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Character Sketch of a Statesman. When the ingenious and discerning GIL BLAS of Sicily came into intimate relations with the Count of Olivares, Prime Minister of Spain, he lost no time in putting on paper certain psychological observations.

"The Minister's parts are quick, his judgment penetrating, and his talents altogether calculated for the formation of extensive projects.

"He affects the credit of universal genius, on the strength of a showy erudition in general science; so that there is no subject, in his own opinion, too difficult to be decided on his mere authority.

"Add to all this, that he is so obstinately wedded to his own opinions as unchangeably to persevere in the path of his own chalking out, to the absolute contempt of better advice for fear of seeming to be influenced by any good sense or intelligence but what he would be thought to engross in the resources of his own mind.

"Between ourselves, this blot in his character may produce strange consequences, which it may be well for the monarchy should indulge heaven for the defect of human means avert."

"That was not all. The portrait of a mind is completed with these further strokes of bold delineation: "As for his talents in council, he shines in debate by the force of natural eloquence, and would write as well as he speaks if he did not injudiciously affect a certain dignity of style which degenerates into affectation, quaintness and obscurity.

"His modes of thinking are peculiar to himself; he is capricious in conduct and visionary in design. Here you have the picture of his intellect; the light and shade of his heart and disposition remain to be delineated."

Turning, as Dr. JOSEPH COLLINS would say, from the intellectual to the emotional characteristics: "He is generous and warm in his friendships (temporarily, as will be seen). It is said that he is revengeful; but would he be a Spaniard if he were otherwise?"

"In addition to this he has been accused of ingratitude for having driven the Duke of Uzeda and Friar Lewis ALIAGA into banishment, though he owed them, according to common report, obligations of the most binding nature; and yet even this must not be looked into so narrowly under his circumstances: there are few breasts capacious enough to afford inmates as political ambition and gratitude."

DON GASPARO DE GUZMAN, Count of Olivares, died in 1645. ALAIN REZE LE SAGE died in 1747. WOODROW WILSON was not born until 1856. DR. JOSEPH COLLINS, who has done for Don Woodrow what LE SAGE did for Don Gasparo, was not born until the year 1806.

Nevertheless the salient traits of human character are immutable in their various types and individual manifestations, and the methods of scientific analysis and appraisal do not change much, after all, as the centuries roll around.

Revere. Dock workers struck in Havana, Jamaica, New Orleans and Boston. Boatmen struck in New York and Philadelphia. The railroad strike added to the agony.

Sugar of course is but one of the many important industries. All the others could be charted the same way. Business is completely interlocked and a strike in one line affects practically all the other lines.

The striking switchman who grows because there is no sugar in the bowl must remember that he was one of the causes. And he is being blamed by the Havana dock laborer who has no flour in the bin.

Back to Original Principles. Railroad men and farmers as a whole are keen eyed and hard headed. Among the wage earners of all sections and groupings the responsible and honest railway labor leaders were the first to declare that they would rather have lower living costs than higher wages because constantly increasing wages without correspondingly increasing production simply pump up prices higher than ever.

Intelligent labor the country over must sooner or later agree with the commonsense railroad men that making things cost more and more is never going to make their bread and butter cheaper.

The American farmer is beginning to see through the financial shams and economic fallacies which political humbug has been dangling before his eyes for many years. In particular the farmer is near a complete realization that the cheap money promised him from the Federal Farm Loan act is becoming a dear luxury.

But if reckless Government squander and wildcat Government financing in various enterprises of which Federal farm loans are only typical, and unsound Government taxing, with the idea of fooling the public out of its vote while emptying the public's pockets, inflate the farmer's labor and other operating costs 100 per cent., boost the prices of all his supplies 75 per cent. and jack up his freight bills 50 per cent. it doesn't take him more than one crop season to realize that he is coming out at the little end of the horn.

Because the Government's tax methods and inflation policies are forcing the farmer to pay hundreds and thousands of dollars more to keep his business going than he saves on his Government interest rates, he is not crazy for any more Government financing. Because the Government's taxes are costing the American people, farmers and everybody, billions of dollars a year more than the Treasury is getting out of those taxes, the farmer, the mechanic, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker are about ready to go back to original principles, and when they get back to stick there.

A Republican Corps d'Elite. Whether the Republic of Germany is allowed to keep a regular army of 100,000 or 200,000, it will not be easy for the Allies to prevent the maintenance of volunteer corps all over the country. The formation of a republican corps d'elite to constitute the defense of Berlin in the event of future revolutions is probably very essential to the stability of the Ebert Government, but it is by its very name a confession of the weakness of the republican regime now in power in Germany.

Instead of relying on the German people to protect their own Government a corps d'elite must be formed, commanded by the most dyed-in-the-wool Prussian. Naturally Germany cannot change the character of her officer class over night, but one would not think that the garrison of Berlin must necessarily be hand picked.

A corps d'elite is obviously foreign to our ideas of a republic, but its existence is the average German toward the new Government that a regiment of the regular army could probably be trusted in a crisis.

Probably nothing gave Dr. Bliss greater satisfaction, apart from the consciousness of performing a good work and performing it well, than the amazement experienced and expressed by visitors to Beirut upon their first sight of the great school of the higher education built up at that strategic point under the presidency of Dr. DANIEL BLISS, its founder, and HOWARD BLISS, the son and successor. Expecting often to find a few score of children surrounding a missionary teacher and patiently conning the Westminster Catechism, such visitors beheld instead a fully fledged university of the importance of Amherst or Dartmouth or Brown. And HOWARD BLISS would smile when he contemplated their surprise at the viable manifestation of his conception of the function of missionary endeavor.

"Keep Off the Grass." In a recent letter to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD one of our correspondents bewails the thoughtlessness of those persons who fail to respect the signs in the parks. To the lover of nature the deliberate vandalism and economic fallacies which political humbug has been dangling before his eyes for many years. In particular the farmer is near a complete realization that the cheap money promised him from the Federal Farm Loan act is becoming a dear luxury.

If they were they would not live here; but neither are they essentially vicious. They enjoy the parks as a pleasant alternative from the dirty streets, and when they see an expanse of grass they like to make the most of it. The municipal authorities, however, placard the available open space with "Keep Off" signs just as the guardians of a museum cover their treasures with the slogan "Do Not Touch." In Germany they manage these things better by making the one word "Verboten" serve for every purpose. Now it may be that the grass will keep green longer if we merely gaze on it from afar, but we are not constituted like Germans, and for many people the sign "Keep Off" is an almost irresistible inducement to walk on it. If only "damn you" were added to the forcefulness of our city government, but the imperative alone excites antagonism without instilling terror.

There is of course still another way to approach the public, by requesting visitors to keep off the grass or by appealing to their civic pride, but those circumlocutions involving extra paint and larger signs do not appeal to the average official. The grass is his province, not human nature, and as long as his orders are not obeyed he will doubtless agree with the conclusion of our correspondent.

Polish Successes in Southern Russia. The Poles have added to the military successes they obtained early in the spring over the Russian Soviet forces on the Pripiet River by extending their lines across Ukraine and carrying their advance to the defenses of Kiev. Their first effort was to check the western offensive planned by TROTSKY at the eastern frontier of Poland before the partition of 1772; their present movement has for its purpose the clearing of Ukraine of the Soviet army that has been practically in occupation of the land since DENIKINE's retreat and of removing still further eastward the Bolshevik menace hanging over their own country.

Ukraine has been almost from its formation fought over by the armies of the All Russians and the Moscow Soviet. It was compelled also to struggle against Rumania for the possession of Bessarabia and against Poland for eastern Galicia. Ukraine was offered protection by the Moscow Soviet if she would accept Bolshevism. While the leaders of the All Russian movement offered to aid her against the Soviet Government, they would not acknowledge her independence. The Ukrainians refused to support DENIKINE, and when his army attempted to advance to Kiev they arose against him. This was one of the causes which forced him back to the Black Sea and which brought about his complete defeat. But at the same time it opened up Ukraine to the Bolshevist occupation.

An attempt to adjust the matters in dispute between Poland and Ukraine for their mutual interest has been under way for some time and has been encouraged by the Allies. PETLURA, the peasant leader of the Ukraine and the one man who has apparently retained the confidence of the Ukrainian people, attended the conference held in Warsaw several months ago for the formation of a western league against the Moscow Soviet. The fruits of this meeting so far as Ukraine and Poland are concerned appear in the cessation of the race war in eastern Galicia and an active support that the Ukrainians have furnished the Poles in their advance on Kiev. The Ukrainians overthrew the Soviet rule in many of the towns and remnants of their army joined the Polish troops.

The Polish successes are the most decisive victories that have yet been won over TROTSKY's armies. Yesterday was the great Polish national holiday, the anniversary of the granting of their original constitution, and the news of the successes was received with much rejoicing throughout new Poland. The chief objective

of this Polish and Ukrainian movement is very evidently not Moscow, the objective sought in the All Russian drives, but Odessa. Western Europe has in this a special interest, for with the opening up of this great Black Sea port the stores of grain which it is said still remain locked up in southern Russia can be released to the markets of the world. The real value of the Polish successes, however, cannot be calculated until something more definite is known regarding the armies which Moscow is able to put into the field.

The Theatre's Week End. The complaint of a correspondent that theatre managers increase their prices unjustly toward the end of the week is scarcely fair when the attitude of the New York public toward the theatre is taken into consideration. It is only in the case of the great successes that there is any certainty of large attendance during the early nights of the week. Just why there should be such indifference at this period to the diversion that the theatre offers has never been easy to understand. Perhaps it is even harder to explain than the apparent eagerness of everybody to crowd into the playhouses later in the week.

The Saturday crush at the theatres brings this inclination to its climax. It must be a very mediocre performance that does not have every seat in the house filled by eager pleasure seekers on Saturday night, when the week's work is done. There are so-called attractions that maintain their existence from the receipts of the theatre at the two Saturday performances. So unreasonable is the desire of the public to go to the theatre on that day that almost anything is acceptable.

It was DAVID BELASCO who first made the box office prices for the final performances of the week higher than they were at any other time. Already the speculators had begun to make that the costliest evening of the week, and the public, willing as usual to pay any price for what it really wanted, made no protest. Gradually the other theatres followed BELASCO's example until a higher scale became recognized as a feature of the Saturday sessions at the theatres.

The cinemas have not been backward in adopting the idea. They have the advantage of the Sunday evening, for which the theatre managers eagerly long. There has been in recent years, partly, it is said, through inflation, an equal propensity on the part of some classes of the theatre public to go somewhere on a Sunday evening. It is to correspond to this desire that the vaudeville performances are found in many theatres; and the cinemas now count Sunday as their best paying night.

So long as the public remains indifferent to the opportunity to go to the theatre on the early nights of the week and prefers to wait until only one or two performances remain, are or are not the theatre managers justified in making it more costly to enjoy plays and actors that have been all but ignored during the earlier days?

THOMAS MORRIS, who died in Grand Island, Nebraska, last week, had more authentic credit to his credit than any other known person, for he was beyond reasonable doubt 126, while JOHN SHELL, the noted Kentuckian, has nothing to vouch for his supposed 143 years except his own shaky memory. MORRIS was the only man of recent days who could boast of having seen both the Duke of WELLINGTON and WILLIAM I. of Prussia, and he also remembered when sugar was six pounds for a quarter.

The Forestry Service was somewhat puzzled recently by an order for a quantity of wood answering certain specifications to be taken from the Snoqualmie National Forest in Washington. It discovered, however, that the wood was to make old fashioned bows and that on account of its superior quality it was an exceedingly rare and much sought after wood. American wood is as good for bows as any other known wood, and the fact that it is made of wood of England and is now arming the archers of the world.

I do not doubt for a moment that there would not be anything like the amount of selfishness there is among groups if when they were young they had been properly disciplined. I have travelled a good deal in other countries and it has been my observation that nowhere else is there so much giving way to the selfish whims of children as in America. This is not altogether due to tenderness, as is commonly supposed, but to an idea that discipline somehow is not compatible with freedom, or at least childish freedom.

To discipline mothers of this utterly false idea should be the work of some of our associations of enlightened, progressive women. There is all the more need of the work as the poisonous spirit of Bolshevism has aggravated enormously the laxity of home discipline.

Saga of a Phrase Maker. An eminent maker of phrases, who commonly does as he pleases, made some he regrets. "Though once they were pets, And bolstered by popular praise, 'Too haughty to fight' was a Jewish, A boomerang quite to his owner, By foes freely quoted, Distorted and abused, It proved a magnificent boomer."

"Belligerents equal in status" Once caused a tremendous hiatus "Mid friends 'or the sea Who, it proved so to be, Expected as allies to raise us. Then 'peace without victory' came To put us clear off of our game. As a phrase 'twas a bird, Though the thought was absurd— Now its mere repetition is shame."

"It will shatter the heart of the world" Sounded fine when at first it was hurled. When we analyzed that, Though in euphony pat, Our brains with cheer pulsation whirled. Let us pray that the unlucky guy Who may next be assailed so high May be tongue-tied and dumb, And his pen on the bum; For the phrase maker's day has gone by. CHICKENMAN ON GO.

THOUGHTS ON FARMING. Is the World to Have a Demonstration of the Malnutrition Theory? To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondents and those of other newspapers have been freely giving their opinions of daylight saving, and it is noticeable that those who favor it seem to incline wholly to the idea that because they want it enough has been said. They do not appear to take into account the principles which influence the farmer in protesting against any alteration of the time or circumstance interfering with his production of food. Among all the elemental activities of mankind the farming industry should be the least interfered with, not only for the benefit of the farmer but for the good of all men.

The farming industry is the one industry on which all others depend. The farmer may fall short of his expectations, have nothing to sell and yet have enough to eat himself. But deprive the bricklayer of the food which comes from the farmer and he lays no more bricks. It is only in the case of the great successes that there is any certainty of large attendance during the early nights of the week. Just why there should be such indifference at this period to the diversion that the theatre offers has never been easy to understand.

James Roosevelt, first Bishop of Newark, was a son of Mount St. Mary's. And it was the same Bishop Bayley who, dating his letter August 27, 1915, to the president of Mount St. Mary's, "The bearer, Master Michael Corrigan, is a good boy and, I believe, very attentive to his books; I therefore recommend him to you with a good deal of confidence. If he should turn out a good priest one of these days, so much the better."

The boy thus modestly introduced to the mountain colleges were seventeen years the archbishop's mitre of New York, the successor of Hughes and McCloskey, was succeeded in turn by the lamented Cardinal Farley.

Among others given to New York by Mount St. Mary's was John La Farge, famous as a colorist the world over. I might continue far beyond the limits of your space or patience, naming men who, coming from the mountain college, have honored New York. Certainly their splendid school, their pioneer Catholic institution, must not be permitted to stagnate in its efforts because of lack of support.

JOSEPH P. DAY, NEW YORK, May 3.

IF ALL STOPPED BUYING. Result of Throwing a Monkey Wrench Into Industrial Machinery. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: With regard to the letter signed "S." and several others of very similar import to the effect that everybody should stop buying in order to bring down prices, would it not be only just and fair as well as a natural sequence that when this is carried into effect everybody should also stop paying salaries and wages and rent?

The monkey wrench thus thrown into the fine mechanism of the industrial machinery would produce a surprising result similar to that brought about when Samson pulled down the house to revenge himself on his enemies and himself perished in the act.

If everybody did stop buying for a few months all goods would be very much cheaper—fine! But would anybody by that time have any money to buy the goods?

That is also a not to be neglected point to be considered. I. NEW YORK, May 3.

UPLIFT FOR CHILDREN. An Observer Thinks He Has a Cure for Selfishness. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: To the student of human nature there is nothing more amusing, if occasionally a little saddening, than the frank selfishness of the average child. Of course the tiny creature is not to blame, for it only obeys an instinct, but the mother who indulges it inordinately is certainly to blame.

I do not doubt for a moment that there would not be anything like the amount of selfishness there is among groups if when they were young they had been properly disciplined. I have travelled a good deal in other countries and it has been my observation that nowhere else is there so much giving way to the selfish whims of children as in America.

High Instance. The white clouds chase across the blue, Although it now appears to be a common occurrence, To an eagle soaring high, The sky is wearing purple.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S. Its Memories of Hughes, McCloskey and Other Great Clergymen. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have read with much interest Judge Morgan J. O'Brien's letter in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD in which he refers to the regrettable fact that Catholic educational institutions are neglected by those to whom they have a right to look for support. Judge O'Brien's reference to Mount St. Mary's College is particularly appropriate because of the fact that it was just 100 years ago that there first appeared at Mount St. Mary's John Hughes, an Irish lad, seeking employment where he might acquire learning. In the spring of 1820 John Hughes was employed at the college as gardener, his compensation being board, lodging and instruction. Seven years later he was ordained a priest. In another ten years he was referred to as the "Boanerges of the American Church."

His successor, Archbishop Hughes was never failed to say that he owed it all to Mount St. Mary's. With John Hughes at college was John McCloskey, who was born on a farm in what is now part of Brooklyn. As a boy young McCloskey crossed the East River in a skiff on Sunday mornings that he might attend services in the church at the corner of Barclay and Church streets, now known as St. Peter's, which was then the only Catholic church in this section. This was Cardinal McCloskey who made possible the great growth of Catholicism in New York City.

And so Judge O'Brien is right when he says that New York is largely in the debt of Mount St. Mary's. It was that splendid college which sent here the Rev. Father Charles Constantine Pise, who was assigned to St. Peter's and who was the first Catholic chaplain of Congress.

One of the first and most active Bishops of New York was Bishop John Dubois, who founded Mount St. Mary's. The first Bishop of Brooklyn was John Loughlin, who in 1834 appeared at Mount St. Mary's with his entire fortune—\$200—in his pocket. That sum was sufficient to see him through the long years of study before he was ordained.

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JOSEPH P. DAY, NEW YORK, May 3.

THEY SHINE NO MORE. The Wearer of Celluloid Collars Not a Marked Man Now. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The suggestion has been made by one of your readers who now pays \$5 cents each for his collars and complains that after they have made three or four trips to the laundry they are fit for the ragbag that a celluloid collar campaign to popularize the glossy neckband would have a tendency to reduce the present cost of linen neckwear.

In reply it may be stated that the war made the celluloid collar find itself, and at the present time in various forms and guises it is encompassing the necks of many Americans.

There was a time when the wearer of a glossy celluloid collar was a marked man, but that time is past. Manufacturers have helped the cause considerably by making them so cheaply that they can be worn as often as one wishes.

When a man declares that his 35 cent collars will stand only two or three washings it might be well for him to keep in mind the fact that a celluloid collar will serve until the buttonholes are worn out. This may be a matter of two months or six weeks. But don't apply the same to the edges, because celluloid will burn.

NEW YORK, May 3.

CHARGES UNION IS U. S. PRESS CENSOR. E. J. McCone of Buffalo-Commercial Says Only 4 Newspapers Are Unhindered. CITES GARY STATEMENT He Declares Printers Presented Its Publication Until Changes Were Made. WASHINGTON, May 3.—E. J. McCone of the Buffalo Commercial, testifying today before the Senate newspaper paper investigating committee, declared that the International Typographical Union, through its shop chapels exercised a censorship over the newspapers of the country. The chapel chairman, he testified, is charged with keeping out of print stories unfavorable to organized labor.

Asked by Chairman Reed to give specific instances where such a censorship had been exercised, Mr. McCone declared that when Judge Eibert Gary of the United States Steel Corporation testified before a Senate committee investigating the steel strike regarding the principle of freedom of contract, the Buffalo News received and set in type the witness' account of his own testimony, but the press was not permitted to start until changes had been made in the article.

McCone said the New York Times and the Buffalo Commercial were the only newspapers in the Eastern part of the United States that carried the story as sent by the Associated Press. The witness added that his newspaper, the Commercial, was operated on a "decidedly non-union" basis.

Union Oath "Un-American." Mr. McCone asserted that all members of the Typographical Union were forced to take an oath which he said was "decidedly un-American." He said the principal paragraph of this oath declared that members of the union should be ready to defend the union against all persons above any other obligation, social, political, religious, fraternal or otherwise.

Government regulation of print paper consumption by an excise tax was approved and opposed by other witnesses before the committee. Jason Rogers, publisher of the New York Globe, not only favored the excise tax, but also advocated an additional tax on advertisements exceeding a quarter of a page in size.

Mr. Rogers declared the large city dailies were responsible for the paper situation and that their refusal to cooperate in the face of the threatened excise had resulted in the small newspapers facing a ruinous fate.

The remedy is to get inside of the production," Mr. Rogers said. "Legislation is needed to limit the size of the big papers and to protect the smaller ones from all they are using for that is all they are using. They are using all the paper they can get their hands on, because they can get all the advertising they can print and this makes money on every copy of paper, even at the present prices. The little fellows forced into the open market cannot break even."

Only 25 or 30 offenders. There were only twenty-five or thirty such offenders, Mr. Rogers testified, adding that in twenty-eight cities of the country 114 daily papers printed 12,000,000 copies, or 44 per cent. of the total newspaper circulation of the country, and seventy-four Sunday papers sold 10,000,000 copies, or 50 per cent. of the country's total Sunday circulation.

Mr. Rogers declared that an advertisement of the Chicago Tribune last winter showed that one Sunday edition of that newspaper used more print paper than all of the newspapers in Canada used in two daily editions.

F. St. John Richards, manager of the New York business office of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, declared that he was declaring it would drive out of business many of the larger newspapers, which he said, must publish more than fifty pages in order to show a profit. He said Government regulation was unnecessary; that the publishers themselves would work out a solution of the problem.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD. THE SUN was founded by Rev. David Livingston in 1808. THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1815. 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 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.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES. MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 280 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000. BRANCH OFFICES for receipt of advertisements and sale of space: PRINCIPAL UPTOWN OFFICE—Herald Building, Herald Square, West 37th Street, New York City. BRANCH OFFICE—205 WEST 125TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—747 MORRIS AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—300 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—206 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—1100 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—518 WILLIS AVE., AT 182ND ST., NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—1000 10TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—1000 10TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. BRANCH OFFICE—1000 10TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Daily Calendar THE WEATHER. For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly northwesterly and light. For Northern New England—Unsettled to-morrow; fair, gentle, shifting winds. For Southern New England—Fair to-morrow; little change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly northwesterly and light. For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly northwesterly and light.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau Station, New York City, yesterday, beginning 5th meridian time. Temperature—Rainfall—Relative Humidity—Wind—Direction—Force—State of Sky.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer—Temperature—Humidity—Wind—Direction—Force—State of Sky.

EVENTS TO-DAY. Testimonial dinner in honor of John McConaughy, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Annual convention of the National Typographical Union, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Meeting of the Board of Education, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

W. W. Barrett, Typo Official, Says Union Is Not Censor. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Charges that the International Typographical Union exercised a censorship over the news columns of all except four newspapers of the country were declared to be "absolutely untrue" by Walter W. Barrett, vice-president of that organization, here today.

Public Lectures To-Night. "The Electric Power" by Prof. J. Leaning Arnold, Washington 18, S. 115th street, New York City. "The War of the Newspaper Press" by A. L. Blair, P. S. 86, Eighty-eighth street, New York City.

SHIP CRASHES INTO ICEBERG. Turret Crown Reports Hole in Bow and No Danger. BOSTON, May 3.—The steamship Turret Crown, from Newport, England, to Hampton Roads, reported a collision with an iceberg today. In a message relayed here, the vessel reported a hole in her bow eight feet in length, but that she was not taking on water.

Dr. Butler's utterances on public matters have been thoughtful, sound and practical. He has had no visions, heard no voices in the air, and could be trusted, I believe, to give us a wise and strong administration. M. L. H. MONROVIA, N. J., May 3.