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The Harding Ideal of Government Is the American Ideal.

In no document, official or private, has the ideal of impersonal government been more succinctly and more eloquently set forth than in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of 1780, which reads in Article XXX. of Part I. as follows:

"In the government of this Commonwealth the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws, and not of men."

It is a government of laws and not of men that Senator WARREN G. HARDING, the Republican nominee for President, has in mind when he declares that on entering the White House he will reestablish the practices which obtained in earlier days, when Presidents treated lawmakers as collaborators with them in the management of public affairs, and not as intruders to be bullied or caajoed into subservience.

Such a rectification of practice has never been more urgently needed in the Federal establishment than it is right now.

From the day Woodrow Wilson entered the White House with a Democratic majority in each chamber of Congress behind him the progressive extension of executive authority over the legislative department aroused the fears of all patriots. The Democratic leadership in House and Senate, partly from inherent weakness, partly from partisan prejudice, interposed no sufficient defence of the independence of Congress.

On the appearance of Woodrow Wilson in the rôle of negotiator of peace terms there began such an assault against the Senate as a coordinate participant in the treaty-making power as had never before been attempted in the United States.

The effort of the Executive to impose his will on the Senators and to transform them from public servants, oath bound to perform specific duties in accordance with their obligations and the Constitution, into mere rubber stamps to record approval of his will involved an attack on the whole fabric of our Government unparalleled in our history.

The reform of these conditions is a matter of supreme moment for every citizen of the United States. The restoration of that balance of power which the authors of the Constitution aimed at, and which it had been the purpose of enlightened Presidents and lawmakers to maintain, has become a first duty of the American electorate and a first obligation of Federal administration.

It is to this ideal of government by laws and not by men that Senator HARDING has subscribed, and its attainment is a matter of more consequence to American citizens than the poetical concepts of idealists who blind themselves to national requirements in order to devote their thoughts to international quarrels which are none of our business.

Mr. Swann in the Elwell Case.

In a month District Attorney SWANN has been able to show that JOSEPH B. ELWELL lived a loose life and died of a gunshot wound inflicted by a person unidentified.

Beyond this the prosecutor has not been able to go, though many reputations have been smirched in the inquiry and the names of numerous men and women whose only offence was acquaintance with ELWELL have been dragged into the case.

Throughout the investigation of the crime one thing has been conspicuous. It is the ascendancy enjoyed by the District Attorney in the direction of the search.

The city police, who in the public naturally look for leadership in the pursuit of lawbreakers, appear to have been subordinated to the representatives of the District Attorney, with that officer at their head. Mr. SWANN himself has been the source

of much, if not most, of the information which has been given to the public. The police have practically maintained silence.

Persons who believe the mystery surrounding Elwell's death is not insoluble and that the freedom his assassin now enjoys is the result of clumsy work by the authorities are naturally criticizing those they hold at fault, and it is an interesting aspect of the case that the police are presented by these critics as more or less spectators of the chase, but relieved by the District Attorney of responsibility for the success or failure of the investigation.

Governor Cox Must Give the American People Straight Answers.

Already Governor Cox when asked to declare himself on this or that issue is showing an inclination to refer questioners to his record as Chief Executive of Ohio. Now references are all right in their way. But references go back into the past; they do not carry into the future. They tell what a man has done with some particular incident that is closed. They do not guarantee, they do not even affirm, what he will do with situations that are ahead of him and wide open.

Governor Cox running for President of the United States must tell the American people, and tell them directly and specifically, not what has been done as Governor of Ohio but what he is going to do as President of the United States.

When the question is put to him either Governor Cox is going to tell the people of the United States in plain English that he never will permit their Government to be internationalized by the League of Nations, or he is going off the state of the American voters.

Either Governor Cox is going to tell the people of the United States flatly what he will do when the labor unions demand that he agree to help give them the railroads and set them up in Soviet control of them, or he is going off the state of the American voters.

Either Governor Cox is going to tell the people of the United States to tell the people of the United States in so many words how he and his party propose to raise the taxes to pay the Government's debts and keep the Treasury solvent, or he is going off the state of the American voters.

Either Governor Cox is going to come straight out and tell the people of the United States what he will do when the wets, who nominated him, call upon him to make good to them, or he is going off the state of the American voters.

On any other basis than frank declaration and square dealing with the people of the United States, as against all other interests and classes, foreign or domestic, Governor Cox is going to face disaster. WARREN G. HARDING will be a very trying man for him to match swords with, because HARDING always runs straight.

An Unjust Salary Increasing Scheme.

The plan adopted by the Board of Estimate for the distribution of the \$5,000,000 pay increase for city employees authorized by the Legislature is grotesquely inequitable.

This scheme provides that money shall be divided on the basis of 20 per cent. increase of his present salary for each beneficiary.

Under this plan a man receiving \$300 a year will be raised by \$180 while a man receiving \$5,000 a year will be raised by \$1,000, or an amount \$40 greater than the total income, including the increase, of the lower salaried man.

This illustrates the unreasonableness of the proposal.

The money should be divided, as President LA GUARDIA has earnestly advocated, in such a way as to bring relief to the municipal employees who need relief most—those drawing the lowest salaries. They are the ones who have felt the cost of the necessities of life most heavily, and their requirements should have the first attention.

The Aldermen have held up the appropriation resolution necessary to carry this distribution into effect, and they ought to continue the holdup until assurances are forthcoming that the money the taxpayers contribute for the relief of underpaid municipal servants will be justly split up.

Empress Eugenie a Relic of an Age Which Has Passed.

Posterity has very generally accepted the view that the Franco-Prussian war was deliberately brought about by the Empress EUGENIE. Eager to distract attention from the weaknesses of the imperial Government, the Empress embroiled France in a war which was to rekindle popular enthusiasm in the Napoleonic legend. Such has been the verdict of her own countrymen, and only the softening influence of time has allowed a more generous estimate of her share in the great tragedy.

It is not easy in these days to defend the woman who set her face against democracy. But is there not another side to the picture? Was it to be expected that Mademoiselle MONTJIO, the daughter of a Spanish adventurer, the wife of a valiant usurper, should automatically qualify for the rôle of Empress of France as soon as she crossed the threshold of the Tuilleries? That she dominated the Emperor by her superior capacity for decision was surely no fault of hers. Unfortunately the qualities which she lacked could not be supplied either by her husband or by any of the imperial statesmen. With no one to guide her she em-

barked on a career of amateur statecraft which led to the downfall of her own dynasty and the foundation of the German Empire.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the Empress escaped from the rabble in Paris clamoring for the blood of the "Bonaparte candidate." During all these years she had attacked no one and uttered no word in her own defence. The death of her only son in one of the Zulu wars put an end to any political aspirations for her family. Since that time she had lived a life of complete retirement, a mere relic of a bygone age. Perhaps no man has expressed the feeling for her of the younger generation so eloquently as Lord ROSEBERY. In a copy he sent her of his "Napoleon: The Last Phase" he addresses her as "The surviving sovereign of NAPOLEON'S dynasty. The Empress who has lived on the summits of splendor, sorrow and catastrophe with supreme dignity and courage."

Railway Rate Increases to Pay Higher Wage Demands.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission makes its freight and passenger rate increases the railway labor unions don't want these increases to be so listed that they will show what the money is for. They want all the new charges that will be lumped together so that it may not be seen how much of the increase is caused by the wage demands.

But the items should be listed separately. The American people pay all the railway bills. They are entitled to know where their money goes and what they get for it.

Just before the war the total receipts of the carriers were about three billions of dollars a year. This was all the roads got for freight, passenger, mail, express, milk, switching and all other service. As the railroads got only three billions of dollars of revenues from all sources that year, the American people paid at that time only three billions of dollars a year for their whole transportation service.

The year before the Government took charge of the railroads the total expenses of the carriers were \$2,900,448,000. That is to say, maintenance of way, maintenance of equipment, traffic expenses, transportation expenses, general expenses—labor and all the rest put together cost the railroads in round numbers three billions of dollars.

But for the year 1919 the payroll alone of the railroads is estimated by the American Bureau of Railway Statistics at a trifle more than three billions of dollars. Nobody estimates it below \$2,800,000,000.

The railway labor unions are now asking for another billion of dollars a year in their pay envelopes. If the award of the Labor Board to them should be three-quarters of a billion the wage bill of the railroads will be at least a quarter and three and a half billions of dollars. Then the American people will be paying perhaps half a billion dollars more for railway labor alone than the whole transportation bill of the nation was before the war.

If the award of the Labor Board should amount to half a billion the wage bill of the railroads, to be paid by the American people, will be between three billions and three and a quarter of a billion dollars more than all the transportation charges against the American people put together were before the war.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission is through raising rates to take care of increased payrolls awarded by the Labor Board, increased cost of material and other increased charges the American people probably will be paying more than seven billions of dollars a year for their annual transportation charges. And that amount somewhere between four and four and a half, perhaps even five, billions of dollars will be for railway labor alone.

Then the American people will be paying into the railway treasuries to go to labor alone a billion dollars or a billion and a half of dollars, perhaps even two billions of dollars, more than they were paying into the railway treasuries before the war for labor and all other railway expenditures put together.

So that the American people may know just where they stand in their colossal paying of these railway rate increases let the Interstate Commerce Commission henceforth list separately, distinctly and specifically every rate increase that is made for labor or any other important item.

Unintentional Humor.

Even in these vacation days copies of the Congressional Record with early June dates continue to arrive at such odd times as the printer can get paper on which to print speeches held for revision. They are interesting, at times, these speeches; they recall at times tales dear to childhood, when unsuspecting minds are delightfully stirred by conjecture as to what the turtle stands on as it holds the world on its back; if the cow jumped over the moon, good, but what did she land on, poor thing?

These thoughts arise after reading a delayed and revised speech on the water power bill, which provides every safeguard of public interest which legislative ingenuity pretty constantly exercised on the subject for ten years could devise. Yet here is a conservationist of the school which shudders to think of the use of any natural resource except by some Government

ownership contraption who actually believes that the dish ran away with the spoon and has small if any doubt as to the cow's surprising leap, and who therefore sees in the use of water now running to waste:

"A long grizzly arm reaching out to the most gigantic grab this selfish world has ever seen;"

"The perpetual subjugation of the American people..."

"The beginning of universal monopoly..."

"It is the latest evil, evil precedent which makes me fear this bill..."

"Rapacity is our scourge and crowding..."

"Mountains of cruelty and injustice..."

"Nimrod, the Roman tyrant!"

In these mid-July days such burning words are not reproduced here with any heavy purpose but that readers may share the cooling surprise revealed by a search of the speech for the horrid thing which drew forth such hot words. It is—what? Not candy making companies, not peanut growing companies, but water power companies!

These Nerons with grizzly arms, not Federal bureaus with more Federal employees than a man can count in a day, will transfer rushing water into electric power which, according to reliable estimates, will release the equivalent of 7,000,000 freight cars, render unnecessary the mining of 275,000,000 tons of coal, release the services of 300,000 miners to industries calling for labor.

A light weight intellect need not be quite useless; it can supply light summer reading.

Without Us at Spa.

LOYD GEORGE'S curt statement that America was not helping to solve the problems before the Spa conference and therefore had no right to criticize the actions of European statesmen shows how disappointed he is, but not why.

No end of inconvenience has been caused scheming diplomats and deadlocked statesmen by our failure to be led along the path which had been prepared for us. Until the Senate obstructed the League of Nations programme things had gone on merrily enough—for Europe. Our advice, it is true, had been ignored, but our money had not been squandered. Taxing ourselves and deferring the interest on debts of the European nations to our Government gave them more free money for the support of armies and navies to keep their influence and territory intact.

Our Russian policy gave LORD GEORGE a lever against the Soviet Government to prevent cancellation of the British oil concessions in Transcaucasia. Our Mexican policy has driven American companies to incorporate in England to get the protection of the British flag. We have politely refrained from making senseless loans to the European nations asking such help and offering mortgages on railroads, factories and land as security. These choices and profitable undertakings have been left for British capital.

At the Peace Conference our delegate asked the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, advocated no punitive indemnities and urged freedom of the seas and disarmament. These proposals were pigeonholed because they did not fit into the plans of European politicians. The self-determination principle was adopted as a sort of compliment to the United States. But we find that to small nations was given only the right to vote themselves into buffer states for the protection of their larger neighbors. Even before the boundaries have been settled Poland, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia have become the jostling grounds on which the disputes of foreign countries are settled.

Much of what help we did give and are giving grows out of a necessity which cannot be disputed. But this could just as well have been given in such a way as to prevent Europe from gathering the idea that we had, considered ourselves divinely appointed to the task of setting things straight to the world over and then suddenly had welched. Circumstances fortunately have so shaped things that any future assistance or advice to them from us will be on a strictly business basis. That kind of help will be best both for them and for ourselves.

Stakeholders have added an item to the high cost of living by raising their commission charged to bettors from 2 per cent. of the stakes to 5 per cent. This emphasizes the truth that the only sure winner in the long run is the stakeholder or commissioneer.

Capture of BRONX. The slacker is confidently predicted by the Department of Justice, which in the autumn of 1919 promised to reduce the cost of living.

The Ideal Place. For the summer: A splendid location, surroundings select and refined. That is only a step from the station. Convenience and comfort combined. Every room is delightfully airy. The cottages are notably high. While the produce of fowls and dairy a beautiful table supply.

All the fruits in delicious succession. A mellow and succulent store. With the vegetables from a procession. And troop, day by day, to the door. As for milk, it is sweet as the clover. Which grows where the Aldermen graze. Oh, indeed, there is not the world over. A spot more deserving of praise.

Now for any one seeking enjoyment. Good table, amusement or rest. From the stress of exacting employment. This house is undoubtedly best. The service is thorough and steady. The terms are whatever you please; And the name—but you've guessed it already—Is Home, in the county of Essex. H. H.

THE ELECTORS.

Abolition Proposed for an Ancient Political Institution.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is my opinion that the electoral college is not only cumbersome and has outlived its usefulness but in one case at least it has shown the possibility of not registering the true vote of the country.

In the election of 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, of New York received a popular vote of 4,354,885, while his Republican opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, received a popular vote of 4,032,960. This gave to Tilden a plurality of 321,925. That should have meant that the choice of the people of the United States was Samuel J. Tilden. However, the electoral vote showed 183 votes for Hayes and 134 for Tilden, thereby making Hayes the President of the United States, although he had received fewer popular votes than Tilden.

This is an instance of the injustice emanating from the system of choosing a President through the electoral college and is a sufficient reason for abolishing it from the pages of the Constitution of the United States. It is a remnant of the inexperience of the framers of the Constitution. True they made very few mistakes, even as viewed by the light of the twentieth century, but this was one of them.

The next Congress, whether Republican or Democratic, will indeed be doing a service to the people and to the system of Government of the United States in removing this impediment toward that ideal Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, which was the hope of the savior of the Republic.

New York, July 12. JACK BOSTER.

EVERETT TO LINCOLN.

"Your Address Will Live Through the Ages," He Said at Gettysburg.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Who first discovered the literary merits of Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address? I learned that follows direct from the lips of Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who sat on the platform and listened to the address.

Edward Everett, known as the silver-tongued orator, recognized as the foremost speaker of the country, was the orator of the occasion. His fine address consumed nearly two hours. Mr. Lincoln followed, contrary to his custom, as has been stated, but a sheet of white paper bearing the White House device, which identical sheet is among the archives of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at Philadelphia.

Mr. Lincoln's address occupied barely five minutes, and he sat down, much to the surprise of the large audience, who were visibly disappointed. Mr. Lincoln noticed this and was chagrined at the apparent failure of his effort. But Mr. Everett rushed to him, and clasping both of Mr. Lincoln's hands in his warmly congratulated him.

"No," said Mr. Lincoln, "my remarks are nothing. You have delivered the great address of this occasion."

"Not so," fervently protested Mr. Everett. "My effort will soon be forgotten, but yours will live through the ages."

This was the substance of Mr. Everett's words, though amplified with his superb diction and earnest application.

BRANTON, Pa., July 12.

INWOOD'S COMPLAINT.

A New Sidewalk for Subway Patrons Is Wanted.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: There is a good deal of dissatisfaction up in the part of the city with the condition of the walk leading to the entrance of the Dyckman street subway station, which, by the way, at this time of the year is one of the most used stations on the Broadway division of the Interborough system. Not only is the station used by residents in the neighborhood but it is also used by thousands of persons coming back from Interstate Park.

The sidewalk is too narrow to accommodate the persons who endeavor to reach the entrance, and their inability to do so is often a source of annoyance to the dirt walk on the left. Matters would not be so bad if the dirt walk were smooth and even, but it isn't. It is studded with sharp stones in some places and is worn into ruts in other places. When rain falls matters are virtually at their worst. The rain turns the dirt walk into a mud path, making the going slippery and treacherous. Whether it is up to the city or the Interborough to improve the walk makes little difference, but it is understood that the general feeling is that something should be done as soon as possible to correct the evil.

IRWOOD, July 12. RESIDENT.

AS JEFFERSON PUT IT.

A Concise Statement of the Effect of the Wilson Covenant.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: On our last Independence Day one of our contemporaries presented a pictorial sketch entitled "The Two Great American Documents." It showed a Colonial soldier holding a pamphlet inscribed "Declaration of Independence" standing beside a late war hero displaying a document labeled "League of Nations."

SPEAKING TOURS.

Precedents Seem to Be in Favor of Stay at Home Candidates.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The nomination of Governor COX was quickly followed by an announcement that he will make a speaking tour of the country. And now we are told that some of the Republican leaders are urging Senator HARDING to do likewise. If precedents have any value these gentlemen would better pause long enough to look over our political history.

In 1853 General Winfield Scott, famous the world over and beloved in his own country, made a speaking tour as a candidate of the Whig party. His opponent, Franklin Pierce, remained at home. Pierce was successful and Scott was defeated.

In 1860 Stephen A. Douglas toured the country as a campaign orator. Lincoln, I believe, did not. Douglas was defeated and Lincoln was successful.

In 1868 Andrew Johnson "swung around the circle," but it availed him naught.

In 1872 Horace Greeley toured the country and expressed the most emphatic confidence that he was to be elected, but he was defeated and General Grant, who had not appeared as a speaker, was reelected.

In 1880 General Hancock, who had a brilliant reputation as a soldier and was an admirable citizen, made a bad mess as a campaign orator and was defeated by General Garfield.

In 1884 James G. Blaine, an accomplished orator, with a long legislative record, appeared on the campaign platform, apparently as a matter of course, but he was defeated and Grover Cleveland, returning to four or even to answer questions, took refuge in the North Woods to fish and read his Isaac Walton. In the election he was successful and Mr. Blaine was defeated.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan, an attractive orator with a new and brilliant figure of rhetoric, made a lively tour, while Mr. McKinley did not go beyond his own modest doorstep. But Bryan was defeated and McKinley succeeded.

Dr. Hyslop's Own Tests Applied to a Message Attributed to Him.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: When Dr. Hyslop was living he made this remarkable statement:

I regard the existence of disembodied spirits as scientifically proved, and I no longer refer to the skeptic as having any right to speak on the subject. Any man who does not accept the evidence of disembodied spirits and the proof of it is either ignorant or a moral coward. I give him no short shrift and do not propose any longer to argue with him on the subject, but that he knows anything about the subject.

Also in various talks with me he was certain that survival had been scientifically proved, and he spoke rather contemptuously of those who intimated that spiritism was a mere theory or a matter of faith. Then again, Dr. Hyslop stated on various occasions when discussing spirit communications that they should contain two things: (1) supernormal information and (2) evidence of personal identity.

Now Dr. Albert Durrant Watson of Canada recently received through Louis Benjamin, a medium, a spirit message from Dr. Hyslop that was considered of sufficient scientific value to warrant its publication, and it has this ridiculous ending: "Yours in the faith of a continuity of life, James H. Hyslop." Just think of it, "Yours in the faith," and just here we have difficulty for the psychic researcher.

Does Dr. Watson want what we understand that Dr. Hyslop now isn't quite so certain of the hereafter as he was before he entered the hereafter? And if the future life was a scientifically established fact when he was alive why is he uncertain about it now?

Then also we look in vain through Dr. Watson's message from Dr. Hyslop for evidence of personal identity. Dr. Hyslop was a fluent talker and a voluble writer, and his reports contain innumerable references to his living and deceased friends and their personal affairs. So a vast amount of evidential data is available to any enterprising medium who wants to dip into the material, and it is therefore possible that we may yet receive a message containing enough evidence of personal identity to meet the demand of the most exacting psychic scientist.

And yet, would even such a communication wouldn't convert many skeptics. Even from correspondence messages might be unconvincing, for they would involve the question of collusion on the part of the several mediums, and also exaggeration and misstatement by those reporting the phenomena.

But spirit messages, when not the work of paid tricksters, are exceedingly interesting to students of illusion, delusion and superstition, for we see how thoroughly mediums can suspend the operations of their reasoning powers and give themselves up to their imaginations. Even the best mediums have had spirit controls or guides who, upon investigation, turned out to be mere dream personalities. For example, Mrs. Piper's "Dr. Phinist" evidently never had any existence outside of Mrs. Piper's mind, and other mediums who were controlled by Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Spencer, Darwin were incapable of answering the simplest test questions.

All this being painfully true, the poor soul will continue to be a moral coward or an ignoramus until further notice, but with much regret.

New York, July 12. W. S. DAVIS.

State of Activity.

Knicker-The League of Nations won't work and can't play. Becker-Perhaps it will just strike.

THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Education Board Badly Split in Naming Successor.

When the Board of Education meets to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock it will be confronted by one of the knottiest questions it has ever faced, the election of an associate superintendent of schools in place of Dr. John L. Tildesley.

Dr. Tildesley is a candidate to succeed himself, but has been bitterly attacked by the Teachers' Union for his firm action in dealing with radicalism in the city's high schools. On the other hand, he has the support of the National Security League, the Woman's Municipal League, the Public Education Association, at least one post of the American Legion and twenty-one principals of city high schools.

Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe, at present a district superintendent, is mentioned as the leading opposition candidate, and is said to have the support of Mayor Hylan.

The board, it is said, is almost evenly divided on the question of reselecting Dr. Tildesley. His term expires on June 30, and the question of his reselection is a possibility that it may again be deferred, as two members of the board are said to be out of the city on vacations.

Arthur S. Somers, former president of the Board of Education, is Dr. Tildesley's strongest champion on the board. At the meeting of the board on June 8, Mr. Somers moved that the election be held, and in this was supported by Mrs. Emma L. Murray and Frank D. Wilsey. The other members of the board present, President Anning S. Prall, George J. Ryan and Dr. John A. Ferguson, voted against the motion on the ground that Joseph Yeska, another member of the board, who was present, it is understood from their action in preventing the vote that the latter three and Mr. Yeska are disposed to view Dr. Tildesley's reselection unfavorably. The twenty-one high school principals, who have rallied in his defense may change the lineup, however.

The most recent expression of approval of Dr. Tildesley comes from the twenty-one high school principals, who in a letter to the Board of Education said:

"It is our belief that failure to reselect Dr. Tildesley at this time will be a personal vindication and victory for all teachers whose loyalty has been suspected and whose radical tendencies have subjected them to suspicion."

Dr. Tildesley was elected October 25, 1918. At that time Mrs. Forsythe also figured in the voting. Dr. Tildesley's experience had included the principalship of the city's high schools, the High School and the High School of Commerce, so his fitness for the office of superintendent in charge of high schools was acknowledged.

The American Defense Society announced last night that a committee of members of the board of trustees has been appointed to attend the Board of Education meeting to-morrow to present arguments in favor of Dr. Tildesley's reselection to the board.

Richard M. Hurd and the members are Lee de Forest, Henry Clay Silver, Charles Larney Robinson, Lyle E. Mahan, J. D. Ellsworth and Robert Appleton.

THOUSANDS ARE CUT OFF SCHOOL BUDGET.

Rugs, \$500 Table and Phonographs Are Lost.

The conference of educational heads and representatives of the Board of Estimate to fix the 1921 school budget resolved itself yesterday into a wholesale auctioneer's sale. Mr. E. S. Prall, president of the Board of Education, did a good deal of the pruning himself, particularly in the requested furnishings for the offices of the advisory board in connection with the school system, which included a handsome rug, \$500 table, twelve swivel chairs, a typewriter and typewriter table.

Thirty thousand dollars was allowed off the budget for supplies for workbooks in the elementary schools. A request for \$11,870 for phonographs and phonograph records to supplement \$5,000 of similar cuts were cut to other items.

An item which was left in the budget, however, was \$71,000 to remove the "Gary wreckage," as George J. Loewy, director of juvenile activities, put it. He asked for \$30,000 to buy and machinery of the Gary system, valued at \$150,000 remained in some of the school buildings and that its removal would permit the rebuilding of classrooms.

\$5,000,000 FOR CHILDREN.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Women Share in Estate.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: STRACUS, July 12.—Mrs. Adelle R. Rood, Brooklyn, receives \$10,000 and Josephine Wheeler of Manhattan \$1,000 from the \$5,000,000 estate of Mrs. Lydia C. Smith according to the terms of the will filed to-day in the office of Surrogate Sadler. The chief beneficiaries are Burns Lyman Smith and Miss Flora Bernice Smith, son and daughter, both of Stracus. They receive the bulk of the property after the smaller bequests are paid.

The will was written entirely in Mrs. Smith's handwriting. At the time of the death of her husband, the property, which included a typewriter manufacturer, in 1917, the value of the property turned over to her was about \$1,300