The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919.

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BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD (weekly), one year $1.00
Canada...$1.50 Other countries... 3.00

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, 8 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 503 Washington street.

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Mr. Wilson's Administration Causes the High Cost of Living.

No economic truth is simpler than the truth as to the basis of this terrible cost of living crisis. It is wheat and—because of wheat—corn and other fodder. No intellectual light is clearer than the light on the responsibility for this false and cruel food cost. It rests solidly upon the Wheat Administration of the United States Government.

Let us see how that Administration compels mere grains of wheat and corn to come out to the American consumer in cost through all he eats, all he wears, all he otherwise consumes, as grains of gold. Let us see how that Administration forces the American dollar, while the American worker strives frantically to pump his wages higher, to shrink in its capacity to pay for his bread and his meat.

Take, as an instance, the raising of poultry. To begin with, the hatching chick is worth no more than the trifling value of the egg. It may be a nickel, it may be a dime. The difference, at the moment, is of no consequence. What happens afterward is what counts.

Put into the chicken a third of a bushel of corn at 60 cents a bushel to raise, feed and fatten him all the way from the hatching to the plucking when he is slaughtered. This gives, with the original egg value, some 25 cents of cost.

Put into the chicken some 10 cents of wages to handle and care for him all the way from the poultry farm to the butcher shop. This gives, with what has gone before, some 35 cents of cost.

Put into the chicken only a single 10 per cent. of profit on the prolonged investment all the way from the barnyard to the dinner table. Put into the chicken only 5 per cent. for economic wastage—chickens that die, chickens that spoil, chickens that get lost, chickens that disappear in bad credits—and for other expenses like transportation and delivery. All those items put together from start to finish give only about 40 cents.

But instead of the old costs, put into the chicken one-third of a bushel of corn at $2 to $2.25 a bushel. This, with the original egg value of five cents, gives about 75 cents. Instead of 10 cents of wages put into the chicken 20 to 25 cents. This gives about a dollar. Put into the chicken, as before, 10 per cent. profit and 5 per cent. economic wastage. This gives all told uncomfortably close to a dollar and a quarter.

That is exactly the way grain and labor have trebled the cost of chicken living, whether there is profiteering guilt or profiteering innocence.

Now consider the steer. Put not a third of a bushel, as for the chicken, but many bushels of corn into the steer all the way from the range to the slaughter pen. Put that corn into him at 60 cents a bushel—twenty bushels or ten bushels or what you will. If it is ten bushels the cost is $6. Put into him not pennies of wages, as into the chicken, but dollars of wages all the time from the day of calving to the day of carving. Put an average, say, of five full days of labor into that steer at $2 a day—or $10. This gives, say, $6 of grain cost and $10 of labor cost, or $16. Add the 15 per cent. for transportation, storage, profit, wastage, &c. This gives all told $17.60.

But put the ten bushels of grain into the steer at $2 to $2.25 a bushel, or $20 to $22.50. Put the five days of labor into him at an average of $4 a day, or $20. These together make $40 to $42.50. Add the 15 per cent. as before and this gives all told $46 to $50.

That is exactly the way feed and labor, without profiteering or anything else, make the difference between steers at $17.60 and steers at $46. It is exactly what makes the difference, without profiteering, between 20 cent steak and 50 cent steak. It is exactly what makes the difference, without profiteering, between 20 cent ham and 50 cent ham, between 30 cent butter and 75 cent butter; between the old reasonable food costs which the American people could meet on reasonable incomes and the ferocious food prices of to-day which, the higher their wages and incomes are inflated, the less the American people can stand.

There are dozens of men in Congress sane enough and intelligent enough to see this economic truth as THE SUN sees it and has tried to make others see it since the signing of the armistice nine months ago. Are there no men in Congress of enough genuine public spirit, of enough plain political honesty, to declare that truth and fight for that truth, as THE SUN has fought for it and is going to go on fighting for it?

Is there nobody in Congress who will lay the blame for this whole mass of food price inflation, this whole structure of high cost of living, at the door where it belongs—the White House? For, as you have just seen, it all begins with grain.

It is grain which you pay for when you buy your chops and steaks, your milk and butter, your eggs and cheese, at terrific prices. It is grain which you pay for when you buy your coat or your hat or your shoes at terrific prices. It is grain which you pay for when you buy your inflated passenger ticket or your theatre ticket. It is grain which you pay for when you buy a high priced cradle for your baby coming into the world. It is grain which your family will pay for when it buys your high priced coffin to send you out of the world. It is grain which causes it all, because the dear grain makes the dear food which makes the dear wage which makes the dear everything.

And it is Mr. WILSON'S Food Administration which, making dear wheat, makes the dear corn, which makes the dear food of all kinds. It is Mr. WILSON'S Food Administration which does this by holding wheat back from the American people, doling it out at famine prices to show a Treasury profit, when there is and will be more wheat in this country by hundreds of millions of bushels than under the normal conditions of a free wheat market would be worth burning up for fuel.

There is talk here, there and everywhere of investigating the packers, investigating the cold storage people, investigating the profiteers, investigating this, that and the other thing. Go ahead with such work, by all means, for what little it may help. But the flat truth of this terrific crisis is that only the Investigating which begins with the Washington Administration will knock the bottom out of the wickedly and dangerously high cost of living.

Idealism for the Idealist Only.

Nothing has better illustrated the nebulous quality of WOODROW WILSON'S self-conducted statesmanship as it was exhibited at Paris than the testimony given by BERNARD M. BARUCH, economic adviser to Mr. WILSON'S personally selected peace delegation, with regard to the distribution of the indemnity to be paid by Germany to the Allied and Associated Powers.

Supremely generous with the property and rights of others, Mr. WILSON grandly decided in the occult seclusion of his own open diplomacy that this country and its citizens should not share in the sum to be collected from Germany as compensation for damages inflicted by it during the war, no matter how just their claims or how great the hardships imposed on them.

In this renunciation, which, be it noted, affected his own pocket not one cent's worth, Mr. WILSON saw and improved another opportunity to practise that idealism in which he delights and for which American business must pay.

But this characteristic Wilsonian exploit in idealism was marked by Mr. WILSON'S habitual neglect or refusal to pursue the incident further than its effects on his own immediate and personal interests. Consequently Mr. BARUCH was obliged on the stand to admit, under questioning by members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that nobody knew whether the money thus scorned by Mr. WILSON in his capacity as self-selected spokesman for the whole American Government and the whole American people would be remitted to Germany or merely divided up among the countries which were represented at Paris by men more ardently devoted to their national interests than to visions and voices in the air.

The one thing Mr. WILSON made sure of in this transaction was that the United States and its people should have as hard and expensive a task as possible in collecting what Germany and Germans owe them. Thus he proved his devotion to that idealism he rebukes other men for not sharing, and probably in his own mind once more demonstrated his surpassing fitness for the dictatorship which having exercised in Paris he now seeks to perpetuate within the boundaries of the United States.

Daylight Saving Education.

The first thing the Daylight Saving Association should do in its campaign to save for us the summer hour we gain under the operation of the Federal statute enacted last year is to collect the facts on which the strong opposition to the law among farmers is based and examine them dispassionately and sympathetically. Once these are understood—and the farmers' complaints still puzzle and perplex advocates of daylight saving who have tried to get to the bottom of them—it should be possible to overcome the opposition.

Daylight saving has proved a great boon to millions of Americans. These beneficiaries of the new order are entitled to consideration. Their comfort and welfare is worthy of protection as much as is the comfort and welfare of those who cry out against the new clock time. Their material interests are worth taking into account. Their wishes should not be ignored merely because of prejudices harbored by others.

Full investigation of the facts, complete exposition of the advantages of daylight saving, an honest attempt to relieve farmers of real grievances or inconveniences resulting from the operation of the statute should remove the peril in which the enactment has been placed, and it seems incredible that there is no common ground of mutual advantage on which all Americans might meet in the solution of their present disagreement on this subject.

Hope for a Federal Budget.

The unopposed action of the House Rules Committee in reporting favorably a rule which will allow prompt consideration of the resolution offered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for the creation of a budget committee is fair promise for that long sought reform. Mr. GOOD is the third chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to advocate a budget committee, his two immediate predecessors, SHERLEY of Kentucky and FITZGERALD of New York, both having been urgent in demanding this greatly needed reform.

The most hopeful phase of the situation, tactically, is that there is complete and, fortunately perhaps, cynical understanding of the opposition which any proposed budget system will meet in the House. Minority Leader CLARK stated it when he spoke in favor of the Good resolution before the Rules Committee. Indorsing all that Majority Leader MONDELL and Speaker GILLETT had said in favor of the resolution, Mr. CLARK added: "There are 147 members of the various committees now having appropriating power. All of those will probably vote against the plan."

This expected opposition was frankly exposed by both SHERLEY and FITZGERALD. The latter in presenting his plan to the House specifically made himself ineligible for a place on the budget committee which was to deprive the other appropriating committees of their importance. His resolution expressly excluded from the proposed committee "the present chairman of the Committee on Appropriations." But his offer of self-sacrifice was not contagious; the expected opposition preserved unbroken ranks. The situation thus being clearly understood, the press and the progressive members of the House will be able to concentrate their attack and waste no ammunition.

Appropriation estimates are now usually made by bureau chiefs and are skilfully designed to worry larger and larger sums out of Congress; to give to their authors more subordinates, more extensions of activities, more fussing with governmental fads and foiderols. A budget committee would first determine how much revenue could be obtained by the lowest taxes which would raise funds actually required for essential governmental activities economically administered. Then the bureau chiefs would be informed, if we are permitted to use an apt current phrase, where they get off.

General Denikine's Victories in Southern Russia.

The success of General DENIKINE in the capture of the two south Russian strongholds Kamishin and Poltova will have a heartening effect upon the forces fighting Bolshevism in Russia. These victories counterbalance the recent check received by General KOLCHAK'S army in its western advance in the upper Volga region and greatly strengthen the hold of the anti-Bolshevist forces in southeastern Russia.

The two towns taken are widely separated, and this fact gives an indication of the area of the territory embraced in General DENIKINE'S advance northward toward Moscow. Kamishin is a strongly fortified position on the Volga and commands the lower course of the river and the railway from central Russia to the province and town of Astrakan and the principal Russian port on the Caspian Sea. Poltova, almost 500 miles to the west, is on the Vorskla. The town has an intimate historical interest for all the Russian people as the scene of PETER the Great's memorable and decisive victory over the Swedish King CHARLES XII. It is an important point on the railway from Moscow to Odessa and the Black Sea ports.

It was scarcely more than six months ago that General DENIKINE collected the scattered anti-Bolshevist elements of the northern Caucasus at Ekaterinodar and organized them into an army. Since then it is estimated that he has released 30,000,000 Russians from Bolshevist rule.

The significant feature of this gain is that it is a part of the recently developed scheme of cooperation among all the forces in opposition to the Moscow Government. BORIS BAKHMETEFF, the Russian Ambassador to Washington, has returned to this country after nearly eight months in Paris, and he says that one of the purposes of his mission was to secure a greater unity of action among the different anti-Bolshevist groups which were carrying on their struggles in various parts of the country practically independent of one another and without sufficient mutual comprehension and understanding. He says that this cooperation has been effected and that now "the armies which are fighting in Siberia, in the south, in the north and around the Baltic are but parts of one huge military body, gaining in organization and unity of command."

With the knowledge of this cooperation the world will be better able to understand the reports of military gains or losses that come out of Russia. A reverse to the army in one section will mean a reverse only on one front and not a peril to the entire anti-Bolshevist movement. An instance is furnished in the recent cooperation between Generals KOLCHAK and DENIKINE. In order to halt the advance of the Siberian army the Bolsheviki withdrew their forces from the lower Volga, and it was this diversion of troops that General DENIKINE took advantage of to make his gains in the south. The encircling movement against Moscow remains still in operation with a decided advantage of position in favor of the anti-Bolshevist armies. Ambassador BAKHMETEFF declares that the change which has actually taken place in Russia can be realized by comparing the situation in Russia two years ago, "when the whole country was under the sway of anarchy," with the present situation, when the Bolsheviki have been driven back into central Russia and vast territories redeemed from their dictatorship on the east, west and south.

Another consideration in the rebuilding of Russia is that men of the acknowledged patriotism and ability of DENIKINE are arising as leaders and drawing the Russian people to their support. He has declared that his task is military and not political and that his chief purpose is to sustain and defend the central Russian Government represented by General KOLCHAK. This spirit of cooperation among the anti-Bolshevist leaders presents one of the surest ways of convincing the world that they are really in earnest in their efforts to restore Russia to her place as a nation.

Restoring the Markets of America to Americans.

The House of Representatives passed on Saturday the first bill drawn to protect American manufacturers and American wage earners from foreign competition which has been approved by it since the Democrats came into power in 1910. It is a bill designed to impose on glass for chemical and philosophical apparatus, surgical and dental instruments, and for optical instruments duties high enough to give American glass makers a fair chance in the markets of this country against European makers.

Important as is the immediate object this measure seeks to attain, it has a wider meaning than that which it conveys to a single industry and to those who are dependent on the success of that industry.

This protective measure means that the Sixty-sixth Congress has begun to undo the great wrong the Democrats did to the people of the United States when they undertook to destroy the American protective system and to expose the American manufacturer and the American wage earner to the unrestrained competition of European and Asiatic manufacturers and laborers. This protective measure is the forerunner of other protective measures designed to give every American industry a fighting chance to survive in this country, to pay American wages to its workers, and to earn fair profits for its owners. It is the first of a series of bills by which our industrial independence will be made secure.

The American policy of adequate protection for American industry from foreign competition is going to be reestablished by the Republican party, and the bill to protect the glass industry is the first document in the campaign for the release of the nation from the unintelligent, short sighted and fatal economic policy the Democrats fastened on it.

The spectacle presented by Representative CLAUDE KITCHIN of Scotland Neck, N. C., rebuking his fellow lawmakers in the House on the ground that their projects would benefit the sections from which they come would make a horse laugh. Mr. KITCHIN is apparently as deficient in the sense of humor as he is in sound economics.

Mr. ROOT'S contention seems to be that 2.75 per cent. beer is surely legal since there is peace, but there are many who feel that we haven't even a 2.75 per cent. peace.

Though displaying real effort, the Hungarians do not seem very adept in modern revolutionary methods; they have only deposed BELA KUN twice now in the last two weeks.

If army food will do to the prices what army bayonets did to the Germans, Hi Costa Livin should not delay as long as the Kaiser did to write out his abdication.

The Persian Envoy at Mount Vernon.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Halford in Leslie's Weekly.

Shortly after Sir Julian Pauncefote's coming to Washington a complimentary trip to Mount Vernon was arranged for him on the Mayflower, which was the President's yacht. Among the invited guests was the Persian Minister. It was quite a social and impressive event. The spectacle of the Minister of Great Britain paying respect to the tomb and memory of Washington did not pass without comment upon its historical significance. During the visit the Persian envoy was observed to be standing in profound reverie in front of the iron gate of the tomb. He remained in silence for some minutes, and then, doubtless full of obvious contrasts that might occur to an Oriental mind from the land of Shahs and of ivory palaces and gorgeous tombs, he turned to a friend and said: "How great a man and how little a cemetery!"

The Latest Fad in Georgia.

From the Albany News-Argus.

Bathing has become quite popular with the social set.

Superswords.

Knicker—Think the pen is mightier than the sword?

Bocker—Just wait till somebody invents a self-filling fountain sword.

A Soft Drink.

Knicker—Any kick in this?

Bocker—Not even a watch your step.

THE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Where the Government "Saves" One Dollar the People Lose Ten.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a farmer I find your editorial article on "Trying to Humbug the Public" of real interest, but I must differ with you as to just one point in the article and that is the suggestion made in the title.

I don't believe any one in this Administration is "trying to humbug the public"—on the wheat question anyway.

Why do I not believe it? Just because I think the Administration is "humbugging" itself.

It doesn't know any better.

Every one knows that you can get so close to a big thing that you cannot see it: you can only see the small part of it right in front of you, and that is just what has happened in this case.

The responsible officials are so busy trying to keep the Government from making an enormous loss in backing up its wheat price guarantee that they cannot see that the people, who are the same thing as the "Government" when it comes to paying the bills, are losing ten times over what the Government is "saving."

So far as animal products are concerned there are three basic feeds, corn, wheat and hay. There are any number of supplementary feeds, and for short periods or in certain limited localities one may do without these basic feeds, but it will be found almost without exception that the price of these substitutes are controlled by the prices of the basic feeds.

Not only that, but with cattle at least all three feeds are necessary.

I am a dairy farmer, but what I have to say about feeding cows for the production of milk applies more or less to the producer of beef.

In order to "balance the ration"—to get the most production for each dollar spent for feed—a certain amount of bran must be mixed with the corn given the cows.

But bran, which used to sell for $23 a ton, had gone to $57 the last time I bought it.

That puts up the cost of producing milk.

Then because wheat sells so high it is possible to put up the price of corn. "If you think it too high you can use wheat." I raise a few pigs. With corn around $2 I am not getting very rich, even though I get over 20 cents a pound for my hogs.

The same with my few chickens. Eggs may seem high, but after paying the feed bill there's no great profit.

Now go on to the labor situation.

That has been bad enough for the past three years, but consider the situation of the skilled farm laborer, the man who because he disliked indoor work or for some other reason stayed on the farm, while common labor in town was demanding and getting $5 or more a day.

Now he hears of "harvest hands" in the wheat fields getting seven, eight, perhaps ten dollars a day.

He does not go; it may be too far; it may be his natural inertia which keeps him, but during the long evenings he talks it over.

"If those fellows out West can pay that, why can't this fellow in the East do it?"

He is restless, dissatisfied and he not only demands and gets more money but he does less and poorer work.

And so the actual cost of producing all food goes higher and higher and, aside from the raiser of wheat, the farmer himself gets less and less.

Let the Government declare an "open market" on wheat and make good to the individual raiser its price guarantee and we won't need any Congressional or other committees to bring down the cost of food. FRANK R. CHAMBERS, JR.

FEATHERSTONE, VA., August 1.

A LOST SUBMARINE.

Curiosity Concerning the Facts Regarding the Fate of G-2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The special despatch to THE SUN, dated New London, July 30, and reporting the sinking that morning of the obsolete submarine G-2 with the loss by drowning of three navy men, a gunner being in command, though corroborated by other morning papers, seems not entirely credible to the undersigned, who on Sunday, July 27, 1919, at about 1 P. M., saw and photographed said submarine in a half sunken condition in Two Tree channel, Niantic Bay, Conn.

At that time the stern of the sub was submerged and toward a strong ebb tide, only her conning tower and bow showing. Fast to her bow was a dory and from her bow led two wire hawsers under great strain to drums on the stern of the mother ship about fifty yards ahead, down the tide. This mother ship had two anchors out ahead, those cables also showing great strain. A man was seen emptying buckets of water at the top of the sub's conning tower. Evidently the sub was aground aft, for had she been afloat the mother ship could have winched her alongside and used her own steam pump.

Why was a gunner in command; and why was a submarine which had been aground and half sunken on Sunday made a coffin on the following Wednesday?

A court of inquiry should not merely investigate the sinking of Wednesday; it should also investigate the disaster of Sunday, as required by navy regulations. CRUISER.

BROOKLYN, August 2.

The Terminal Ports of the New Lines to South America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Upon what basis of commercial geography has the United States Shipping Board located the terminal ports of its newly established steamship lines to the Argentine?

As announced there are allotted to New York 16 boats; Boston, 5; Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 4; Wilmington, N. C., 4; Charleston, 4; Savannah, 4; Brunswick, Ga., 4; Jacksonville, 4.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk are for some good reason omitted. Is it a fact that most of our commerce with the Argentine is transacted through minor ports in our Southern States?

CHARLES M. LEA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

TRADE BRIEFS.

During the month of April, according to a report just issued by the Mitsui Bank, 125 new banking and industrial corporations were organized in Japan with an aggregate capitalization of 147,085,000 yen ($73,248,000).

Owing to delays in obtaining large shipments there is a shortage in binder twine in Canada. Dealers have very limited stocks on hand. A conservative estimate of the quantity required is at least 2,000,000 pounds.

The removal of the embargo on the exportation of gold from the United States is of special interest for the jewelry trade in Birmingham. The goldsmiths of the city have been carrying a heavy handicap for a long time, and while there has been abundant opportunity for trade development they have been without the necessary raw material.

EUROPE'S FINANCES.

Preferred Bonds Suggested as a Means of Raising Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Europe is asking us for money, and yet we read that a noted British economist states that the credit system of the European allies is in danger.

When a railroad has lost its credit the bankrupt road issues receiver's certificates, which are readily bought and the railroad usually carried over to prosperous times, when the certificates can be paid off.

Why should not these countries sell us a preferred bond, something analogous to a receiver's certificate, to run for a period which will enable the country to "find itself" and return to prosperous times?

The interest yield of these preferred bonds would not be as high as the present bonds; they would be readily bought here and would at once help to adjust the exchange situation.

The sale of these bonds to us should really enhance the value of the old bonds. There could be callable provisions in the bonds. The money would be instantly raised, and the foreign Governments could exploit the new territories of inestimable value, and this new value in Mesopotamia, Africa, &c., when developed, will pay off the war debt.

Money cannot be raised for a country, now that the war is won, by friendship; there must be security back of the loan.

If foreign securities are to be offered here they must be good ones; it will benefit both parties. H. M. P.

NEW YORK, August 2.

SUPPRESSING CRIME.

A Raid by the Police on the Bootblacks of City Hall Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial article "Will Nobody Protect the Police?" in which you recorded that "the police have reported to the police the theft of automobiles which are supposed to be used only by Police Department men—Inspector Henry and Deputy Commissioner Wallis," and referred to "the nurse girl who was blackjacked in Prospect Park and the steamboat ticket agent who was robbed of $3,000," put me in mind of an incident which occurred in City Hall Park a few days ago. It was evidence that the police of the lower part of the city are very active indeed, although eye witnesses were not convinced that these activities would prove efficacious in putting an end to loft robberies and other forms of crime practised in our fair city.

On the afternoon referred to, when the little bootblacks who infest the park were basking in the sun or shooting craps with one eye open for prospective customers, the tranquillity was suddenly disturbed by the appearance of a number of plainclothes men. Those who watched the sleuthlike actions of the men wondered what was in the air. The police were active at last and one almost expected to see the violators of the law rise up and flee before the advancing guardians of the town.

Spectators had not long to wait before their curiosity was satisfied. The plainclothes men swooped down on the unsuspecting boy bootblacks, disarmed them of their blacking boxes and carried them to the sub-station in the City Hall. The pile of boxes made an imposing sight and gave evidence that at last the police had started on a crusade to eradicate crime.

Then, just to show the good citizens that all branches of the force were cooperating in the crusade, a patrol wagon drove up to the curb and the boxes were piled in and driven away. W.

NEW YORK, August 2.

THE GIANTS DEFENDED.

A Fan's Criticism Answered With Good Words for McGraw.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a letter written by W. T. Abel of Westfield, N. J., and printed in THE SUN, he subjects the management of the New York Giants to unwarranted criticism, incidentally referring to the postponement of a double header and the failure to present the same programme on the next available day as "one of their periodical raw deals." He also says that he thinks McGraw is still running the affairs of the club.

Regarding the postponement of a double header, the public knows that it has never been the custom to guarantee double headers in the event of rain or some circumstance preventing those games being played as advertised, and furthermore all fair minded patrons look upon a double header as a bargain or courtesy to the baseball public. When Mr. Abel takes exception to the methods employed by Manager McGraw, "who has been the means of keeping New York and the National League out of the mire on more than one occasion," he certainly gives the impression that he is hardly qualified as a fan to criticise, and I would characterize him as being ungrateful.

Having been connected with our national game and associated with most of the celebrities for some twenty years I feel qualified in passing on Manager McGraw as the greatest individual baseball man New York ever was fortunate enough to procure as leader. All we need do is to refer to his record to find the answer. His reputation for courage and fairness is traditional in the baseball world, and I deem it a pleasure to defend John J. McGraw as a man whose methods and character are as far above reproach as Mr. Abel is off in his judgment, "about a million miles." JOHN H. DOSCHER.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., August 2.

OVAL LENSES DON'T TURN.

The Objection to Tortoise Shell Specie Frames Easily Remedied.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "L. W." in his letter does not quite accurately state the adverse comments made at the recent Atlantic City convention of the American Medical Association on tortoise shell glasses. The criticism was directed to the round lenses, not to the tortoise shell frames.

Round lenses are liable to slip and turn, thus materially changing the optical balance of the lens with relation to the way the rays of light enter the eye through the lens. Cementing the lens to the rim does not seem to be a sure preventive of this turning of the lens when the latter is rubbed in the process of cleaning; nor have the frame makers thus far generally introduced any device by which a round lens will be firmly anchored to the rim of the frame.

There are no such objections to oval shaped lenses in tortoise shell frames; they cannot turn in the frames. And it requires only a slight ovalling of the lens to overcome that serious defect of the round lens. H. M. S.

NEW YORK, August 2.

JOHNSTON DEFENDS WARFIELD'S PLAN

Answers Judge Lovett's Objections to Measure for Return of Railroads.

STATEMENTS INACCURATE

Not the Intention to Draw on Prosperous Companies to Benefit Weak Lines.

A letter from Forney Johnston, counsel for the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, in which Mr. Johnston takes exception to the view of Judge Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific, was made public yesterday by S. Davies Warfield, president of the association. Mr. Johnston characterizes Judge Lovett's statements, made in opposition to the Warfield plan for the return of the roads to private ownership, as inaccurate and his position as unsound. Among other things, Judge Lovett has said that the principal provision of the Warfield plan, for a fixed percentage rate of return on property investment for transportation purposes, was unconstitutional. This and other features of the plan, Judge Lovett declared, would take earnings from the strong roads and give them to the weak.

Mr. Johnston, in his letter to Mr. Warfield, brings out that this statement is inaccurate, and that Judge Lovett's views are not shared by such of his associates as Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, or by such men among the advisory counsel of the security owners as Elihu Root, John G. Milburn, John S. Miller and H. L. Bond.

Propositions Summarized.

Mr. Johnston summarizes in three propositions what he terms the broad assertions of Judge Lovett's statement, and makes answer as follows:

"1. 'The pamphlet states that the substantial objects sought by the regulation of excess earnings of railroads is to take earnings from the stockholders of prosperous roads and give same to the stockholders of the weak roads' (pages 14-15).

"The association plan proposes the regulation of excess earnings as a necessary corollary to its primary purpose of providing a definite minimum rate level. It does not propose, involve or seek the taking of earnings from 'prosperous' roads to give the same to 'weak' roads. So the paper is inaccurate in its statement in reference to an easily ascertainable fundamental.

"2. 'The pamphlet asserts that Congress is without power to take the net earnings belonging to the stockholders of one railroad company for the benefit of the stockholders of another railroad company' (page 16).

"If that means to suggest that the association plan proposes any such result, the statement is inaccurate.

"If the writer means to assert that any plan for the regulation of the excess earnings, such as that proposed by the association, is unconstitutional, then his conclusion is demonstrably unsound.

"3. 'The pamphlet makes studied effort to suggest that under any plan involving the regulation of excess earnings a direct conflict of interest must arise between what it denominates "weak" roads and what it calls "prosperous" roads, and seeks to arraign all supposedly prosperous roads against any division of their excess earnings with the Government for expenditure in the public interest in transportation.'

"Under the proposal of the association all railroads would derive their revenue from rates and not from the treasuries of the more prosperous railroads. There could be no possible conflict in interest arising out of regulation of earnings. The suggestion to the contrary may be based on the erroneous assertion of the writer of the pamphlet that the weak roads propose to despoil the treasuries of the prosperous roads. The association plan proposes no such result. If the suggestion was for the purpose of creating a fictitious controversy where no basis for controversy exists, and thus confuse Congress in its consideration of this matter, the effort would seem to be indefensible."

Warfield Plan Is Outlined.

The fundamentals of the Warfield plan are outlined as follows:

"The proposals for remedial legislation presented by the association are designed to meet two stubborn conditions which have broken down railroad credit. The first is the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rates in every instance based on the routes or combination of routes showing lowest competitive cost and to disclaim any responsibility for the result of rates in the aggregate.

"The second condition is the demonstrated impossibility of securing substantial lift in rate levels necessary to prevent destruction of less favorably circumstanced carriers without some regulation of the excess earnings that would be received by more favorably circumstanced carriers who would apply the new rates and which, but for that impossibility, they would not receive.

"To meet these conditions the fundamentals of the association's proposal are:

"1. That Congress shall deliver a peremptory mandate to the commission requiring it to consider the result of rates in the aggregate and never to permit the rate structure to reach a level where the rates would produce a net return of less than 6 per cent. on the combined railway investment; and that.

"2. Congress shall be encouraged to grant this statutory mandate and the commission encouraged to construe it liberally by setting up in the public interest a limitation upon any excessive and unnecessary earnings which might be realized under the new levels by carriers with an earning power above the average through surrender of a fair portion of the excess.

"It is proposed that this limitation be worked out by requiring a division with the Government, and not with other railroads, of earnings in excess of 6 per cent., after allowing the railroad earning such excess to set aside adequate corporate reserves to assure its customary dividends, to protect its credit and to provide against years of subnormal traffic. Some of the suggested plans involving a limitation upon excessive earnings, propose some form of cash distribution to the carriers with inadequate revenue.

"It is proposed that the portion to be retained by the Government be expended in the public interest in transportation, one purpose being the purchase of cars for common use by all carriers, &c., and more directly in the interest of the shippers who paid it in, rather than let it be covered into the general treasury."

GEN. GREGORIEFF SHOT.

Russian Leader Had Captured Odessa From the Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A wireless Bolshevik despatch received from Moscow reports the shooting of Gen. Gregorieff, the Russian commander who captured Odessa early in July and whose troops are reported to have carried out a massacre in the Jewish quarter of Odessa recently.

The despatch does not indicate whether Gregorieff was killed.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Standard Time.

Sun rises.....5:24 A M Sun sets.....8:36 P M
Moon sets.....12:00 P M

For eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, probably showers; gentle variable winds.

For northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day; warmer in interior; to-morrow probably showers and thunder storms; gentle variable winds.

For southern New England—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; gentle variable winds.

For western New York—Partly cloudy, probably followed by showers and thunder storms to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Relatively high pressure obtains on the middle Atlantic and pressure is falling generally in the Mississippi Valley and lake region, attending a depression of moderate intensity central over northwestern Iowa. During the last twenty-four hours the weather has become warmer in the middle Mississippi and Missouri valleys and has fallen over the Canadian Northwest and the north Rocky Mountain region.

Showers and thunder storms have occurred during the last twenty-four hours in portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States; in the upper Mississippi Valley and at scattered points in the Central and North Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for showers and thunder storms Monday in the lake regions, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and on Tuesday in the lower lake region, the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

It will be warmer Monday in the Atlantic States north of Virginia and in the east lower lake region. Elsewhere throughout the country east of the Mississippi River temperatures will not change decidedly.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Bar-meter.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	94	50	29.80	..	Cloudy
Albany	78	60	29.92	..	Clear
Atlantic City	78	64	30.00	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	83	66	30.00	..	Clear
Bismarck	92	68	29.74	..	Clear
Boston	82	62	29.90	..	Pt. Cldy
Buffalo	70	63	29.94	..	Cloudy
Charleston	82	50	30.02	..	Clear
Chicago	82	60	29.84	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	84	62	29.92	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	80	60	29.92	..	Pt. Cldy
Denver	82	60	29.78	.04	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	82	62	29.90	..	Cloudy
Galveston	88	68	29.96	..	Clear
Helena	78	64	29.76	.02	Cloudy
Jacksonville	86	76	29.86	..	Clear
Kansas City	88	66	29.74	..	Clear
Los Angeles	76	74	29.96	..	Clear
Milwaukee	78	62	29.84	.01	Rain
New Orleans	94	74	29.94	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	94	62	29.82	..	Clear
Philadelphia	78	64	30.00	..	Cloudy
Pittsburg	78	76	29.98	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	72	60	29.90	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Ore.	66	48	30.00	.01	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	86	56	29.70	..	Clear
San Antonio	92	70	29.80	.01	Clear
San Francisco	58	56	30.00	..	Cloudy
San Diego	72	68	29.96	..	Clear
St. Louis	90	66	29.82	..	Pt. Cldy
Washington	80	70	30.00	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.01	29.89
Humidity	60	50
Wind—direction	N. W.	W.
Wind—velocity	9	15
Weather	Pt. Cloudy	Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

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

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
8 A. M.	68	1 P. M.	76	6 P. M.	74
9 A. M.	70	2 P. M.	76	7 P. M.	73
10 A. M.	72	3 P. M.	77	8 P. M.	73
11 A. M.	74	4 P. M.	74	9 P. M.	73
12 M.	74	5 P. M.	74	10 P. M.	73

	1919	1918		1919	1918
9 A. M.	70	69	6 P. M.	74	74
12 M.	74	70	8 P. M.	72	72
3 P. M.	77	74	12 Mid.	71	71

Highest temperature,