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The Porter Resolution—Unprecedented Only Because It Meets an Unprecedented Situation.

The sole obstructor of the technical conclusion of peace with Germany is at this moment the same President of the United States who has already informed the Congress that peace exists in fact. His unconstitutional assumption of undivided power to dictate the manner and terms of a concluded peace has forced upon the two houses of Congress the necessity and duty of action in the interests of this nation primarily, and indirectly of the whole world.

The joint resolution introduced by the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, whether modified or not in any particular during its progress to passage, will present when it reaches the Executive an issue which he cannot evade. It squarely challenges the power and right of a President to nullify, for his own extraconstitutional and self-determined purposes, the power and right of the coordinate department to participate in the ending of a war which the Constitution empowers it to begin by declaration and to carry on by raising and supporting armies, by providing and maintaining a navy, and by making rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces—all by the ordinary processes of legislation.

The pretence that the people through their Congress can have no part in terminating a state of war which the Constitution empowers the people through their Congress to begin and to carry through to a state of actual peace, and that this power in some mysterious way passes into the exclusive possession of a dictator Executive, once that hostilities are begun, is as repugnant to common sense as it is intolerable to patriotic American understanding of American institutions.

The Constitution does not withhold from the Congress the power of ending war by declaration in the form of a joint resolution, any more than it withholds from the Congress the power to repeal any other of its legislative acts. The Constitution does not even require that war declared by the Congress shall be ended by a treaty of peace negotiated by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is not a single word in the Constitution warranting the idea that the Federal legislature is impotent to bring peace to the Republic when an arrogant Executive, rejecting the plain limitations placed upon his treaty negotiating authority, assumes to decree, on his individual responsibility, that war shall continue for the United States despite the Senate's advice, despite the will of Congress, despite the will of the people and despite the plain fact of peace.

Upon what meat doth this our CAESAR feed that he is grown so great?

There is only one alternative. Either the usurper of all authority must be compelled to bend his stiff neck and lower his defiant visage before the law and the will of the American people as expressed in the act of their chosen representatives—elected, be it remembered, in direct answer to his earlier demand for the license of absolutism—or the Senate and the House must surrender to him the part which the Constitution has assigned to them in the American scheme of government by balanced powers, and the American people must accept here at home a supergovernment in its most hateful form; more odious even than the supergovernment which President WILSON has vainly attempted to establish for us in a foreign council. THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD has as little doubt as to how the Congress and the people will stand on this supreme question of Executive service under the law or Executive mastery above the law as it has of its own position regarding the matter.

For events are rapidly shaping a situation in which the naked question of unlimited, undivided Executive power must be met and settled by the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States. The issue raised by President WILSON's reckless obstinacy of self-assertion is neither more nor less than the issue between representative government and unrepresentative autocracy.

The Assembly Has Earned the Gratitude of All Loyal Americans.

In the overwhelming non-partisan vote by which five members of the Socialist party have been excluded from the Legislature of New York the sentiment of honest, intelligent patriotism which animates a vast majority of the people of this State found adequate expression.

Plain men and women who think straight in simple terms have been in no doubt as to the purposes of this Socialist organization and the objects of the philosophy which directs its political acts.

The test of the fitness of an individual to hold office in the United States and in each of the States is his loyalty to the republican institutions under which we live.

Without loyalty to those institutions no person can give honest service to them. The members of the Socialist party cannot have that essential quality of devotion. Their adherence is given elsewhere.

It is given originally to an internationalism which by its very nature is destructive to nationalism.

It is given originally to a so-called political party which exercises over its members despotic rulership, which sets up and enforces a higher allegiance than that which it offers to the State; a misnamed political party which, directed by disloyalty, has as its aim the complete destruction of our Government and our social order.

That men whose supreme obligation is to a society which would destroy what American statesmanship has built up and American blood has cemented are freely to be admitted to the legislatures of the land, in them to work their malignant processes of dissolution on the body politic, is a theory grossly ridiculous.

To say that we who believe in law and order and progress shall not defend ourselves against these enemies and must entrust to them the guardianship of the very citadel of liberty is to utter folly.

To assert that the Assembly acts inexpediently when it crushes the serpent of disloyalty coiled to strike within its own chamber is to charge the people of this State with cowardice or imbecility.

The Socialist party has striven to wear the cloak of philanthropic purpose where its real intent might not be safely or conveniently avowed. It has deceived some. It has been held in contempt by others. It has excited the laughter of others. But in the Assembly of New York it has been exposed for what it is, and from that body the struggle to preserve us from its fatal grasp will derive new and unfailing strength.

New York Still Needs Houses.

Now that we have the housing relief laws to protect from the odious profiteer those who have rented roofs over their heads, let us get down harder than ever to the steeper and stiffer job of helping those who do not know where or how to find adequate and suitable shelter for their families.

Don't forget that New York still needs houses. New York may need houses more than ever for the reason that the new laws, necessary as they were and good as they are, may further discourage investors from going into the business of building apartment and other houses.

It was comparatively simple to put through the housing relief legislation; but where is the genius who will get the new houses built, and get them built by the thousands?

Pay the Army and Navy Enough or Lose Them.

In cloak room and lobby Congressmen are seriously discussing the payment, to men who served in the war with Germany, of bonuses which will aggregate $2,000,000,000.

The same men who talk glibly about this project have been informed officially that the Army and the Navy are falling to pieces because officers cannot live on ante-bellum salaries with prices at post-bellum levels.

Good men, experienced men, able men are quitting the military and naval services not because they want to leave them but because they cannot exist on the pay the Government allows them.

Young men are refusing to join the services because the men already in them are dropping out as fast as their enlistments expire.

Men whom the Government trained as specialists, on whom it depends to solve technical problems, men who were destined to spend all their lives in the Army or the Navy and who with these careers in view were expensively educated at West Point and Annapolis, are abandoning their professions because the United States will not give them a living wage.

Their quitting is smashing the machines, destroying the instruments of national self-defence, but Congress, in the name of economy, declines to stem the tide of resignation and refusal to enlist.

Economy in Government affairs is admirable. Nobody has advocated it more enthusiastically than this newspaper. But will it be economy to pay $2,000,000,000 in bonuses to ex-soldiers and ex-sailors while refusing to spend enough money to fill the ranks of the Army and Navy of to-day and establish the framework of the Army and Navy of to-morrow?

Squelching a Stock Corner.

Outside of the speculators who get their fingers burned off when they sell stocks short, are caught in a corner and cannot buy them in to cover their contracts, nobody is going to break his heart over the gambler who thus sells securities he doesn't own to his own trouble and disaster. Nobody is going to waste sympathy on him whether he is compelled to settle his gambling account only fifty points up or all of five hundred.

The Stock Exchange governors, however, very properly take action to suppress such a performance on the open floor. A Stutz corner may be taken by the public to be a common performance of stock market transactions, when, in fact, it is a rare exception. It places in a false light the very useful and very necessary business of public dealing in stocks and bonds. It gives a bad name to the whole stock market.

The Stutz corner has been a gambling scandal pure and simple, and when the Stock Exchange governors so treat it they do the least that can be done not to protect gamblers from being squeezed as dry as an empty orange but to squelch a discreditable traffic which never ought to be countenanced on exchanges or anywhere in broad daylight.

"Infantile Precipitancy."

The ill advised action of the State Department in making a street riot in La Paz the text for a lecture to Bolivia, Peru and Chile has aroused much resentment in the countries addressed and in other South American republics. *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso referred to the notes as exhibitions of "infantile precipitancy," and the influential *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires asks "What is the origin of the arrogant diplomatic style of the White House in respect to sister republics?" The notes in question were equalled in stupidity by a bombastic statement sent out from Washington a few days later to the effect that the timely intervention of the United States had averted an outbreak of war in South America.

The query made by *La Prensa* must be for rhetorical effect only, for that well informed newspaper does not need to be enlightened as to the source of arrogant language in our diplomatic communications. It is most unfortunate, however, that the Wilsonian habit of meddling should be extended to the continent of South America, which has hitherto been comparatively free from such interference. It is hard to believe that the officials who are in direct touch with Latin American affairs in the State Department would have manifested on their own initiative such disregard of the dignity of the nations with which they are supposed to cultivate amicable relations.

Vote of Confidence for Premier Nitti.

The vote of confidence received by Premier NITTI in the Italian Chamber of Deputies gives the Government the safe working majority of sixty-five, as large a majority as should be expected under the present political conditions in Italy. The 195 opposing votes represent the different Socialistic elements in the Chamber and the 260 votes for the Government represent the conservatives and their supporters within the new Catholic party.

In going before the Chamber upon an issue of internal policy Signor NITTI followed out consistently the plan which he laid down when he took over the Premiership. He announced his Adriatic policy on his return from the conference in London and made little reference to it in the discussion preceding the vote in the Chamber. Even the Socialists have apparently accepted his plan of cultivating the friendship rather than the enmity of the Jugo-Slavs. This policy has at least borne fruit in two instances: in an agreement between the two countries to maintain the territorial integrity of Albania and in an amicable settlement of the recent clash between the Italians and the Slavs at Spalato. The Premier thus had an opportunity to direct his discussion almost entirely to the economic conditions in Italy. In this he took the position of opposing Socialistic measures but at the same time of opposing a "reactionary policy or the application of the law in a rigorous and provocative manner."

Premier NITTI, in fact, is endeavoring to apply to home affairs much the same principles that he has applied to foreign affairs, and by doing so to bring about what he most longs for, a return to peace and quiet. Italy is suffering from a disorganization of transport system, the heavy fall in exchange and the privations of the poorer classes, which have been made more bitter by the extravagances of those who have grown rich through the war. That there

should be a demand for reforms is natural, and the Government, acknowledging the country's need, has introduced a new system of taxation and is making an effort to solve its transportation and financial problems.

Labor disturbances have caused considerable concern, especially in the manufacturing centres of the north. There is no doubt a strong radical propaganda in Italy, and this has its responsibility for bringing about some of the industrial unrest. The one approach to an active Bolshevist undertaking, the case where the workmen seized a mill in the Trentino and attempted to operate it, however, resulted in a complete failure. With this exception none of the labor disturbances so far has taken on a Bolshevist character. The reasons are, first, the common sense of the Italian people, and, second, the fight made against radicalism by the Catholic party, which has aligned itself as an implacable foe of Moscow.

Premier NITTI foresees the great danger in the situation when he says that Italy must go through two or three years of hard trials. There is promise that she can pass through these years successfully in the serious and sane manner in which she is undertaking her responsibility.

Mr. Robert W. de Forest Reports Progress.

In concluding his report for the year 1919 Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, gives as the main cause of its progress the cordial cooperation, almost without exception, of the public authorities and the people not only of the city and State of New York but of other cities and States.

Here are the salient points in the history of the fiftieth year of the institution's existence:

There were 880,043 visitors, an increase of 244,546 over the previous twelve months! This attendance was never exceeded except in the extraordinary years of the Hudson-Fulton and J. Pierpont Morgan exhibitions. Those who went to the museum for instruction numbered 138,933.

The striking additions made to the various collections of the museum included the following:

The great group of Dürer etchings and woodcuts brought together by JUNIUS S. MORGAN, which ranks with the Dürer collections of London and Paris.

Seven Egyptian statues of the goddess Sekhmet and the wonderful collection of jewelry from the tomb of the Princess SATHATHOR-IUNUT.

The set of gilded and engraved armor for man and horse, made for the Sieur JACQUES DE GENOUILHAC in 1527, now shown in the great entrance hall.

Two portraits by INGRES.

Mr. DE FOREST expresses the satisfaction which he and his associates feel over the arrangement made by the late HENRY C. FRICK in his will, whereby his fine collection and house will become public property ultimately, to be kept up by means of an ample endowment, and so at no expense whatever to the city.

On its practical side the museum has done much in the last twelve months, through its department of industrial arts, in the way of making American manufacturers and designers familiar with some of the finest things produced by the artists and workmen of the past.

As the city's annual appropriation of $233,000, made to the museum for 1918, was cut down to $175,000 for last year economy became imperative, in view of the increase in the cost of upkeep. It was decided to limit purchases as much as possible rather than to put the institution on part time. In fact, some of the new acquisitions are objects obtained before the war which could not be delivered until the submarine peril was over.

The museum affords a very good indication of the growth and development of New York and ought to do so even more in the future.

The young lady described as the most beautiful nurse in the world has resigned from the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington. So no doubt certain of the patients who had decided that they did not want to get well will change their minds.

About 11:30 o'clock last night HENRY WAGNER of 262 North Fifth street came into the Fifth Police precinct, Newark, carrying three new shoes he said he had found in his back yard. An hour later CHARLES HODGE of 265 North Fifth street, opposite WAGNER's home, brought in four more shoes he found in his back yard. The seven shoes are new and all are for the left foot.—*News item.*

Alas that there is no Sherlock Holmes to aid the Newark police in examining this mystery! In the absence of such a genius the police will find a prosaic explanation of the matter, or else let the seven mateless shoes be unaccounted for.

A Plea for the Bald Headed Eagle.

(Practically extinct in this country, he is also becoming scarce in Alaska as the result of a bounty law against which the American Museum of Natural History has protested to Congress.)

A plea for the old bald eagle!
  A bit out of date 'twould seem,
But there once was a time when orators prime
  Could certainly make him scream.

They would stand at the bare pine tables,
  Each with water pitcher and glass,
And the feathers would fly on Fourth of July
  As they'd boast of the eagle's class.

And the rest of us crowded round them,
  And lumps would rise in our throats,
And with three times three we would pay the fee
  As the eagle would get our votes.

But that is all over and done with,
  And the eagle's a busted sport;
In modern times international chimes
  Appeal for a hybrid sort.

Yet a plea for the ancient relic!
  Although he is under par,
He has done his best. Let him sink to rest
  Where the cart wheels that bore him are.

MAURICE MORRIS.

PHOTO ENGRAVING PRICES.

Up They Go at the Magic Touch of the Union Efficiency Experts.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article on the methods pursued in the photo engraving industry is interesting. But a good deal more can be told of how the business in this industry is now being conducted. As an example of the efficiency of their cost system—they have a "cost efficiency" expert—they make a charge of 50 per cent. higher for silhouetted half tone cuts over straight half tones. They interpret a silhouette as a cut in which there is any part which requires cutting away the mesh. If you have a cut on which you want a small projecting bit silhouetted, requiring about ten minutes work, the cut will cost you 50 per cent. additional. But here is where the "efficiency" comes in: Let us say that a certain straight half tone would cost you $3. The same half tone with ten minutes silhouetting would cost $1.50 additional. Now order from the same drawing a larger straight half tone costing say $9. To have this size silhouetted would cost an additional $4.50, and the work of silhouetting would take practically no more time than on the smaller cut. So, you see, you are penalized $3 because you gave the photo engraver a nicer order—the larger you have your cut the more you are penalized.

"Well," you say, "here is where I get even with 'em." And so you send them a drawing of a complicated machine with an order for a silhouette cut, one on which the work would be considerably more than the 50 per cent. over the cost of the straight cut. But "nuthin' doin' here"; on jobs of this sort there is a "time" charge, and they do know how to charge for time among photo engravers.

A. H. LEVY.

BROOKLYN, April 1.

FLAX IS SCARCE.

That Is the Cause of the Worldwide Shortage of Linen.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The offer to supply flax and $100 toward prizes for a spinning and weaving contest made by William J. Robinson in a recent letter would not prove helpful in breaking the linen famine that exists all over the world, but would tend to render the situation more acute by diverting needed supplies of flax from the mills. The cause of the world shortage of linen is not a lack of labor or power machinery, but of flax.

The world shortage of linen will remain acute just so long as the supply of flax remains inadequate. If Mr. Robinson and the various societies that are attempting to revive hand spinning and weaving of flax will go back to the farm and raise flax they will find a temporarily profitable outlet for their surplus energies. Under normal conditions they could not hope to compete successfully with cheap European labor in flax raising for fibre.

That part of the public that is being fed up with propaganda regarding the present shortage of linen and flax should understand that the situation is purely temporary, and should be warned against stock jobbing schemes of companies organized to grow and prepare flax for the market in this country as a permanent proposition. Millions of dollars have been mulcted from the public during the last twenty-five years by companies claiming to have mechanical and chemical processes which would greatly cheapen the preparation of flax fibre.

C. H. CLARK,
Editor *Textile World Journal.*

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.

EAST HADDAM'S OLD BELL.

It Probably Was Not Cast Earlier Than the Fifteenth Century.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: My attention has been called to the communication of George A. Alcott, rector of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Conn., in your paper of March 29, concerning the history of the bell that hangs in the tower at the rear of the new church building down by the river bank.

The old bell was written up voluminously at the time of the Nathan Hale school house celebration by the Sons of the American Revolution at the beginning of this century, and it fell under the eye of expert campanologists, who asked me, being rector at the time, for full details concerning the inscriptions on the bell and its historical connection with St. Stephen's Church.

Their conclusion was that the bell had been the tenor bell in a chime that hung in a monastery in Spain, and that the date "815" on the bell had reference not to the time of the casting of the bell but to the founding of the monastery. They also declared that no evidence has come to light to show that bells were cast before the twelfth century and that this particular bell was not cast earlier than the beginning of the fifteenth century. Even at that date it is quite a historical and interesting relic to possess.

My understanding of the facts is that only three whole bells arrived in that shipload of bell metal that was brought over in 1834 and that Captain Pratt sent up from New York for St. Stephen's Church the best of the three.

G. W. GRIFFITH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1.

The Ferry Girl of Delaware.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your delightful editorial article on Louise Milliott is so good that it can stand a correction.

We of Orange are flattered, but must confess that the doughty young woman is of Delaware county, and are pleased to add to her just fame by pointing out to you that it was no mere creek but the head of the mighty Delaware itself that she braves with her shoestring ferry.

R. W. C.

MIDDLETOWN, April 1.

The Party Fitted to the Man.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I see that the emblem of the new American Constitutional party will be "the cocked hat." Here at last is a party into which the President can "politely but firmly" insist that Mr. Bryan shall enter.

C. E. S.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.

Virtue in the Naval Appropriation Bill.

From the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch.

The total of the naval appropriation bill, which passed the House without a roll call, is $425,000,000. One good thing about the appropriation is that the construction authorized under it cannot be used to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of any nation except the United States.

The Great Silence.

Knicker—What is the President's greatest literary output?

Bocker—The number of notes he doesn't write on a third term.

CRIMES OF BIRDS.

In Florida They Slay, They Rob and They Destroy Fruit Wantonly.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Concerning the case of cats vs. birds permit a lover of both to state a few facts.

I possess some orange and grapefruit trees of choice varieties. The woodpeckers with unerring instinct choose the sweetest, ripest fruit and bore holes in it, causing it to fall and decay. They never appear to eat twice from the same fruit; thus they destroy far more than they can possibly eat. I have recently sold sweet seedling oranges, such as are rarely seen since the big freeze of 1895, and big ripe grapefruit for 25 cents a dozen to save them from these birds. Now they are attacking my late oranges, which I hoped to reserve for my family.

Because birds have wings they are by no means angels. Big or little, they are more or less cruel. The mocking birds will drive flocks of robins from tree to tree, and hiding in the bushes watch and pounce upon them if they try to get a mouthful to eat on the ground. The bald eagles rob fish hawks and cranes of their hard won prey.

The pretty little shrike, known generally as the butcher bird, is a bloodthirsty little villain. I have seen impaled on the thorns of sisal hemp nearby a hundred fiddler crabs, butterflies and moth millers, put there by the butcher bird, and I am told they take young birds from their nests and impale them on the points of barbed wire fences. A bluejay caught a dragonfly—Floridians call it a mosquito hawk—before my window and savagely stripped its gauzy wings before devouring it.

As for cats, my pet Tommy in the North used to sleep under my grapevines utterly regardless of the birds in the grass about him. It largely depends upon his life in his kittenhood whether puss learns to hunt for birds. If he once gets the habit it cannot be broken, but if well fed in his youth he can be kept from following evil customs.

In this part of Florida a cat is most useful, but it is hard to keep one, as the bobcats in the near woods find them a most tempting morsel. One of these wild cats once chased a domestic cat belonging to a friend of mine into his house. The wood rats and mice here are a pest. The rug in a new motor car has just been chewed by them. A cat on the premises is a sure protection, for his mere presence frightens them away. Less than two miles from me a friend has a pet cat who makes his home chiefly on her back porch, and daily on that same porch there are fed a pair of mocking birds and a pair of cardinals which have become almost as tame as chickens.

But no matter how much of a bird lover one may be there is an occasion here when one longs for a good gun and the freedom to use it, and that is in the early morning when the yellow hammer gets in his fine work on one's roof in his search for his breakfast of spiders and such. He taps with the speed of an electric bell, and in the summer, when the house is closed, he, or it may be his cousin the woodpecker, bores holes through my window blinds big enough for him to go through.

Birds. Yes, I love them! But puss does me no harm. He is a faithful little guardian about my home, or rather was. I greatly fear his was a tragic fate.

MRS. SMITH.

ENGLEWOOD, Fla., March 27.

A FATHER'S PROBLEM.

He Compares a Son's Expense With the Income Tax Exemption.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have been married for nearly thirty-two years and have raised, past the age of ten years, six children, of whom I have now dependent upon me four, ranging in years from ten to past eighteen.

I enclose herewith a schedule of clothing and living cost for one boy of twelve years, which is based on my experience of the last nine months of extremely high prices in clothing, shoes and food, and have given the average cost for one year of maintaining this boy—just clothing, shoes and food. I did not include any expense for doctor, medicine, candy, movies, spending money, charity, church or Sunday schools or secular schooling, vacations or any of the various forms of summer or winter amusements. Just barely an existence such as a healthy and normal boy of that age would require from day to day in keeping up with his companions in and out of school.

The total cost of this I have summed up as food, $306.22, and clothing, shoes, &c., $296.90, making a total of $603.12 a year which I expend for the maintenance of one dependent.

The Government allows me the munificent sum of $200 exemption from my income for the support of this boy and expects me to bring him up in a God fearing and intelligent manner to respect authority in government and state until he is schooled and made fit to support himself in a decent and livable condition.

All this means that I am to rear this boy without any of the pleasures or diversions compatible with his intelligence as a normal boy and potential citizen of this great Republic, or go into debt far beyond my income to find means to give him any kind of amusement or medical care and attention, dental examinations and care of his eyes, &c.

Whoever framed the exemption clauses in the present income tax law either had no children and no experience of the cost of raising a child to earning age or he simply planted him out in the yard and trusted to God and the sun to bring him up.

To the average man or the man of average income this is one of the problems which cause more insomnia than the League of Nations or any of the other crucial (?) questions which are occupying the minds of many to-day, and if the members of Congress who are to take up the revision of the tax law would consider the present cost of raising a family and make proper allowance when scheduling the new exemptions much of the current dissatisfaction with the present law would be eliminated.

THOMAS H. WALKER.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., April 1.

Two Platforms.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD
1916—For President, Woodrow Wilson "He kept us out of war!"

1920—For President, Woodrow Wi son, "He kept us out of peace!"

R. G. SAUNDERSON.

BERLIN, April 1.

Times Are Times in Mississippi.

From the Yazoo City Sentinel.

Mr. Vernon O'Neal is having a t riding around in his new Dodge.

Miss Addie Fisher is having a trying to get her home papered.

BIG SUGAR SWINDLE CHARGED IN SENATE

Speculators Said to Have Taken Advantage of Breakdown in Control.

CUBAN CROPS AT BASE

Concession to Louisiana Planters Alleged to Have Caused Surreptitious Shipping.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Charges that the sugar using public is being systematically swindled on a huge scale and that the breakdown of the Department of Justice scheme for controlling sugar prices is responsible have been laid before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and turned over to Senator McNary (Ore.), chairman of the subcommittee on sugar. Senator McNary will immediately proceed to investigate. Attorney-General Palmer and George Zabriskie, Sugar Controller, will be asked to explain. The charges originate with legal authorities in several States in whom Senator McNary and other Senators have confidence.

It is charged that great quantities of sugar are being imported via Louisiana from Cuba; that they are refined there and then marketed at the excessive prices that have been allowed on the Louisiana product.

Further, it is alleged that the Cuban raw sugar that has been coming to New York has fallen into control of speculators, who get it refined and then sell it at a big advance.

The story of this manipulation has been laid before Senator McNary in detail and with many documents. Last summer the sugar control board strongly recommended purchase of the Cuba crop, which could have been had en bloc around 11 cents a pound. Instead the President took the advice of one member of the board who in opposition to all the others insisted that the crop should not be bought. It was not, and as a result prices went up and up, as the world scarcity and competition for limited supplies bulled the market.

Attorney-General Palmer arranged for handling the sugar situation. The Louisiana planters had a short crop last year, and insisted on some special consideration for them. They were unwilling that the Cuba crop be bought and prices kept strictly under control, because that would make it impossible for them to get the high price for their crop that would hardly make up for the fact that their crop was short. Finally it was arranged that Louisiana should be allowed a price of 17 cents on its own production.

This had the effect of specifying the 17 cent base price in the Louisiana district, while the Cuba sugar would have to take its chances in the general market elsewhere. Now it is charged that to get the benefit of the high price allowed Louisiana the importers have been stealing Cuban sugars into Louisiana and selling them as Louisiana stuff at the Louisiana price, netting a large profit.

Along with this is the charge of speculation in sugars entering by way of New York controlled by speculators, refined on contract and then placed on the market by the speculative owners at such prices as they can get—always high prices, however.

It is charged these operations are largely responsible for present excessive prices. The McNary sub-committee, which was never satisfied with the Palmer plan for handling the sugar situation and urged that a vital mistake was made in failing to buy the Cuban crop, is now on the trail and proposes to insist that the Attorney-General explain just how he managed to get affairs in their present shape. He and Mr. Zabriskie will be examined as soon as possible. The sub-committee will open its hearings Monday, and it is promised there will be sensational developments.

At the same time the House is starting another sugar inquiry. The Sub-Committee of Judiciary, headed by Representative Husted (N. Y.) and including Representative Classon (Wis.), Boies (Iowa), Summer (Texas) and Whaley (S. C.), is to take up at once an inquiry into the Louisiana situation. A House resolution recently directed this inquiry, and it also will include an examination of the Attorney-General.

It has been repeatedly charged that the consumers of the country will pay a billion dollars more for their sugar this year than they would have to pay if the staple had been kept under proper control.

SENATE CONFIRMS BURR AND VAN NAMEE

Connor of Oneida Becomes Gov. Smith's Secretary.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Senate confirmed to-day Gov. Smith's appointment of George R. Van Namee, his secretary, as a member of the Second District Public Service Commission, and of Corporation Counsel William P. Burr as Supreme Court Justice to succeed the late Justice Eugene Philbin.

The action on Mr. Burr was unanimous and several Senators highly complimented the appointee. Senator George F. Thompson, Republican, of Niagara, said the new Supreme Court Justice was a fearless public official well fitted for the place.

There was only one vote against Mr. Van Namee. Senator Henry M. Sage said that while he had the highest respect for Mr. Van Namee he did not think he was fitted for the office. He regretted that Commissioner Thomas F. Fennell of Elmira was not appointed.

Gov. Smith announced the appointment of Jeremiah F. Connor of Oneida as his secretary to succeed Mr. Van Namee. Mr. Connor formerly was Deputy Attorney-General and was the Moreland act commissioner who investigated the State Industrial Commission.

CITY OMNIBUS BILL OFFERED IN SENATE

Gov. Smith Signs a Measure for War Veterans.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 1.—Carrying out the plan of the Hylan administration to establish a line of municipal omnibuses, Senator John A. Lynch of Richmond County introduced a bill to-day to give the Board of Estimate power to "appropriate money from time to time for the construction, maintenance and operation of omnibuses by the city of New York."

The Comptroller, with the approval of the Board of Estimate, is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to meet the expense for their operation and maintenance during this year. The bill amends the city charter.

Gov. Smith signed to-day one of the bills in the interest of the world war veterans. It exempts from executions and other legal proceedings bonuses, insurance or other rewards granted to soldiers by the State or Federal Government. Real estate purchased with the proceeds of a pension, bonus or insurance, however, is subject to seizure and sale for failure of payment of taxes.

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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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.

Eastern New York—Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow clearing and colder; strong southeast and south winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy, with showers and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow clearing and much colder; fresh to strong south winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer with rain to-day; to-morrow rain, followed by clearing and colder; fresh to strong south winds.

Southern New England—Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow clearing and colder; fresh to strong south winds.

Western New York—Showers and thunderstorms to-day, much colder to-night, with cold wave; to-morrow fair and colder; strong south winds, shifting to northwest.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—An extensive storm area has moved eastward from the Plains States to the middle Mississippi Valley, where the pressure to-night was below 29.20 inches. This disturbance has been attended by general rains throughout the great central valleys, the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf States, and snow over the Northern and Middle Plains States and the Central Rocky Mountain region. Rains are also reported from the North Pacific States. Thunderstorms and heavy local rains occurred in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Temperatures are high generally over the Southern States, the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the region of the Great Lakes, and decidedly lower over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. In New England and the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States the weather will be cloudy and warmer, with rain to-morrow and clearing and colder on Saturday. In the East Gulf States and Tennessee the weather will become fair and much colder to-morrow, and be fair and cold on Saturday. In the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes there will be rains to-morrow, changing to snow in the upper lake region, followed by clearing and much colder weather, with a cold wave to-morrow night and Saturday.

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

	Temperature			Rainfall	
	Last 24 hrs.		Barom-	Last 24	
Stations.	High.	Low.	eter.	hrs	Weather.
Abilene	74	56	29.72	..	Clear
Albany	60	40	29.94	..	Clear
Atlantic City	64	41	29.94	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	34	18	29.88	..	Clear
Boston	44	38	30.14	..	Pt. Cldy
Buffalo	68	56	29.64	..	Cloudy
Charleston	82	60	29.84	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago	72	54	29.22	..	Clear
Cleveland	68	51	29.56	..	Cloudy
Detroit	64	50	29.18	..	Pt. Cldy
Galveston	72	63	29.64	.01	Clear
Helena	30	18	29.64	.01	Pt. Cldy
Jacksonville	83	70	29.88	..	Pt. Cldy
Kansas City	70	38	29.50	.18	Pt. Cldy
Los Angeles	64	50	29.98	..	Clear
Milwaukee	66	42	29.28	.12	Clear
New Orleans	82	74	29.64	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	64	42	29.78	.98	Cloudy
Philadelphia	70	54	29.94	.06	Rain
Pittsburg	72	48	29.64	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	36	32	30.08	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Ore.	48	42	29.88	.22	Rain
Salt Lake City	34	24	29.80	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	82	56	29.64	.36	Clear
San Diego	62	50	30.10	..	Clear
San Francisco	64	48	30.12	..	Clear
St. Louis	78	58	29.24	.14	Cloudy
Washington	62	56	29.88	.01	Rain

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.07	29.88
Humidity	64	83
Wind—direction	N. E.	E.
Wind—velocity	14	12
Weather	Clear	Rain
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	43	1 P. M.	50	6 P. M.	47
9 A. M.	44	2 P. M.	51	7 P. M.	45
10 A. M.	48	3 P. M.	53	8 P. M.	44
11 A. M.	50	4 P. M.	51	9 P. M.	44
12 M.	49	5 P. M.	48	10 P. M.	42

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	44	26	6 P. M.	47	22
12 M.	49	30	9 P. M.	44	24
3 P. M.	53	35	12 Mid.	41	21

Highest temperature, 54, at 2:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 42, at 7:45 A. M.
Average temperature, 48.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Hon. William P. Burr will speak on "What the Traction Inquiry Shows" before the New Era Club, 271 East Broadway, this evening.

"Will Slavery in Some Form Always Be Necessary?" lecture by Everett Dean Martin, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson will speak at Schwaben Hall and Columbia Hall, Brooklyn, this evening.

"Recent Improvements in the Microscope," address by J. P. Wintringham at a meeting of the New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

"Finding Ourselves," lecture by S. W. Grafflin, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh street, 8:15 P. M.

New York Academy of Medicine, section of surgery, meeting, 17 West Forty-third street, 8:30 P. M.

American Association of Immunologists, meeting, Cornell Medical School, Twenty-eighth street and First avenue, 9:30 A. M.; dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, conference, Cornell University Medical College, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The Kentuckians, dinner, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Chi Sigma Chi Fraternity, dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

Society of Independent Artists, display of paintings, closing day, Waldorf-Astoria.

Drama Comedy Club, meeting, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

National Opera Club, rehearsal, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 A. M.

38 COMMUNISTS TO BE TRIED.

Chicago Judge Upholds Indictments Alleging Anarchy.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Indictments against William Bross Lloyd, Chicago millionaire, and thirty-seven other members of the Communist Labor party, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government, were sustained in a decision handed down by Judge Hebel in the Criminal Court to-day.

Judge Hebel ordered all the defendants to appear on Monday to set a definite date for the trial. It is expected that the defence will make a further effor to delay the trial.

Verdict Against Bridge Company.

Supreme Court Justice Davis directed a verdict for $127,153 yesterday in favor of the City of New York and against the Bridge Operating Company. The company operated cars across the Williamsburg Bridge under a contract with three other railroad companies. The city sued for the cost of repairs and replacements on the bridge structure.