New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1921

Owned by New York Tribune, Inc., a New York Corporation. Published daily. Ogden Reid, President; G. Vernor Rogers, Vice-President; Helen Rogers Reid, Secretary; R. B. Maxfield, Treasurer; Address, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York. Telephone, Beekman 3000.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By mail, including Postage. IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year	Six Months	One Month
Daily and Sunday	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
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Denunciation First

The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was renewed on July 13, 1911, for a period of ten years. Until within a few days it seemed to be the impression of the British government that the convention would expire a week from next Wednesday. Lloyd George recently suggested a renewal for three months, in order to give the imperial conference a chance to consider the question of dropping the treaty or modifying it. The British Lord Chancellor has now decided that the convention will run automatically for another year or longer.

The confusion of opinion in London arose from the fact that Great Britain and Japan sent a communication last July to the League of Nations admitting that the treaty didn't conform to the obligations which they assumed when they accepted the league covenant. Some of the law officers of the British crown held this communication to be equivalent to a notice of an intention to terminate the alliance. Japan maintains, however, that it didn't constitute a technical denunciation. The Lord Chancellor has indorsed this view—apparently a technically correct one.

Article VI of the treaty reads:

"The present agreement shall come into force immediately after the date of its signature and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified, twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it."

This is a formula common to treaties with a time limit. Japan is entitled to take advantage of it. The fact that she does so and that the treaty will continue in force until after Great Britain has given proper notice of an intention to terminate it may help to clarify the policy of the conference. No snap judgment as to renewal or non-renewal will be necessary, and dominion objections to its present form can be taken more thoroughly into account by the British government.

The treaty contains this other clause: "If, when the date fixed for its [the treaty's] expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded." Such an engagement is baldly in conflict with the league covenant. It might cause Great Britain the gravest embarrassment. It isn't a provision which the dominions or the United States may be expected to relish. The question of denunciation, rather than renewal, therefore becomes the main issue before the conference.

Highway Pests

New legislation empowers the city magistrate to deal severely with violators of the motor vehicle laws. Licenses may be revoked or suspended for a number of causes, foremost among which, from the point of view of the walking and riding public, is gross negligence or reckless driving, whether or not injury or damage results; defective brakes or steering gear, persistent violation of traffic laws, evading arrest while operating an automobile, or for three or more convictions for speeding within a year's time.

Strict enforcement of these provisions will go far toward eliminating the reckless driver, whose selfishness leads him to disregard the rights of others and endanger their safety. Another provision, however, that may work occasional injustice makes failure to register sale or transfer of an automobile punishable by revocation or suspension of the license. So, also, using another's license. Many a person has been forced to drive some one else's car in an emergency or on some special occasion who might be deprived of his license under circumstances that would be manifestly unjust.

But that the general tendency of the legislation is to protect the public is obvious, and it is to be hoped that it will be rigorously enforced. In June alone seventy-five persons were killed in the streets of New York by motor-driven vehicles, and in the first six months of 1921 105 more were killed than in the same period in 1920.

That 90 Per Cent Fiction

Said The Globe the other day, discussing budget reductions: "The bulk of the appropriations, more than 90 per cent, goes to pay for wars past or potential, and much less than 10 per cent is expended on the peace-time functions of the nation."

This is a repetition of an old misrepresentation. There is no basis for the charge that more than 90 per cent of the appropriations now being made goes to pay for wars past or potental.

It is now possible to fix the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year, which began last Friday. The army bill has been signed and the total carried by the naval bill, nearing final action, has been practically determined. The grand total of appropriations is about $3,806,000,000, including $275,000,000 for deficiencies in 1921 and prior years. The total allowed for 1921-'22 itself is $3,530,000,000. Of this the following regular appropriation measures carried these amounts: Agricultural, $36,000,000; diplomatic and consular, $9,000,000; District of Columbia, $19,000,000; Indian, $9,000,000; legislative, executive and judicial, $110,000,000; postoffice, $574,000,000; river and harbor, $15,000,000. Here is a total of $772,000,000 for non-war purposes—21.8 per cent of the whole.

The sundry civil bill carried $384,000,000, the bulk of it for non-military objects. Out of the permanent appropriations $27,000,000 was allowed for customs service refunds, $23,000,000 for interest on Indian funds, $35,000,000 for increased compensation to certain classes of government employees, $1,000,000 to roads and $60,000,000 to miscellaneous account. Counting $300,000,000 of the amount in the sundry civil bill as a non-war allotment, here is an additional total of $446,000,000.

Of the $922,000,000 appropriated for interest on the public debt a part goes to Panama Canal bonds, postal savings bonds and to other non-military items in our pre-war debt, which now aggregates $883,000,000. Deducting $200,000,000 on this account, there would be a total of $466,000,000 of permanent and indefinite appropriations not made for war purposes—or 13.2 per cent—a total non-war appropriation of $1,238,000,000—or 35 per cent of the whole.

The two military service bills for 1921-'22 carry $742,000,000—21 per cent of the total. That is the fairer measure of our actual preparation for future war. And under existing circumstances it is not excessive.

Insolvent Austria

The Council of Ambassadors has asked the government of the United States to be lenient toward Austria and postpone for twenty years collection of claims amounting to about $20,000,000 against the Austrian government.

These claims are based almost entirely on advances made in the form of food by the American Relief Administration during the years of shortage following the armistice. In early 1919, and again in 1920, the Austrians were suffering from undernourishment to a greater degree than the people of any other central European state. For weeks the Viennese went without meat—except the few very wealthy. Sauerkraut was almost the only abundant food. Fats were scarce and exorbitantly high. Flour could be had in insufficient rations.

Few Americans knew of the terrible conditions in Vienna nor understood the reasons for them. They heard wails from the Germans, and threats that unless the Allies would feed Germany she would go Bolshevik. But compared to the Austrians the Germans were living in a land of plenty. Yet the Austrians, with that curious dignity and pride so characteristic of them, starved in silence while the Germans whined before the world.

The food shortage was due primarily to the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The little state that now is known as the Austrian Republic is a mere fragment of the empire of 1918. For generations Austria had depended on the plains of Hungary for its food. Its sugar came from the Czech provinces. Its hogs came from Croatia. When the empire dissolved little Austria was cut off from Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and the Croatian provinces. Vienna still depended on them for food, and they cared little whether or not Vienna starved to death.

Mr. Hoover came to save the poor of Austria. He shipped in flour and fats. He saw to it that they were properly distributed. His agents organized soup kitchens for the children. A great piece of humanitarian work was accomplished, and the people of Austria were saved.

Here is the origin of the $20,000,000 "claims" against Austria. The country is not yet in a position to pay. It has not yet readjusted itself to new conditions. Instead of an empire of 52,000,000 inhabitants, it now is a little republic with 6,000,000, of which more than 2,000,000 are in a single city, Vienna.

In an article in the current number of The Forum the President of Austria explains: "It is easy to see that the severing of millions of threads which unite people into a common state must needs be followed by an enormous dislocation of economic life. This dislocation is the more drastic when a country poor in itself is robbed of its former resources and is at the same time burdened with the largest part of those charges which the unprecedented war had entailed on a state four times its present size."

Time is necessary for Austria to become solvent. For our government not to heed the recommendation of the Council of Ambassadors to grant twenty years' delay would be like insisting on immediate payment in full from a bankrupt.

Postal Savings Mismanaged

Postmaster General Hays says that the postoffice last year kept back $1,720,000 properly due depositors in the postal savings banks. Instead of paying the 2 per cent guaranteed by the certificates, payments averaged only 1½ per cent, many depositors, according to Mr. Hays, "practically being defrauded because their certificates stated that 2 per cent interest was paid on deposits and did not state that nothing was paid on deposits held less than a year."

The new Postmaster General intends to eliminate this practice and to pay interest on deposits held less than a year. He also suggest an increase in rate from 2 to 3 per cent and a removal of the present restriction against depositors under ten years of age.

More significant still, Mr. Hays advocates the establishment of postal savings banks in 50,000 postoffices, instead of in the 6,300 which at present operate them.

This is wise. There are many hundreds of millions of dollars hoarded in small sums throughout the country. Liberty loan drives taught many people the advantages of safe investment, and hundreds of thousands have long used private savings banks. But there are many people still who hide their savings in the mattress or under a brick in the old hearth, or sewed inside some garment. Undoubtedly this is particularly true of the foreign element. It is a tradition of the old country, and many who listened to the glib appeals of native wildcat promoters and lost a year's savings have spread among their fellows a distrust of banks.

Uncle Sam's postal bank has been more popular. Statistics show that 70 per cent of the present depositors are of foreign origin. They have trusted the government where they feared private institutions.

It is the plan of the Postmaster General to institute a "drive" in favor of postal savings. There, are, he states, at least a billion dollars held out of circulation to-day by people who could deposit it with the postoffice and earn interest on it. All this, and more, he hopes to reach. And in so doing he will stress the need of thrift and economy.

At present there are only 508,000 depositors. The average deposit is $317 a person. By a systematic campaign it ought to be possible to attract ten times as many depositors.

Dolling Up

The Chicago business men's edict that office dolls must go has caused a lot of discussion about how women should dress for business. Just how far the women of Chicago go in the matter of georgette waists and chiffon stockings as part of their business attire is not disclosed. If that is what Chicago means by dolling up, there may be some ground for the charge of frivolity. If summer clothes are meant, New York will take issue with Chicago on the ever entertaining topic of women's attire.

New York business women are admittedly the best dressed of their kind anywhere, using the word best in the sense of beauty and suitability. Simplified modes of dressing that are comfortable and smart at the same time appeal to them strongly. That is why the strictly tailored suit and one-piece dress of cloth or silk met with such favor the last winter. That is also why cool dresses of cotton and linen have come into their own this summer.

There was a time when the serious minded business girl thought she had to be stiff and uncomfortable in dark blue or black, and even considered the advisability of a uniform. That was the time also when men bewailed the entrance of women into business. They would lose all their feminine charm and grow mannish. But they didn't, and men have found that, in the summer at least, women's manner of dressing, barring furs, of course, is much more sensible than men's. It is the cloth-suited male who is hot and irritable and untidy about an office.

The office woman should be congratulated for taking advantage of her prerogatives in the matter of washable dresses of dainty summer colors. She is not only a comfort to herself but refreshing to the eye of the beholder. If this be dolling up and vamping, then let there be more of it, with the laundry bill the only limit.

English-Printed News in Ecuador

A noteworthy and most gratifying feature of the recent visit of the United States submarine fleet to the Ecuadorean port of Guayaquil was the daily publication by the principal newspapers of that country of an "English section," containing all local and general news, and also pictorial—illustrations likely to be of special interest to the visitors. A leading and representative paper, El Telegrafo, of Guayaquil, thus announced this feature:

"In order that the officers and sailors of the submarine fleet, who are now our guests, may have daily telegraphic news from their country, and that they may be able to follow the program of festivities especially prepared in their honor, and to give them a general idea of Ecuador from its geographical, historical, financial and social standpoints, El Telegrafo will publish this English section during the stay of the fleet at Guayaquil."

These English-printed pages in El Telegrafo were written in as correct and graceful English as those of any paper of the United States, indicating a thorough working knowledge of the English language on the part of members of the staffs of journals otherwise written and published in Spanish. This course of the Ecuadorean papers was much appreciated by the visitors for its enterprise, its courtesy and its very practical utility.

Miss Perkins Explains

Did Not Defend Bigamy at Social Workers' National Conference

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was a painful experience, on arriving from Milwaukee last Wednesday, to learn that metropolitan papers had copied the erroneous report of certain remarks of mine in Milwaukee, appearing in a local Milwaukee newspaper. The story makes me appear to have delivered at the National Conference of Social Workers a speech on bigamy and in defense of it. This is so ridiculous that one hesitates to dignify it by a denial, but for the purpose of record I hereby deny it.

In the course of a long and technical address to a group of social workers on industrial accidents, the safety movement, the medical problems and the social problems surrounding industrial accidents and their treatment I had occasion to refer briefly to a fact which is well known—that neurotic conditions often accompany industrial accidents.

By way of illustrating what I meant by the physical difficulties arising out of neurosis which has its origin in mental rather than in a physical disturbance, although an accident may be the incident of its first appearance, I cited two cases of hysterical blindness which had come before the Workmen's Compensation Bureau during the time when I was a member of the Industrial Commission of the State of New York; blindness in which the eye specialists' report showed the eyes to be perfect and yet in which the victim could not see.

I stated briefly that one of these men got well and regained his sight after a year or so, and by way of illustrating the effect which worry has in bringing on these difficulties I said that in the other case I had discovered by chance the woman with whom this man had lived happily for many years was the wife of an irregular marriage; that he had never ceased to brood over the fact and to ascertain some fear of some one in the old country who claimed to be his wife.

I am not a psychologist, but I believed, and so stated, that brooding over this episode, which, if proved, would be a very serious offense against both his religion and the law, had probably been a contributing factor in the neurosis which resulted in his blindness.

All of this was purely illustrative material and of no particular importance except as such, but the reporter apparently mixed up the two illustrations.

I feel the incident should be cleared up before the "silly season," which so often accompanies a hot wave, gives further publicity to this incorrect trifle from the West.

FRANCES PERKINS.

New York, July 2, 1921.

Deploring the Fight

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Not since the harrowing days of the great war have I read anything so hideous as the account of Saturday's fight. Did any one else's heart miss a beat and nerves shudder when he read the record of how "he had hardly lifted his weary, battered head above the level of Dempsey's waist before a terrific right hook over the heart sent him into the vast poppy field of unconsciousness"?

It seems an incomprehensible and damning blot on our so-called civilization that such a thing could happen. I remember thinking the same thing when the first reports of the German atrocities appeared. More hideous than all is the fact that some of the finest types of our humanity, many to whom we look for ideals, were proud and eager, even at the cost of an ordinary family's weekly budget, to attend.

While such events as this continue to be popular and to supplant that idealism which alone makes us the superior animals, there also will be wars, ever more horrible and devastating.

N. P. B.

New York, July 3, 1921.

A Variable Word

(From The Washington Star)

Sovietism is difficult to define, for the reason that the political significance of the word is constantly changed to meet new conditions as they arise.

The Conning Tower

"Frankie and Johnny"

BY OUR OWN SARA TEASDALE

Oh love, my heart is thirsting
And none but you can slake
My dry heart, my thirsting heart,
Burning lest it break.

But oh, your heart is bitter
As fennel is and rue;
And when you up and shot me,
My heart—it knew, it knew!

If, as reported, the spectators at Wimbledon booed Tilden and shouted "Play the game!" when he chopped the balls just over the net when Norton was at the base line, they are poorer sports than the game merits and worse-mannered than an American baseball crowd. It must have been—as such demonstrations always are—even more annoying to the man who had the crowd's militant sympathy. As to the fine sportsmanship of Mr. Norton, who appealed to the umpire to stop the silly demonstration, there is no question about that. And he sustained as tough and glorious a defeat as the history of tennis contains.

Sounds Like the Star Bout

Sir: The esteemed Sun of yesterday contained a list of notables who were going to the fight, mentioning, in the order noted; Henry Ford, Morris Gest.

HILARY.

"The language of the poet, Henley, fits Georges Carpentier," writes Damon Runyon, in the adored, by many, American. "His head is 'bloody, but unbowed.'" But Tex Rickard quarrels with Henley's verbiage. To him it matters terribly "how straight the gate."

One of our first envies was directed,—speaking of the recent runner-up,—against a boy named George Carpenter. He sat across the aisle from us in Douglas School, and he had a necktie pin in the form of an interrogation point that we'd have given one lignum vitæ top and sixty marbles for.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS

July 2—Lay late, and watched Mistress Alice Miller assemble a picture puzzle, and so, after luncheon, to the city; and played a tennis match with H. Ewing, a pleasant youth, who trounced me, as who, these days, doth not? So home, and found some letters from my wife, merry enough, and with S. Spaeth to dinner, and we then to Mistress Leola Leonard's and talked of musick and letters, and what not all, and early home and to-bed.

3—Early up, and read all the journals of the fight, and I liked E. Hill's and G. Rice's and I. Cobb's stories best. In my petrol-waggon to Great Neck, to Mistress Pearl Swope's and went swimming in the morning and the afternoon, and visited Mistress Ellis Lardner, more gracious and lovely each time I see her. At some card-playing I gained a few dollars from H. Broun and A. Krock, a Louisville man, but highly intelligent, and so, too late, to bed.

4—Up by 8, and May got me a fine breakfast, and to the city, where at my desk all morning, it being so quiet in our office that it was almost a pleasure to work. To Great Neck again to swim, and to stay the night, praying I may not be so great a weakwill as to stay up late again.

If it is not too late to make another bet on the fight, we should like to wager Capt. Ferdinand Tuohy, who said in his World story that the vendors were calling "Ice cream brickets! Ice cream brickets!" that they never said any such darned thing.

Our Own Travelogues

Nick Carter is still popular here with all ages. The girls wear their skirts long and the men their necks shaved high. People opposite are drinking a mixture of condensed milk and beer, all stirred up together. They don't look well.

Later—Have left harbor. Ground swell heavy. People opposite are not well.

R. I.

En route from Antilla to Cayo Mambi, Cuba.

Jolly information for the traditionally receptive marines is given by The Savannah News, which prints a group of photographs entitled "New Major Generals in the United States."

Address to a Rose Beetle

More than ambrosial is thy fare;
Thou breathest fragrances more bland
Than musk; thou art wrapt in web more rare
Than all the silks of Samarkand.

Carpet of softest ply is thine
By day, a regal couch by night;
For thee the showers and sun combine
To rear a roof-tree of delight.

The captive dewdrops round thee dance;
Thou art companioned day by day
With beauty; moonbeams of romance
About thy habitation play. . . .

Yet will thou nevermore become
Other than this—so from between
Index and its opposing thumb
I drop thee into the kerosene.

AGRICOLA STRONG.

It is Old Sig Spaeth's notion that "The Old Soak" should have been published by Boosey & Co. Still, Ginn & Co. should have had a chance.

Dental Hymns of Hate

A bird we hate
Is Doc McGirt;
He smiles and tells us
"This won't hurt!"

We aim these lines
At Dr. Pease,
Who keeps repeating
"Wider, please."

G. M. M.

What are you going to do Labor Day—see the Davis Cup matches or the Gibbons-Carpentier fight?

Same here.

F. P. A.

SO FAR AS WE HAVE OBSERVED, THE AUTO TRADE IS THE FIRST TO GET BACK TO NORMALCY

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Auto Salesmanship—1915-1920.

Auto Salesmanship—1921.

Suppose Britain Balks?

Will She Maintain Huge Naval Armaments for Overseas Dominions, or Must They Bear the Burden?

(From The Montreal Daily Star)

When the average Canadian thinks of the naval problem, he thinks of Canada being asked to help Great Britain build a navy for the protection largely of the latter's interests. That relation to the matter seemed very clear to short-sighted folk when it was proposed that Canada should contribute a fixed sum to the Imperial Navy to be used in building ships which were to meet the German "spearhead" in the North Sea. They were dead wrong, of course; still, it was an excusable inference by the uninformed.

But the "spearhead" is shattered now and—so far as naval power is concerned—the "German Ocean" has become a British lake. So the naval problem takes on a new appearance. And it is a little startling to hear Mr. Archibald Hurd, the British naval expert, remark that "in these circumstances the danger in which the dominions stand is that they may be deserted by the mother country. The center of naval gravity has been shifted by events from the North Sea to the Pacific, and the people of the British Isles may reveal less interest in the defense of British interests in the Pacific than they did when menace confronted them in the North Sea."

It probably has occurred to few Canadians that the overburdened British taxpayer might suddenly go "little Englander," and refuse to bleed himself any whiter than he already is to maintain huge naval armaments for the protection of British overseas dominions which are washed by the waters of the far-away Pacific. To-day the British Isles, as things stand, are absolutely secure from naval attack. So is their vital sea route eastward through the Suez Canal. There is no other serious navy in Europe; and neither Japan nor the United States would dare—even if they were insane enough to have the desire—to cross a waste of waters for the mad purpose of tackling the British sea dog in his lair.

* * * * *

It is the dominions overseas which are now in danger. As Mr. Hurd says: "The solution of the naval problem of the empire has become a matter of more immediate concern to the people of the dominions than to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, because the center of gravity has shifted from European waters to the Pacific."

Of course, these interests in the Pacific are imperial. The people in the British Isles are as bound to protect them as they ever were. But they are not as able to do so financially. The party in Great Britain which has always doubted the wisdom of maintaining a world-wide empire has recently grown very much stronger. The crushing taxation necessitated by the war drives recruits into its ranks when it is represented to them that the government could greatly lower their taxes if they would only permit their "empire" to depart in peace—or in pieces.

Then labor has notoriously furnished the backbone of this "little England" party. And labor may come into power—if not into office—any day. It constitutes the only strong opposition to the loose, creaking and largely one-man-made coalition. Is it certain that labor will permit the spending of untold millions to maintain a navy which the British Islanders do not need at home or in any waters nearer than the Pacific?

Those among us who have been in the habit of thinking of the arrogant and patronizing Briton demanding of us "common colonials" that we furnish money or ships to feed his ambition to rule the world will imagine it a fantastic idea that this ambitious Briton may suddenly abandon his ambition and tell the outlying sections of the empire that if they want naval protection they had better pay for it. But stranger things have happened. The alleged ambitious Briton is finding his purse empty, his taxes approaching confiscation and his political power almost destroyed. It is the home-keeping, unambitious Briton who is coming to the top.

* * * * *

The truth is that if the British peoples do not hang together they will very certainly and very shortly "hang separately." We may postpone consideration of the naval problem for two years if we like; but two years is a long time and much may happen before it has passed. Great Britain is building a few ships, and we may trust the Admiralty not to lower its flag without at least letting loyal Britons throughout the empire know of the pending disgrace. Still, we are in poor business posing so blatantly as lucky pensioners on the bounty of the cruelly burdened British taxpayer.

We might as well make up our minds, however, that we must some day share adequately in the defense of the empire—or get out of it. If we do get out of it we shall be utterly defenseless in a force-ruled world, which respects only strong nations. If we go into the United States we shall have to pay our full share of the most costly naval program ever proposed to a people at peace. There is no haven of "free hand-outs" where we can go and hide from the necessity of playing a man's part in a man's world.

James Hopper's Good Story

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I congratulate you on that story of James Hopper's, on the sporting page Saturday, about the battle between Bill McNutt and the French sense of what is fitting?

It is subtle, but it's awfully easy to read. It is satiric, but the sentiment is warm and true. I'd rather have read it than have eaten the dinner Bill got.

LUCIAN CARY.

New York, July 3, 1921.

Altruists

(From The Providence Journal)

In the spirit of the commencement orations college graduates in this made-over era will not apply for jobs, and salary to start with will not be a consideration with them—they will humbly seek opportunity for service to the world.

Upholds Dr. Congress

Palmer Ruling Forced Anti-Beer Legislation, Says Business Man

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read your editorial page so many years and value your paper so highly that I venture to remind you that in discussing the effort of Congress to put the brakes on an indiscriminate prescribing of beer as a medicine it has done only what Attorney General Palmer forced it to do before the last Administration let go. More than one brewery had everything in readiness to restore a sick world to health through copious libations of the "tonic" which under Mr. Palmer's free and easy ruling could be prescribed as often as desired. It is easy to see, as a well known physician before a medical convention recently intimated, that a situation might have arisen where the practicing physician became an actual purveyor of liquor.

In its effort to make prohibition really effective Congress had to enact a drastic law. No sick man will ever die from it, for every sensible physician will tell you that beer is not a necessary medicine and that other specifics can be prescribed with equal or better results. One great brewer said as much to the Washington committee, and declared that beer was not a medicine at all. Now that "Doctor Congress" has attempted to limit—not to prohibit—the prescribing of beer, no harm will come from it.

Just give prohibition an honest chance and the nation will soon realize—as Kansas long ago realized—that the happiness of men, instead of being dependent upon 2¾ per cent beverages, is immensely promoted by eliminating the entire drink evil and all the complications which go with it. The experience of Kansas shows that after a while the people accommodate themselves to such laws and boot-legging becomes less and less of a menace.

BUSINESS MAN.

Glen Ridge, N. J., July 1, 1921.

First Fourth Was Wet

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It may be a comfort to that weary and dry body of crusaders who wended their way in parade up the dry streets of New York to-day to recall the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in the city.

That was in 1784—137 years ago. In November, 1783, the British had turned over the city to our forefathers, and when the glorious Fourth came around it was decided to hold the first annual celebration. The Fourth fell on a Sunday, so the Society of the Cincinnati, which had the affair in hand, held it Monday night, the 5th.

Cape's Tavern was the meeting place, and, after a big dinner, well washed down with liquids, those present drank thirteen toasts. Oh, but those were the wet times! And when we remember how crooked those old New York streets were, how mighty hard it must have been to find one's way home afterward!

STEVEN B. AYRES.

New Rork, July 4, 1921.

A Beginning

(From The Kansas City Times)

The government's decision to sell its wooden vessels encourages the hope that it may continue the general policy of getting rid of all its dead wood.