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Germany at Peace.

Germany having officially accepted the treaty, the mere signing of the document is of little consequence except as a spectacle of pomp and ceremony.

What is of consequence to Germany, to the Allies and to all mankind is that the German people may now go back to work, with their trade gates thrown wide open to the world.

Because it is the particular genius of the German people to work with energy and intelligence, with painstaking detail and unflagging ambition—to throw themselves heart and soul into it—the Germans themselves will get more out of this treaty of peace than any other peoples on the face of the earth.

It is for this reason that the Germans sign the treaty—for it is as good as signed. It is for this reason that they will fulfil its provisions to the best of their ability; for uninterrupted peace, with its opportunity for uninterrupted work, production and trade, will bring them more, ten thousand times, than ever could have been snatched from the world in mere spoils of war.

And nobody else to-day realizes this truth as it is realized by the Germans, who now set forth upon their new conquests—the conquests of industry and commerce.

Mr. Fosdick's Ideas About Social Work in the Army.

The report made to the War Department by RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, on the subject of social work in the army contains a considerable number of vain—and possibly unjustified—regrets.

Mr. FOSDICK believes that "if there should be another war" social service under sectarian auspices should be eliminated; there should be fewer agencies, and the Government should carry on much of the activity hitherto left to private initiative. On the first point he does not suggest that the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus or any other organization at work in France discriminated against a soldier because of his faith, but he thinks that the tendency of the arrangement was "to stimulate rivalries." Nobody will contradict him there; but it will seem to most persons that a rivalry which, all in all, produced so much general good was pardonable as well as natural. Whenever that rivalry was used in a friendly way to raise money, to recruit workers and to distribute comforts to the soldiers it certainly was praiseworthy.

Where was there a non-sectarian organization large enough and ready enough to do the work? The Red Cross was occupied in another field. The Protestants, the Catholics, the Jews and the Salvation Army each had an organization and a genuine desire to help the soldiers, and they helped them as best they could. Whatever their shortcomings, would the Government have done better? In the case of the Red Cross we were informed that no governmental relief could equal its work, for the human element—the quality of mercy—would be missing. Cannot this be said also of the great work done by the United War Relief?

On the subject of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. FOSDICK is not very consistent. "Personally I believe," he says, "it was a mistake for the Y. M. C. A. to go into the canteen business." But he also says that "it was a genuine relief to the General Staff that during the fighting days of the army it did not have to handle the ever troublesome canteen problem." If the Y. M. C. A. lifted a load off the army's shoulders then it was not a mistake for the Y. M. C. A. to take over the canteen, even if that act resulted in some individual criticism from soldiers who could not see why the Y. M. C. A. took money for canteen supplies.

Mr. FOSDICK, while praising certain features of the service given by the Knights of Columbus, adds that "a legitimate criticism would be that the amount of its work in France is not as large as the size of its allotment in last fall's campaign would seem to suggest." If the Knights of Columbus take this seriously they may regard it as a challenge to make a public report; and on this point we believe that official accounts of stewardship, rendered by all the organizations which make up the United War Relief, would put an end to guessing and gossip. If these semi-public agencies would lay before the public a statement of how much they received and what they did with it we feel confident that the public would be well satisfied. Meanwhile no public official should put forward as "a legitimate criticism" any derogatory conclusion which has not been substantiated.

The ideal method of serving the soldier would be an ideal service given by an ideal government—and the last is non-existent. As long as the size and ingredients of a perfect doughnut cannot be decided upon by the General Staff it is better to use the Salvation Army than to have soldiers go without doughnuts.

Shipping Out Our Gold.

In the whole world we have become the paramount creditor nation.

Since the war began nearly five years ago this country has lent abroad a net sum of ten billions of dollars.

This country has bought back from foreigners American securities to an amount estimated all the way up to another ten billions of dollars.

This country, furthermore, is increasing the world's debt to us every hour with a foreign trade balance now running in our favor at the terrific rate of very nearly four billions of dollars a year.

Yet—and the news startles Americans—we are shipping out gold. What does it mean, they ask, that if everybody owes us we are sending $18,000,000 in gold to South America and may send there, right on its heels, another $10,000,000? How can it be, as financial rumor says, that we may ship to Japan twice, perhaps four times as much—a round $100,000,000?

Well, for one thing, everybody doesn't owe us. The world as a whole does; the world as a whole is up to its neck in debt to us; but here and there, like a speck in the wide sky, is a part of the world we owe.

In South American countries we have been making more trade purchases than sales. Examples are the Argentine, Chile and Brazil. The same thing is true of the Far East, where the conspicuous example is Japan. Besides this trade score we have been investing in foreign countries. We have been buying their securities. Within their boundaries we have been building American railroads, developing mines and setting up mills and factories. So we pay.

For another thing, a nation cannot be creditor of the world without being banker to the world. One country borrows from the creditor-banker goods—a trade credit. Another borrows gold. Still another gets paid by the creditor-banker in behalf of a third which owes the first but has a balance with the banker.

A banker to the world, like a banker to a community, stands prepared to receive or to pay, to collect or to lend. A banker to the world, like a banker to a community, must be ready to honor good drafts in favor of anybody anywhere. So we bank with gold and we trade with gold. We buy gold, we lend gold, we sell gold.

As for our gold supply—if we are to be banker to the world—it is for just such use as we are now making of it and as we shall make of it more and more. We have it in prodigious store. We have the bulk of the world's banking supply. We shall have it for a long time.

Our stock of gold, as money, is some three billions of dollars. In the chief countries of the world there isn't a great deal more. The Bank of France counts in round numbers a billion dollars—but some of it, under the war arrangement, may still be in London. The Bank of England holdings are about half a billion—but a pretty penny of it is in Ottawa, right next door to us. When we want it we can get it. The Bank of Germany records some $300,000,000—but it is too fluid to stay in its own needy vaults from day to day.

After those great holdings of Europe there is relatively little anywhere else. The holdings of those three are not much more than half of ours—and of doubtful local stability at that. Five years ago they were the bankers for Europe, Asia, Australasia, South Africa and South America. They were the bankers, pretty much, for even our own United States. All that to-day is changed. Those countries and continents alike look to us.

Out of our three billions and more of gold—while our debtors continue to pay and pay us in gold as they can or must—we shall spare a pinch of twenty-five millions to South America, of fifty or a hundred millions to the Far East, and never turn a hair. We can—we shall—follow that up, as occasion demands, with hundreds of millions. It is our business. Our shingle is out—bankers to the world.

Dead American Soldiers in Siberia.

THE SUN printed yesterday an Associated Press message from Vladivostok, Siberia, dated June 19, delayed in transmission, two sentences of which are reproduced here:

"In a fight at Uspanka village June 11 four Americans were wounded and one Bolshevik was killed and two were wounded and four made prisoner.

"WALTER KELLERMAN of Chicago was killed and C. H. BATCHELOR of Kansas City and CHESTER BURT of Antigo, Wis., were captured in a fight between twenty-five troops and 200 Bolsheviki, June 12, 100 miles to the north of Vladivostok."

It is an interesting coincidence that while these soldiers of the United States engaged in the arduous task of guarding the Siberian railroad from Bolshevist attacks were suffering wounds and death the State of New York was planning and executing a raid on the Bolshevist headquarters maintained in the city of New York through the tolerance of the United States Government.

The same Administration which sent United States soldiers to be killed by Bolsheviki in Siberia permitted the establishment and maintenance in the United States of an active Bolshevist agency to support and strengthen the Bolsheviki under arms in Siberia.

While in New York city the Administration at Washington tolerated the activities of the Bolsheviki, in Siberia it exposed American troops to death at the hands of Bolsheviki, just as that same Administration for months exposed American soldiers to death and wounds in the Archangel district at the hands of Bolsheviki while its peripatetic head invited the Bolshevik leaders to meet respectable and patriotic Russians in conference at Princes Islands.

Of all the mysteries of Wilsonian philosophy none is more baffling than that which envelops his Russian policy or lack of policy. In it only one thing is clear. It sees no moral or political shame in trafficking on equal terms with the unspeakable TROTSKY and LENINE while TROTSKY and LENINE are shooting American soldiers.

Politics in Peace Treaties.

Because GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, has taken an active part in the discussion of the terms of the peace treaty proposed to Germany and the League of Nations that treaty is designed by its authors to set up over the sovereignty of the United States it is fair to assume that Mr. WICKERSHAM believes he has made an intensive and extensive study of all the facts in the case. But if our neighbor the *World* quotes Mr. WICKERSHAM correctly when it reports him as saying he thinks "it is a great mistake to make a political issue of the treaty" his study has been depressingly futile.

The German peace treaty is and must of necessity be a political issue in every nation its provisions affect. Any peace treaty must be a political issue in the nations it affects. No peace treaty can be anything except a political issue.

Every peace treaty this country has negotiated has had its origin in politics and has produced its effect on politics, domestic and international. A peace treaty cannot be other than political in its origin. Every peace treaty must be political from beginning to end, political from top to bottom, political from the paragraphs descriptive of its negotiators to the last individual thread of the red tape which binds it. Every treaty must be signed, sealed and delivered in politics and kept alive in politics.

Being in, of and by politics, a peace treaty must of necessity be a political issue and become involved with other political issues; and it is right, proper and salutary that this should be the case. The fact that every peace treaty is a political document and a political issue is not a matter to cause regret or to inspire alarm; nor is it a cause for shame, any more than the fact that bark grows on trees is a cause for shame.

German Official Terms.

Some phrases which appear to-day in the reports of official and diplomatic proceedings in Germany and in the translations of German documents discussing the conditions of peace presented by the Peace Conference have a puzzling if not confusing effect in most of the allied nations. We find frequent references to the German Republic, the Government at Weimar, with which peace negotiations have been carried on, as the Reich, of which the ordinarily accepted meaning is empire, and in the German note received Sunday at Versailles we find the statement that the instructions came from the "Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs" and the designation of the German Government is the "Imperial Government."

By these expressions the Germans do not intend to convey the idea they represent the imperial government of the Hohenzollerns. The Deutsches Reich means the German Empire as composed of the northern and southern German confederation and Alsace and Lorraine. The word Reich, however, has besides the meaning of empire that also of realm, government or State. In the same way the word "imperial" as applied in the present instance does not signify a government by an emperor. Premier CLEMENCEAU in one of his earlier addresses at the conference spoke of the German delegates as representing the Imperial Government. An English writer—the term had been as puzzling in Great Britain as in America—said that there was no exact translation of the word. What it signifies, however, is the central Government of the States making up the present German Republic.

The Majority Socialists, known also as the Social Democratic party, who went into power at the last general election, remain in practical control of affairs. From their ranks came the newly chosen Premier, BAUER, who succeeds one of the party founders, PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN. The principal opponents of the Majority Socialists are the German Democratic party, corresponding to the former Liberal party of the empire, and the Christian party, formerly the Clericals, united with the Protestants. The Christian party is sometimes spoken of as the Centrist party of the empire, but the survival is more in name than in principles. The radical Socialists, who became known as the Independent Socialists and composed the party with which the Spartacus group was affiliated, have shown comparatively little strength.

The designation of Socialist too has under the present conditions in Germany a meaning that it has perhaps in no other country. The Majority Socialist party, as it was represented by SCHEIDEMANN and EBERT, and now by BAUER, has departed in practical application further from the doctrines of KARL MARX or KARL LIEBKNECHT than any so-called Socialist group in Europe. LIEBKNECHT and ROSA LUXEMBURG lost their lives in endeavoring to make radical socialism as they advocated it a principle of the new German Government. The Socialist doctrine as it is maintained by the larger internationalists has practically no official standing to-day in Germany. In fact, the names of both the Government and of the party which is nominally in control have taken on meanings in Germany which are peculiar to the nation itself and which they have nowhere else.

Education, Not Medication.

Within the last few years the United States has made commendable progress in the conservation of health in some districts. The public has been taught in considerable sections of the country, for example, that epidemics of typhoid fever are avoidable. Science has reduced the danger of diphtheria. The mortality among infants has been brought down and is falling steadily. But in spite of these beneficial accomplishments many problems remain to be discussed by the health commissioners now in convention in Saratoga.

Education, not medication, should be the motto of the country in its attempt to prevent disease. A man or woman or child kept in health is much better off than a man or woman or child snatched from death by the physician's skill. Acute disease and chronic invalidism lay a heavy tax on the people. Unhappily all diseases cannot be avoided in our present imperfect state of knowledge. The Spanish influenza was not kept out of this country, though we had ample warning of its prevalence abroad. Probably it could not have been kept out by any practicable quarantine, but had the public known from the beginning how best to minimize its ravages many useful lives might have been spared. Recently the announcement was made that studies carried on during the period of its prevalence had increased the ability of science to fight pneumonia, a fearful enemy of mankind.

While we do not accept as well founded the more alarming prediction of worldwide pestilences to follow the reestablishment of peace, it is undoubtedly a fact that the disorganization resulting from war will cause outbreaks of disease in Europe against the introduction of which the United States must carefully guard itself. This guardianship should begin in Europe, be maintained at our ports of entry, extend to every hamlet in the country. Ignorance is the chief ally of disease, and by dispelling ignorance we can best protect ourselves. Only men and women ignorant of the purposes of health officers oppose their work and put obstacles in their way, and such ignorant men and women do not always dwell in unpretentious quarters of town. If such ignorance exacted its penalty only from the ignorant the case would be pitiful enough, but actually it menaces the whole community in which it exists.

When the individuals composing the population are brought generally to an understanding of the personal obligations which rest on them in the matter of disease prevention the most urgent victory for public health will have been won, and it is to be won through the eyes and ears rather than through the mouths of those who must learn it.

Can the large spot on the sun which the Naval Observatory reports as undergoing a noticeable change be Germany's much discussed place?

The sailing of the first ship to-morrow from Chicago for Liverpool will mark the opening of a waterway system planned to give America's second city a direct water route to Europe. The ship will pass by way of the Great Lakes, Montreal and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. Chicago is at present the greatest railroad centre, and the fact that it is the market place where West meets East makes its entrance into maritime relations with Europe all the more notable.

The United States Army's appeal for 50,000 red bloods is being enthusiastically answered, to the consternation of those who are simply reds.

How transient will be America's first European conquest! Not like the invasion of the Normans, who impressed upon the crude Angles and Danes their polished and chivalric civilization, the invited invasion of the Americans leaves for too brief a period its mark in the form of jazz melodies. For now the American who introduced the jazz predicts speedy passing. "The reason for its going out is that while it can be danced to it cannot be listened to long without the shattering of sensitive nerves." Jazz fiends, seemingly, must be made of sterner stuff as regards the nervous system than are the English. Made in America, jazz seems to be designed for strictly American consumption.

A "WHOLESOME SIGN."

Dominion Opinion of the Meaning of "The Sun's" Canadian Section.

From the Ottawa Journal.

Sir Robert Borden's fine statement on United States-British relations given to the Canadian section of THE SUN is splendidly calculated to promote the cause he pleads for. And, incidentally, the spectacle of a great United States journal like THE SUN striving to advance closer relations between the two great English speaking nations in America is a wholesome sign of the times.

AGAINST THE LEAGUE.

Republican Sentiment Made Plain to Herbert Parsons and Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A letter has been sent to Senators Wadsworth and Calder urging the ratification by the Senate of the treaty containing the peace covenant.

This letter is dated May 26, 1919, and is signed by thirty Republicans. The New York *Times* this morning says: "These are representative men of the Republican organization," and further says: "We are of the opinion that the signers of the letter to the New York Senators are much nearer to the sources of public sentiment than Mr. Root."

Of the thirty eminent Republicans whose names appear as signers to this resolution seventeen, namely, G. W. Wickersham, Herbert Parsons, C. H. Strong, E. W. Harris, C. S. Whitman, P. D. Cravath, W. C. Breed, Lauren Carroll, Sam A. Lewisohn, William Chilvers, Adolph Lewisohn, A. C. James, T. E. Burton, H. G. Ward, W. H. Wadhams, W. J. Schieffelin and D. P. Kingsley, are residents of the Fifteenth Assembly district in New York county, as is also Senator Root.

On June 9 a letter was sent to each member of the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly district as follows:

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly district will be held on Friday evening, June 16, at 8:30 o'clock, for further discussion of the proposed League of Nations.

Hon. Henry W. Taft will give a full explanation of the subject and will answer any questions which may be submitted regarding it.

Hon. Herbert Parsons will present for consideration by the meeting the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States should ratify the covenant for a League of Nations which was adopted on April 28, 1919, by the Peace Conference at Paris."

A large attendance is especially desired in order that all points of view may be fully presented. Very truly yours,

LAUREN CARROLL, President.
ARTHUR MANDELBAUM, Secretary.

The meeting was held and Mr. Taft was present and addressed the same, as also did Mr. Parsons. A motion was made to lay the resolution upon the table, and after some further discussion the consideration of the resolution of indorsement was postponed until Friday evening, June 20. At this meeting there was a very large attendance and Mr. Parsons appeared and made an address in favor of the resolution and a general discussion of the resolution was had and the motion to table the same was renewed.

Mr. Lauren Carroll, the president of the club, and who is one of the signers of the letter to Senators Wadsworth and Calder, then put the motion upon the question of laying Mr. Parsons's resolution on the table, and after the ayes were taken stated that it was so evident that the sentiment of the club was so nearly unanimous in favor of tabling the resolution that he did not think it was necessary to put the negative side, and it was not put.

Possibly Mr. Parsons and his sixteen other fellow signers from the Fifteenth Assembly district and Mr. Henry W. Taft, another signer who participated in the meeting, are "much nearer to the sources of public sentiment" now than when they signed the letter of May 26, but it would not seem as if the judgment of Mr. Root was any less well founded than usual. J. W.

NEW YORK, June 23.

NAVIGATOR BROWN.

A Canadian Is Annoyed by References to Him as an American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I find it very difficult to understand American people and their opinions sometimes, there is always so much abuse hurled at the head of a British subject because he does not become a citizen right away when he comes to the States, and it is so often suggested that at the expiration of five years he ought to become a citizen or be deported. In Canada there must be half a million Americans, and of all nationalities who become Canadian citizens America shows always the smallest percentage.

The inconsistency at the present time of trying to acclaim Lieutenant Brown, who has just crossed the Atlantic in the British machine, an American in spite of his birth in Great Britain, his life spent there and his serving Britain in the war strikes me as rather humorous. I am not defending any man who does not become a citizen of his adopted country, but it does not seem right to deny Lieutenant Brown the country of his choice. CANADIAN.

LYNDHURST, N. J., June 23.

NO LACK OF TITLES.

Edmund Rogers Created Them for Diplomatic Purposes.

From Harvey's Weekly.

Maybe the President signed the peace treaty "in his own name and by his own proper authority" because the others used some hifalutin dewdads and he didn't want the United States to be outdone. That reminds us of sturdy old Edmund Roberts when he went to negotiate a treaty with Anam.

The court flunkeys asked him what his titles were and he modestly pleaded not guilty to any. Then they said he could not do business there, for no Minister of State could receive any one who had not as many titles as he. "Oh, well," said Roberts, "I have a few, but they are so insignificant that I hated to mention them." So he chipped in: "Tell your Ministers that I am Special Envoy of the United States of America, Citizen of New Hampshire, Citizen and Freeholder of Portsmouth, of Rockingham, Coos, Grafton, of Nashua, Concord, Manchester, of Merrimack, Amonnoosuc, Androscoggin, of Monadnock, Kearsarge, Chocorua, of Umbagog, Sunapee, Winnepesaukee," and so on through a condensed gazetteer of the Granite State till the Cochin-Chinese shouted, "For the love of Mike, stop! You've got the Emperor himself beat a mile!" Still, Roberts didn't make the treaty. Is it an omen?

A Transplanted Kansan Looks Homeward.

Jay House in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There are five States in the well known "nut" or "pecan" group. But in no other State in the group is the tree so gently nurtured or so tenderly cherished as in Kansas.

Adam's Mistake.

When we have the League of Nations
In the happy by and by
Gone will be our tribulations,
We will never heave a sigh.

There would be much less to pardon,
There would be much less to blame
Had our parents in the Garden
Only thought to do the same.

Trouble would not be intruding
Everywhere a mortal delves
Had they formed a league including
God, the Devil and themselves.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A SATISFIED TRAVELLER.

He Has Found Courtesy and Intelligence at Railroad Ticket Offices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My experience in buying train tickets, sleeping car berths and chair car tickets in the period of Government control of the railroads has not been irritating or unsatisfactory, as has that of some of your correspondents. On the contrary, on the several occasions when I have had to arrange for passenger tickets to be used immediately or at a future date I have been treated with courtesy and served with intelligence at the railroad stations and at the consolidated ticket office on Chambers street. At no time—and I have been obliged to travel considerably myself and have bought tickets for others a number of times—have I had any cause for complaint against the ticket sellers, and when I have appealed to them for advice as to routes, &c., they have invariably given the desired information clearly, promptly and politely.

Every traveller who has bought train tickets and chair car tickets at one window at the Grand Central must have been grateful to the authority which eliminated the former double transaction, with its time consuming duplication of dealings. This is a small matter perhaps, but it is a welcome one.

It is right and proper to complain of the inadequacies and failures of the Railroad Administration, but it seems to me only fair to give it the credit I feel is due from a

SATISFIED TRAVELLER.

NEW YORK, June 23.

A BOOK AND A SPEECH.

Opinions of Colonel House's Hero and a Radical Orator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you permit me to call your attention to the fact that one Denis E. Batt attacked the Government in very excellent company when he denounced the Government of the United States at a recent meeting of radicals in Madison Square Garden?

According to your reporter's account Mr. Batt worked up to his peroration when he said that "the Government of the United States was the most ruthless and vicious on the face of the earth."

Is it possible that Mr. Batt came primed to the meeting after a perusal of a book by Colonel Edward Mandell House, our distinguished Ambassador Extraordinary at the Peace Conference by nomination of the President, entitled "Philip Dru, Administrator"?

The industrious reader will find upon page 222 of that light shedding volume the following pertinent expression of opinion:

One of the most enlightened foreign students of our Government has rightly said that America is the most undemocratic of democratic countries. We have been living under a Government of negation, a Government with an Executive with more power than any monarch, a Government having a Supreme Court clothed with greater authority than any similar body on earth; therefore we have lagged behind other nations in democracy. Our Government is perhaps less responsive to the will of the people than that of almost any of the civilized nations. Our Constitution and our laws served us well for the first hundred years of our existence, but under the conditions of to-day they are not only obsolete but even grotesque. It is nearly impossible for the desires of our people to find expression into law, &c.

The Colonel, or rather his novelized Dictator-Administrator, goes on with the story of the mediævalism of our Constitution, remarking that:

If a well defined majority of the people of England, of France, of Italy or of Germany had wanted such a law [he refers to the income tax law since made part of our legal framework and doubtless mainly through the exertions of Colonel House] they could have gotten it with reasonable celerity.

Very early in the game ex-Senator James Ham Lewis paid his respects to the Constitution—he will be remembered as the whip of the Wilson Administration—by referring to it as obsolete, quite employing the qualification used in the book of Colonel House, whether by intention or accident who shall say? If any patriotic Senator called the Illinois—born in Georgia—Senator to account I have failed to notice it.

Wherein do the sentiments of Batt differ from those of House or Lewis excepting in verbal color?

The Dru excerpt can be found in Chapter xxxix. of that illuminative volume, which is rich in suggestive matter for comments of the kind vouchsafed the Red audience by Mr. Batt. For example:

Another thing to which I desire your attention called is the dangerous power possessed by the President in the past, but of which the new Constitution will rob him.

This excerpt ought to be stimulating to the scrutinizers of the proposed League of Nations, of whom it is possible that Batt may be one.

If Batt knows his "Philip Dru" he is not unacquainted with that hero's decision regarding the secondary status of the United States in the scheme of world's navies, with England first as per divine decree.

Surely the resemblance between the impression Batt has gained of this country's laws and those of Colonel House cannot be accidental. OBITER DICTA.

NEW YORK, June 23.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A discovery of copper is reported from near Beaudoinville, a port at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Finland offers an immediate market for all kinds of American manufactured goods, particularly textiles, shoes, knit goods, agricultural implements, &c.

The shipments of Siamese teak through the port of Bangkok to foreign countries declined from 47,886 tons, valued at $2,074,594, in 1917, to 30,141 tons, valued at $1,636,315, in 1918.

Cuba's 1917 importations of gelatine amounted to 506,963 pounds and of glue to 870,579 pounds. Of these totals the United States furnished 322,202 and 535,740 pounds respectively.

Exports invoiced at the consulate in Caracas, Venezuela, for the United States amounted to $63,202 in 1918, as compared with $209,467 in 1917. Coffee, the principal item of export, was valued at $62,075 in 1918, as against $189,835 in 1917.

The sunflower grows readily in South Africa and is cultivated to a limited extent for poultry food. In the opinion of the *British and South African Export Gazette* large quantities could be produced if there were a demand at a remunerative price.

A Sheffield firm has converted its war airplane factory into a plant for the manufacture of small scale model locomotives and steam engines, which were formerly imported into Great Britain from Germany to the extent of over $4,000,000 annually.

The production of wood pulp in Canada in 1917 amounted to 1,461,808 tons, compared with 1,290,084 tons in 1916 and 1,074,805 tons in 1915. Of the 1917 product 804,472 tons were used by the producing mills in the manufacture of paper, while 656,836 tons were made for sale. The amount received for pulp sold was $32,824,020.

SAYS FOOD CONTROL HALTED DISORDERS

Hoover Aid Points Out Europe Soon Must Finance Own Supplies.

HELP ONLY FOR CHILDREN

This Year's Harvest Will Support New Countries Till Next April.

Enough food will have been shipped from this country by July 1 to supply the liberated countries of central Europe until their fall harvest is available. After that Europe must finance its own food programme, as the $100,000,000 fund that the United States Government placed at the disposal of the American Relief Administration covers the period up to July 1 only.

Theodore F. Whitmarsh, director of the relief administration, who has just returned from several months passed studying the conditions abroad, said yesterday that Herbert Hoover, Director-General of the American Relief, has organized national food administrations in nine countries to carry on the work. These countries are Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Greater Serbia, Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia and German Austria.

Harvest Good Till April.

This year's harvest will support these countries until April, 1920, Mr. Whitmarsh said, and then it will be a question of finance, ships and distribution. A return to peace conditions, when Europe normally imports a large quantity of grain and meat from America, is looked for in the spring and summer of 1920.

The American Relief Administration however, will continue until August 15 to carry on its child relief work. Children require special foods, such as milk, cocoa and sugar. Since April of this year 2,013,000 children in the suffering countries have been supplied with one meal a day.

Mr. Whitmarsh told of the great work that the relief administration, with the assistance of the American army and navy, has been doing to reorganize the railroads, telegraph, telephone and wireless communications in the devastated regions.

New nations created after the collapse of the German Empire were brought face to face with the immediate necessity of organizing an independent economic system. Railroad and telegraph lines were cut off at the frontiers, and one of the most important functions of the Hoover administration, Mr. Whitmarsh said, was the reestablishment of communications and the running of through trains.

The Danube has been opened up and the railroad from Trieste to Vienna and Vienna to Warsaw is now operated by the American Relief Administration, which is required to furnish guarantees to each country through which its trains pass that the cars and locomotives owned by that country will be returned to it.

Viennese Are Dependent.

Food regulation has put a stop to local disorder, Mr. Whitmarsh said. In Vienna the people know the food supply will be cut off in case of a revolution. This city is now entirely dependent upon outside help, as the rearrangement of Europe by the Peace Conference has reduced the population of German Austria from 6,000,000 to 3,000,000.

Another work that the relief administration has taken up is the exchange of food between the countries under its control. Trade in grain, potatoes and other products has been developed to an enormous extent under Mr. Hoover's direction. Representatives of the American Relief report from all parts of Europe how much food is available for redistribution and arrange transportation to wherever it is most needed.

Mr. Whitmarsh passed most of his time in France. Except in the devastated areas there is little lack of employment, he said. The crops are good and everywhere France appears to be recovering from the effects of the war.

The trenches are being filled in and the fields that were No Man's Land while the war was in progress are rapidly resuming their former appearance. German prisoners, under the direction of the French soldiers, are doing his work, Mr. Whitmarsh said.

He brought back with him two large maps, now on the walls of his office in 42 Broadway, which show twenty-five food stations of the American Relief and the various steamship and railroad routes over which the food is distributed.

Since the signing of the armistice, he said, the United States has provided $500,000,000 worth of foodstuffs for the people of Europe. England has supplied between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. No food is allowed to reach countries under Bolshevik control.

LAST REPUBLICANS ON DRUG BOARD GO

Smith Ousts First Deputy Commissioner Whitney and Secretary Huested.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, June 23.—Complete reorganization of the State Narcotic Drug Control Commission from a Republican into a Democratic bureau will be completed by July 4, announcement being made to-day that the last two Republicans holding office in the bureau are slated to go at the end of the month. They are George H. Whitney of Mechanicville, First Deputy Commissioner, and Dr. James P. Huested of Albany, secretary.

Walter R. Herrick, who was named by Gov. Smith to succeed the Republican Commissioner, Frank Richardson, is said to have made a strong effort to induce the Governor to permit Senator Whitney to remain in office, but without avail. He will be succeeded by Miss Sarah Mulhall, who first entered the bureau as second deputy, succeeding Mrs. Frances Yawger, a Republican. The place pays $3,500 a year.

The new Second Deputy Drug Commissioner will be Fred C. Morrill of Sherrill.

Mrs. Ella Hastings of New York city is to be the new secretary of the department, at $3,000 a year.

Red Cross Wool Tents to Open.

Tents which will be maintained throughout the summer for the distribution of wool will be opened to-day in Trinity and St. Paul's churchyards, under the auspices of the Downtown Business Women's Auxiliary of the New York county chapter of the Red Cross. Mrs. Thomas Noyes, workroom director, will be in charge. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning will speak at the opening of the Trinity tent at 12:30 o'clock and Dr. J. P. McComas will speak at St. Paul's.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Standard Time.

Sun rises.....5:24 A.M. Sun sets.....8:31 P.M.
Moon rises.....3:36 A.M.

For eastern New York, fair to-day, warmer in west portion; to-morrow partly cloudy, probably showers in west portion; gentle to moderate winds.

For New Jersey, fair to-day; warmer in interior; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate winds, mostly southwest.

For northern New England, fair to-day; warmer in interior; fair to-morrow; gentle winds, mostly southwest.

For southern New England, fair to-day; warmer on the mainland; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate winds, mostly southwest.

For western New York, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow.

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	86	68	29.82	.04	Cloudy
Albany	82	54	29.90	..	Clear
Atlantic City	72	64	30.04	..	Clear
Baltimore	83	64	30.04	..	Clear
Bismarck	84	60	29.90	..	Clear
Boston	70	56	29.90	..	Pt. Cldy
Buffalo	80	64	30.00	..	Cloudy
Charleston	82	78	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago	76	62	29.88	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	79	66	29.84	..	Clear
Cleveland	80	62	29.94	.76	Cloudy
Denver	92	62	29.86	..	Clear
Detroit	80	66	29.94	.22	Cloudy
Galveston	88	76	29.96	..	Clear
Helena	90	66	29.76	..	Rain
Jacksonville	86	74	30.00	..	Clear
Kansas City	92	72	29.72	.01	Cloudy
Los Angeles	92	70	29.76	..	Clear
Milwaukee	72	62	29.94	..	Clear
New Orleans	84	78	29.94	.56	Pt. Cldy
Oklahoma City	88	70	29.84	.02	Cloudy
Philadelphia	80	62	30.02	..	Clear
Pittsburg	82	62	29.94	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	78	62	29.88	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	52	30.10	..	Pt. Cldy
Salt Lake City	94	66	29.76	..	Clear
San Antonio	88	72	29.80	.06	Cloudy
San Francisco	74	56	29.86	..	Clear
San Diego	82	62	29.76	..	Clear
St. Louis	88	70	29.80	.60	Cloudy
Washington	84	60	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.15	29.93
Humidity	43	44
Wind—direction	N. W.	S. W.
Wind—velocity	4	14
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	62	1 P. M.	70	6 P. M.	77
9 A. M.	63	2 P. M.	72	7 P. M.	76
10 A. M.	64	3 P. M.	74	8 P. M.	75
11 A. M.	65	4 P. M.	76	9 P. M.	74
12 M.	67	5 P. M.	76	10 P. M.	73
1919	1918		1919	1918	
9 A. M.	53	50	6 P. M.	77	58
12 M.	67	50	9 P. M.	74	55
3 P. M.	72	55	12 Mid.	75	54

Highest temperature, 77, at 6 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 60, at 6 A. M.
Average temperature, 68.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Events To-day.

Edison Dealers Convention, Hotel Commodore, all day.

Eastern District High School commencement, Marcy avenue and Keap street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

University Forum, "Summer Fete," 241 West Ninety-third street, 8:15 P. M.

United Cloak and Suit Designers, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 7:30 P. M.

Greater New York Cigar Dealers, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

DISLOYALTY CASES UP.

Separate Trials Denied Minnesota League Leaders.

JACKSON, Minn., June 23.—Motion for separate trials was denied to-day by Judge E.