

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919.

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Three Leagues of Nations.

We are credibly informed that the League to Enforce Peace, in which President TAFT is the chief figure, is conducting at the cost of not less than a thousand dollars a day an organized propaganda to create and bring to bear upon the United States Senate a public sentiment favorable to the "League of Nations."

An American Objection.

In his speech on the League of Nations Senator ROBINSON said, referring to Senator REED:

"He reclassified the human race. He divided it into two classes, white and dark, and under the dark classification he put every other race except the white race."

Taking the Right Hand Pocket to Pay the Left Hand Pocket.

In discussing this nation's war debt and the national war debts of the world Senator SMOOT says:

"There are just two methods by which the world can meet the condition it faces. Either the nations must look the fact squarely in the face, recognize that they cannot carry the burden and repudiate their domestic debts, or else they must impose a special levy on wealth that will nearly reach the point of confiscation."

The Rhine Republic.

Of the Rhine Republic, which suddenly sprang into existence Sunday, there are two widely varying views, Chancellor SCHEIDEMANN, who may speak for Germany as represented by the present German Government, refers to the republic thus set up as a "west German buffer State" and declares that its creation will tend to the disruption of Germany. The proclamation of the establishment of this republic, which may be considered as the statement of its President, Dr. DODEN, declares it to be an autonomous State "founded in the bosom of Germany," that it separates itself from Prussian institutions "which are the basis of so many wars, feudalism and militarism" and that by so doing it eliminated "an obstacle standing in the way of a genuine peace."

Waterproof the Arch.

A report of the debate on the Lodge resolution naming the majority members of Senate committees fills twenty-four columns of the Record, a space equal to about two pages of THE SUN. Neither the debate nor the subject was of great public interest, but an opinion expressed by Senator FALL during the squabble is interesting in that it advocated parliamentary anarchy. "My impression is," he said, "that with all the rules you may write the Senate proceeds with its organization exactly as it pleases . . . and it can do exactly the same thing throughout the course of its legislation whenever the majority sees fit. The reason for observance of parliamentary law and the rules of legislative bodies is clearly for the benefit of competent authority many times: (1) To expedite business, (2) to secure orderly procedure, and (3) to protect the rights of minorities. If Senator FALL's opinion on this subject should prevail there could be neither expedition, order, nor orderly rights in the proceedings of Congress."

Home Brewed Ale.

A question which henceforth will be of only historic interest. To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: I am now 46 years of age and I remember very well that upward of forty years ago, when visiting the family of a friend of my deceased father, he served myself and my wife and his own good lady each evening during our week's visit with a glass of home brewed ale, which he called "ale" but when it came to laboriously spelling out Hawker and Grievé he was a crafty man to leave that to the signaller on the Butte of Lewis. INEZ J. GARDNER. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 2.

Trade Briefs.

South Africa's Stocks total more than \$2,000,000,000, according to a report from the order of the South African Government. The revenue of the Spanish treasury in the first six months of 1919 was \$124,181,563, resulting in a surplus of \$1,000,000.

Good Road Bills in Congress.

One Would Appropriate \$425,000,000, the Other a Billion. WASHINGTON, June 2.—Federal appropriations of \$425,000,000 during the next fiscal year for construction and maintenance of roads was proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Senator TORNS (Mich.), Republican. Establishment of a national highway system under Federal highway commission, without contributions from the States is proposed.

U. S. Labor Department Shows Methods of Teaching Trades.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Government is about to make a contribution to the literature on various important trades which it is said, will be of inestimable value in helping certain industries adjust themselves to a few war economic conditions. The contribution consists of a series of pamphlets prepared for the benefit of employer and employee alike, showing the proper methods of teaching certain trades and operations to workmen.

St. Stephen's Rector Named.

East Kingston, Will Take Church. Archbishop Hayes has appointed the Rev. Francis J. Cummings rector of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Father Cummings succeeds the Most Rev. Archbishop, who had been rector of St. Stephen's until two months ago, when he was appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Fink as Archbishop of New York.

99th Division Bans Parade.

Soldiers Prefer to Get Out of Service and Go Home. PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—There will be no parade of the 99th Division in this city today. The division today being Major Smith of Philadelphia, Adj. Gen. Henry and the commanding officers of the division at Camp Dix announcement to this effect was made.

Curiosity.

He passed from this little old sphere and these are the questions that ring: His fellow sat a head above the angels said "What did he bring?"

State: It is said, however, that the entire population will be only about 3,000,000 or 6,000,000. Austria thus becomes one of the small nations of Europe; smaller, in fact, than the States to whose formation she must contribute her territory.

From the remainder of the former Austrian Empire there are to be built up the States of Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia, which Austria must recognize and the boundaries of which she must accept. This means that she will contribute to the upbuilding of a Czech nation her former provinces of at least Bohemia and Moravia. To the formation of Jugoslavia she will give the former province of Carniola and part of Carinthia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and a part of Dalmatia, and also agree to the incorporation within this new State of the Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia. In the matter of boundaries she has likewise to accept as final such frontiers as the Peace Conference may erect as the limits of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Rumania.

The demobilization of her whole naval force may be an immaterial consideration in view of the fact that she no longer has a seacoast or a naval port within her boundaries. Further, however, than a complete demobilization of her aerial forces there are yet no provisions given as to the limitations to be placed by the conference upon her land forces.

The terms submitted to Austria may appear more severe on their face than those submitted to Germany in view of the fact that much of the original territory remains of the German State which Austria there remains but the core of the Hapsburg Empire. The dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is not the work alone of the allied nations; it is the result of the uprising of the people themselves against an unjust and discriminatory Government. The terms are not exactions of conquerors; they are the demands of justice.

Mr. Wilson's Engagement Book.

A correspondent in Paris of the Evening Post, Mr. HAROLD PHELPS STOKES, offers concrete proof of Mr. Wilson's activity by submitting a list of the President's appointments for one day, as follows:

"11 A. M.—FRANCE CHARON and the Siamese delegation to the Peace Conference.

"11:30 A. M.—DR. A. MARKOFF and the Carpatho-Rusian committee to present the situation in Carpatho-Russia.

"11:45 A. M.—M. OLIVIER, president of the National Union of Railway Men of France, to explain the humanitarian and sanitary programme of the National Union of French and Belgian Railway Men.

"12 M.—MR. J. JACOS, president of the Celtic Circle of Paris, to present an anthology of National Bards and Poets.

"12:15 P. M.—DR. JUAN ANTONIO BUENO and M. JACON VARELA ACEVEDO, delegates to the Peace Conference from Uruguay.

"12:30 P. M.—TURKISH PACHA, President of the present Government of Albania, to present the claims of Albania.

"12:45 P. M.—SEÑOR VILLEGAS, ex-Secretary of State of Chile, Minister of Chile at Rome.

"1:15 P. M.—DR. EDWARD BENES and M. KRAMAR, to discuss the problem of Silesia and the Techen coal basin.

"2:30 P. M.—M. DAMOUR, French Deputy, chairman of the committee, to explain the plans for the erection of a statue at the mouth of the Gironde River to commemorate the arrival of American troops in France.

"2:45 P. M.—A delegation from the Parliament of Kouban in northern Caucasia.

"3 P. M.—The Archbishop of Trebizond, M. CHRYSTANTHOS.

"3:15 P. M.—GOVERNOR MANNING of South Carolina.

"3:30 P. M.—M. JOSEPH REINACH of the Figaro."

Two periods of fifteen minutes each, the first at 2:30 P. M. and the second at 3:15 P. M., seem to have had something to do with America or Americans. The remainder of the day was unselfishly devoted to Humanity.

THE OTHER SIDE OF DAY-LIGHT SAVING.

The Farmer's Case Intelligently Presented to the City Dweller by the Editor of an Agricultural Publication.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A recent letter from Marcus A. Marks is probably the best argument that can be made for the so-called daylight saving law. It is, however, entirely a one-sided argument, and is the most convincing evidence I have seen yet of the utter inability of the city man to understand the conditions under which a farmer must live and work.

Twenty-five years ago nine out of ten city people understood at least something of the language and thought of the American farmer. To-day my estimate would be that barely 15 per cent. of the people in New York city can appreciate or understand what this new law means to the average farmer on the average farm. To those who say that this average farmer is not worth considering I will point out that the world is fed and clothed and provided for by this same average man.

The scientific farmer, the business man who plays with agriculture and the scientist are not providing the world's necessities, although they get most of the advertising and practically all of the limelight. The world is fed and clothed, as it ever will be, by the plain people, who are obliged to live a natural life. And there is just one thing that is entirely untrue, an attempt to present the farmer's argument on this question before a city audience.

The farmer has always lived what I may call a natural life. His life conditions and his habits of thought and work are based on natural law, the sun, the seasons and the necessities of the world. The city man more and more has come to live an artificial life and work are less and less dictated by natural laws but more and more by human rules. For instance, a city man starts his work at an artificial hour, he paves his streets and puts his day's duty under shelter, protected from the elements. How is it possible for such a man to realize what it means for a farmer to get out into dew soaked grass or attempt to cultivate crops which are as wet as a sponge until the sun rises to dry them off, which may be an hour or more before the sun appears?

A number of people have presented the farmer's argument on this subject fairly in the columns of THE SUN. I know from my own farm experience that these arguments were conclusive and unanswerable, yet they have appeared in the city mind. They might just as well be printed in the Japanese language, since the present day city man seems incapable of understanding the language of the farmer.

For example, Mr. Marks speaks of the vast amount of work which is done in the night through daylight saving. Persons who doubt the figures generally given on this subject. I know that in my own case on the farm daylight saving has compelled us to use more oil and more electricity in providing artificial light.

Most farmers are obliged to go to bed early. Suppose, for example, that the farmer put through a national law which made it necessary for city lights to be out at 10 o'clock at night so that all citizens must go to bed. Here would be a saving in coal through the saving in light and heat which would amount to several hundred times as much as anything claimed by Mr. Marks through daylight saving, and who will say that such a law would not add to the health, comfort and the thrift of the people of New York city; yet what an outcry there would be against the farmer who would be fighting the understanding of our city dwellers! And yet it would be no more unnatural than the attempt to fasten the daylight saving proposition upon the life of thousands of our country people.

On my own farm the most careful figures I have ever made show that the new daylight saving law has cut down the efficiency of our help by at least 15 per cent. This is because of our inability to do satisfactory work in the field until the sun has dried off the dew, and also owing to the fact that under this law the farmer has to work an extra hour of the day, when under the old law he took this hour for their noon rest.

I shall of course be told how easy it is to adjust such things by changing the hours. This advice will largely be given by city men who never in their lives have had to work a hard day's work on a farm. There may be some farmers who have been able to adjust these things, but after a very careful canvass among thousands of farmers in our Eastern States I am satisfied that 85 per cent. of them are opposed to the law, and that they can't force it through it.

For the last several years every effort has been made to spur the farmer up to extra production. We were told that food must win the war and that every effort must be made to increase the production of food. The great majority of the farmers who produce the food produced the food. I think personally that there is a greater need of increased production this year than ever before. Regardless of the optimistic report regarding the crops I feel sure that owing to the bad season and the difficulty in obtaining the seed and fertilizer will be considerably under that of former years, and no small part of this reduction will be due to the operations of this daylight saving law, for without question it is weakening the efficiency of the farmer and preventing him from working his help full time and full force.

I wish it were possible for the average city man to understand these things and appreciate the circumstances under which our farmers are now obliged to work. I realize, however, the futility of trying to discuss an intricate matter of this sort in a few lines.

H. W. COLLINGSWOOD, Editor of the Rural New-Yorker. NEW YORK, June 2.

Dry Whistles at the Races.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why not call the attention of the management of the racetracks to their neglect in not affording to women and men an opportunity to obtain a drink of water at their resorts. Fifty-five thousand people are interested.

If you ask for water at the public bar the attendants forget you. There are plenty of drinks at 40 cents each and beer at 60 cents a bottle.

Again, in the cars going to and from the racetrack there is no water.

Certainly it is a head should entitle us to this necessity of life. Let there be barrels of water, and cups for sale. NEW YORK, June 2. C. H. P.

Illustrous Example.

The Dalay-Gee, he pulled all the fourteen points off to find out whether she is loved.

MEN OF THE C. E. F.

A Call for Reunion of Americans Who Served Under the Maple Leaf.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You no doubt are aware of the large number of Americans who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Of these quite a few came from New York city. Each day finds more of us returning home. Of course not all of us are coming back. The wonderful work of the Canadian corps from August 3 at Amiens to November 11 at Mons was not accomplished without severe losses. The Yanks, most of whom enlisted in the latter part of 1917, played their part in what proved to be the last "push." How well they played it the casualty lists will tell.

We who are returning to the States are mighty proud of having served with that army from the other side of the Lawrence, to quote General Curtis, that army which has so gloriously consolidated a position, never lost it."

As things stand at present we are as a body out of touch with the C. E. F. There is no organization to represent us. In Canada they have a war veterans organization, but it is of little benefit to us down here in the States. And we are not, I believe, eligible to membership in the American Legion, etc. There are no ways or means by which we could meet and renew those friendships formed in the training camps of England and the battlefields of France. It does not seem fair.

It remains to a paper which has THE SUN, reaches the mass of Canadians to help and further a movement to correct this condition. I feel sure that if you would give this letter space in your noble paper of night interest and attract the attention of somebody or a number of persons who have the welfare of these men at heart and the ability to band together these Americans, many of whom "hit the line" with the first contingent early in 1918.

LAWRENCE T. COLLIER, Nineteenth Battalion, C. E. F. NEW YORK, June 2.

SIGNALLING AT SEA.

Essay by a Lady on the Use of the Flares.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The leading editorial article in Tuesday's paper named Hawker has the originality one always looks for on the editorial page of THE SUN, but can it be that the prose of anybody appears there who is no true sailorman?

The message from the steamer Mary which the writer of that article would have sent, "Hawker and Grievé are safe" (or something of that sort), cannot be compared for brevity and suit with the message actually flagged, "Saved all hands from the Sopwith aeroplane."

This latter message is better in the second place, because it gives at once the keynote, "Safe," and far better in the first place because it falls into sea code. There is nothing international about the names of Hawker and Grievé except now their fair renown, but "saved all hands from" and "aeroplane," any ship on any sea can wave to any other ship speaking any language. The stout Danish sailorman behind those flags could signal in his own tongue "saved all hands from the Sopwith aeroplane," but when it came to laboriously spelling out Hawker and Grievé he was a crafty man to leave that to the signaller on the Butte of Lewis. INEZ J. GARDNER. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 2.

HOME BREWED ALE.

A question which henceforth will be of only historic interest.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am now 46 years of age and I remember very well that upward of forty years ago, when visiting the family of a friend of my deceased father, he served myself and my wife and his own good lady each evening during our week's visit with a glass of home brewed ale, which he called "ale" but when it came to laboriously spelling out Hawker and Grievé he was a crafty man to leave that to the signaller on the Butte of Lewis. INEZ J. GARDNER. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 2.

THE WEATHER

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time. Sun rises 5:27 A. M. Sun sets 8:21 P. M. Moon sets 11:09 P. M.

For Eastern New York—Fair and continued warm to-day; to-morrow unsettled and somewhat cooler, probably showers in west portion; gentle to moderate south winds, becoming variable.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate winds mostly south.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy to-day; thunder showers and cooler to-night and to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—High temperatures for the season continue over the central and northern districts east of the Mississippi. High temperatures are recorded as far as the Rocky Mountains they are much below the seasonal average. Further depleted fall in Iowa, western Missouri and the west Gulf States. On Monday morning the lowest June temperatures of record occurred in portions of eastern Colorado. In the Northwest temperatures are again rising rapidly, and they also remain quite high in the Pacific States. There are some showers in the States and showers and thunderstorms in the upper Mississippi Valley, the Gulf and south Atlantic States. There will be showers Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the west Gulf and south Atlantic States, and Tuesday night Wednesday in the West. In the upper Mississippi region showers Tuesday will be followed by fair weather Wednesday. In the West there will be showers and lower over the district where showers are indicated but the amount of rain in the States and New England they will remain high.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the week ending twenty-fifth meridian time.

Stations. High. Low. Bar. Last 24 Hrs. Weather.

Albany 64 42 30.04 34 Cloudy

Baltimore 64 42 30.04 34 Clear

Boston 64 42 30.04 34 Cloudy

Chicago 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Cincinnati 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Cleveland 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Detroit 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Indianapolis 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Jacksonville 74 54 30.04 34 Cloudy

Kansas City 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Lowell 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Milwaukee 60 38 30.04 34 Cloudy

Minneapolis 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Oklahoma City 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Portland 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Portland, Me. 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

San Francisco 74 54 30.04 34 Clear

San Antonio 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

San Diego 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

Washington 60 38 30.04 34 Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS

Barometer (corrected) 30.04 34

Wind-direction 34

Wind-velocity 34

Precipitation 34

Temperature, 60 38 30.04 34

Lowest temperature, 25, at 2:45 P. M.

Average temperature, 34.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Grant camp, New York of the Marine Corps, Hotel Commodore, 19 Grand Street, 2 P. M.

The Grand Order of Druids, Grand Grand of the State of New York, 142 East Seventh street, all day.

The birth of a nation, by George V. will be celebrated with a Victory Dinner, under the auspices of the American Legion, at the Hotel Commodore at 7 P. M.

Special meeting of the Greater New York Branch of the Enrolled Women's League of the United States, at the Hotel Commodore, 19 Grand Street, 8 P. M.

Y. M. C. A. will give a concert for the benefit of the Washington Heights Community Center, at 8 P. M.

Dinner for the members of the Motor Corps of America, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 15th St., 8 P. M.

Discussion of the League of Nations, Hotel Plaza, 230 P. M.

Special meeting of the Marine Corps of America, at the Hotel Commodore, 19 Grand Street, 8 P. M.

Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

WADSWORTH BESET BY SUFFS AND DRYS

State Leaders to Poll Senator's Strength in Order to Play Safe.

FEAR EIGHT IN PARTY

New Candidate May Be Selected If It Is Believed Advisable.

Some of the most influential Republican leaders in New York State are watching with increasing anxiety the hurdles being placed in the path that would lead to a second term for Senator James W. Wadsworth. They are beginning to ask themselves whether with the opposition of the suffrage women and the Anti-Saloon League he might win in 1920.

Because the answers differ it has been decided informally that there shall be a careful study of the situation. There is not likely to be anything official about the study, but it is being conducted in Ohio Valley, the west Gulf and south Atlantic States, and Tuesday night Wednesday in the West. In the upper Mississippi region showers Tuesday will be followed by fair weather Wednesday. In the West there will be showers and lower over the district where showers are indicated but the amount of rain in the States and New England they will remain high.

The prospect of a primary fight over the nomination for United States Senator in this State is not pleasing to the national leaders. They realize what a lot of bitterness would be engendered if such a fight were to be fought. It is such a strife just prior to the Presidential campaign of 1920. They have urged the State leaders to get the party together and keep the problem right up to the point where it will be necessary for them to come out in the open and declare themselves.

They do not pretend to say who ought to be nominated for the Senate here, but they hold to the general proposition that the greatest benefit to the party would be to involve the party in an intra-organizational fight.

For this reason it has been proposed that a careful review of the situation be made that when the time comes for backing a candidate there will be something more than the personal opinion of a few leaders that determine whether Senator Wadsworth could win.

The senior Senator is popular with all that know him personally, even with those who do not agree with his point of view. There is an almost general feeling that he deserves a renomination and ought to have it unless it is clearly indicated that he would have strong opposition as to make his election doubtful.

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