had been admitted to citizenship without sufficient preparation to exercise its privileges and bear its burdens. The supporters of the Union were divided in their counsels in Congress and out. The nation was heavily in debt.

Yet, though many blunders were made, though the way was long and difficult, the problems of peace were attacked and mastered. The threat of a monarchy on our southern border allied with the European system was met and overcome. The rehabilitation of the nation's financial affairs was accomplished.

To-day America faces no such difficulties as those our fathers faced and overcame in the '60s and '70s. Problems must be solved. The disorganization caused by war must be corrected. The men withdrawn from civil life to defend the country must be restored to their place in the social fabric of a peace loving community. The debt of the country must be met. Business must be reestablished on a normal basis. But to do these necessary tasks there is a united and vigorous population dwelling in a country of unparalleled richness, whose territories have been spared the devastation of hostilities.

That the task before us will be speedily accomplished the record of that other reconstruction which this historic anniversary brings to mind gives testimony.

Dark Days in Treaty Discussion.

It is manifestly impossible to undertake an orderly and intelligent discussion of the numerous notes of protest and recommendation submitted to the Peace Conference by the German delegates without knowledge of the terms of the peace treaty submitted to them by the Congress of Paris. This essential knowledge no American outside a few who enjoy the intimate confidence of President WILSON possesses.

The German delegates argue with the complete treaty, a document of 80,000 words, before them. In the United States we have been permitted to see the first and second drafts of the proposed constitution of a league of nations, and an 8,000 word synopsis of the various other provisions of the treaty. This condensation of the document was prepared by representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers. Already the fact has been divulged that the epitome which has been published here omits mention of one important provision of the treaty—that governing the resumption of commerce with Germany subsequent to its ratification by three of the great Powers. There may be other equally significant passages in the treaty which the epitomizers overlooked or deliberately left out of their version. Obviously they had to disregard much in order to keep their work within the bounds set.

The treaty, however, and not the synopsis of it, is the document the German delegates have before them. They write with complete information as to all its details, with full understanding of the manner in which one clause is modified by another, with exact comprehension of the values put on various words and phrases by the draftsmen of this momentous writing. Their pleas and protestations cannot be judged at their real value by any person who is deprived of the information they utilize.

It is reported that a copy of the treaty is now in the State Department, but it is inaccessible not only to the general public, but to the members of the Senate, who must ultimately pass upon it in their official capacity. The members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are kept in the same ignorance of the text under dispute in Paris that is imposed on private citizens of the United States, notwithstanding the great advantages which would accrue to them and to the country if they were able to follow the arguments with full understanding.

Thus, it appears, an open covenant is openly arrived at in the full illumination of the Fourteen Points. It only remains for President WILSON to urge, when the treaty is submitted to the Senate, as it eventually must be, that the Senators hurry their consideration of it, in order that no time shall be lost in garnering the perfect fruit of his diplomacy.

Imports Mountains High.

In his Congress message President WILSON speaks of our imports as if, because of the war, they were a trifling matter. They seem also to be regarded by various members of the House and of the Senate as negligible. Without knowing anything about it, pretty nearly everybody, in truth, takes it for granted that the war annihilated our import business. As a matter of fact it is huge.

With Germany and Austria shut out of our markets, with France having little to sell to us or to anybody, with the United Kingdom devoting the great part of its exportable products to the Allies and their dependencies, nevertheless it is a fact, a marvellous fact, that ever since Europe went to war, now nearly five years ago, and ever since we ourselves went into it, now two years ago, our imports have climbed, and climbed high.

It happens that at the very moment President WILSON was addressing Congress on the subject our foreign trade figures for April were given out. By whatever chance, the figures of this year at $273,000,000 were some $4,000,000 lower than for April a year ago. But they were $70,000,000 higher than for April, 1917, just when we were going to war. They were $55,000,000 higher than the year before we went to war. They were $100,000,000 higher than in April of 1914, the year Europe went to war. They were $130,000,000 higher than in the year before Europe went to war. They were $150,000,000 higher than exactly ten years ago, with no war cloud visible and none suspected in the sky of civilization. They were not far from $200,000,000 higher than in 1908, with a total for April in that year of a mere $87,000,000.

With the United Kingdom, France and Italy still virtually out of our markets, with Germany, Austria and Russia still out, with much of the Old World still hampered by shipping conditions from getting into our markets as freely as they seek to get in, the great big truth is that our imports in April of this year were five times what they were only twenty years ago.

The April showing, moreover, was not a mere accident of statistics. The ten months ending with April tell the same story of a swift and enormous increase year after year. For the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April, 1917, just when we were going into the war, our imports were two billions of dollars. For the corresponding period ending with April of this year they were approximately two and a half billions of dollars. For the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April, 1914, just before the war flame burst over Europe, our imports were a little more than a billion and a half of dollars—nearly a billion dollars lower than this year.

Ten years ago the first ten months of the fiscal year of 1909 showed imports slightly in excess of a billion dollars, as compared with this year's two and a half billions.

Now, it is to be kept in mind that in the case of our imports as in the case of our exports, a part of this increase is expressed merely in dollar marks, not tons of steel, bushels of grain, yards of textiles, &c. Exactly as foreigners, for example, have had to pay for a billion dollars for 400,000,000 bushels of wheat where, at the pre-war prices, it would have been somewhere around four hundred million dollars, so we have had to pay more for a given number of tons of rubber, or sacks of coffee, or bales of silk, or whatever it happened to be. But neither with exports nor with imports have the higher prices accounted for anything like the increase of our foreign trade in the last twenty years, or ten years, or five years.

But, whatever the price factor has been in our foreign trade gains, picture our imports both in value and in volume when again open outward the trade gates of the United Kingdom, of France, Germany and Italy, perhaps even of distracted and chaotic Russia; when again argosies sail freely and frequently from China and India—from all the Far East as well as from those countries of Europe which throughout the war were neutral but shipless.

Nobody looking into the future with clear vision can fail to see our imports looming mountains high.

A Good Policy in Battleships as Well as in Seaplanes.

The Secretary of the Navy, after a talk with the head of his Aviation Division, has announced a policy in seaplane building which he might well apply to the battleship programme. Mr. DANIELS said:

"We agreed that for the immediate future the wise thing to do is to spend more money on experiments than on the quantity production of planes. That shall be my policy."

This is sound sense. It would be foolish to build a large number of seaplanes like Commander TOWERS's little fleet just because READ's craft made a successful flight from Newfoundland to the Azores. The obvious thing to do is to improve as much as possible on the type of NC used in the present trial, curing the defects which caused the NC-3 to be crippled on coming down to the water and adding engine power, fuel capacity and breadth of wing until a seaplane is built which will fly from Newfoundland to Ireland or from the elbow of South America to the shoulder of Africa. Only practical flights will show the weaknesses and strong points of aircraft; paper and pencil cannot do it. By dint of actual trial we ought in two or three years to have seaplanes that will reverse the first voyage of COLUMBUS and fly from Watling's Island to Palos, not even stopping, as the Discoverer did, at the Canaries.

The policy of progress without waste in the construction of seaplanes is good also in the building of battleships. For at least ten years to come the other Powers are going to be so poor in money and labor that they will not, cannot, try to build world beating navies. If the United States goes ahead now and spends billions of dollars on battleships those ships will be out of date when any competitor builds new ships and we would have to spend new billions on a new programme. It would be far better, as Secretary DANIELS says about seaplanes, to spend more money on experiments in battleships than on quantity production.

Saint Sophia.

The great religious and sentimental prize Christendom hoped to win by the defeat of Turkey in the war was the former Church of Saint Sophia, now the Mosque of Aya Sophia, in Constantinople.

If to avoid giving offence to the Mohammedans the Peace Conference decides to permit the Sultan to retain Constantinople, it is improbable that the mosque will be restored to the Christians. Inasmuch as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York signed a memorial last month to Premier LLOYD GEORGE declaring that justice required that the Christians of Constantinople "should have their priceless building restored to them," such a decision might suggest that Islam's influence in the British Empire was greater than that of the Church of England.

To art lovers the decision would be a matter of regret, as it might doom to destruction the supreme masterpiece of Byzantine art, together with its mosaics, which tradition places among the great art treasures of the world and which Mohammedan piety has kept covered with whitewash for centuries to hide the Christian symbols they represent. The condition of the mosque is such that experts have pronounced its collapse inevitable unless repairs are made. The Christians would certainly do what was possible to save the edifice; but no such assertion can be made with respect to the Turks.

Too Generous, Says Denmark.

That the small nations are not all consumed with a burning desire for mere extension of territorial possessions is shown by several recent instances. Soon after the signing of the armistice Switzerland refused to entertain the overtures of a number of southern Baden districts bordering the Rhine for incorporation as a northern canton of the Republic. A few days ago the people of the Austrian crown land of Vorarlberg voted to be annexed to Switzerland. The Swiss Government replied that the people would take a vote on the question, but it did not give the Vorarlbergers much hope that their request for annexation would be granted.

A still more interesting instance is furnished by the action of the Danish Government regarding the restoration of Schleswig to Denmark. To the Danes Schleswig and Holstein, two of their southern provinces which were appropriated by Prussia in 1866, have constituted another Alsace and Lorraine. The provinces in question were taken by BISMARCK to carry out his plan for a Prussian stronghold on the North Sea. There was an explicit provision in the treaty that the people should have the right of self-determination, but the provision was abrogated by a secret understanding between Germany and Austria. BISMARCK declared that a plebiscite was unnecessary, as the representations which had been made to him by the inhabitants of south Schleswig convinced him that the province desired annexation to Prussia.

In strong contrast to this arbitrary German course is the position taken by OVE RODE, the Danish Minister of the Interior. The draft of the peace treaty extends the plebiscite by which the people are to decide the question of their future nationality to south Schleswig. To this Minister RODE replies that Denmark wishes the plebiscite limited to north and central Schleswig. This is not due, he declares, to "cautious modesty nor to any tactical plan of asking less than we really wish, but to our national desire." Of the northern and central parts of Schleswig the Minister has no doubt regarding the racial and political affiliation of the people. But the southern portion of the province, he says, is inhabited by Germans who even while a part of Denmark showed themselves hostile to the Danish Government. He says:

"It is to be feared that the south Schleswigers, partly owing to the unsettled conditions in Germany, may prefer Denmark, and partly that political plans for keeping the former Duchy of Schleswig undivided might induce them to vote for a union with Denmark, not because they intend to become Danes but to preserve Schleswig with a predominant German population."

In other words, Denmark does not want south Schleswig at any price, and she will not encourage this distinctly German land in its efforts to fall back upon Danish protection in its present extremity. The possession of its square miles of territory, its ports and cities, is no compensation for the peril that it would constitute to the Danish nationality.

Our Unnecessary Fire Losses.

According to the statistics compiled by the National Board of Fire Underwriters the fire losses in the United States in 1918 aggregated $290,959,885, a sum higher than had been reached in any previous year except 1906, when San Francisco was burned in a conflagration such as we hope may never be visited upon us again. Last year there were no outstanding disasters, except the Minnesota forest fires of October, which were estimated to have inflicted damage amounting to $30,000,000. The increase of losses in 1918 over 1917 was $40,000,000.

This country was measurably free from serious fires caused by enemy activities. The internment of hostile aliens and the close guard maintained by public and private agencies were successful in protecting us from great disasters of this kind. Some fires were undoubtedly the work of our enemies, but the greater part of the losses sustained will be found, on analysis of the figures, to have been caused by persons who neglected the most elementary precautions in handling fire. Carelessness with matches, cigarettes and inflammable substances lays a heavy burden on the United States every year.

A fire loss of $290,959,885 in a year means the loss of practically $3 a head for every person in the country. The number of unavoidable fires is practically negligible. The United States holds an unenviable preeminence in this expensive field of waste, and the efforts of the authorities to impress the duty of extreme care in handling fire are slow in bearing fruit in the case of too many citizens.

This city has twenty-three Representatives in Congress and only one of them voted against the suffrage resolution on Wednesday. The exception was the Hon. DANIEL J. RIORDAN, the third most distinguished resident of Oliver street. The other Tammany Representatives either voted for the resolution or were paired for it, but RIORDAN prevented the Hall from appearing to be a unit on the subject. It is evident that Governor SMITH's friend and neighbor did not seek the consensus of opinion of the Tammany delegation, but took his philosophy straight from that other friend and neighbor of the Governor, the Hon. THOMAS F. FOLEY, who has not yet been converted to the belief that women should vote.

Even the Bolsheviki can't make a perfect world. The new calendar devised by the Soviet Government, whereby the year begins on October 25, the date of the establishment of the Bolshevik regime, provides for 280 working days—too many by 279, as every patriot suffering from spring fever will agree.

It is not difficult to understand some enthusiasms not shared; that men who ordinarily conduct themselves with demureness should become howling madmen at a football game, or that sober sided fellows of the downtown district should yell their hard heads off bidding up into the thousands for a doughnut sold by a Salvation Lassie for the benefit of her army. These things are understandable. But how about the Bronx riot in partisan demonstration for a favorite lecturer on—war? No!—art! That benches and electric lights should be smashed, interior decorations mussed up, police objectors mauled because a favorite art lecturer was retired for an unknown substitute bespeaks either a temperament of unsuspected warmth or a passionate possibility in art lectures hitherto unrevealed by lecturers who have come under more general observation.

The LN-14 will make a successful westward transatlantic hop, but if it makes a return flight it will be equipped by the Senate with a different motor.

It was wholly in character that VICTOR L. BERGER stood on the floor of the House, even after he had heard members without a dissenting voice deny him membership rights, and therefore after he had no more right to be there than any other cheeky unofficial person who had slipped past the doorkeepers, truculently demanding recognition from the Speaker. Mr. GILLETT made a good start in his office by informing BERGER without unnecessary softness, "You are not a member of this body and cannot speak in this chamber."

No doubt many will sympathize with investors in worthless oil companies, but there may be others who will feel about those who lose money in such ventures as did a police witness in a legislative investigation years ago who said of those who lost through buying "green goods," "I've little sympathy for weak guys who come to New York to buy $10,000 worth of phoney money with $200 of good money. They're no kind of citizens to be trusted at large with $200."

"Song of Hate," says Berlin of Paris treaty.—*Headline of yesterday.*

An echo?

A Texas youngster preparing for college whose name was unknown through print or other instrumentality of fame outside of his preparatory school was discovered by a major league scout to have a remarkable faculty for keeping his eye on a pitched baseball, and therefore to hit it with a bat. A Georgia schoolboy, not yet advanced to preparatory school honors, is able to keep his eye on a teed golf ball, and therefore to hit it with a golf club. The names of these two young men are to-day familiar throughout a continent to schoolboys and to millions of older boys who may have forgotten or never known the name of the man who taught the WRIGHT brothers that flight could be made in a heavier than air machine. It is time for those who study this sort of thing to tell us something definite about this recently discovered way of achieving fame which places steadiness of sight so far above greatness of brain or brawn; a gift acclaimed and envied by the general.

Preceding a dry July a wet May does not seem improper in the ordering of meteorological phenomena.

MR. BAKER'S WELCOMERS.

They Were Members of the Sixty-ninth Going to a Benefit.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In reply to Albert Oliver's letter in THE SUN I would like to make a few corrections.

In the first place Mr. Baker was not "putting on a little more dog," whatever that means, and in the second place none of Mr. Oliver's, the actor's, minister's or movie mechanics' money for which they "ranted and champed" was used for this little party.

The cause of Mr. Oliver's mental disturbance was in connection with the benefit for the Sixty-ninth Regiment monument fund, and the doughboys "lined up as stiff as ramrods" at the Pennsylvania Station were the members of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Guard, who were on their way from their armory to the Metropolitan Opera House, where the benefit was held, and they merely stopped on their way to pick up Secretary Baker, who was the guest of the regiment that evening.

Mr. Oliver can now turn over and go back to sleep with the knowledge that neither his nor any one else's money was used on this occasion. Every man, from the Colonel down to the newest recruit, including the band and the medical detachment, gave his services gratis.

MAILLIW NAGESOC,
Company K, Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Guard.

NEW YORK, May 22.

THE SENATE'S DUTY.

It Should Pass On the Treaty as the Constitution Provides.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is very interesting to read the methods President Wilson proposes to use to force the Senate to ratify the peace treaty interwoven with his League of Nations programme, as reported in THE SUN by Mr. Hills. The other nations will sign and that will leave us in a bad fix as regards our relations with Germany and will stir up enmity in France, and the like.

What has become of our Constitution? Between friends it has had its limitations, but are they to be stretched to meet this emergency? The most casual reader is acquainted with the Constitution's treaty making provisions. They were there when Mr. Wilson assumed to act for the United States.

It does not seem that the threat is so dire that the Senate can be deprived of its coordinate right in this treaty making. The Senate should exercise its own prerogative and reach its own conclusions with what information it has been able to gather. The people of the country will stand back of the Senate if it will stand back of the Constitution. It will be refreshing to have some constituted authority give evidence that the Constitution still lives.

A. K. POSTEN.

COHOES, N. Y., May 22.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Chinese women can knit by machine eighteen dozen pairs of socks a day at a wage of 50 cents a day.

The New Zealand Government has restricted the exportation of hides with a view to controlling the prices in the interest of fixing the cost of standardized shoes to be manufactured.

A company has been organized in Melbourne, Australia, called Aircraft, Ltd., for the purpose of establishing an interstate air service, which expects to begin operations in the course of nine or ten months.

The value of the exports at Dundee, Scotland, for the United States during 1918 was less than one-third of that of the previous year, the amounts being $18,349,534 and $4,405,818 in 1917 and 1918 respectively.

The Norwegian Government accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, show an excess of revenue over expenditures of $31,650,000. The State debt at the end of the year was $187,499,000, compared with $122,075,000 at the end of 1916-17.

There is a demand for rubber footwear in Scotland. The principal demand is for ordinary goloshes and storm goloshes of broad toed shapes, for hip boots and top boots, both leather and rubber soled, for gray canvas gymnasium shoes, and for light sand shoes.

A recent issue of the Handelsberichten states that the Societe Generale of Belgium has increased its capital by the issue of 31,000 capital shares and 31,000 reserve shares, the former of which were issued at the rate of 1,050 francs and the latter at 2,500 francs. The number of shares is thus doubled and the capital nominally increased by about 100,000,000 francs ($19,300,000).

With the backing of the Bank of Taiwan the new Kuanan Bank has been formally organized at Taipeh, Taiwan, with the object of facilitating trade between the South Pacific, China and Japan. The programme of the promoters states that the court of auditors and of directors were organized by Japanese and Chinese officials. The authorized capital of 10,000,000 yen will be subscribed equally by Chinese and Japanese. Branches will be established later at Singapore and Samarang.

NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

No Authority for the Office Called For by the League Covenant.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Constitution does not specify what offences are impeachable. But there is one offence which beyond question is a high crime and misdemeanor. That is the violation of the oath to defend the Constitution by usurping powers not granted thereby.

Now where in the Constitution is there any power granted to the President or Senate or any or all of the departments of the Government to create an office such as the covenant of the League of Nations contemplates, namely, an office with authority to sanction or veto at discretion the imposition upon the people of the United States of a decree by the "Big Five," or dozen, if you will, who are to compose the council of the League? Our representative in that council will have that autocratic authority in the case, for example, of the admission of a new member to the League, or of a proposed boycott or embargo against a recalcitrant member or a neutral nation.

If we keep faith with the covenant no future Senate will have any voice in binding us to such new ally, and Congress and the President nothing to say about the embargo. Other examples of the power thus conferred upon an individual may be found in the covenant.

The veto power of our representative has been in some quarters accepted as a solution of the difficulty of subordinating the United States to the decisions of that council. But it is only subordinating this nation to the decision of our representative in the council. He could not be punished for the way he might vote any more than the President could be impeached for refusing to permit Congress to assemble during the critical months past.

The proposition is to pledge the honor of the nation to a covenant which is not binding on the nation, and which, if unconstitutional, cannot be kept or enforced, will not be the supreme law of the land. Every individual, from the President down to the least of the citizens of the United States, ought to be scrupulously jealous for the honor of the nation, and above all for the integrity and sacredness of the Constitution. One may tremble for both of them when we see the Senate forced into the trial of their faithfulness by the situation created apparently with intention, that they choose between delaying peace or violating their solemn and first duty to defend the Constitution.

A LAWYER.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., May 22.

VENDERS BOTHER FANS.

Sad Effects of Commercial Activity at Ball Games.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A practice which should be abolished at the local ball park is the selling of score cards, peanuts, cigarettes, chewing gum and soda water during the game. The boys who peddle these things while the game is in progress obstruct the view of spectators.

The obstruction is bad enough in itself, but there is another fault to be found with the boys. In an effort to sell their goods they bawl out the contents of their baskets at the top of their voices and drown out the announcement from the umpire whether the ball which the pitcher has just delivered is a ball or a strike. Some of the umpires use such peculiar motions to indicate what the pitch is that often it is impossible to determine which way the arbiter has decided. But if the hand is quicker than the eye the ear is not so easily deceived.

Of course a ball game is not a ball game without peanuts and soda water, and one must have a score card to keep score. These things are essential and could not be sacrificed, but the spectators should not be interfered with.

I would suggest as a remedy that the score cards should be sold before the game only, and that the other wares, such as peanuts and soda water, should only be sold between the innings, as candy is sold during the intermission in the theatres. The boys could sit down at the end of the aisles, and when the inning was over get right on the job. I am sure that it would be a satisfactory arrangement for all hands, and nobody would be inconvenienced as at the present time.

P. NUT.

NEW YORK, May 22.

THE TAX ON COMMUTERS.

New Jersey Residents Threaten to Stop Carrying Bundles Home.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* With reference to imposing an income tax on the Jersey commuter by the State of New York I wish to state that I have been a Jersey commuter for many years. I purchase my clothing and men's furnishings in New York. My wife shops in New York. We purchase part of our groceries, fruits, candy and similar supplies in New York; also garden supplies, hardware and many other articles amounting to several hundred dollars each year.

I may have to pay to the State of New York the imposed income tax, but I do not have to purchase anything in New York, and great will be the number of Jersey commuters returning to their homes at night bundleless.

My Jersey commuter friends all feel that it is a narrowminded piece of business and will certainly react to the disadvantage of the Manhattan business man, and have expressed their determination not to purchase anything in New York that they can get in New Jersey.

H. F.

NEW YORK, May 22.

NOTES BY A PURIST.

Examples of the Popular Use of the English Language.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you please help me with my English? The other day a woman charged from the express to the local train at Fourteenth street and said to the guard: "Is this the Battery?" She meant to ask if it was a South Ferry train.

Last Sunday I heard the question asked in Newark: "Do the tubes run every few minutes?" The real question was if the trains in the tubes ran frequently.

The other day I saw a movie film made by a high class concern in which the leading man is made to say to his wife that "the studio was on rent for $100." I suppose it was for rent.

A newspaper informs its readers that the "NC-3 runs into port on her engines." Should it not have read, "Runs into port with her own power"?

H. L. W.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 22.

Inviolate.

"Though man may conquer air and sea,"
Quoth Fate, "I shall not sorrow;
I still retain one mystery—
The unexplored To-morrow."

SUFFS FEEL SURE OF VOTE IN SENATE

Hale of Maine Joins Forces With Those Who Approve Amendment.

LODGE STILL DUBIOUS

Leaders Say They Have the Two-thirds Necessary to Passage.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Suffrage leaders in Washington were jubilant to-night over the news that Senator Hale (Me.) has announced he will vote for the resolution submitting the suffrage constitutional amendment to the States when it comes before the Senate. Senator Keyes (N. H.) recently announced his support of the resolution and suffrage leaders are now confident that they have the two-thirds majority necessary for passage.

Senator Hale's announcement was contained in the following telegram to a Portland newspaper:

"To Col. Fred N. Dow, Portland *Evening Express*, Portland, Me.:

"The question of a Federal amendment to the Constitution relating to woman suffrage will shortly come up before the Senate. I took no part in the campaign prior to the State referendum on woman suffrage in 1917, but took the position that I would follow the wishes of the voters of the State of Maine as expressed by this referendum when the question of suffrage should come before the Senate during the next Congress.

"The State having voted against suffrage, accordingly I voted at the last Congress against the proposed national amendment. At the last session of the Maine Legislature a bill was passed granting Presidential suffrage to the women of the State for the election to be held in 1920. The Legislature of the State of Maine has, therefore, declared that the women of the State of Maine are qualified to vote in a Presidential election.

"If they are qualified to vote in a Presidential election they certainly are qualified to vote in any other election. Therefore, as I do not feel that I am longer bound by the position taken by me in 1917, prior to the State referendum, and as my State, by a veto of its Legislature, has granted Presidential suffrage to women, I feel that I am now justified in voting for the Federal amendment when the matter comes before the Senate, and shall do so."

Definite plans for taking up the resolution in the Senate have not yet been made, but in view of the fact that so many Republicans are back of the resolution suffrage advocates are hopeful that they can take it from the Senate calendar and put it squarely before the Senate at an early date. Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, has been a consistent opponent of suffrage, but he may not care to try to stave off indefinitely a vote which cannot be avoided before adjournment is taken and which would probably dispose of a question which otherwise is certain to be bothersome.

Lacking the Lodge leadership, friends of suffrage will depend on Senator Johnson (California), who will probably be chairman of the suffrage committee, and Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, to carry the fight through.

GRIP ON RAILROADS, NEW HOUSE PLAN

Chairman Esch Has Measure Differing From That of Senator Cummins.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Chairman Esch (Wis.) of the House Interstate Commerce Committee is beginning preparation of a measure to handle the railroad situation upon which his committee will soon begin hearings. It was learned to-day that this plan will affect not only the railroads but will provide for the extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Committee to the wire systems after they are returned to private ownership.

The powers of the commission over the wire systems would be practically identical with those planned for the railroads, Mr. Esch said, particularly as to the rate making and rate adjusting function of that body. Under the proposed measure local telephone rates would not be under the jurisdiction of the commission just as intrastate railroad rates are not.

The Esch bill will place large powers of supervision of the railroads in the hands of the commission in addition to restoring all of the powers of which that body was shorn when Government operation of the roads was inaugurated.

The House plan is in disagreement with the plan put forward by Senator Cummins (Ia.), chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, in that it makes no provision for Government guarantees of returns to the railroads. Mr. Esch believes that if it is planned to force the Government to guarantee returns on the railroads then the Government would be entitled to demand a greater share in the control of the roads which it is desirable to avoid as much as possible.

Mr. Esch by his plan would protect those short lines which are essential by incorporating some of them in the larger and more prosperous systems. Also he would give the Interstate Commerce Commission the right and power to fix minimum rates as well as maximum rates as it ordinarily can do.

To parallel the extension of regulatory powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. Esch plans to extend to the commission a large measure of control over issues of railroad securities. The prevention of financial abuses Mr. Esch believes lies with the same body empowered to initiate or amend rates.

Giving the commission power to fix minimum rates as well as maximum rates would prevent the annihilation of competition by water carriers, Mr. Esch declared. This is a desirable end in his belief and one of the features of the plan upon which he will insist.

The railroad executives are understood to be fairly in accord with the Esch plan despite the fact that their last public announcement was in favor of the establishment of a new department of government with exclusive jurisdiction over the railroads, having as its head a new member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Esch is not fearful that the roads will be turned back to private ownership before proper provision for them can be made. He interprets the part of the President's message having to do with the railroads as a virtual threat that the roads will be turned back anyhow by the end of the calendar year, but is not alarmed on this account.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises.....5:33 A M Sun sets.....6:32 P M
Moon rises.....1:33 A M

For Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day, probably showers in southeast portion; to-morrow generally fair, moderate winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day, probably showers in northeast portion; to-morrow generally fair; little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds.

For northern New England—Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northeast and east winds, becoming variable.

For southern New England—Showers to-day; to-morrow probably fair; moderate shifting winds.

For western New York—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow probably fair; gentle shifting winds.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Although pressure has risen somewhat in the Central Valleys and the South, it is still low throughout the country and showers continued from the Ohio Valley northward and eastward. There was no other precipitation of consequence except local showers over interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains. It is warmer in the South and high temperatures continue over the interior of the extreme West, while over the central portion of the country, including the lake region, temperatures remain quite low for the season. Showers will continue Friday in the Ohio Valley, New England and the northeast portion of the middle Atlantic district. Otherwise the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, although with considerable cloudiness over the north districts. It will be somewhat warmer in the Ohio Valley.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Temperature Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	84	58	29.70	..	Clear
Atlantic City	66	56	29.70	.24	Clear
Bismarck	78	44	29.84	..	Clear
Boston	58	52	29.78	1.08	Rain
Charleston	78	64	29.84	..	Clear
Chicago	63	48	29.98	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	58	50	29.70	..	Rain
Denver	74	48	29.70	..	Cloudy
Detroit	66	48	29.68	..	Clear
Galveston	73	66	29.88	..	Clear
Helena	84	56	29.50	..	Pt. Cldy
Jacksonville	78	64	29.86	..	Clear
Kansas City	72	54	29.72	..	Pt. Cldy
Los Angeles	64	56	29.90	.02	Cloudy
Milwaukee	58	46	29.66	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	80	65	29.84	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	68	54	29.84	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	78	64	29.66	.36	Pt. Cldy
Pittsburg	66	53	29.72	.24	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Me.	52	48	29.86	1.16	Rain
Portland, Ore.	66	50	29.96	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	86	62	29.52	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	86	62	29.78	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	60	52	29.86	..	Clear
San Diego	66	54	29.88	..	Clear
St. Louis	83	52	29.66	.18	Rain
Washington	78	64	29.66	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.75	29.8[illegible]
Humidity	97	89
Wind—Direction	E.	E.
Wind—Velocity	14	17
Weather	Cloudy	Foggy
Precipitation	.02	.10

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

6 A. M.	60	1 P. M.	63	6 P. M.	66	
9 A. M.	61	2 P. M.	64	7 P. M.	65	
10 A. M.	62	3 P. M.	64	8 P. M.	63	
11 A. M.	64	4 P. M.	64	9 P. M.	62	
12 M.	64	5 P. M.	61	10 P. M.	61	
1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.		
9 A. M.	61	62	6 P. M.	60	78	
12 M.	64	76	9 P. M.	58	69	
3 P. M.	64	73	12 Mid.	54	69	

Highest temperature, 64, at 4 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 54, at 10 P. M.
Average temperature, 59.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Meeting of the board of governors of the Sulgrave Institute, luncheon, Bankers Club, 1 P. M.

Gen. John F. O'Ryan will address a meeting of the Physical Education Society of New York on "The New Military Training," Cosmopolitan Club, 8 P. M.

Meeting and luncheon of the Sterling Silverware Manufacturers, Hotel Commodore, 12:30 P. M.

Institute of Explosives, meeting, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 10 A. M.

George Gordon Battle, Dr. William L. Ettinger and Thomas W. Churchill will speak at the annual meeting of the National Juvenile Motion Picture League at the Stage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second street, at 2 P. M.

The Elks Band will give a concert at the clubhouse, 108 West Forty-third street, at 8 P. M.

Frederick Paulding will speak on "The Creative Genius of Victorian Fiction," under the auspices of the Board of Education, at P. S. 122, Wadsworth avenue and 182d street, at 8:15 P. M.

American Steel Institute, luncheon, 1 P. M., convention all day, dinner 7 P. M., Hotel Pennsylvania.

Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society, meeting 9 A. M., luncheon 1 P. M., Hotel Pennsylvania.

Belgian official war relics, exhibition and sale, under the auspices of the Belgian Military Mission, U. S. A., for the benefit of the crippled Belgian soldiers and the Salvation Army, 1193 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street, 2 to 8 P. M.

Annual garden party of the New York Zoological Society, at the New York Zoological Park, 2 P. M.

Dinner in honor of Sergeant Al