The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 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 292, Eagle Building, 303 Washington street.

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Treaty Reservations and the Paris Conference.

Conviction strengthens day by day in the Senate that when reservations as to articles and clauses of the League of Nations are stuck into the treaty the covenant will go before the Peace Conference again. All the better if it does.

What the American people know they are going to do and are not going to do after the treaty ratifying and the League tinkering are over should also be unmistakably clear to all the world now as well as later. Senate action on the reservations as such, with nothing else done by the other signatory Powers, might leave a question in some minds as to the rock bottom meaning of it for everybody. But Senate action which went back to the Paris Peace Conference, which was accepted or acknowledged there, could leave no shadow of doubt in the mind of anybody.

One thing as certain as the rising of the sun is that, League of Nations or no League of Nations, the United States, so long as it has the strength to say nay, is never going to permit any Government of the Old World or any combination of Governments of the Old World to dictate how the Monroe Doctrine shall be applied to nations and peoples in the New World. All the Powers, East and West, should understand this now and not wait to find it out later.

Another thing just as certain is that no matter what the League of Nations decrees the people of the United States are not going to help Japan to take and hold the great Chinese territory and the millions of Chinese population which the Paris Peace Conference has agreed shall be torn away from China. If China ever goes to war with Japan, if China ever goes to war with other members of the League of Nations, if China and some other nation or nations make war on Japan to get back that stolen property, the people of the United States will never send a soldier, will never spend a penny to keep China out of her rights. All the Powers should understand this now and not wait to find it out later.

Still another thing just as certain is that if the people of Canada should determine for and by themselves upon any change in their form of government, upon any rearrangement of their internal affairs, upon any national course against outside interference, the people of the United States would never join in bringing pressure to bear upon Canada, would never sanction such pressure on Canada by anybody. All the Powers should understand this now and not wait to find it out later.

Nowhere on the face of the earth will the effort of the League of Nations to suppress nationalism, to hold human beings under a foreign domination, be aided or approved by the people of the United States. All the Powers, East and West, should understand this now and not wait to find it out later.

Let the reservations go into the treaty in such form and with such effect, here, in Paris and everywhere, that not only shall we have clean hands as to the League of Nations, but all men of all lands will know that they are clean.

Governor Smith's Step to Prevent Crimes Against Government.

While nobody doubts the right of a Governor to set the law in motion to suppress anarchy and its related evils, it was generally supposed, at least during the war, that the Department of Justice of the Federal Government would be the means usually employed toward that end.

That the work of the Attorney-General in this respect has not satisfied Governor SMITH may be read between the lines of the proclamation in which he appoints an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court "for the purpose of investigating acts of criminal anarchy and all other criminal acts directed against organized government."

The Governor is doing the right thing. The State Constitution requires him to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and if he believes that more can be accomplished through the functions of the State courts than is being accomplished by the Federal investigators he is perfectly justified in his present action.

There may be those who will be surprised that the investigating and prosecuting office in Washington, with its broad powers, its great body of attorneys and operatives and its large funds—and with the experience which the war must have brought to it—has not been able to produce results that would make unnecessary any special action by a State. But these are days of surprises.

One Point in Swanson's Defence of the Covenant.

As an example of the methods employed in the attempt to palm off the League covenant on the United States we offer this from the speech uttered in the Senate yesterday by the Administration's new spokesman, Senator SWANSON:

"That a State reserves its full sovereignty is conclusively settled by the provision allowing any member to withdraw."

Withdraw it may, indeed, but how soon and upon what terms? Turn to Article I. of the covenant:

"Any member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

What one group of nations could do to a withdrawing government in two years, for instance, in the way of restricting its armament would be everything. Two years might as well read two hundred years.

A Blimp Service, City Hall to Bushwick, Is Needed.

The conspiracy of motor cars against his Honor the Mayor is notorious; almost as heinous a thing as the antipathy of the Plutocratic Press. Every little while an automobile gets in the Mayor's way when he is being drawn across the bridge to serve the plain people. The offenders congest the courts and thus raise the tax rate and the city administration is blamed. Only yesterday traffic in Lafayette street was blocked for twenty minutes while the Mayor's bodyguard fought to get the official car out of a bad pocket.

What's to be done about it? Maybe the British Government has solved the problem for the city and Mr. HYLAN by proving the efficiency of the fileted rigid balloon. Let a city blimp be provided for his Honor, that he may sail to and from his labors. Away with the old Post Office building and make an anchorage for dirigibles on its site! Find a Hylan Field in Bushwick, where the balloon may sway all night. Operation should cost practically nothing, as the bag could be inflated with hot air.

What's the use of scientific demonstration unless some practical good is extracted from it?

New Royal Romances.

The Rumanian King, FERDINAND, it is reported from Vienna, is seeking a wife for Crown Prince CHARLES from among the European princesses. CHARLES is now 26 and old enough to be married; members of royal families as a rule wed young, since generous subjects relieve them from building homes and fortunes by voting them palaces and subsidies.

King FERDINAND, it is apparent, is doing the seeking; for young CHARLES did his own choosing last September by taking as a bride the daughter of a Rumanian army officer. He was disciplined and then divorced.

It is reported that the King favors the beautiful Princess YOLANDE of Italy. From a diplomatic point of view such a marriage might be ideal, as it would bring into closer union the two Latin nations of southern Europe; but will Italy, which does not recognize divorce, consent to the marriage of a daughter of the house of Savoy with this Rumanian Prince? His marriage, it is true, was morganatic, but war has been a great leveller and the distinction may not be so vital in republican Europe as in its monarchical past. But why spoil a royal romance at its very inception? The pathway of princes and princesses has not been strewn with roses since July, 1914.

When Uncle WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN blew his war trumpet and rattled his sabre he broke up a number of very pretty little arrangements among his royal cousins, nephews and nieces. Matchmakers were busy at that time talking of marriages for the Czar's daughters and the Prince of WALES and his sister MARY. Prince GEORGE of Greece and ELIZABETH of Rumania had set the day for their wedding, and King FERDINAND of Bulgaria had chosen a bride worthy of a Saxe-Coburg heir for Crown Prince BORIS. Since then not a royal marriage has been celebrated in Europe, not a betrothal announced, the nearest approach to a wedding between reigning houses being the marriage of the British Prince GEORGE of Battenberg and the Countess NADA TORY of Russia.

The little Princesses of Russia, OLGA, TITANIA and MARIA, became merely the Misses ROMANOFF and, it is believed, perished with their parents. Prince GEORGE of Greece is no longer an heir apparent to the Greek throne, but is with his eldest sister, Princess HELENA, in exile with their father, CONSTANTINE, in Switzerland. With them in the Swiss republic are a fair sprinkling of the scions of the former royal houses of Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and Austria and of the mediatized houses of Germany. They are crownless, throneless, their palaces the seats of democratic local government and their titles a drug on the market.

In fact, when King FERDINAND started out to look for a princess he had an entirely new condition to meet. Princess MARY of England, as well as the Prince of Wales, it was announced, was not to make an international marriage but was to wed in the British nobility. Among the other reigning dynasties, the houses of the Scandinavian kingdoms, of Belgium, Holland and Spain, there was not a young princess of marriageable age. YOLANDE of Italy was the only eligible princess, the only one whose father still had a throne. It would perhaps have been an easier task if FERDINAND had wished a husband for his daughter, Princess ELIZABETH.

There is a nineteen-year-old prince in Belgium, and there are three unmarried kings, ALEXANDER of Greece, ALEXANDER of Serbia, and BORIS of Bulgaria. ALEXANDER of Greece, it is true, is perhaps only a king by sufferance at present. ALEXANDER of Serbia has behaved himself so well that there has been a considerable change of opinion regarding the eligibility of a descendant of Black GEORGE to marry into the older European dynastic houses.

The war played ducks and drakes with the fortunes of the young princes and princesses of Europe. In casting up their accounts they can place the blame upon their "imperial cousin" WILLIAM, who made Europe so democratic as to leave small place for royal romances.

Manuscripts More Precious Than All the Gold Above Ground.

The current issue of the *Insurance Monitor* appeals to the fire underwriters of America to renew the effort made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Daughters of the American Revolution to remove the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States from the peril of destruction by fire.

These precious documents are in the building of the State, War and Navy departments in Washington, and are held, says the *Insurance Monitor*, "in an ordinary steel safe, surrounded by highly combustible material, which, in the judgment of the underwriters, would not stand a severe fire test for more than twenty minutes." The appeal continues:

"According to that underwriters' report no less than five carpenter shops are located in its basement, surrounded by scores of rooms filled with highly inflammable contents, and the whole linked by open passages from cellar to garret to act as feeders for flames. Those who recall the destruction of the Equitable Building, believed to be fireproof, need not be told what must happen should a favorable fire once gain headway in this great national storage house."

These conditions, the *Monitor* says, were pointed out in a report made by the underwriters to the War Department a little more than a year ago and submitted by the Assistant Secretary of War to the Senate.

It would be a good thing for Congress to see to it that the priceless certificates of this nation's birth are beyond danger. That the State Department Building was considered safe when it was built is certain, for in 1877 Secretary HAMILTON FISH, asking the return of the Declaration from the Patent Office, where it had been sent for safety by DANIEL WEBSTER when he was Secretary of State and when the Patent Office was under that Department, assured ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Interior, that the new building was fireproof. The Declaration was kept in a cabinet in the State Department from that time until April 23, 1894, when it was put in a safe because the light was fading it. As to the fire conditions in the building to-day, there is the underwriters' ominous report. Some buildings that were considered fireproof thirty or forty years ago are regarded now as not even fire resisting.

It is a coincidence that the originals of the Declaration and the Constitution should be looked upon as in physical danger at the very time when the spirit and the letter of them are threatened by the flame that has started in the rubbish of visionary notions. Let the Senate make these historic American parchments safe in both particulars!

Subsidized Federal Hotels.

Members of Congress who try to cut off or curtail war time expenses find that they are tiresome to some of their colleagues; that there are yet members eager to continue pouring out from the Treasury money contributed by citizens longing for the time when continuing war expenditures will cease to trouble. Those who persist, even though they bore some of their colleagues, in exposing such of these expenses as are flagrantly unnecessary should have at least the reward of public approval.

An instance will illustrate: Representative CLARK of Florida, after overcoming considerable opposition, obtained permission to "address the House for three minutes" on the subject of the continuing expenditures of the Bureau of Housing. He went sharply to the matter of showing that the bureau is operating as hotels the buildings erected on the plaza between the Capitol and the Union Station for the housing of the many emergency clerks that were hired in Washington during the war.

Mr. CLARK asserted that proof that the unsightly buildings encumbering the park were no longer required for their ostensible need was to be found in advertisements printed by the Housing Bureau asking the patronage of transient guests. He admitted that the sundry civil bill carried an appropriation of only $700,000 for continuing these hotels, but contended that even that humble sum was worth saving, especially in view of the fact that transient visitors to Washington can now find accommodations in regular hotels conducted without the aid of Federal appropriations. He also frankly admitted that the Federal hotels were being managed by persons "to whom large salaries are being paid," but warming to his subject, argued that even that was insufficient excuse for dipping out to them the appropriation of $700,000.

A report setting forth these facts, Mr. CLARK said, had been made to Congress but had never been printed. He asked to have 1,600 copies printed. Mr. MONDELL objected. Mr. CLARK is a determined sort, and may in his own time read the report into the *Record*. We hope he will. Taxpayers would like to know something more about the hotels they are paying to keep open.

Harder and Harder to Live.

To get more pay to meet the high cost of living the members of the Deep Seamen's Union are threatening a widespread strike. To eat and otherwise live as they have been accustomed to doing the seamen may need all the increase they ask; but when they strike, tying up the vast tonnage essential to the distribution of the products of American industry, they raise the cost of living enormously.

When, outside of breadstuffs, there isn't enough production to take care of the needs of our people such tying up of transportation, whether by rail or by water, means that mills and factories must shut down. Some essential raw materials cannot be supplied to them and some of their output cannot be delivered to its natural markets. When the demand has already forced the price of shoes sky high there must be still fewer shoes for lack of leather. There must be a smaller volume of cloth for lack of wool. When sugar is dear coffee is dear, tea is dear; they must all become much dearer because no ships will be bringing in fresh supplies.

In the Pennsylvania mining district, where there has been insufficient labor, a heavy shortage of mined coal threatens hardship and disaster to householders next winter all over the East. Aside and apart from the danger of suffering from lack of coal, one of the most important factors in the cost of living is fuel. This is not so merely because of what coal that goes into the kitchen range and into the furnace directly costs the consumer. It is so because of the coal that goes into the cost of operating a mill or a factory; because of the coal that goes into the cost of operating the railroad hauling the product of the mill or the factory; because of the coal that goes into the cost of the operation of street railways—into the whole industrial and commercial work.

Yet while there is a shortage of millions of tons of anthracite coal the miners in Pennsylvania are going to ask not merely for a 20 to 25 per cent. advance in wages but for a reduction of the working day to six hours. If the miners need more money to live as they lived before they ought to get it and they will get it. But when are the miners of Pennsylvania, when are the wage earners in other industries, when are all the workers and all the consumers going to reach a common understanding that you cannot cut the cost of living by cutting the production, which is the basis of the cost of living?

When are we all going to get down to the brass tack business of making sure that enough is produced for everybody and that then the producers shall have their full share of it because they did produce it?

The House has done well not to pass the agricultural appropriation bill, with its provision to repeal daylight saving, over the President's veto. Now let it amend the bill, omitting the repeal. If it is possible to find a way between now and next spring to suit the clocks to the habits of the farmers that will be well.

Yesterday Paris was the largest city in the world.

A year ago to-day the Prussian guards "told it to the marines," and the reply is probably still ringing in their ears.

With Secretary HUGO's announcement that there are now half a million automobiles in New York many will enjoy wondering how many years will pass before an equal number of aerial licenses will be issued.

Not that he loved HITCHCOCK less but that he loved the League more!

The Dutch may not want to give up the Kaiser for the same reason that P. T. BARNUM wouldn't sell Jumbo.

Kansas Whalers.

From the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A couple of market fishermen of southeastern Kansas are catching big river "cats" with tackle that resembles an old whale fisher's equipment. Enormous barbed hooks take the place of harpoons. Each hook has a socket instead of the usual eye, and is held by friction on the end of a long pole, to which it is also fastened by two feet of stout cord. Familiar with the habits of the giant catfish, the men have no difficulty in locating the holes where they lie. When a fish is "snagged" the jerk detaches the hook from the pole, and the captive is played until it gives up.

The Miracle.

When I was younger I would sigh
Because I was so old,
And with a sad and pensive eye
The haggard dawn beheld.
It crept in then like something lame,
An old, gray, wrinkled, fumbling dame.

But since you came I always smile
Because I am so young
And meet the morning down a mile
Before her song is sung.
And now the dawn comes with a whirl,
A glittering, capricious girl!

EMMANUEL S. GORMAN.

RAILWAY REGULATION.

The Government Attitude Toward the Three Parties in Interest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On June 22 THE SUN had a few paragraphs under the caption "Private Rail Rule Ended, Says Hines." Mr. Hines was made to say in these that the difference between Government operation and private management is largely a difference in form rather than in substance, because in one way or another the Government must regulate the railways to protect the interests of all the parties concerned, not merely the owners but the general public and labor.

This is all very true, but Government operation so far seems to have resulted in protecting only one of the parties in interest, namely, labor. Under private management competition has protected the public and labor has protected itself through conferences with the management and its power to strike. Labor has exhibited its power, but the managements have shown its limitations, and the Government through its official arbitrators has adjusted the differences of opinion between the two parties, bringing to bear in these adjustments the interests of the third party, namely, the general public.

At present it seems that labor has in fact though not in form overthrown the arbitrators and is pursuing what it believes to be its own interests without any regard for the public or the owners. That is the existing difference between present Government operation and former private management representing ownership. It is a very radical difference that is not likely to be narrowed by permitting the growth in labor of a sentiment that it owns the railroads through practical control of the Government—the seed that has been planted and has received vigorous cultivation through direct Government operation. Labor may not realize it and evidently does not, since it vigorously denounces it, but it has launched itself on the path to Bolshevism, and will continue on that path until it declares openly where it proposes to set the limit to its demands.

The one possibility of success for Bolshevism lies in the widest internationalism. Plainly this has been seen by the Russian Bolshevists, and that is what explains their vigorous efforts for internationalization. If this fails there will be differences in economic scales between one country and another, making it possible for the one to undersell the other in foreign markets. The main factor in these differences will be the lengths to which the labor demands have gone.

But if all go the same length we shall work through to the simple ways of barter pursued by our barbarian forefathers, and that will be the end of civilization. Those will be happiest who live in the mildest climate, and those who live in rigorous climates will survive as best they can, clad in the skins of animals and eating such natural roots of the earth as they can discover. This is no fanciful picture. There are parts of Russia which closely assimilate it to-day.

Mr. Hines's statement is of value to the extent that it reminds labor of the existence of interests other than its own, and may possibly have the further value of forcing from labor a declaration of what recognition it proposes to yield the other interests, but in so far as it may be interpreted as advocacy of permanent direct operation by the Government it is pernicious, because such operation has certainly not shown so far that it is capable of giving equitable consideration to all interests, and because, even if it gave some present evidence of power to that end, it is planting seeds of slow but certain growth that will blossom as terrible inefficiency in railroad service and a bureaucracy too cumbersome and too uninformed to remedy the inefficiency, a most disastrous condition for the far most important interest of the three involved, that is, the general public, to face.

ULTIMA RATIO.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

A POSTMASTER'S TRAGEDY.

What's to Be Done When the Stamps Fall on the Fly Paper?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While I am a first class postmaster, my office is only a fourth class post office and my average pay is only $6.23 a month.

To-day as I took from my safe a sheet of 2 cent stamps I unfortunately let it slip, and it fell sticky side down on a sheet of sticky flypaper.

This, sir, is a catastrophe. One-third of my earnings for the month of July is lost.

Should not the Government be required to make good to me this loss, and if the Government does not would not this be a suitable case for the League of Nations to discuss?

FRANK H. CHAMBERS, JR.

FEATHERSTONE, Va., July 12.

A QUART A MONTH.

Has the Internal Revenue Man Usurped the Doctor's Function?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If the ruling of the Treasury Department given out by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District is correctly reported in THE SUN to-day a physican may not prescribe more than one quart of wines, liquers or alcohol to any one patient in a month. By what right, I would like to ask, is a layman, even if he is the Secretary of the Treasury, to dictate to a physician how he is to prescribe for a patient?

The physican is responsible for the life of the patient who entrusts his case to him. The Secretary of the Treasury has no such responsibility. A physician who could deny a patient the required amount of a medicinal agent necessary to save his life, whether it be alcohol or any other therapeutic agent, because the Secretary of the Treasury says he must do so would be faithless to his trust.

JOHN P. DAVIN, M. D.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Europe's Alleged Bankruptcy and the Price of Call Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We are told by Mr. Vanderlip, Lord Cecil and others that Europe is on the verge of bankruptcy; that all the money in the world almost is in the United States; yet I see by your paper of yesterday that call money in New York was 17 per cent. and in London 2½ per cent.

I have been taught that money was worth what it would bring, like anything else. If that is so how can this situation be explained? To me it looks as if London had the money and we over here must be broke, or nearly so.

JOHN K. HARDING.

NEW YORK, July 14.

No Ghost of the Past.

From the Osborne Farmer.

I heard again the other day from the prettiest girl in my school when I was a kid. She is keeping up her lick and weighs right at 260.

A LEAGUE BASED ON FRAUD.

Must America's Young Men Fight for Somebody's Ideals?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The most gigantic and costly fraud in the history of the world has been perpetrated upon the people of the United States if it is true, as stated by President Wilson on Thursday, that:

"We entered [the war] not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligation to which we were parties had been violated."

The most serious feature of this fraud, if the above quotation was really in the mind of the President at the time we declared war, is that a conscription act was passed which permitted no escape for our young men. Compulsory service for an idealistic enterprise which would lead to permanent physical mutilation or the supreme sacrifice of giving up life itself is an injustice almost unthinkable.

My only nephew died in France. When war was declared he endeavored to enlist, but was rejected on physical condition. Under the conscription act he was accepted and compelled to go, and no young man was ever more pleased than he with the thought that he was going to help in beating Germany to its knees, a nation which had slain our women and children on the high seas and whose agents were bringing frightfulness within our own borders. He never returned. He lies buried with his comrades who sacrificed their lives in France.

This young man could not escape service. If it is true that the men who conceived and carried out the conscription law had in mind what was defined in the President's speech on Thursday and that the League of Nations is the one thing which our young men fought and died to accomplish then the people of the United States have been the victims of the most outrageous fraud ever "put over" a free people.

I have a son 16 years of age. If this same idea is to be perpetuated in the League of Nations and when this young man becomes old enough to serve his country he is to be called upon to shed his blood and perhaps give his life in conflicts which do not in any way affect this country or interest us in the slightest degree, the whole League of Nations is a mere perpetuation of the original fraud.

As a loyal American citizen I wish to enter my strenuous protest.

EDWARD E. JOHNS.

LARCHMONT, July 14.

"Æ'S" CRYPTIC POEM.

A Jerseyman Wonders Who Was the Empty Handed Hero.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Some time ago the most versatile man in Europe, a man that is respected and loved by the great and the lowly, a man whose opinion or advice is sought by those who fly their banners nearest the sky and by the meek but sturdy ploughmen—I refer to George W. Russell, "Æ," cooperative advocate, writer, painter and artist—wrote:

He has built his monument
With the winds of time at strife,
Who could have before he went
Written on the Book of Life.

To the stars from which he came
Empty handed he goes home.
He who might have wrought in flame
Only traced upon the foam.

The whole world knows that "Æ" is a prophet. But what is puzzling me is, Whom did Russell have in mind when he penned those remarkable lines?

PATRICK L. QUINLAN.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.

THE NATION'S HONOR ROLL.

Complete Casualty Lists Not Yet Issued in Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of July 11 in "The Nation's Honor Roll" you have listed 76,165 deaths in the army and 2,682 in the marines, a total of 78,847. I am just in receipt of a letter from the War Department, signed by Colonel E. E. Fuller, acting chief of the historical branch, stating that the total number of deaths during the war in the United States army, including the marines attached to it, was 112,422.

In your list you have 34,050 killed in action and 13,593 died of wounds, whereas the information they give is that there were 48,909 battle deaths. You have 23,451 died of disease. Colonel Fuller's figures show 56,991.

There is a big discrepancy between the figures you publish from day to day and those given by the War Department. It may be that the figures you give do not include deaths in this country, but certainly a man who died at Camp Dix of the influenza is entitled to just as much honor as a man who died of measles in France.

OGDEN H. BOWERS.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 14.

The figures printed in "The Nation's Honor Roll" in THE SUN are the totals to date of the lists made public by the War Department of casualties "reported by the commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces."

TRADE BRIEFS.

There are eighty foreign fire insurance companies operating in China, not one of which is American.

It is reported that the London County and Westminster Bank is acquiring an interest in the Royal Bank of Canada.

The total production of copper in bars by the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation at Cerro de Pasco, Peru, for the year 1918 amounted to 71,904,794 pounds.

A large vegetable oil mill has been opened at Andalas, near Padang, Sumatra. It is owned and operated by oleomargarine interests of the Netherlands and insures its promoters a steady supply of vegetable oils.

Consul Walter H. Sholes reports from GotebORG, Sweden, that the gradual revival of shipping at that port is vividly shown by official statistics. The customs receipts for the first four months in 1919 exceeded those for the same period of last year by $1,122,675.

It is reported that the rice market of the Philippines is far from normal, and the Government is arranging to send a rice agent to Saigon, Indo-China, who will keep in touch with the general rice situation and look after the orders placed by the Philippine Islands Government.

The coal mines opened last year at Holikangizu, Manchuria, in which 1,000 men are employed, are producing a very good quality of coal. The length of these beds is said to be about sixty-seven miles. It is proposed to build a light railway from the mines to the Sungari River, a distance of about forty-seven miles.

Australian coal exporters are making a strong bid for the Philippine market. They are offering their product at a much lower price than the Japanese dealers, who have heretofore held the monopoly in this commodity. The lowest Australian price recently quoted was about $3.36 a ton f. o. b. mines, while that quoted by the Japanese was $12.75 a ton f. o. b. mines.

HOPES TO BROADEN WAR INSURANCE ACT

Director of Bureau Asks Additions to Number of Beneficiaries Allowed.

MORE FOR WOUNDED MEN

Provisions Made for Persons Who Died or Were Disabled Before Induction.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A number of recommendations designed to broaden the provisions of the soldiers and sailors insurance act, and to extend the benefits to dependents who were not reached by the original act, have been made to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House by Director Cholmeley-Jones of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

In addition the director recommended favorable action on the amendments already under consideration which are designed to increase the disability rates. In substance the recommendations are:

That the beneficiaries of insurance should include uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces and persons who have stood in loco parentis to members of the military forces. This would allow the bureau to pay the claims of those men who died in service and who had named as beneficiaries aunts and uncles who had brought them up since childhood.

That persons who were drafted and who died or became disabled in the line of duty before having been accepted into active military service at the camps shall be entitled to compensation under the war risk insurance act. The act as it stands covers only a man after he has been accepted into active military service by the medical officer at the camp or other place of mobilization. It provides also that should such a draftee die or become disabled before acceptance by the camp officer it shall be deemed that to him was granted insurance of $25 a month, payable, however, only to his widow, children, mother or father.

To Cover Influenza Victims.

That any person who, after he had been accepted by the medical officer at the camp, and if he had not refused to take insurance, shall be covered for insurance paying $25 a month without charge should he die within 120 days after such acceptance. This provision is suggested in order to cover the men who were stricken down by influenza in the fall of 1918 and who had not had any opportunity to apply for insurance.

In order that the insurance to be issued after the war may be properly administered, the bureau has asked authority to invest the premiums and set up reserve funds, investment to be made in interest bearing obligations of the United States. The bureau asks the right to frame the policy forms so that if the insured desires to have his converted insurance paid in one sum he may so select; and if he wishes his beneficiaries to receive the instalments in say for three years rather than for twenty he may also so select.

It asks also the privilege to draft the converted policies so that a man may designate his beneficiary, who will receive all the payments. Thus, if a man wants his wife as a beneficiary and does not want the instalment payments after her death to go to say a sister or a brother, the policy will provide that instalments will be paid to the wife and on her death the remaining instalments to her estate.

During the war if a soldier took out an insurance policy and was killed and did not leave any beneficiary who could take the insurance money the policy reverted to the Government. As conditions have entirely changed, due to the cessation of active warfare, the bureau asks that this forfeiture be eliminated from the act so that in no case will the Government forfeit an insurance claim.

Rayburn's Bill Indorsed.

The bill introduced by Representative Rayburn (Tex.) and those of other members widening the provisions for payment to disabled soldiers are indorsed by the bureau. By these bills a man totally permanently disabled will receive $100 instead of $30, as at present, and a man with one leg off will receive a percentage of $100 rather than a percentage of $30. The amounts payable if he is temporarily totally disabled are considerably increased by these bills, and are deemed to fit more nearly present day conditions, taking into account the high cost of living.

Director Cholmeley-Jones is suggesting for the consideration of Congress the advisability of permitting term insurance to be paid in the future in instalments for thirty-six months or more rather than instalments for twenty years. In other words, if a man keeps up his term insurance and dies, the Director wants his beneficiaries to have the privilege of receiving his insurance moneys on the same basis as the new converted policies, instalments over say three years at the option of the insured rather than arbitrarily spreading it over twenty years. No payments in lump sums for term insurance are suggested, however.

$25,000,000 FOR WOUNDED.

This Sum Asked for Rehabilitating and Educating Them.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Appropriations of at least $25,000,000 will be needed this year for rehabilitating and educating wounded soldiers, sailors and marines, the House Appropriations Committee was told to-day by James P. Munroe, vice-chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The committee was holding hearings on the Sundry Civil bill, which President Wilson vetoed Saturday because it limited funds for assisting the wounded service men.

Fourteen thousand men, an increase of 6,000 within a few weeks, have applied to the board for vocational training, Mr. Munroe said.

ABYSSINIANS VISIT WILSON.

Mission Congratulates America and Allies on Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 14—President Wilson to-day received the Abyssinian mission sent to this country to congratulate the American Government on the victory of the associated nations. Members of the mission appeared in gorgeous costumes of red velvet decorated with gold, and wore jewelled turbans. They presented a number of gifts to the President, including tusks of ivory, gold boxes and letters from the Abyssinian Queen and heir apparent.

The head of the mission, Dadjasmatch Nado, addressed the President in his native language and Mr. Wilson replied to the address.

Congress May Welcome Pershing.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gen. Pershing would be formally welcomed back home at a joint session of the House and Senate under a resolution introduced to-day by Representative Caldwell, Democrat, New York. President Wilson and members of the Cabinet would be invited to attend.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises.....5:37 A M Sun sets.....8:36 P M
Moon rises.....9:40 P M

For eastern New York and New England, partly cloudy; probably local showers to-day and to-morrow; moderate south winds.

For New Jersey, partly cloudy, with local showers to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate south winds.

For western New York, local thunderstorms and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh west to northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Pressure remains high off the Atlantic coast and it is low over the region of the great lakes, the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific States and high over the Rocky Mountain region and the plains States. Temperatures are near the normal generally throughout the United States except in the north Pacific States, where the weather is unseasonably warm. During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers and thunderstorms in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, the region of the great lakes, the south Rocky Mountain and south plateau regions. Heavy rains fell in parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, east and north Dakota and New Mexico. In the Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be unsettled, with local showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday without material change in temperature. In the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee showers and thunderstorms and somewhat lower temperature on Tuesday will be followed by fair weather Wednesday. In the upper lake region the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with mild temperature.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Temperature. Low.	Bar-meter.	Rainfall hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	94	72	29.94	..	Clear
Albany	86	62	30.00	..	Clear
Atlantic City	73	66	29.98	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	82	74	30.06	..	Cloudy
Boston	80	66	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Buffalo	86	68	29.92	..	Cloudy
Charleston	94	82	30.10	.48	Cloudy
Chicago	94	76	29.88	.20	Rain
Cincinnati	94	80	29.96	..	Clear
Cleveland	86	68	29.96	.01	Rain
Denver	78	66	30.14	..	Rain
Detroit	92	68	29.88	.02	Cloudy
Galveston	88	76	30.06	..	Clear
Helena	82	56	30.02	..	Clear
Jacksonville	92	80	30.06	..	Clear
Kansas City	90	76	29.96	.20	Cloudy
Los Angeles	84	66	29.94	..	Clear
Milwaukee	90	70	29.86	1.36	Cloudy
New Orleans	92	80	30.08	.52	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	86	74	29.94	..	Clear
Philadelphia	84	70	30.08	..	Pt. Cldy
Pittsburg	90	72	29.96	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	80	64	30.06	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	98	66	29.80	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	92	68	29.92	..	Clear
San Antonio	92	74	29.88	..	Clear
San Francisco	62	52	29.96	..	Cloudy
San Diego	74	64	29.94	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	94	78	29.94	..	Cloudy
Washington	82	74	30.04	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.10	30.10
Humidity	90	90
Wind—direction	N.	S.
Wind—velocity	3	13
Weather	Clear	Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	68	1 P. M.	76	6 P. M.	73
9 A. M.	69	2 P. M.	75	7 P. M.	70
10 A. M.	70	3 P. M.	74	8 P. M.	66
11 A. M.	72	4 P. M.	74	9 P. M.	66
12 M.	75	5 P. M.	73	10 P. M.	65

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	69	66	6 P. M.	73	63
12 M.	72	70	9 P. M.	66	65
3 P. M.	74	79	12 Mid.	65	64

Highest temperature, 76, at 1 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 65, at 10 P. M.
Average temperature, 70.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Jobbers Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, meeting 10 A. M., luncheon 1 P. M., Waldorf-Astoria.
National Garment Retailers Association, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 12:30 P. M.
Meeting, Federation of Musical Clubs, Hotel Pennsylvania, 2 P. M.
Retail Millinery Association, luncheon, Hotel Pennsylvania, 2:30 P. M.
Textile Finishers Association, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 2:30 P. M.

CHICAGO'S COUNCIL HONORS DE VALERA

Pleads for Erin With Lawmakers—Bond Plan Halts.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A large crowd took part to-night in the farewell for Eamon de Valera, "President