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Where the Billions of Higher Living Costs Begin.

Six hundred million bushels of wheat the American people require—and they have it—for their bread. The difference between a dollar a bushel, which was more than a good price in normal times, and $2.26 on that six hundred million bushels of wheat now is a billion and a third of dollars. It must go into the cost of living.

Two and three-quarter billion bushels of corn the American people require—and they have it—to feed and fatten the cattle whose beef they eat; the sheep whose mutton they eat; the hogs whose pork, ham and bacon they eat; the poultry whose flesh and eggs they eat. The difference between that corn at 60 cents a bushel then and $2 a bushel now is about three and three-quarter billions of dollars. It must go into the cost of living.

One hundred million tons of hay, in round numbers, the American people require—and they have it by more than ten million tons—not merely to feed their horses and steers but to feed their cows, whose milk, butter and cheese they eat. A normal crop of hay is worth something under a billion dollars. The one hundred and ten million tons of American hay this year has a market price of more than four billions of dollars. The difference between the American people's usual hay bill and their hay bill now is around three billions of dollars. It must go into the cost of living.

A billion bushels of oats up hundreds of millions of dollars; various grains up hundreds of millions of dollars; other products of the soil up hundreds of millions of dollars—they must all go into the cost of living.

If these crops from which come our bread, our meats, our eggs, our milk, our butter, our cheese, our sugar, have put eight billions of dollars or nine billions of dollars extra into our cost of living, all that—stupendous though it bulks on the American back—is only the beginning.

What man eats—what his food costs—is the basis of what labor costs. Labor making clothes, labor making shoes, labor building houses, labor digging fuel, labor operating transportation, labor making or doing anything and everything for the use of itself and of all at the higher prices essential to earning labor's daily bread must all go into the cost of living—everybody's.

All told, is it ten billions of dollars of increased living costs? Is it a dozen billions? No one can say exactly. Food costs alone are estimated to-day at eighteen to twenty billions of dollars a year. Ten more, fifteen more, might well be a conservative addition for all the other living costs above and beyond the food of 110,000,000 American people.

Statistics measure the increase since the war at 60 per cent. for this, 70 per cent. for that and 80 per cent. for the other thing. Statistics are measuring the average of all increases as high as 70 per cent. But whatever the percentage of increase is, however high it mounts into billions and billions of dollars, it all begins back at the farm, down in the mine pit, at the mouth of the oil well—the source of the nation's natural products. And every stroke of labor that goes into it, with rising costs all through the long journey from first producer to ultimate consumer, piles it on.

Profiteers there are beyond doubt. They ought to be scotched, and no one will lament them when they are. Hoarders there are beyond doubt, and, by whatever lawful means, their stores ought to be distributed among American consumers. Gamblers there are beyond doubt—gamblers in the sustenance of men and women, the lives of children and babies; and they ought to be squeezed into the places where they belong. And slackers there are beyond doubt—slackers who take pay for work which is never done by them, for production which is never yielded by them; and they, at a time like this, ought to be ashamed to look their fellow men in the face.

But when all is said and done, how are you going to get away from the solid reality that the billions and billions of increased living costs now have their beginning back at the source of our food, the fountainhead of our very existence?

Let us not deceive ourselves. We must try to check the profiteering, the hoarding, the gambling, if possible the slacking. But if we succeed—if we wipe every single bit of every one of those odious practices out of our national life, can we dodge the stern fact, can we blink the cold truth, of those billions on billions of increased living costs, slapped upon us at the very start of the long road our food ever journeys from first producer to last consumer? Shall we go on fuddling ourselves with the economic hallucination that piling on more and more wage and rate and price and tax costs all along the line will make that road easy when it cannot fail to make it, foot by foot, the harder?

The Supreme Interest in the Traction Strike Is the Public Interest.

The first obligation and duty of the city administration is to preserve public order. The first obligation and duty of the Interborough is to operate the railroads under its control. The Interborough cannot fulfil its obligation or do its duty if the city fails to fulfil its obligation and neglects to do its duty.

The transportation system on which a majority of the people of a city of 5,500,000 or 6,000,000 inhabitants rely to carry them to their work and play must not be allowed to lie idle because the men who have been employed on them are dissatisfied with their pay.

The paramount interest in the transportation system is the public interest, and the system must be restored to operation with the least possible delay to serve the necessities of the public.

Kentucky Reports Its Americanism.

The analysis of political conditions in Kentucky which THE SUN prints elsewhere to-day is of particular interest and importance, as it reveals the reaction of sound Americanism to President WILSON's programme of internationalism. The opposition in Kentucky to his scheme for a super-sovereignty designed to deprive the United States of its independence cuts all partisan ties. The demand for the continued freedom for the United States in foreign affairs in that State rises superior to the traditional prejudices of domestic politics.

This manifestation of undeceived patriotism in Kentucky is peculiarly significant because it confirms the impression which has been produced wherever the electors have had an opportunity to pass on President WILSON's proposals at the polls. The record of elections since 1916 has been one of general and unrelieved defeat for the Democratic party, in which President WILSON is the sole outstanding figure. No major political party in America has ever been more completely dominated by one individual than the Democratic party has been by WOODROW WILSON, and its defeats have been defeats for him and his projects.

Sentiment in Kentucky is not different from sentiment in other States. The sweep of mounting Americanism is nationwide, and disaster will surely overtake those who endeavor to go counter to its irresistible force.

How Banks Took Care of Their Returned Employees.

If there was a question as to what action the banks and financial institutions of the country would take regarding the reinstatement of the returned soldier or sailor in his former position it is a question no longer; for the American bankers through their association have made a systematic and thorough inquiry of the officers of each institution which is a member of the organization to find out what its action and experience in the matter were. The questions asked were if the institutions had taken back their old men, what was the men's attitude toward the work and what was the course regarding the emergency force employed during the war.

In the *Journal of the American Bankers Association* Mr. E. D. HULBERT, chairman of the executive committee of the trust section of the association, gives the result of these inquiries, a result which he says "represents the views of all classes of banking institutions." The replies indicated definite policies to meet the situation. One institution said that the men left with the definite understanding that "they should walk into the bank, hang up their hats and resume their former positions." Another said that it not only promised to give the men their former positions but also paid them "in addition half of the salary they were getting at the time of leaving," and another that it was taking back the returned soldiers and sailors "at such an increase in salary as they would have received had they remained during the war." A North Carolina company reported that at the news of the armistice it wrote to each former employee that on his return he would find his old job or a better job open for him, and an Indiana company said that in every instance it had installed its returned employees in better positions in the organization.

The replies indicated that a great majority of the men returned to their former positions. There was, however, a difference of opinion as to their attitude toward their work. A Pennsylvania institution reports that the most noticeable change is that the men "would prefer outdoor employment if it was possible to obtain something to their liking." A Washington report is that "some of the boys are more restless than they were before, inclined to move about from place to place, and are demanding larger salaries than when they went away." A New York institution that some of its clerks in their early twenties "seem to have acquired a manner which may be correctly termed 'a swelled head.'" And a California institution says that "the returned soldier or sailor is not long satisfied with his old position." But in opposition to these reports is one from Rhode Island that "we note a most worthy confidence to do higher grade work"; another from Pennsylvania that the returned employee "seems to be in a good deal better spirit, better health and, in our judgment, decidedly more efficient"; and another from Iowa that the men have developed mentally and physically and are showing more enthusiasm and a greater appreciation of their opportunities than ever before.

The inclination is to retain the employees who filled vacancies made by the entrance of men into the military or naval service. Mr. HULBERT says that the sentiment of all the replies on this point might be summed up by the statement that it has not been necessary to dispense with the services of substitute or temporary employees except in the cases where the services have not been altogether satisfactory. A New Jersey company reports that "our experience with women as a class is not satisfactory"; a Massachusetts firm says it made a readjustment by creating new positions for some of the women employees. An Indiana company did not find it necessary to dismiss women employees, "as we employed the wives of men in the service where it was practicable, and expect that they will resign as soon as their husbands have returned."

The result of this nationwide inquiry, which is reported with commendable succinctness and impartiality, is a clear exposition of the relations between the largest American banks and trust companies and their employees during and after the war. Viewed as a whole the financial institutions have shown a strong desire to handle the situation with entire fairness, and their former employees have enthusiastically returned to their duties better equipped physically and mentally by their national service for their peace time work.

The Cobblestones of Nantucket.

Nantucket is a cosmopolitan island, the vacation resort of visitors from all parts of the world, and the welfare of the quaint little town interests people in every State of the Union. Somebody noticed the other day on one of the principal streets an automobile from California going one way and an automobile from Florida going the other, showing how widespread is the attraction exerted by the island which the province of New York gave away more than 200 years ago to Massachusetts in ignorance of its future desirability as a possession of the Empire State.

Since the decline of the whaling industry the prosperity of Nantucket has been largely dependent on summer visitors from the mainland; and the permanent inhabitants, charged with the responsibility of administering insular affairs, have wisely sought to make and keep their island as attractive as possible. To this end, about a year ago, they removed the ban against automobiles which had previously existed on Nantucket. There are now no less than 203 motor cars registered on the island.

Now that the long standing automobile controversy is settled, however, a new question has arisen to stir the souls of the islanders—a question of sentiment, according to some people, a question of common sense in the opinion of others. Are the ancient cobblestones with which Main street and the adjacent Square are paved a public nuisance which ought to be abated by covering them with a coating of concrete, or do they constitute an object of antiquarian interest the obliteration of which would materially detract from the attractiveness of Nantucket to strangers and summer visitors whose patronage is essential to the continued prosperity of the island?

Like many other semi-rural communities, the people of Nantucket are favored with the presence of a Civic League whose purpose is to advise their rulers how to govern the town wisely. The league has just considered the cobblestone question at its annual meeting, and has registered "its unqualified approval of keeping Main street and the Square paved with cobblestones in their present condition." This action is declared to be in accordance with the present policy of the league to preserve the characteristics of the town of Nantucket.

Of course the advantages of perpetuating the cobblestones are purely sentimental; but there are cases in which convenience may properly be asked to give way to considerations of sentiment. We should not like to see all traces of the Appian Way removed near Rome, although the substitution of asphalt pavement might make the road smoother for traffic. So, in Nantucket, although the cobblestones are admittedly objectionable to automobiles, baby carriages and other vehicles, it may nevertheless be expedient to retain them in all their nakedness if they constitute a magnet of antiquarian interest the removal of which would lessen the number of visitors to the island. The Civic League regards them as "a veritable antique" which ought to be preserved as a quaint and curious memorial of old Nantucket. Other more hard headed islanders declare in the excellent local newspaper, the *Inquirer and Mirror*, that the Square will ultimately be concreted—"it may not be next year, or the year after, or the year after that, but it will be smoothed over some year—when the time arrives that common sense takes precedence over sentiment."

With regard to this cobblestone controversy we have had recourse to our reference library, in which we find Dr. DOUGLAS-LITHGOW's "History of Nantucket," published in 1914. On page 169 of that work occurs the following statement:

"Main street or the Square, as it was then called, from the Bank to Rotch's Market, was first paved with cobblestones about seventy-five years ago (1837?)."

We respectfully refer this statement to the consideration of our friends in Nantucket. A cobblestone pavement only seventy-five years old is hardly an antiquity worthy of preservation solely on account of its age.

Femininity in the New Fashions.

Paris has been showing its new fashions in clothes for women, and in them "there is not the slightest suggestion of masculine, tailor made effects." On the contrary, "soft materials are used generally, and flounces and panniers give the designs a strictly feminine appearance." The fears entertained by some timid souls that women's war time uniforms, built for convenience and hard wear, would leave a legacy of mannish modes are not fulfilled. Woman will decorate herself, as she has for ages, in what seems to her most attractive and best adapted to display her charms.

It would not be surprising if the reaction against severely plain garments for women were even more pronounced than the revived Paris fashion show records. All over the world which takes its fashions directly or indirectly from Paris women have been leading practical lives, wearing practical clothing and doing practical things for four years. They are now entitled to the luxury of dress designed for beauty first.

The news from Paris is that American buyers are not adopting the edicts of French designers slavishly, but show a determination not observable before the war to have their ideas heard and their suggestions treated with respect. For four years they have had to get along with little help from Paris, and they have done very well. In spite of this we may expect that Paris gowns will not lose their distinction in the opinion of American women.

Philosophers will make a virtue of necessity and begin to-day to walk to their offices for the sake of their health.

Some mathematical genius should figure out what the hog which has been in cold storage in Detroit for twenty-five years has cost his owners in interest, refrigeration, rent and inspection. It may be found that even at the present pork prices the detention of this fellow for a quarter of a century has cost a good deal more than he is worth on the market.

The attention of somebody capable of giving satisfactory expression to public opinion—we suggest HERMIONE—should be called to the preciousness of precedents. There is something about them which the rugged profanity of man does not quite reach. That has been much employed, but has always failed. Consider, for example, the clerks for Congressional committees which never hold meetings. A Representative brought into the House the other day a resolution to hire clerks for a number of committees which had been overlooked on a previous day. One was the Committee on Railways and Canals. It does no business; its jurisdiction has been taken over by other committees; it has, as a member quaintly remarked, "fallen into innocuous desuetude." There were faint stirrings as of opposition until some one reminded the House that there was a precedent; the wicked Democrats gave that same committee a clerk last Congress. What would you? Naturally the clerk was authorized.

With the army transforming military posts into colleges in khaki what refuge is there for the youngsters who have longed to enlist in the hope of avoiding further attendance at school?

While reason holds her sway with some and romance sways many more Senator PHELAN will make slow headway in his effort to secure Federal action to bar from the port of San Francisco Japanese picture brides. Since this country and Japan shook hands on a gentlemen's agreement that if we would make no laws against Japanese immigration Japan would give no passports to Japanese laborers those of the latter class already here have been marrying Japanese girls yet in Japan by some sort of transpacific ceremony a conspicuous detail of which consists in an exchange of pictures. The Japanese Government recognizes these marriages as lawful, gives passports to the brides and they are coming over in astonishing numbers, 160 arriving recently in one day. Brides though they be, the Senator insists that soon after they reach their husbands in some fruitful foothill valley they can be found in husband's orchard or vineyard laboring diligently. All of which must be true, as the Senator says so, but there's no use talking about it. A bride's a bride, and a picture bride cannot be made into an immigration problem.

Debt Medicine Owes to Arabian Physician.

From the Asia Magazine.

Then there is the Kitab-al-Mansuri of Ali Razi, the most eminent of the Arabian physicians, the Rhazes of European writers, of whom it is said that when in his old age he suffered from cataract and was asked to have his blindness removed by an operation, he replied:

"I have seen so much of the world that I am wearied of it."

Of whom also it is said that when called upon to select a site for a hospital in Bagdad, he caused pieces of meat to be suspended in various localities, and chose that one in which, after a given time, the meat showed least putrefaction, thus anticipating the knowledge of microbial infection. To him it is said that we owe the oldest account extant of smallpox and measles.

Forceful Poem on the Treaty.

Pact
Whacked.

PEDLERS IN UNIFORM.

Attention Again Called to a Violation of the Proprieties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Coming down Fifth avenue this morning I noticed men in uniform who stopped pedestrians and endeavored to sell them copies of a booklet. I purchased a copy for myself, and while I have not had time as yet to examine it carefully I have no doubt that there is nothing about the book itself which is objectionable. I desire to call your attention, however, and through you the attention of the public and of our ex-service men to the great wrong that is being done to the American uniform by encouraging its wearers to use it as a means for increasing street sales for any object, no matter how worthy.

This is a matter to which we have called the attention of the public and of the service men on another occasion, and we found that everybody concerned responded splendidly to our point of view, appreciating the importance of safeguarding the American uniform, worn with such distinction here and abroad by our brave fighting men, from commercial exploitation for any purpose whatever. With new parades coming up, however, and with the influx of new men in the city the incidents objected to appear to be occurring again on a considerable scale, and every good American would appreciate it if you would publish this appeal in your columns to the men themselves not to allow themselves to be employed for the exploitation of their uniforms, and to the public strictly to refrain from buying any article sold to them by persons wearing our Government's insignia of service.

C. E. KILBOURNE,
Major, C. A. C., U. S. A.

NEW YORK, August 16.

YET MEAT COSTS MORE.

Packers Explain the Superiority of Modern Methods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of August 5 appears a letter over the name of F. L. Hitchcock of Scranton, Pa., in which he brings out the point that meats are high to-day because the slaughtering methods of twenty years ago are abandoned.

Mr. Hitchcock is evidently not familiar with the economic reasons for the change from small scale local slaughtering to the present system of slaughtering in large centralized establishments.

Years ago cattle were slaughtered only for the beef and hide; practically all the rest of the materials went to waste. To-day every possible part of the animal is utilized in the production of various by-products, so that the retail meat dealer of to-day buys the carcass of beef for less money than the packer paid for the live animal.

As the country grew the trend of meat production was naturally toward the territories where corn could be abundantly and cheaply raised, and the result is that the so-called corn belt produces about three-quarters of the country's total meat requirements.

Eastern farmers have found it more profitable to devote their lands to dairy farming. If meat production in the Eastern States were as profitable more farmers would be engaged in it, for the East contains numerous live stock markets and slaughtering plants.

Mr. Hitchcock is wrong in assuming that meat production in this country is no greater than it is because of any activity on the part of the packers. There is no way the packers can prevent any one from engaging in either the live stock or the slaughtering business, and there is no reason why they should want to. One thing is certain, that as soon as it is evident to the local butcher that he can dress cattle to better advantage himself than he can buy his dressed meat from the packer he will not hesitate to make the change.

But the retail dealer knows better than any one else that local slaughtering methods cannot compete with large scale operations. The small slaughterer has no facilities for handling the by-products the saving of which enables the large slaughterer to reduce the spread between the live stock and meat prices.

The statement of the United States Food Administration covering the year ended November 2, 1918, shows that the five large packers who were under its control operated the meat and animal by-product sections of their business at a profit of only 1.6 cents for each dollar of sales, which is equivalent to less than one-half a cent a pound of product.

We contend that so small a profit has no effect on prices, and therefore it cannot be held that the packers are responsible for prices.

SWIFT & CO.

CHICAGO, August 15.

First Step Toward Economy.

Knicker—You are too extravagant.

Mrs. Knicker—Perhaps so, but if you will just give me a hundred dollars more I'll investigate.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The operations of prospectors in the neighborhood of Mapimi, Mexico, in the State of Durango, have led to the belief in Government circles that there exist large and important oil deposits in that vicinity.

It is interesting to note that while India is the largest sugar growing country in the world, it is also the largest sugar consuming country. The annual production of this commodity amounts to 2,500,000 tons.

The vice-chancellor of Cambridge University announces through the British press the gift of $1,050,000 by British oil interests, which have united in a scheme for endowing a chemical school at this old British university.

The Seed.

(It was on August 18 in the year 1587 that was born Virginia Dare, the first offspring of the English race in what is now the United States.)

On an island, rough, rock bound and lashed by the sea,
From whose ridge through the mist could be seen the dim shore
That stretched behind shoals whose breakers forbid,
Was planted the seed that bloomed evermore.

And the ships that set sail toward the rising sun,
To an island once peopled by Angle and Dane,
Left behind but a handful to the mercy of God
And the Redman, the winter, the wind and the rain.

Ah, Virginia, do spare us the thought of those days,
Of the long starving times and the raids of the foe,
What left the tomahawk's swing and the pitiless blast
But you, deathless maid, and the crimsoned snow?

And the ships that set sail toward the setting sun,
Found the isle where every charred boulder and bone
Recorded daring and death; but the savage had stolen
The God given seed from which empire has grown.

MORTIMER J. ADLER.

"I WILL ACCEPT YOUR JUDGMENT WITHOUT CAVIL."

President Wilson's Pre-Election Pledge of Last October Recalled—Has He Kept It?—Is He Keeping It Now?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On the eve of the Congress elections last autumn, while the armies of the United States were doing their hardest and best fighting, Mr. Wilson put forth an appeal to voters as follows:

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: . . . If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourself unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil.

Those elections resulted on November 5, 1918, in the return of Republican majorities in both houses of Congress. The World Almanac, 1919, at page 159, in a table entitled "The Sixty-sixth Congress, Begins March 4, 1919, and Ends March 4, 1921," gives a list of the Senators from each of the forty-eight States, showing that seventeen of them are represented by two Republicans, fifteen by one Republican and one Democrat, and sixteen by two Democrats. That almanac also shows forty-nine Republican and forty-seven Democratic members of the Senate.

In view of Mr. Wilson's pre-election appeal to all voters, let us see how each of these three numerically nearly equal groups of States standing as to votes cast in the last Presidential election, in 1916, when the total for all candidates amounted to 18,538,248. I enclose three tables of details as to each group and each State in it, as shown in the World Almanac, which are too long for a letter of this sort. But to state the matter briefly:

At the last Presidential election, in 1916, in the seventeen States of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, each of which is represented by two Republican Senators, there were cast 10,329,719 votes, being 55.72 per cent. of the total in all States.

In the fifteen States of California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, each of which is represented by one Republican and one Democratic Senator, there were cast 5,253,783 votes, being 28.34 per cent. of the total in all States.

And in the sixteen States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, each of which is represented by two Democratic Senators, there were cast 2,954,746 votes, being 15.94 per cent. of the total in all States.

That is to say, more than one-half of all the votes cast in 1916—to be exact, 55.72 per cent.—were cast in States represented by two Republican Senators; more than a quarter of all the votes—to be exact, 28.34 per cent.—were cast in States represented by one Republican and one Democratic Senator, and less than one-sixth of all the votes—to be exact, 15.94 per cent.—were cast in States represented by two Democratic Senators.

Is it not full time that Mr. Wilson should now, as promised nearly ten months ago, accept the judgment of his fellow countrymen to whom he vainly appealed for a Democratic Congress?

STUYVESANT FISH.

GARRISON, August 16.

MR. LODGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

A Woman Thanks God for Such Splendid Americanism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I thank God we have such men in our Senate as Mr. Lodge and others of his stamp. I have heard most of the strong and splendid speeches made in the Senate opposing the League of Nations, but on reading here in New York the masterly address of Mr. Lodge I was thrilled with its eloquence, its patriotism and ardent Americanism. It cannot help but appeal to the hearts and intellects of all real and loving Americans.

I believe this loved land is still safe, in spite of the secretive doings of its chief working against her, bartering away her independence in the Paris conference.

As long as we have our earnest, patriotic Senators fighting and battling to hold fast to our blessed standards that have made us great I believe all will be well. God grant it!

MRS. JAMES KENNEDY.

NEW YORK, August 16.

Mr. Schwab on Mr. Carnegie's Career.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On the same day that you published Senator Lodge's great speech on the League of Nations there appeared in another column of your paper the report of a brief interview with Charles M. Schwab in which he was asked to make some statement in connection with the death of Andrew Carnegie.

Your reporter apparently had some difficulty at first in getting a reply until he said to Mr. Schwab that he should be better able than almost any one else to say something of interest to the public about Mr. Carnegie because he had fought so many years at his side. This remark apparently brought a quick reply from Mr. Schwab, who told his interviewer that he had an entirely wrong idea, that Mr. Carnegie never fought, nor did those associated with him; that he was the kindest and gentlest of men with his employees and all others with whom he came in contact, that he never tried to gain advantage by fighting his competitors, but that the secret of his great success was his tireless and unceasing efforts to perfect his own organization from within.

Now if such a policy leads to such success in the case of an individual, why should it not in the case of a nation achieve like results? It is exactly in line with the spirit of Senator Lodge's argument. Let us keep out of entanglements with our competitors and devote our great energies to perfecting our own organization from within. Then we need fear nothing and we shall go far indeed, for our house will be founded on a rock and the tides and the winds may come, nevertheless it will stand forever.

AMADIO.

NEW YORK, August 16.

A Dropping Off in Perquisites.

From the Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

Howard Shelton, who was a bartender in Hot Springs for many years, is now running a soda fountain in Pittsburg, but he doesn't find so many umbrellas hanging around.

SMOOT TELLS PLAN TO FINANCE WORLD

U. S. May Permit Banks to Issue Notes Against Foreign Governments' Paper.

DEFLATION BIG NECESSITY

Senator Declares Profiteering an Evil That Can Be Dealt With.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It may be determined to permit American banks of the Federal Reserve system to issue currency against the approved Government obligations of certain foreign Governments, Senator Smoot (Utah), one of the most conservative and best informed public men regarding financial and economic affairs, said to-day.

There has been something of a movement, the Senator said, looking to permitting foreign commercial bills to be used in this way just as American business paper is used. He expressed the opinion that it would be considered unwise, but was not so certain that the employment of foreign Government paper in limited amounts would finally be barred.

"It could be permitted only in the case of countries whose financial strength is beyond question," explained the Senator, "and must not be permitted to become a basis for inflation.

"The country is pretty thoroughly convinced there must be measures looking to deflation of our circulation and that is true, but it must be undertaken with the greatest caution and executed in such manner as to cause the least financial difficulty. The whole world faces the necessity of gradual deflation. Just consider there is to-day in the comparatively stable countries of the world $56,000,000,000 of paper money in circulation, against $8,000,000,000 before the war. The debts of these countries amount to $220,000,000,000, as against $40,000,000,000 before the war. The interest charge of these has risen from $2,000,000,000 to $11,000,000,000.

Cannot Carry Burden.

"The truth is that the world's production cannot carry this burden and leave opportunity for absolutely necessary development. That fact must be faced. It is beginning to be faced in Europe and when the peace is finally obtained we shall hear more of the efforts to deal with the inevitable. England, France and Italy will have to resort to some form of the so-called 'levy on wealth,' which means nothing less than repudiation under a milder name; taking through the taxing power a part of the wealth of the country to pay off the debts. The position of Germany and Russia is utterly hopeless. Russia's debt outside the country, so nearly as I have been able to get figures on it, is about $5,000,000,000, on all of which I think there has now been default. There is probably $100,000,000,000 of paper money in Russia aside from the amount I have mentioned as being afloat in the more stable countries. Germany is likewise not included in that calculation and its inflation is tremendous, though exact figures are unobtainable.

"The programme of a levy on wealth would impose burdens on France and Italy so great it is doubtful if those countries could bear them. Great Britain is in better posture to maintain its credit.

"It is constantly asked how the United States can help these countries and to what extent it will be safe for us to extend aid. It must be done through business loans only, not through any more loans to Governments such as were made during the war.

"Our exports have gone up enormously since the armistice and I think we must expect that this will continue for another year at least, while Europe reestablishes stocks of the immediate necessaries of life and of raw materials for her manufactures. The pressure in this early period after peace will be for foods, clothing and materials with which to rebuild and reestablish industry.

Good Crops Promised.

"One very favorable feature of the situation is that in considerable parts of the Old World at least there is now assurance of excellent crops this year. This is true especially of Serbia, France and Rumania and of considerable sections in Russia. I believe from the best information I can get there is still a good deal of cereals in Russia and there may be some exports in the coming year through the Black Sea ports.

"The upward tendency of prices in this country appears on a close study to be a normal condition considering the economic stress that the last four years have imposed on us. I have a table showing the movement of prices of ninety commodities commonly used for the four years of the civil war period and also for the four years from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1919. They show experience of the more recent war period is almost precisely parallel to that of the earlier one; about the same articles have advanced and the index figure shows the advances to have been just about the same.

"That might cause a presumption that the process of deflation would in the present instance also pretty closely parallel that of the period after the civil war; but this cannot be taken too readily for granted because there are such wide divergencies in the conditions. At that time the United States had to depend on the rest of the world to support and steady its progress toward normal conditions. In the present case there is no such support for the world, which is all in the same boat."

Says Remedy Is Thrift.

Senator Smoot prescribes thrift, resumption of production and close restriction of expenditures by governments and individuals as the remedies that alone can improve the condition of the patient, which is the world. As to profiteering he is sure it is one of the great evils that can be dealt with to advantage and gave this illustration:

"During the tariff discussion of 1909 I declared on the floor that retailers made all of 50 per cent. on their turnover on ordinary imported women's kid gloves. My statement was questioned by a large concern which wrote demanding that I retract. I sent to that establishment and bought over the counter in the ordinary trade pairs of all the different kinds of kid gloves they sold. Then I learned the prices at which they were imported—which I had the facilities to do—and waited.

"A member of the indignant firm called on me and demanded to know whether I was going to make the apology. I said I would not, but I might have a further statement to make. Thereupon I produced the box of gloves I had bought and the bill I had paid for them and along with this a statement showing just what the firm had paid for those gloves.

"I am now willing, I said, to revise my statement, for I find that instead of making 50 per cent. on these gloves your house made just 114 per cent. on the lot.

"But the matter was not pressed further."

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER

For eastern New York—Showers to-day and probably to-morrow; fresh east winds.

For New Jersey—Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate to fresh east winds.

For New England—Showers to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate east winds, increasing.

For western New York—Local showers and thunder storms probably to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Pressure is low over the lake regions and high over the Canadian maritime provinces. During the last twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms have occurred in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River, except in New England, the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather has been generally fair. Temperatures are considerably above normal in the Canadian Northwest and the north Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere throughout the country they are near the average for the month. The outlook is for local showers and thunderstorms Monday generally east of the Mississippi River except in the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee and portions of the south Atlantic States and on Tuesday for local showers and thunderstorms in the lower lake region, the north Atlantic and east Gulf States and Florida and fair weather elsewhere. It will be somewhat warmer Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River temperature changes will be unimportant.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene.........	100	98	29.84	..	Cloudy
Albany..........	74	64	30.00	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City...	70	70	29.84	.64	Cloudy
Baltimore.......	90	73	29.82	1.02	Cloudy
Bismarck........	86	86	30.06	..	Clear
Boston..........	68	64	30.12	..	Cloudy
Buffalo.........	80	66	29.78	.32	Cloudy
Charleston......	88	82	29.92	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago.........	78	74	29.76	.36	Cloudy
Cincinnati......	88	80	29.78	..	Clear
Cleveland.......	78	62	29.78	.10	Rain
Denver..........	82	82	30.02	..	Pt. Cldy
Detroit.........	78	66	29.72	.52	Clear
Fort Worth......	96	92	29.92	..	Pt. Cldy
Galveston.......	88	84	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy
Helena..........	90	90	29.94	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville....	88	78	29.98	1.10	Cloudy
Kansas City.....	86	86	29.92	..	Clear
Los Angeles.....	86	64	29.96	..	Clear
Milwaukee.......	78	62	29.74	..	Pt. Cldy
New Orleans.....	90	88	30.00	..	Pt. Cldy
Oklahoma City	98	94	29.88	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia....	70	68	29.86	.48	Rain
Pittsburg.......	78	70	29.82	.46	Cloudy
Portland, Me....	70	60	30.16	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore...	74	74	29.98	..	Clear
Salt Lake City.	88	86	29.92	..	Cloudy
San Antonio.....	94	94	29.96	..	Pt. Cldy
San Francisco.	66	62	30.02	..	Clear
San Diego.......	76	74	29.98	..	Clear
St. Louis.......	88	82	29.88	..	Clear
Washington......	84	78	29.90	.86	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.00	29.93
Humidity	91	92
Wind—direction	E.	E.
Wind—velocity	15	18
Weather	Cloudy	Rain
Precipitation	None	.04

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

8 A. M....65	1 P. M....67	6 P. M....[illegible]
9 A. M....66	2 P. M....67	7 P. M....[illegible]
10 A. M....66	3 P. M....68	8 P. M....[illegible]
11 A. M....66	4 P. M....68	9 P. M....[illegible]
12 M......66	5 P. M....67	10 P. M....[illegible]

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	66	65	6 P. M.	66	71
12 M.	66	71	9 P. M.	65	67
3 P. M.	68	72	12 Mid.	65	66

Highest temperature, 68, at 2:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 64, at 7:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 66.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

French industrial art exhibition, grand ballroom, Hotel Pennsylvania, all day.

MONDELL OPPOSES SOLDIERS LAND BILL

Too Few Would Benefit, and if Passed It Should Provide for City Veterans.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Only a small number of the nation's fighting men will be benefited by the Mondell soldiers land bill, Representative Ferris (Okla.), ranking Democrat on the House Public Lands Committee, which has reported favorably on the measure, stated to-night in announcing his opposition to the plan despite the fact it has been fostered by the Wilson Administration.

"The bill is not feasible," Mr. Ferris said, "and the soldier will grow heart sick over the fact that relief is being granted to a few and denied to the many."

He predicted that the bill would meet signal defeat in the House when it is taken up for consideration within the next fortnight, or will be radically amended, so that the benefits will be more universal. Mr. Ferris suggested that in case the measure is not beaten it be amended so that loans may be extended to service men in the cities or in fertile agricultural districts who do not desire to buy the arid and swamp lands the Government plans to sell to them under the measure for reclamation purposes. He indicated that opposition to the plan had grown since it was first reported out of the committee with only four Republican members protesting.

"As I converse with soldiers on the subject and study the plan more and more I feel perfectly sure that the Mondell bill as it stands will not be acceptable to the soldiers, because it benefits a few and leaves the great majority of the fighters without any relief and without any recognition of their services," Mr. Ferris said.

"My fear is that it will not take care of a sufficiently large number of soldiers to make it a soldier's bill at all, and also it is not sufficiently wide in its scope to do justice to all of the soldiers in all of the States.

"The bill should contain a provision that all money appropriated for homes for soldiers should be equitably apportioned among the States, according to the number of soldiers making application and desirous of availing themselves of a home under it. The bill as it now stands does not do this.

"In States that are well settled the proposed plan is not feasible. An alternative plan should be enacted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make loans direct to individual service men who desire to purchase homes, whether they are in the cities or on the farms. This would make it perfectly certain that there was some relief for the soldier who does not desire to go to the sparsely settled States of the West or cut over lands of the South in the acquirement of a home."

MOTHERS-IN-LAW COME TOO.

They Accompany Sixteen War Brides on Troopship.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The transport Maui with 1,866 officers and men aboard arrived here to-day from Brest. The Maui was destined originally for New York, but was diverted.

The units aboard are: [illegible] Companies Nos. 304 and 366, [illegible] Service Unit; Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7 [illegible] Train Corps; Group D, 327th Battalion, Motor Transportation Companies Nos. 322, 632 and 828; Brest Convalescent Detachment No. 395; Casual Companies Nos. 1,832, 3,174, 3,299, [illegible], 3,300, 3,701, 3,710, 3,715, [illegible] and 3,745 and twenty-four officers.

The Maui also brought sixteen war brides and mothers-in-law of American soldiers.