

Map of the New York Region. The total area which is included for regional planning by the Committee on Plan of New York and its Environs, and for which population predictions are made in this report, embraces over 5,500 square miles and is part of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut

indication whatever that the American policy with regard to Russia has changed in the slightest.

A Plain Speaker About Budgets

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES'S reputation for plain and forcible speaking has brought him a new responsibility.

As Director of the Budget he succeeded in conveying to Congress and to the various departments and bureaus of the Government some ideas about economy and rational expenditures in public moneys which had never been heeded before. He spoke with the authority of public opinion, but with a vocabulary that was distinctly his own. It is said that a high Allied official remarked recently: "If General Dawes had the courage to shriek 'Hell and Maria' at the United States House of Representatives, he undoubtedly will have the courage to tell his European colleagues what he thinks of them in order to hasten Germany's house-cleaning. That is exactly what is needed, and General Dawes seems to be the man to do it."

It is partly because European countries look to America for help out of their difficulties, but partly, perhaps chiefly, because of General Dawes's quality which is thus described, that the Interallied Reparations Commission decided to offer to General Dawes the chairmanship of the committee charged with the study of means to balance Germany's budget and stabilize her currency.

To serve with General Dawes and with Mr. Oren D. Young, Britain has nominated Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we suppose that the Interallied Reparations Commission will name him as the British representative.

Can Germans Finance German Relief?

It is most natural that Belgium, and particularly France, should be very reluctant to authorize any loan to Germany for the purchase of food for her population. As we explained last week, those who might make such a loan to Germany would have a claim on Germany's resources prior to France's claim for reparations. There is no reason for believing that the French would have the least disposition to obstruct such a loan if they believed that it would provide the only means for relieving distress in Germany; but they do not believe that it is the only means. They are convinced that in New York alone there is German capital ample to finance such purchase of food as Germany needs, and that there is no reason why the French should provide the means for getting this food so long as there are well-to-do Germans who have means in abundance which could be used for the purpose. If pressure is to be brought upon anybody to provide food needed, it ought to be exerted upon the Germans who can afford to provide funds.

How much German capital is in hiding in foreign countries nobody knows. It is estimated in Paris, according to Mr. Forrest, the New York "Tribune" correspondent there, that in New York alone the total of such German capital is a billion and a third dollars, and the total in the United States, Great Britain, Holland, and Switzerland is \$3,700,000,000.

In many quarters there seems to be some doubt as to whether all this hidden capital or any great amount of it can be uncovered. One of the two committees of experts on which Americans will be seated will have the German concealed capital as the main subject of their investigation. The member of this committee from America (who, like the members of the other committee, will not represent the American Government officially) has not at this writing been named.

As the days go by the success of the French policy since the occupation of the Ruhr has become more and more evident.

How Much Can Cities Grow?

MOST American cities grew up by accident, rather than design. The plan of Major Pierre L'Enfant for our National capital is the sole instance of an American metropolis laid out from its inception with due regard for beauty, utility, and future expansion. Now, when it is all but too late, we are awakening to the necessity of forethought in these serious matters. Chicago had its World's Fair, its Daniel Burnham, and a progressive citizenry able to see the wisdom of drastic remodeling and vast expenditure. New York trusted to "muddling through."

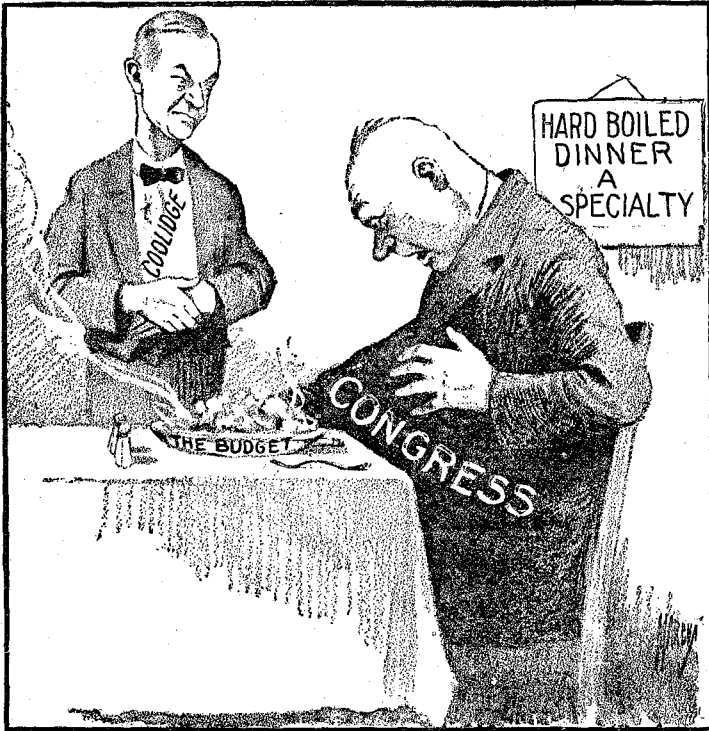
But now a group of public-spirited men and women, stimulated and supported by the Russell Sage Foundation, have formed the "Committee on Plan of New York and Its Environs." The Committee has wisely approached its task from many aspects. Its plan will not fall into the slough of over-specialization. It has organized at least four fundamental inquiries: economic and industrial; physical; legal; and social, which includes health, housing, and recreation. It has mobilized the best brains of the country to carry out and advise upon these surveys.

Prerequisite to any effective plan, it was essential to know the approximate future population growth and distribution in the metropolitan area. To this end Dr. Raymond Pearl, Professor of

Let the Issue Show Itself

(Much Ado About Nothing, Act III, Scene 2)

Marcus in the New York Times



A Real New England Dinner
Congress—"What? No pork?"

From Mrs. Zebulon Judd, New York City

Darling in the New York Tribune



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Our Worst Fears About the Scarcity of Game Are
Being Realized

From J. A. MacArt, East Orange, N. J.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



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The Voice of the South

From Elbert Nicholson, Sturgis, Mich.

Reynolds in the Tacoma Ledger



Two Fine Bearskin Rugs

From Mrs. George Marvin, Tacoma, Wash.