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Industry and Commerce Are Freed From the Danger of Arbitrary Destruction.

With the welcome steel decision of the Supreme Court ends a legal and litigious war which for years has harassed expanding industry and business in all our national fields, has created vast economic turmoil, has cost corporations and the Government millions of dollars and has put losses upon the country of perhaps billions.

This particular opinion declares clearly that the specific United States Steel Corporation has not been operating in violation of the law and to the injury of the public, but on the contrary has been operating within its legal rights and to the general interest. To that extent the decision applying specifically to the defendant corporation may seem merely to give it a clean bill of legal health and to authorize it to preserve its corporate existence and continue its corporate conduct so long as it does not transgress the statutes.

Nevertheless, the very principles and facts upon which this opinion is based must be as sound for an aggregation of textile mills or of shoe factories or of shipyards, as for a combination of steel plants. The very essence of the decision is that a corporation can be great without being immoral, that good conduct or bad conduct does not depend upon the bulk of anybody or anything; that an industry or a business, like an individual or a nation, may possess the power to do wrong, but if it does not commit a wrongful act it cannot be held to be guilty of crime.

Furthermore, with this decision the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the Government are now merely brought into harmony on the fundamental questions not only of the right of great financial and productive combinations to exist, but of the national need that they shall exist and function to do for the country the great works that can be done only by great instruments.

After its own practical experience of railroading the Administrative Government of the United States now knows the benefits that can be obtained for the railroads, for the shippers and for the consumers of the country out of transportation systems so closely linked physically and so wisely centralized as to management that they can be operated and maintained practically as a single great national railroad. The Executive authority now recommends railroad consolidation. The Congress authority provides for it.

Yet it was the United States Congress which passed laws against railroad combinations along with other combinations. It was the United States Department of Justice which prosecuted the natural and inevitable consolidation of the great railroad systems of the Northwest, in what was known as the Northern Securities case. It was the Supreme Court of the United States which smashed the Northern Securities Corporation. It was the whole United States Government, executive, legislative and judicial, which tore apart not merely railroad consolidations but railroad relationships all over the United States, and thus erected a stone wall in front of the normal development of the American railway system.

We have spoken of the colossal loss to the Government, to the great industrial combinations and to the country from these past years of indiscriminate and frenzied trust busting. The direct outlay of the litigants—the Government and all the defendant corporations—while running up into tens of millions, in our judgment was only a drop in the bucket compared with all that those trust busting years cost the American people. For who believes the slicing of the great Standard Oil organization into dozens of smaller organizations could fail to add to the expense of maintaining and operating them? Who can doubt that the dozens were put to it to earn more in the aggregate, each operating for itself, than the single one would have been? Who can doubt that all the added costs, all the different profits had to come out of the public? Who can doubt that the same thing is true about the so-called tobacco trusts, the machinery trusts, the railroad coal trusts and all the others?

Everybody realizes the truth now. The American people want no more of the runamuck trust busting.

Spring's at the End.

March is at once the hope and the despair of the winter tired city dweller. Its lengthening days bring to him hopes of spring and warmth; its biting winds give moods of black despair when he wonders if winter will ever cease its chill. There are days in which he is convinced that the lion has devoured the lamb long since; and that if there are to be any green peas in the future they must garnish some other meat.

But, when he glances expectantly up at the sky now and again, as all nature lovers do, no matter how deep and dusky their city cañon, hope sings softly but quickeningly in his heart. He knows Spring's at the head of this gusty purgatory.

> "He leans with old light in his eyes
> And waits as willows wait for Spring."

It is all very well for Boreas to play tricks, to attempt to forestall the vernal season. The expectant city dweller may be never so little of a pagan, yet the song of Queen Holda echoes softly in his ears and with it the promise of the balmy airs, the warm suns of April to come.

If March has its trials, it has those certain consolations in store.

The Psychology of the Diplomatic Room.

One of the first duties of a new Secretary of State is to write a polite letter to his predecessor asking him to select a painter and arrange for sittings, so that his portrait may be added to the collection in the Diplomatic Room, where Ambassadors and Ministers are received by the titular head of our department of foreign affairs.

It is a pity that in the early years of the Republic it did not become the custom to hang, in addition to the oil painting, the letters in which one Chief Executive after another expressed his sense of the services, good or bad, rendered to himself and the nation by departing Secretaries. Portraiture accomplished under such circumstances would have a value greater than anything that was ever posed for in a studio.

John Bull Again Plants His Feet on Earth.

The extraordinary welcome the House of Commons gave to H. H. ASQUITH when he took his seat as member from Paisley meant more than an exuberant outburst of emotion stirred by the reappearance in public life of a statesman of high attainments.

The popular demonstration in Mr. ASQUITH's honor spontaneously raised by Englishmen and Englishwomen in the streets of London meant a great deal more than mere satisfaction over the reinstatement in legislative office of a lawmaker of unusual skill and foresight.

The especially punctilious greeting extended to Mr. ASQUITH by his successor in the office of Prime Minister had a significance far more interesting than the recognition by LLOYD GEORGE of a member capable of leading the opposition to the present Ministry with ardor and informed intelligence.

Each of these noteworthy displays of sentiment, from the impulsive tribute of the populace to the formal salutation by the Prime Minister, betokened one thing: the fact that England is once more getting her feet on the earth politically, and that English men and women are preparing to face again the problems of their domestic life, the problems of their empire and the problems of the world with English sanity, with English hard headedness, with English capacity to face the truth.

It is an error to assume that John Bull is incapable of hysteria. It is a mistake to believe John Bull does not fall into moments of weak sentimentality. It is a blunder to accept the theory that John Bull at all times and under all circumstances keeps his head. John Bull sees red sometimes. John Bull gets moonstruck sometimes. John Bull loses his head sometimes. But John Bull has the great and saving quality of always getting his senses back before his unreason has ruined himself and all those dependent on him.

Thus the amazing tribute paid to Mr. ASQUITH is not merely evidence of the regard in which he is held. It is testimony to the approaching restoration of the dependable and trustworthy processes of peace government in England, throughout the empire, and consequently all over the world. The short cuts of war government, the suppressions of war politics, the extravagance, blindness and despotism of war government are to be thrown into the discard.

The insanity which has sought to treat great free nations as helpless children, to exploit their weaknesses and to render their strength ineffective has lost its power over the mind of the English nation. The subterfuges and false pretences a desperate struggle, literally a struggle for existence, made necessary in some cases, desirable in others, or simply endurable in a great many, are going to be cast aside in English politics, and when they have been cast aside there they will soon lose potency in the politics of other nations in which they still hold sway.

What the immediate future in English politics may produce in detail it would be idle to discuss. But England has served notice on the world that from now on her affairs are to be treated on sound and enduring principles of political and economic philosophy. Again the English nation is going to face facts whether facts are pleasant and reassuring or brutally alarming. Again John Bull is going to meet each issue on its merits, judge each project coolly and in the light of experience, and move with caution but not with trepidation, to the protection of his material and spiritual possessions; and when John Bull moves sanely, watchfully and intelligently toward a desired goal in politics, in commerce, in industry and in finance, it behooves others to see to it they do not let folly rule their courses.

Misunderstanding With Two Eminent Incendiaries.

The Department of State has found it necessary to make a public announcement that it never has received what is described in press despatches published recently as "a new peace proposal" to the great Powers in which "Soviet Russia pledges the establishment of democratic principles in Russia and the calling of a constituent assembly."

The version of the published report which the department specifically denied said:

> "It promises further to withdraw the decree annulling Russia's foreign debt, restoring 60 per cent. of the liability, and also to pay arrears of interest, giving as a guarantee for the fulfilment of its obligations considerable mining concessions of platinum and silver to an Anglo-American syndicate. In return and in addition to the formal peace treaties the Soviet Government would require Great Britain and other countries to abandon all intervention in Russian affairs. It also proposes that the United States allow a credit to Russia conditioned upon considerable concessions to that country."

The department is obviously as much at a loss to understand this move toward "peace" alleged to have come from the Lenine-Trotzky outfit as Americans not holding Government jobs are.

When did the United States go to war with Soviet Russia?

How can the United States make peace with those against whom the war making authority of the United States has never declared war?

Perhaps LENINE and TROTZKY are a little confused about the repositories of authority in this country. They may believe themselves to be at war with President WILSON and seek the recognition of their Government by the United States.

Our Most Painted Bridge to Go.

Though built in the '40s for the important purpose of bringing Croton water to New York High Bridge was regarded from the first as ornamental rather than useful. Now that the city drinks from the Catskill supply for the most part the Roman structure over the Harlem River—it is as Roman as the tower of Madison Square Garden is Spanish—serves no utilitarian purpose whatever, except in so far as it is a promenade. So the War Department has given the city a year in which to remove two of the piers in order that the navigable capacity of the waterway may be increased. It is expected that the easiest method will be considered the best and that the familiar aqueduct will be pulled down.

Although it has never been a symbol of New York, like the Brooklyn Bridge or the Statue of Liberty, High Bridge will be remembered because the artists have taken care of it as a "picturesque bit." It was painted and etched and drawn continually, and figured as often in Academy exhibitions as in the shows of the independents, appealing equally to realists like GEORGE LUKS, impressionists like ERNEST LAWSON and engravers like CHARLES MIELETZ.

It belongs as a landmark to the period of the old Tombs, and no doubt there are those who will regret its disappearance on general principles. But there is more local significance about a single span of the new Hell Gate Bridge than could be found in a dozen High Bridges, under any sort of favorable conditions.

Ambassador Shidehara and the New Japan.

Like the famous British statesman and Parliamentary orator who was charged with being young, the new Ambassador from Japan need not attempt to palliate or deny his youth. If he be the youngest of the envoys of highest rank who have thus far been accredited to Washington, he is not lacking in that quality of "years that bring the philosophic mind." Such a mental development is not the outcome of idleness or lack of experience, nor is length of days an infallible proof of wisdom.

KIJURO SHIDEHARA, born in Kawachi, a province in the very heart of Japan, is one of those central minded men whose affiliations are not with traditions and parties. From the influence of these forces and resulting habits of mind, action and even hardened prejudices, the career of SHIDEHARA has been singularly free. Young as he is, there are few men in the active political life or government service of Japan who hold so fine a balance. His motives and positions are markedly those implying benefit to the nation at large, instead of adherence to parties. In fact, his most strenuous contention, as revealed in both his private correspondence and his public utterances, has ever been this: that neither at home nor abroad ought either the current national policy or the soul of Japan to be judged by the trend of any one body of men who hold temporary power.

He is emphatically a man of the new age, which in 1868, after a century and a half of interior intellectual preparation, including much modern culture, was ushered in. All his life has been spent as a student or as an active participant in the practical side of public life. Graduating in 1895 from the College of Law in the Imperial University, he served in the agricultural and commercial department in Tokio and then as vice-consul or consul at Chemulpo, in Corea, and at London and Antwerp. For one year he was counsellor of the Embassy in Washington. Made Minister at The Hague, he was called to the Foreign Office in Tokio as Vice-Minister, when the great world war had begun, serving until the autumn of 1919, when he was appointed to the high office of Ambassador to the United States.

If his predecessor, Mr. ISHII, suffered largely because he was unable to solve the enigma of the Executive mind at Washington, we trust that SHIDEHARA may be more fortunate in discovering what Washington means to do. In any event, let him not forget that, whatever be the purpose or action of the American commonwealth's brain, which centres on the Potomac, the heart of the whole nation finds no mean expression in the metropolis on Manhattan and in the reception which the Japan Society will give him to-night.

Six to One in Oil Control.

A committee of the British Board of Trade has made a report to that body on the world shortage of petroleum, and the consequent high prices of its derivatives, among which gasolene is of primary importance.

The committee says "the greater bulk of the petrol landed in this country [England] at the present time is produced by American, Dutch or Mexican companies, which are outside of control by His Majesty's Government."

In view of the situation, the committee continues:

> "We are strongly of the opinion that the whole question of production, price and distribution of motor fuel is one which should engage the attention of the League of Nations, or otherwise should be made the subject of international agreement between the Governments of the principal importing nations with a view to cooperation in aiming at a fair level of price chargeable for so vital a necessity of modern industrial life."

If the American, Dutch and Mexican companies producing the oil now used in England are to be consigned to the League of Nations for regulation as to the "production price and distribution" of the commodity in which they deal, will the famous six British votes in the Assembly of the League be cast to influence fixing of price schedules and allotments?

If the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government owns a heavy interest, becomes involved in the transaction, will Persia's vote in the Assembly be influenced by Persia's philanthropic protector?

And, finally, are the American oil lands Uncle SAM has set aside for his fighting forces to be thrown into the pot?

Before this benevolent plan goes much further it seems reasonable to suggest that these questions should be answered.

New York may be a little behind New Jersey in adopting a damp act, but on the other hand its lawmakers hope to give 6 per cent. beer to the thirsty instead of a 3½ per cent. non-intoxicant.

District Attorney SWANN is irritated because the "master mind" of a gang of bond thieves failed to give himself up according to schedule. Such conduct is truly inconsiderate; yet there have been District Attorneys who went out and got thieves, regardless of the "masterful" qualities of their minds.

Paris is again under war time restrictions, says a despatch from the French capital. Judged from the proceedings of the Peace Conference and the struggles between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs Paris has not been far removed from the fighting line since armistice day.

The Bubble Blower.

How know you whither, in its idlest plays,
The thought of Childhood strays?

When I was blowing bubbles, long ago,
Watching sweet colors grow,
With freakish changes of things far and near
Traced on the air blown sphere,
I had a wish that by some magic spell
Myself therein might dwell!
How could that be, while I the bubble blew?
And—as a sigh I drew,
The lovely mystery slipped into nought!
With that, I had a thought—
What if a giant being, standing high
In some field of the sky,
Blew bubbles, having nothing else to do,
Far out upon the blue,
And called them worlds—and then, as I had done,
Had wished to live in one?
I solved the question: No, not even He
Could in His own world be,
The bubble blower's place (it must be so)
Outside to keep and blow! . . .
I dipped my pipe again, and gently breathed
A wonder, rainbow wreathed.
I watched; then, with a giddy joy I played
'Twas bubble worlds I made;
My part, to toss them off; for me they danced—
Then into nothing glanced!
Why should One blowing bubbles in the sky
Care any more than I!

How know you in what danger daring ways
The thought of Childhood strays!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

MAIL IN STREAKS.

Curious Working of Mr. Burleson's System in the Case of Norway.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: On December 6 and 19 and January 2 I posted a letter for Christiania, Norway. These letters reached my correspondent on January 25. Between these dates I also posted four copies of THE SUN and THE NEW YORK HERALD at weekly intervals. The four copies reached their destination simultaneously.

Readers of your paper are informed by the Post Office Department that mail is forwarded to Norway tri-weekly. If this information is correct, why were my letters and newspapers held here so long without having been despatched?

My correspondent informs me that this mail came on the same steamer, and was delivered to him in Christiania the following day. From this it is obvious that the delay was not in Christiania. According to steamer departures direct from here to Christiania the letters should have reached their destination on December 18, January 3 and January 15. Criticism appears of little good, so we let the facts speak for themselves.

NEW YORK, March 2. W. S. G.

SERVANTS MIGHT REBEL.

An Objection to a Law Compelling Them to Shovel Snow.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Suppose the Board of Aldermen passed the law demanded in a letter signed "R," to make servants keep the streets clean: has "R." considered the next move?

What if the "house man," alarmed by the new responsibility, leaves "R.'s" employ? Will "R." again invoke Aldermanic authority to hold him to her service?

No law compels the keeping of a house man. If this particular specimen is refractory, let his employer replace him with a better, an American, preferably; or even manage to do without—people really do, you know. M. A. G.

WHITMAN, Mass., March 2.

Pay of Domestic and Other Workers.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: If the Board of Aldermen could pass a law to compel household servants to clean the streets, why should not the law apply to other employees such as salesmen, saleswomen, clerks, butchers, bakers and candlestick makers, not forgetting a few typists and manicurists, just for variety?

They are all wage earners and as well paid, even better paid than the average servant, even omitting "the room and bath and good food." They receive more in cash and their workday is eight hours while the house servant's day ranges from twelve to fourteen hours.

NEW YORK, March 2. A. M. P.

BLACKWELLS ISLAND.

Recollections of a Descendant of the Original Proprietors.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: My great grandmother, Letitia A. Blackwell, held the deed of Blackwells Island, it having descended to her in a direct line. She regarded it as a treasure beyond price and parted with it only a short time before her death, giving it to her cousin, who bore the name, and who reverenced that strip of land so closely connected with New York's early history.

The island was sold, not voluntarily parted with, however, for purposes already stated. Within the grim walls of its prison I was taken as a little child by my nurse, and scenes there are vividly recalled of wretchedness and misery, but memories cling more closely still around sufferings relieved, for great has been the good achieved by humanitarian and other workers for the uplift of the soul, and countless material blessings.

Strengthened in mind and body, once hopeless creatures now take a parting look at "God's acre" with feelings not unmixed with reverence and awe. May the name Blackwell cling forever to those once verdant pastures, and for those once domiciled within its walls who have regained freedom and found righteousness may its name shine "as the stars forever and ever."

LETITIA HARSELL.

BUSHKILL, Pa., March 1.

BEST TO STAY YOUNG.

In America Old Age Is a Handicap as Regards Work or Play.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is easy to philosophize on the pleasures or compensations of old age, but I suspect that none of us would object to remain young if he could.

America is a fine country for youth, but a poor one in which to grow old. Gray hairs per se are decidedly not popular among us and are almost a fatal handicap when looking for a job.

In case their possessor is rich, he is afraid to retire, being threatened with death from ennui. When every one is busy there is no one with whom the retired man can talk or play.

Finally, to add to the terrors of old age we have invented prohibition. Youth with its hot blood and high hopes has little need of a stimulant, but oh, how different is it with the old! When the blood is cold, the joints stiff and hope flickering low, what a solace is an occasional glass! But that has been taken away and now—well, as I say, America is a poor country to grow old in.

NEW YORK, March 2. HEIGHHO.

UP GO THE RENTS.

A Peace Loving Cave Dweller Wonders What to Do.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: While I fully recognize the difficulty of counteracting the economic law regulating supply and demand, may I ask if it is justly applied in the case of the apartment house in which I have been living for nearly three years?

Two and a half years ago I secured a two years lease at $1,600 a year. On renewing my lease, which I could get for only one year, my rent was advanced last October to $1,800.

My landlord now informs me that if I want to remain for another year I must pay him $3,000 a year.

I was prepared for a reasonable advance, but, I ask you, do you consider 66 2-3 per cent. a reasonable advance?

I can assure you that it is not justified by the improvement in service.

Is it justified by the increased taxation imposed on the property and owner?

There are about seventy-five other tenants in the building in the same fix that I find myself. W. J. G.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The Ouija No Sherlock.

From the Hiawatha World.

Jack Kale is playing on his celebrated ouija board trying to locate Frank Henderson, who plunged through a glass door at the county jail and made his escape, but the board only trembles as if in a trance.

KING'S COLLEGE WINDSOR.

Library Treasures Saved When Its Main Building Was Burned.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Permit me to correct an erroneous impression conveyed in the letter of Donald Macdonald relative to the unfortunate destruction by fire of the main building of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Had Mr. Macdonald known that the governors of King's College—the trustees—are poor men and that they did, less than a year ago, add about $25,000 to the college insurance because that was all that they could afford to carry, he might have been less critical of them.

The fact is that while King's College is one of the finest and most efficient of all Canadian universities, its endowment is the smallest, being under $250,000. When the sovereign State of Tennessee repudiated its bonds about forty years ago, King's College, holding several thousand dollars in those bonds, suffered heavily. It would be a graceful thing on the part of the Legislature of that State to make those bonds good with accrued interest.

When the Canadian army went to the front, 87 per cent. of the students of King's College went with them, leaving behind only the physically unfit, and that without being drafted.

Fortunately, the fire of a month ago did not destroy the real treasures of King's College. Some of these treasures consist of eighteen volumes from the celebrated Aldine press and twenty Elzevirs. They include the Boydell edition of Shakespeare and Milton, the black letter edition of Chaucer of 1687 and the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost." There are scores of rare manuscripts and illuminated missals of the very earliest date.

Altogether King's College is a university of unusual interest to those interested in higher education and in the finest traditions of learning. King's College has now three Rhodes scholars at Oxford, a testimony to her efficiency in teaching that no other university in the world can show.

B. W. R. TAYLER,
St. George's Rectory.

SCHENECTADY, March 1.

GERMANY'S CHIEF HOPE.

On Russia's Future Depend the Fortunes of Many Nations.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Fiume may fix the attention at the moment, but always there darkly looms Russia in the eye of him who looks abroad—vast, turbulent, complex and largely hidden from clear view. Despite Egypt or Armenia or events on the borders of the Adriatic, nevertheless one towering problem overshadows them all. It is Russia and only Russia.

In the *Berliner Tageblatt* Max Rosen discusses the peace treaty in its application to Bulgaria; and he sums up by declaring that a real Bulgarian settlement must await the reappearance of Russia in Europe's councils.

In Paris it is the same. *L'Echo de Paris* gives space to a discussion of Germany's emigration problem by Maurice Barrès, who sees distinctly the German trend toward Russia.

Technically, the world war is over. But is its real victor yet certainly determined? It is the far future that alone will decide that. It is not necessarily the winner of the final battle in a war that remains the essential conqueror. It is that one of the combatants which shall show itself the gainer, in a national sense, at the end of a substantial period of time.

When the great catastrophe broke upon Europe, Germany had made tremendous advances in Russia. German business men had entered Russia in great numbers, had married Russian women, and had become immensely strong and constantly growing factors in the commercial and industrial life there. The German language had made notable inroads also.

It is yet possible for Germany to show herself the winner of the great war. She will assuredly do so if the Allies fail to counteract her policy, with vigor and with promptness, in the vast arena once ruled by the Romanoffs.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT SPROUL.

NEW YORK, March 2.

CHECKS AS RECEIPTS.

The Advantage of the System Shown by Twenty Years Experience.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent "F. A. S.," writing on the subject of checks as receipts, falls into several odd errors. To save time and to avoid any suggestion of controversy permit me to recite the advantages of the system:

1. There are no disadvantages; seeming possibilities thereof are readily proved groundless.

2. The loss of a paid check is so infrequent as to be negligible.

3. The two parts of the statement contain invariably the name of the issuer and essential dates.

4. Check stubs have no value as direct evidence; protect your check. Mark Twain says, "Guard the basket."

5. The omission of returning receipts saves a lot of time and a lot of postage on what should be dead matter the moment that a check is written.

6. Writing limitations or stipulations on checks is generally a waste of time. See Crane, pp. 7, 8 et seq.

7. The system is not a war measure; it originated about twenty years ago and, as its advantages have become evident, has steadily extended.

8. A settled principle of law is that "the debtor must seek the creditor," and it follows that a receipt may not be demanded as a matter of right. For his protection the debtor must have witnesses or evidence of payment. Why not therefore see to it that his check is on a bank that is conducted with a fair degree of accurate treatment of its business and not given to losing checks? Does not "F. A. S." know that he is not required to accept a charge made against his account unless the check is returned as evidence?

9. I know of scores of business concerns using the system and having never a suggestion of a hitch.

10. Finally, nobody owns the system; it is public property and a defence thereof may not be dubbed special pleading.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 2. C. A.

A Pin and Candle Auction.

From the London Daily Mail.

The many centuries old custom of letting "Poor Folk's Close" every fifth year has again been observed at Old Bolingbroke, where Henry IV. was born in 1366. The biddings cease when a pin inserted in a burning candle falls. The field, three acres, was let for £12 10s. For about twenty years it has not made more than £5.

DEMANDS OF LEGION HEARD IN HOUSE

D'Olier Presents Programme for Lands, Home Aid and Money Compensation.

CALLS HALT TO DELAYS

Committee Leaders Firm That Legislation Is Not Likely at This Time.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The American Legion through its representatives appearing to-day before the House Ways and Means Committee demanded that Congress take immediate action to give the service man a bonus or some other financial aid, such as loans for farms and homes. Franklin D'Olier, national commander, and Thomas W. Miller, legislative agent, declared the legion had waited long enough for Congress to act on the soldier aid question.

It was apparent that the legion's demands would meet strong opposition in the committee. Representative Longworth (Ohio), Republican, and Representatives Kitchin (North Carolina), and Garner (Texas), Democratic leaders, indicated by questions that they believed the condition of the Treasury prevented legislation of this kind at this time.

During the hearings Mr. Kitchin charged that the members of the legion in convention in Minneapolis last November did not ask for a bonus and that the leaders were misrepresenting the sentiments of the men in asking for one. This was denied by Mr. Miller, who said that 3,000,000 of the service men need financial aid to make up for their war losses.

In his statement to the committee Mr. D'Olier said: "The overwhelming majority of ex-service men feel strongly that this Government owes an obligation to all persons who were handicapped either bodily or financially because of military or naval service during the recent war.

"The American Legion, representing over one million ex-service men and women, spoke very plainly on this point at its national convention last November.

"In accordance with resolutions passed at the national convention of the American Legion its national beneficial legislation committee is now ready to submit recommendations for legislation covering four features, as follows:

"1. Land settlement covering farms in all States and not confined to a few States.

"2. Home aid to encourage purchase of home in either country or city.

"3. Vocational training for all ex-service persons desiring it.

"4. Adjustment of compensation or final adjustment of extra back pay based on length of service for those not desiring to avail themselves of any one of the previous three features.

"The ex-service person to be given his option of any one, and only one, of the above four features, and only upon his application."

WAR VETERANS ASK $60 A MONTH BONUS

Will Not Let Legion Become "Single Track" Affair.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—World war veterans of thirty-five counties, at a conference here to-day on the question of "adjusted compensation" for ex-service men, favored legislation which would give former service men a bonus of $10 a month from the State and $50 a month from the Government for each month spent in the service.

Opposition to the bonus plan proved weak. It was led by George W. Wickersham of Nassau county and George Compton of New York county. These men urged the Legion to direct all efforts toward obtaining legislation which would better the condition of disabled men. This proposal was answered by statements that the American Legion should be strong enough to take care of both programmes, not placing itself in a position where it could be styled "a single track affair."

Hamilton Fish, Jr., was chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the hearing. The committee is to report back to the State executive committee, and this body will recommend what legislation should be supported. A majority of the Representatives favored the bill prepared by Miss Marguerite L. Smith (Rep.) Assemblywoman from Manhattan, for a monthly bonus plan and the programme of the national legislative committee of the American Legion.

17 YEARS DECIDING DAMAGE.

Appraisers Fix Property Loss Due to Brooklyn Subway.

A proceeding begun seventeen years ago by the city to appraise the damage done to property along Joralemon street, Fulton street and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, by the construction of the old subway, was completed yesterday when commissioners of appraisal filed a final report with the Supreme Court. The report makes awards of less than $50,000 for damage to property along Fulton street from Court Square to and including part of Flatbush avenue.

The streets in question are Brooklyn's busiest thoroughfares, and the appraisal of damage involved an examination of 150 parcels of land. Thirty thousand pages of testimony were taken. The awards for damage done to Joralemon street property have already been filed.

PREPAYMENT REFUSAL STANDS

Ottawa Refuses to Question Action of Roads Toward U. S.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The Board of Railway Commissioners has decided it would "not be justified" in interfering with the decision of Canadian roads to refuse to accept prepayment in Canada for goods shipped to the United States except where freight classification or tariffs provide for it.

This was announced to-day following receipt of protests from shippers throughout the Dominion against the roads' action.

Vassar Gets British Educator.

Dr. Winifred C. Cullis of the University of London, the third British exchange educator brought to the United States through the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, will soon begin her work at Vassar College, where she will lecture on physiology and hygiene. She arrived Monday on the Carmania and is now at the home of Mrs. Edgarton Parsons, 925 Park avenue.

Finds Counterfeiting Doubled.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Counterfeiting has doubled in the last six months, due to the circulation of a greater number of Government securities, including Federal Reserve notes. Chief W. H. Moran of secret service told the House Appropriations Committee to-day, in asking for increased appropriations for rounding up counterfeiters.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

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PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue du Louvre.

There are about 650 advertisement receiving stations located throughout New York city and vicinity where Sun-Herald advertisements will be received at office rates and forwarded for publication.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and warmer to-day, increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

For New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; gentle south winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair in east, increasing cloudiness in west portion; moderate south winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate south winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day; warmer in east portion; to-morrow cloudy; probably snow.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Pressure is high in the Atlantic and east Gulf States, and from the St. Lawrence Valley westward to North Dakota and the Canadian Northwest. Elsewhere in the west it is low, although rising, except in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and the Southwest, the centre of depression overlying southeast Colorado.

Snows and rains were general west of the Rocky Mountains. There were also local snows from Montana eastward into upper Michigan. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

It is much colder in the plateau region and the Northwest, and generally warmer over the remainder of the country, with the highest temperatures in Texas. Killing frosts occurred generally this morning throughout the State of Florida.

The eastward movement of the Colorado disturbance will be attended by snows over the northern and rains over the southern districts, reaching the upper lake region, the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys by to-morrow night, continuing Thursday and extending into the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley and the western portions of the south Atlantic States. Elsewhere in the east and south the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Thursday.

It will be somewhat warmer to-morrow in the east and south. It will be colder Thursday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

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	78	44	29.68	..	Clear
Albany	26	4	30.22	..	Clear
Atlantic City	34	28	30.34	..	Clear
Baltimore	42	20	30.30	..	Clear
Bismarck	10	8	30.22	..	Cloudy
Boston	24	12	30.33	..	Clear
Buffalo	42	14	30.10	..	Clear
Charleston	48	36	30.26	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago	46	32	30.06	..	Clear
Cincinnati	50	28	30.14	..	Clear
Cleveland	44	22	30.12	..	Clear
Denver	44	32	29.58	..	Cloudy
Detroit	44	20	30.16	..	Clear
Galveston	64	56	29.96	..	Cloudy
Helena	20	12	30.00	.04	Cloudy
Jacksonville	56	36	30.24	..	Clear
Kansas City	60	35	29.88	..	Clear
Los Angeles	62	52	30.02	.08	Clear
Milwaukee	35	24	30.20	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	60	40	30.10	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	60	35	29.80	.12	Clear
Philadelphia	40	23	30.32	..	Clear
Pittsburg	44	25	30.20	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	18	6	30.18	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	48	38	30.06	.22	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	50	40	29.96	.26	Cloudy
San Antonio	78	42	29.80	..	Clear
San Francisco	56	48	30.12	.38	Clear
St. Louis	54	34	30.02	..	Clear
St. Paul	24	22	30.08	..	Clear
Washington	46	28	30.28	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.33	30.37
Humidity	57	61
Wind—direction	N.E.	S.
Wind—velocity	10	12
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M....25	1 P. M....32	6 P. M....28
9 A. M....24	2 P. M....33	7 P. M....29
10 A. M....26	3 P. M....32	8 P. M....31
11 A. M....26	4 P. M....30	9 P. M....30
12 M.......28	5 P. M....30	10 P. M....30

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	24	30	6 P. M.	28	39
12 M.	28	40	9 P. M.	26	38
3 P. M.	32	..	12 Mid.	29	36

Highest temperature, 34, at 2:15 A. M.
Lowest temperature, 24, at 7 A. M.
Average temperature, 29.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

American Manufacturers' Export Association, luncheon, Hotel Pennsylvania, 12:30 P. M.

The National Round Table for Speech Improvement, meeting, Washington Irving High School, Seventeenth street and Irving place, 8 P. M.

Major G. De Freest Larner of the Lafayette Escadrille and Major Maurice Connolly of the American Air Service will speak at a meeting of Naval Military Post, A. E. F., 30 West Forty-fourth street, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Hillis Cole will lecture in the Bahai Library, 415 Madison avenue, at 4 P. M. Subject, "Beyond the Veil."

Reception and banquet by the Zionist Organization of America to Abraham Goldberg, at Mansion Hall, 57 St. Mark's place, 7:30 P. M.

Japan Society, dinner and dance, Hotel Astor, 7:30 P. M.

Rainy Day Club, meeting, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

Missouri Women's Club, meeting, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

First Church of Divine Science, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Southland Club, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Verdi Club, musicale, Waldorf-Astoria, 11 A. M.

Junior League, entertainment and dance, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Dr. Henry Neumann will lecture on "How to Get the Most Out of Books We Read With Our Children," at the Ethical Culture School, Central Park West and Sixty-third street, 3 P. M.

Song recital, by Lou Sielibain, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

Exhibit of the art collection of Max Goldstein, American Art Galleries, Madison square south, 8 P. M.

Lecture by Louis Lozowick on "Modern Tendencies in Art," the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

Exhibition of work by manufacturers and designers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Exhibition by the Popular Price Merchandise Association, Hotel Commodore, all day.

Brooklyn Food Show, Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, all day.

Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan will lecture on "Is There One Socialism or Are There Many Varieties?" at 52 East Twenty-fifth street, 6:45 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"Britain and Ireland," by Grace F. Caldwell, P. S. 101, Lexington avenue and 111th street. Illustrated.

"Music Education," by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth street. Illustrated by musical selections.

"Current History," by George A. Hastings, Cooper Institute, Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

"Much Ado About Nothing," by Prof. J. G. Carter-Troop, New York Library, 505 West 145th street.

"Nations and the Present Situation in Europe," by Prof. William B. Guthrie, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th street.