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MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES. 280 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

indemnities, the German bonds to be redeemable in gold. In their three schemes Sir WATSON RUTHERFORD, Baron DESCHAMPS and WALTER BEHRENS all have put the cart before the horse.

Would this country buy a German bond issue to fund the stupendous indemnities called for in the treaty? Such an issue would relieve the Governments of Europe from their duty of cutting down expenditures and imposing proper taxes.

Settling the Bonus Accounts. Representative PELL of New York said in Congress the other day that he expects his opposition to bonus billions voted stupendously and scattered indiscriminately would forfeit his political career.

A Woman's Exchange to Close. One of the philanthropic uptown exchanges devoted to the sale of women's work will soon bring its existence to an end on the ground that the consignments have become so few it is not necessary to hold out its helping hand.

Shortening the Paper Shortage. Representative STEENKAMP's bill to prevent profiteering in newspaper paper (with a tax of five cents a pound on sales "not executed on a scale of uniform price") may not be as far as a million miles off the right track, but it is no solution of the problem.

German Indemnity Dreams. The Parliamentary Conference of members from the allied nations sitting at Paris has no difficulty in devising methods by which, theoretically, exchange rates may be stabilized. They first proposed international currency, then international bonds.

Administrative and supervisory work, require hundreds of employees. The budget appropriation for the support of the schools this year is \$40,408,582. These statistics give some notion of the extent of the department with which Dr. MAXWELL's reputation is associated.

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PUBLISHERS ALLEGE NEWSPRINT CORNER. Cortland Smith Tells Senate Committee Manufacturers Have Conspired. RURAL PRESS IMPERILED. Michigan Editor Says Halt of Small Dailies He Controls Will Suspend by October.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, WASHINGTON, May 7.—Cortland Smith of New York, president of the American Press Association, told the Senate committee which is investigating the shortage of newsprint that the print paper supply had been cornered, and that the manufacturers had conspired to regulate production and force the already high prices to continue mounting.

"The country press is fighting with its back to the wall," he testified, "and unless relief is given soon it is a virtual certainty that many papers will have to discontinue. Less than half of the country press will be able to survive unless there is some change in the situation. I believe it is the duty of Congress to take drastic action of some sort."

Mr. Smith suggested that either the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission make an immediate investigation of conditions in the print paper market, but said also that with increasing conservatism the substitute wood pulp as the basis of paper must be found.

Michigan Papers Tottering. F. R. Moses, publisher of the Marshall (Mich.) Chronicle and representing one of the small dailies that State, told the committee that half of these publications would be forced to suspend on October 1, and all of them by January 1, unless the situation were relieved. The publishers cannot buy newsprint for less than 14 cents a pound, and such a price, he said, is "confiscatory."

The Federal Trade Commission's findings in its investigation of the newsprint market were sent to the Department of Justice today. Chairman Murdock would not discuss the report further than to say that he believed it embraced the details of a thorough examination by the commission's representatives. Officials of the Department of Justice said the report was being studied with a view to taking such action as it warrants.

CANADA PUBLISHERS BEG FOR NEWSPRINT. Ask Ottawa to Assure Them One-sixth of Output. Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, OTTAWA, Ontario, May 7.—Representative Canadian newspaper publishers are here urging the Government to take measures for assuring them a supply of newsprint. The Canadian Press Association has petitioned the Board of Commerce, the Canadian newspapers are dependent upon the mills in the ordinary way. All have been able to keep going so far, but some papers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba may have to suspend publication next week.

The publishers propose that a supply be guaranteed at the minimum export price. At present this is about \$90 a ton, but after July 1 it will likely be \$120 or more, and higher after the next three months. The output of newsprint by Canadian mills will be 1,000,000 tons this year, of which about 11 per cent is exported. The Government has agreed to purchase 100,000 tons of newsprint for the year. The Ministers are friendly to the plan and are cooperating with the publishers' representatives.

Argument was completed today before the Supreme Court of Canada on the constitutionality of the fair price act and combines act, and jurisdiction of the board to interfere with trade. Until the decision is handed down the Government will be slow to act.

HEARST GETS PAPER PLANT. Deal at Watertown Includes 20,000 Acres of Timber Also. WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 7.—Announcement was made here today that a deal has been closed whereby William R. Hearst of the New York American has purchased the Watertown Paper Co. plant and 20,000 acres of timber land near this city. The deal is said to involve several million dollars. A timber tract of 20,000 acres was also included in the purchase.

NEWSPAPER INCREASES PRICE. Elizabeth, N. J., "Journal" Goes to Three Cents. Elizabeth, N. J., May 7.—The Elizabeth Journal announces that beginning next Monday its price will be three cents a copy. Advertising rates will be increased at the same time. The present price of the Journal is two cents. "The conditions surrounding the publication of newspapers all over the country are becoming desperate, and the Journal is in no exceptional class."

FARMS DESERTED. In Vermont Also Scarcity of Labor Makes Crops Uncertain. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I note the letter "Farmers Are Quitting" and also other letters treating of the same topic. Allow me to say similar conditions prevail in New England. Men who can perform only unskilled work ask \$3 and \$4 for a short day—even more in haying and harvesting periods—and refuse to do the chores night and morning or to help get under cover a load of hay after 5 P. M., even if rain threatens.

Last year acres of grass in Vermont and quantities of potatoes in Maine were ruined for lack of laborers, and to-day potatoes are soaring. In the working hours these men do as little as possible. When not working they smoke and gossip. Last summer New England was crying for men to work in field and orchard while at that very time many a soldier boy was walking city streets searching for a job exactly to his mind, when he could have had healthy work, with good food and wages, in the country, perhaps finding also an agreeable place to locate for life.

When the war was on New England women were glad to plant, dig, pick and store potatoes and do many other hard stunts, and Western women, to handle the heavy ranch jobs. They are less keen now to do these things. Yet they are obliged to do them because of the preposterous attitude of labor. I believe the American Legion, acting promptly, could go over the top once again and stop the exodus from the farms, a movement surely gaining headway, and with neighborhood tractors and other cooperative plans could put a new face on the labor problem of the farms, whose operation is vital to the nation. VERMONT WOMAN. BRANDON, Vt., May 6.

A TAILOR SPEAKS. He Looks in Vain for Men's Suitings at \$4 a Yard. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In your paper of May 5 there appears an article in which William Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, says that "at about \$4 a yard the New York tailors get enough cloth for approximately \$15 to \$16 to make a suit for which they ask \$165."

If any tailor sells \$4 goods for \$165 a suit he ought to be arrested, but the fact is no tailor can buy goods at \$4 a yard from any dealer in woollens. We have not seen any recent cloth at \$4 a yard for three years, and why Mr. Wood made the statement as alleged is incomprehensible. We have it on the authority of one of the most prominent woolen houses in this country that they are obliged to pay the American Woolen Company \$7 a yard for worsted suitings which are sold to the tailors for \$9.50.

The most charitable construction that can be placed on Mr. Wood's statement is that he has been dreaming. HUGHES & MILLER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.

A New Yorker Calls for Investigation. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to a statement reported to have been made by William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, wherein he says that the New York tailors buy woollens at about \$4 a yard to make a suit for which they ask \$165, I would like to say that a tailor cannot buy goods at that price or anything like it.

Mr. Wood was probably quoting the price the jobber or middleman pays his company or other makers of woollens a yard. When the tailor buys his woollens from the jobber or middleman, he cannot buy from the mills, he pays in these times from \$7.50 to \$12 a yard for his woollens, and furthermore he is not charging \$165 for business suits or anything near it.

In the good medium class houses and even in a great many fine avenue farms or uptown houses the price range from \$125 to \$150 for business suits. How Mr. Wood can try to place the stigma of profiteering upon a class of merchants who have suffered so much from the increased cost of materials and labor, not to say anything of the enormously high rentals, I cannot understand.

I respectfully invite investigation from the press or any other association to help refute this false and misleading statement. H. J. HOOPER. NEW YORK, May 7.

NO PRECEDENT. Recent American History for Secretary Colby to Consider. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The following appeared in the news the other day: Mr. Colby's argument to the Senators, besides asking them to uphold the President, was that peace making by resolution was without precedent in American history.

YELLOWSTONE PARK. A Protest Against Using It for a Commercial Enterprise. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: There is now before Congress a bill that alarms all conservationists because it threatens the integrity of the Yellowstone, our most important national park, and if it should pass would establish a precedent for commercial demands on other national parks all over the country. Thus in the course of a few years we might see, all these pleasure grounds of the people given over to projects for irrigation, lumbering, the grazing of live stock and other projects which, while supposedly beneficial to adjacent communities, would be fatal to the recreational purposes of the national parks.

In 1872 the Yellowstone Park was "dedicated and set apart as a public pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Other parks have since been set aside with the same purpose in view. Some of these are famous the world over and are unexcelled in beauty they offer as well as in the opportunity temporarily to escape from the more or less cramping and confining surroundings of modern life. A bill granting to an association or corporation the right to construct reservoirs and dig irrigation canals in the Falls River country in the southwest corner of the Yellowstone Park has recently passed the United States Senate. A similar bill, H. R. 12466, introduced in the House by Representative Smith of Idaho, was favorably reported by the Public Lands Committee and is now on the unannounced consent of the House.

It is a matter of regret that in the House the bill will be met with a suggestion of objection on the part of any one, and the officials of the Interior Department, in whose charge the national parks are and who, one would suppose, would have given the alarm, said no word about the bill. In the House the introducer of the bill and again the officials of the Interior Department were equally modest. The bill came up in the House on the unanimous consent calendar the other day, and the American Civic Association and the American Society of Landscape Architects, heard of the matter and induced Mr. Tinkham of Massachusetts to object. Since then teachers, clubs and individuals interested in the national parks have been actively at work to stop action on the bill, whose purpose is to transform the Yellowstone Park from a recreation ground for the people to a means for making money for commercial interests in Idaho.

The Idaho bill seems to have been thrust upon us as a means of the public policy to test public opinion on this matter. It is recognized everywhere in the States about the Yellowstone Park that if Congress grants the right to use the Falls River district for this purpose a demand will at once be made to use the Yellowstone Lake for a like purpose in Montana. Surveys have been made and plans drawn for damming the Yellowstone River at the outlet of the lake and raising the lake anywhere from ten to twenty-nine feet. This will flood a considerable area, will destroy a number of game and hot springs which have long been attractions in the park, will kill some timber and generally will be destructive. It will tend to use the Yellowstone Park as a sort of factory where are to be manufactured various things which may be sold for money. In some Montana towns, it is reported, night schools of oratory have been started to instruct spellbinders, who are to be sent over the State to present in each town and county arguments advocating a great State bond to pay the cost of damming and ditching about Yellowstone Lake.

Whether or not the hundred million people in this land who for nearly fifty years have had rights of enjoyment in the Yellowstone Park will consent to such a diversion of interest is for those people to determine. However they may decide, it is clear that they ought to be told that such projects are on foot and ought to be so far informed of their character as to be able themselves to take place or not. If they do not wish to be sure that it will not happen; if, on the other hand, they care so little about it as not to be willing to protest then they are not entitled to grumble if this park and other parks are taken from them.

The danger now is that the public is ignorant on these matters and while a few associations are doing what they can to inform their members and others the great mass of the people have heard nothing about this. No project such as this should be secretly put through without a thorough investigation as to existing conditions and the probabilities for the future.

These parks have been set aside for their recreational value, in the belief that their existence and the opportunity to use them for recreation enables men and women to do better work and more of it than if the parks did not exist. They have to the country at large an immeasurable value not only in the pleasure that they give but in the raising of the capacity of the country. It would be, I believe, a misfortune to the country, economically and from the recreation viewpoint, if they should be lost, as will quite certainly happen if H. R. 12466 should pass. GEORGE BIRD GREENWELL. NEW YORK, May 7.

NEW YORK'S CLIMATE. Its Virtues Attract the Wise From All Parts of the Earth. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have read many letters in regard to the climate of California, and I notice that no one comes out with a boast for the climate of his own New York. Why is it that so many get out of town people come to New York to spend their summers? Because it is the coolest place in the United States during July and August. Let those who favor California talk, but take it from me New York is first, come more, and sooner or later New Yorkers will realize just that point in making plans for summer vacations. NEW YORK, May 7. W. F. J.

Problem of the Butter. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The "Riddle of the Churn" letter is entirely incorrect as to the product of 5.5-7.7 butter fat milk. The writer should have one pound of commercial butter from about fourteen pounds of milk. He was using about 12 1/2 pounds. G. M. LESHER. EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 7.

The Arrival. The Baby—As a protest against the high cost of clothing I didn't bring anything at all.

A Missouri Shrine. From the Columbia Missourian. M. A. Vilette, Florida, Mo., owner of Mark Train's birthplace, reports that 2,000 visitors registered here in 1919 and scores spend their vacations in the old clubhouse. The Missourian adds that Mr. Vilette maintains this building at his own expense and it is free to the public.

A Texas Literary Note. From the Dallas News. Our observation is that the heroes in modern novels are less picturesque but more lonesome than in former years.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Dees in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the hands of Charles A.