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The Kitchin Legacy

How hard economic errors are to repair is shown again by the Senate Finance Committee's reluctance to make repeal of the excess profits taxes and the higher income surtaxes date from January 1, 1921. The country is agreed that the excess profits tax has lost whatever merit or usefulness it ever had. It was a Kitchin conception and fitted in with the Kitchin idea that the burdens of war taxation could be shifted to the shoulders of a very small class. The vice of the excess profits tax proved to be that it wasn't absorbed by those who made excess profits, but was readily passed on. Worse than that, it was pyramided, and the original tax which went into the Treasury was paid many times over by the public in the shape of inflated prices.

The existence of the excess profits tax is still a barrier to business readjustment, although depression and liquidation have made it less and less productive.

Economically speaking it is more of a "nuisance tax" than the so-called "nuisance taxes"—those on soda fountain products, luxuries or theater tickets. All the reasons which make the abolition of the excess profits tax desirable apply to the tax year 1921 just as well as to the tax year 1922. Yet the Senate committee seems to think it ought to consider the prejudices of those who are still enamored of Mr. Kitchin's theories of war financing.

The situation is the same with the income surtaxes. Congress tried in 1917 to effect a near-confiscation of large incomes. But an avenue of escape from such confiscation existed, which Mr. Kitchin and his associates couldn't close. That was the constitutional guaranty covering income derived from state and municipal securities. The Federal government couldn't levy on this. Capital subject to high Federal surtaxes was accordingly reinvested in state and municipal bonds. Instead of being employed in productive industry, it was tied up in state and city improvements, largely non-productive in character.

Business would be stimulated if this artificial diversion of capital into exempt securities were halted. This relief would come all the sooner if the high surtax rates were repealed as from January 1 of this year. But Congress is looking fearfully over its shoulder. It fears a recrudescence of the old clamors, based on beliefs which experience has shown to be unsound.

Why not face the facts of today and forget the delusions of yesterday? The sooner the Kitchin mistakes in war taxation are remedied the better it will be for all concerned.

Mr. Underwood's Selection

When reports first were current that Senator Underwood was to be a member of the delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament there was a bitter outbreak on the part of the bilious press. "Wholly apart from the question of the constitutionality of selecting Senators to act as plenipotentiaries in diplomatic negotiations, the practice is altogether reprehensible," wrote one of the New York Wilson papers. "If the appointment is made, 'The World' trusts that Senator Underwood will refuse."

No reason was given why it was so reprehensible to appoint an able Democrat to a position of great importance. The inference was that because Mr. Wilson had ignored the Senate and the Republicans it was wrong for Mr. Harding to adopt different tactics. "The function of the Democrats in this matter," the article concluded, "if they have anything that resembles a principle or a purpose, is to keep themselves free from Administration entanglements and try to force action at the conference."

Senator Underwood's acceptance, in the light of this advice, shows that the President rightly judged him to be a man of breadth and fairness. "There should not and can not be any party politics at the conference," said the Senator, when interviewed. "Party politics should affect only domestic questions. When one crosses the three-mile limit going out to sea, then the question becomes an international one." He added: "I think the four men representing the United States at the conference can stand as a unit on all questions."

These remarks are in accordance with the Senator's action in the matter of the League of Nations fight, in which he sought a compromise between extreme views. Although he finally voted against the reservations, as proposed, he had on various occasions expressed himself willing to support a group of reservations that would be acceptable to the majority of his party. He realized that obstinate partisanship would be fatal.

The coming conference, as the Senator fully realizes, cannot be a party affair. The issues at stake are too great and the lessons of Paris are still too fresh. In selecting the delegates particular attention has been given to fitness. And although Senator Underwood has not had the experience in foreign politics of a Root or a Lodge, he is generally recognized as a leader in national affairs. His selection has strengthened the delegation and bodes well for the successful outcome of the conference.

Hylan Beams

"On his return to the City Hall the Mayor said, beaming:

"'This is the happiest day of my experience as Mayor. You can see for yourselves that reports about lack of accommodations were untrue, or malicious, or both. You can see for yourselves what my administration is doing for the boys and girls of this city in the way of education.'"

That is not satire. It was not written in the Tribune office. It is the unfortunate and fatuous man who occupies the high office of Mayor of this great city speaking.

We could have drafted it from the news columns of The Tribune, but it is so incredible that it seemed to us preferable to levy it from the Hearstian organs. Under no circumstances would Hearst reporters misquote the Mayor's slightest utterance.

So there we have Hylanism at its best or at its worst. With the schools of the city in a wreck about its feet, the man who is responsible goes on a partial tour of the system and returns beaming!

His beams, however, will not pay the landlords and grocers of the 25,000 teachers who will receive only part pay or no pay at all from now until January unless the state comes to their aid. His beams will solve nothing in the heartbreaking task that these splendid men and women face in the instruction of 100,000 pupils on part-time schedules. His beams will not protect all those little ones who must run the streets for the lack of seats. His beams will not lift one of the burdens of the distracted parents of those children that the break-down of the schools has put upon them.

Nevertheless he will beam on, incapable of understanding the ruin he has wrought, insensible of the city's shame—the pitiable mannikin of Tammany and Hearst to the end of the chapter. But would that some one among his manipulators had the decency to persuade him to forbear telling the fathers and mothers of this city such things as: "You can see for yourselves what my administration is doing for the boys and girls of this city in the way of education"!

That is too much for them to stand. The Hylan beams are enough.

The New Transportation

The Boston & Maine Railroad has reduced rates to express companies for traffic within fifty miles of Boston to meet the competition of automobile trucks. Or perhaps we should say, that it is done in order to enter into competition with the trucks. For it is not a question of the railroads retaining traffic, but of regaining it. About Boston, Lynn, Salem and Lawrence and elsewhere from 50 to 90 per cent of merchandise carrying is now done by automobile.

The new short-haul transportation system is likely to continue and to increase despite the competitive efforts of the railroads. It is largely practiced in and about New York as well as Boston and other cities. Great caravans of motor trucks daily or nightly ply between New York and Philadelphia. These decrease the number of handlings of merchandise, thus saving time, labor and wear and tear. Even if railroads reduce their rates motor transportation will still be preferable for a very large part of the traffic. The truck has come to stay.

There is another significance in this new transportation, potentially still more important. That is in the possibility of an extensive revival of agriculture and horticulture in zones surrounding the great cities of the East. Within easy truck distance are hundreds of thousands of acres of more or less neglected farms, gardens and orchards. The expense, difficulty and delay of getting products to the city markets by rail have been so great as to make it impossible profitably to compete with Western and Southern producers.

Automobile trucks mean that a farmer, instead of carting his stuff to a railroad, rehandling it into freight cars, having it rehandled twice again at the city and perhaps delayed in delivery until its value is impaired, can now load it in his own field and not have it rehandled until it is laid upon the market stalls in half the time it formerly took.

The "Twenty-one Demands"

Reports come from Japan that the Hara ministry is disposed to recall the famous "Twenty-one Demands" which were made on China in 1915. These reports, if well founded, mark a long step toward a tranquilization of the Far Eastern situation.

Only a few weeks ago Marquis Okuma, who was in power when the demands were submitted, publicly opposed any recession. He said: "It is quite clear that America will assist China in the cancellation of the Twenty-one Demands, and this will fetter Japanese activity in the Far East. It is in this sense, indeed, that the fate of the Japanese Empire must be regarded as depending entirely upon the results of the Pacific convention."

The demands in question originally numbered twenty-one. But Group Five, containing many sweeping encroachments on Chinese sovereignty, was omitted from the revised draft forced on China in May, 1915, under pressure of a forty-eight-hour ultimatum. There remained, however, the pledge on China's part, subsequently repudiated, to agree in advance to any arrangement which Japan might be able to make with Germany for taking over German rights in Shantung, along with several important extensions of Japan's political, commercial and economic privileges in other parts of China. Japan sought, for instance, to prolong her railway leases in Manchuria from thirty years to ninety-nine years, obtained new railway and mining concessions and materially expanded her sphere of activity in inner Mongolia.

The Japanese military party is now reported to be willing to compromise on an extension of the Manchurian railway cases and an opening up of the interior of China to foreign trade. Japan's attitude toward the Chinese Republic in 1914 and 1915, when the hands of the European powers were tied, chilled European and American faith in Tokio's repeated "Open Door" professions. The "Twenty-one Demands" were the chief factor in bringing about the empire's present political isolation. If Japan is willing to recognize this fact, she has traveled far. Nothing could do more, perhaps, to restore her international credit than a frank admission of the error of Marquis Okuma's squeeze-when-the-squeezing-is-good policy.

Fig Leaves in Zion

Oh, Zion—that is, Zion, Illinois—must be a fair city and a pleasant place in which to dwell. The last we heard of it, a few weeks ago, its overlord, Voliva, was striving to drive forth divers intrusive persons who had, for some unaccountable reason, chosen Zion as a fit place to preach salvation. Voliva called them anything and everything but holy and, it would appear, with effect, for he is reported again hotly engaged in the enforcement of such of the Voliva ordinances as have been designed to make life a dull gray existence for Zion's daughters.

Seemingly at Voliva's behest, a jury has found Mrs. Elizabeth Maden guilty of wearing a waist showing so much of her throat as "six inches below the collar bone." Ten dollars and costs—such is her punishment.

And, as if that were not enough, one Theodore Forby, City Attorney of Zion, must needs fling this at Sister Maden:

"A few more fig leaves are needed. The time has come when we must say to women, thus far you shall go, and no further."

In truth, Zion must be a fair city, but not for the fair!

Critics of Freudism

Can it be possible that psychoanalysis, that rocketlike theory of the mind that has excited the imagination of two continents and virtually started a new profession, with all of its urges and complexes and repressions, has now shot its curve and is coming to earth like a charred stick?

Probably not so bad as that. There is still something left, more or less substantial. Yet we must give heed, in all fairness, to the critics, especially when they are not only able but speak with the voice of equal authority with the psychoanalysts themselves. Some months ago Dr. George Matheson Cullen, a graduate of the Universities of Edinburgh and Paris, and formerly in charge of the Royal Infirmary and Royal Maternity Hospital at Edinburgh, in a violent attack upon the new science wrote:

"Had this new cult remained in a select professional circle we should be glad to leave it there and pass it by in silence and horror. Unfortunately a vigorous propaganda has been entered upon, and the subject has been promulgated in popular journals so that its phraseology has come into the market place."

Now comes Bertrand Russell, one of Great Britain's most distinguished writers and philosophers, who, with a much calmer grasp on his subject, waves his wand and lo! so much of the new science disappears that it is perhaps not unreasonable to begin wondering how much of it is left. In his recent book, "Analysis of Mind," Professor Russell states that our desires, whether they are repressed or not (the basis of Dr. Freud's theory of dreams, etc.), whether they are conscious or not, are "in no way mysterious"; that so-called mind and matter come from "a primitive common ancestor," and—to put it as simply as possible—it really makes no practical difference how much we pick ourselves to pieces, we still—as Omar has it—come out by the same door as in we went. He says that Freud may have demonstrated the immense importance of the "unconscious" desires, but that he and his followers have made no attempt to tell us what desire actually is: and that, whether we know what it is or not, the result is the same: "We remain restlessly active until a certain state of affairs is realized, when we achieve temporary equilibrium."

A Tribute

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was very much interested in your editorial this morning on William Stewart Lahey. Having served under him, I can safely say that all those who knew him in France, in whatever capacity, bore the same high opinion of him as did his associates in The Tribune office.

Lieutenant Lahey was in command of and the only officer in Company B, 311th Infantry, at the time he received the wound that resulted three days later in his death. He had been assigned to and placed in command of the company on October 9, a few days after what was left of the company had been relieved from duty in the Limay sector. He had the arduous duty of reorganizing the company with one hundred replacements, the majority of whom had never worn a gas mask or fired a rifle, in the denseness of the Argonne Forest. That duty he performed with a dispatch and success that only those who witnessed it could believe possible. His men loved and respected him. In a history of the company, which we some day hope to publish, it is written:

"Lieutenant Lahey's bravery at this critical period was such that his men never cease praising him. While wounded so seriously that he died three days later, he directed the evacuation of all other wounded men and gave instructions to the non-commissioned officers left with the company before he permitted himself to be evacuated."

Orders promoting Lieutenant Lahey from 1st lieutenant to captain reached Personnel Headquarters of the 311th on the same day as the report of his death.

B. W. STILES.

New York, Sept. 12, 1921.

Women's Wages

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial to-day "Women Wage Earners" does not sound good to one who has been brought in contact with women. Women were always hired at much less than what was paid men for the same work. Whenever a man left a position and a woman was employed in his place she was never paid anywhere near what would have to be paid a man for the same work.

Women are capable of doing as good work as men, and there are men who do just as poor work as some of the women do. But if women are to be employed in the places of men they should be paid the same as men for the same work. This was established by the United States Railroad Administration in its General Order 27. If it had not been done living wages in railroad offices would have been a thing of the past.

Some employers seem to take great delight in paying as little as they can (and a little less) to secure the help they want, and then cut the salary in two when taking on a new one for a place. It was the women who made this possible, as they generally had no responsibilities.

V. SILVA.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 10, 1921.

"The Play's the Thing"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Act II of "Hamlet" closes with these words: "The play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King." The first clause of this is often quoted, as if its author intended to emphasize the play rather than the actors or the setting of the play. For instance, when noting the difference between the main motive or purpose of the two great actors, Irving and Booth, it would be said that in presenting "The Merchant of Venice" "the play's the thing" with Irving, but with Booth Shylock is of chief importance.

Hamlet merely states his purpose to use a certain play which he has engaged a company of strolling actors to present, and by that means impress upon his mother and his uncle a sense of the crime that made their marriage possible.

The art of quotation is in changing the application without altering the meaning of the author. In this instance the thought of Shakespeare is clearly perverted.

CRITICUS.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1921.

Clothes for Former Service Men

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is to-day almost impossible for the uniformed discharged service man to secure work. Thus large numbers of men, being unable to purchase "civies," are also unable to secure employment.

Scores of men appeal for this assistance daily at the Bowery Y. M. C. A., 8 East Third Street, and while we help to the extent of our ability we are forced to turn many deserving men from our doors. A hungry man is never turned away while food is available, but our wardrobe is depleted and we earnestly plead for supplies of second-hand shoes and clothing. These are never sold or charged up to any applicant.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

New York, Sept. 12, 1921.

The Conning Tower

APPLE TREES

Where the apple branches spread
Crooked rafters overhead,
Deep in leaves of darkest jade,
Sapphire sky bits gleam, inlaid.
Where the questing breezes creep
Through the grasses sweet and deep,
I would lie while shadows crawl
O'er the grey and lichened wall.
Wake or slumber, as I please,
Underneath the apple trees.

Shafts of sunlight, striking down,
Gild the trunk's rough coat of brown;
Eyes half closed, I watch their play
When the winds the treetops sway.
Far above, in twilight dim,
See the golden apples swim
Planetlike. A god am I,
And I rest and watch the sky
I have fashioned, at my ease
Underneath the apple trees.

Lord, who apples made, let me
Like to these Thy children be.
Let the warm rain of the south
Bend and kiss me on the mouth;
Cool me with Thy clean winds blowing;
Make me one with all things growing;
Let the sunlight give me strength,
Dew baths wash me, and at length
Let me drop, and fade and cease
Underneath Thy apple trees.

"These here fur dealers in New York," says Uncle Abimelech Bogardus, of Preakness, N. J., "wants a special police to protect 'em from robberies. Seems to me that what the city really needs is special cops to protect the policemen."

Chief Burns of the Secret Service is going to open a school for detectives here, and if all attend it who should the pupils will have to study on quarter time.

A 1921 VERSION

School days, school days,
Thanks to Hylan Rule days;
Readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic,
Out of the three you could take your pick.
Couldn't learn all and this is why:
One hundred thousand seats were shy.
Our Mayor was sure a heluva guy
When we were a couple of kids.

L. U. S.

Congress is going to exempt parents $400 for each child. But Hizzoner, after looking over the school situation, probably feels like penalizing each father $1,000.

Best Spellers

LATE FICTION.

The Shiek by E. M. Hull.....$1.90
Dangerous Dogs by Gene Statton Poter $1.75

—The Dallas Mirror.

Who says the moral and æsthetic tone of the world isn't improving? A woman in yesterday morning's news admits she kept a secret for a paltry $2,500,000, and the derby hat is becoming extincter and extincter.

And then, of course, all of us who have been moaning of late of the depravity of humanity know much more about the issues at stake in the city campaign and the accomplishments of the League of Nations meeting than we do about the Arbuckle mess.

CONFER THE DEGREE

The most ardent of his friends admit
that he's "well, rather dense."
His speech and uncouth manner, they
would never do with us.
But before you dub him moron hear this
word in his defense:
He understands the reasons for the
West Virginia fuss.

The Irish seem willing to lay all their cards on the table, with the understanding that these remain on their side of the board.

You Gotta Stop Reading One of Us

F. F. V.: I hate to do this, and it hurts me more than it does you, and all that sort of thing, but substantially the same Mustapha Kemal jape as H. C. K. contributed to Saturday's Tower appeared in The Syracuse Post-Standard some time ago. D. C. F.

"Youth will be served," asserts R. R. with an air of benevolent senility. "Our grandfathers wept over Childe Harold, our fathers raved of Kid McCoy and Infant Industries and we become demented concerning Babe Ruth."

To a Suddenly Departed Friend

Some day, some time, some place,
Once more I'll see thy face.
Life holds but this for me:
Again to gaze on thee.

The future's mystic maze
Must bring that day or days;
That thrice blessed moment when
I'll greet thee once again.

Though hard and bitter may
The road be to that day,
The toil I shall not mind
If only thee I find.

To whisper in thy ear,
With accents strong and clear:
"How 'bout that ten-spot, Bo,
You borrowed months ago?"

MICHAEL GROSS.

"More Schools," "The American" informs us, has been Hylan's slogan. We are yet to learn what his battle cry for the coming campaign will be.

There's a touch of steel in the sun's
warm rays;
The hills are dreaming of Autumn's
fire;
It's coming; it's coming, that day of
days,
When the rent of our five-room flat
goes higher!

We refuse to be despondent, however. It's not so long now before the last line will be our last line.

F. F. V.

"I WANT TO LET GO."

—From *The Detroit News.*

New Mexico's Next Senator

If the Election of Bursum Depends on President Harding's Popularity He Will Certainly Win—Local Factors

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with much interest the article by Carter Field on the first page of The Tribune of last Tuesday, headed "Harding Ideas Face Test in New Mexico," in which the election or defeat of Senator Bursum on September 20 is treated as a vote of confidence in the President and his policy, or the reverse. This is scarcely correct, as ever since statehood was attained the people of New Mexico have shown a remarkable independence in their state elections, and they are a good deal influenced by local and personal considerations.

The author of the article shows much more knowledge of the subject than is usual with writers on politics in New Mexico, where conditions are peculiar, but as I have just come from that state and was present at the state convention perhaps a few supplementary paragraphs may be in order.

Unless some entirely unexpected explosion suddenly changes the situation, as in the first election of Cleveland, there need be no fears that Bursum will fail in election. Thus far everything is favorable to his success. In so far as the national situation influences the local result, all is well. There is no reaction from the sentiment registered last fall.

The American people everywhere, without much regard to party, are learning every day not only to respect the level-headed ability of the President, but to have a genuine affection for his kindly spirit and evident desire to deal justly by all men and all interests. Without any effort or apparent intention, he is daily gaining in popularity as a man, a very human, lovable man; and that is a hard kind of popularity to overcome.

As to Senator Bursum, the feeling is much more favorable than it was some years ago. Growing up in New Mexico at a time when undesirable political methods were prevalent, with no experience or knowledge of better things, but always interested in public affairs, he naturally affiliated with those in control and became a part of their so-called "machine." But with an increasing knowledge of public affairs and extending experience in wider fields, he has grown steadily in breadth and vision until fully abreast of the time and equal to the high position he now occupies.

This is appreciated by many who did not fully approve his earlier career, and the result is a feeling that he should now be judged by his present attitude and given full opportunity to develop his undeniable talents and energy for the benefit of the state and its people.

The recent convention which nominated him was a remarkable exhibition of good feeling and popularity. I happen to have participated, East and West, in more state conventions than usually can be included in one lifetime, and I have never seen such spontaneous enthusiasm devoid of personal interest.

The circumstances were peculiar. The convention was held for the nomination of just one candidate for one position. There is no general election this fall. There is only one vacancy to be filled. There are no county elections to enlist local and personal interest. There is nothing to call for activity on the part of the ordinary politician. For the one position to be filled there was but one candidate; so there was no emulation of rivals to call for effort or even attendance. Such a convention would naturally be a very formal and perfunctory affair, especially in a state of vast area, where long distances of travel involve large expense.

A convention of over 500 was called and many feared that this would result in a slim personal attendance and a large pile of proxies. But when the convention convened not only was there a full attendance, even from remote districts, but from a number of counties double delegations were sent in order to accommodate those who desired to attend. Considering that no one had the slightest personal interest in attending such a convention, it was a most remarkable exhibition of enthusiasm, which had but one object—the triumphant election of Bursum. No one who was present could have any doubt of the strength of this sentiment or the result of the election.

If the result were not already well assured, one statement in your article of Tuesday, if correct, would settle the matter. It says that the Democratic candidate will be assisted in his campaign by three members of Congress from Texas.

The feeling of hostility to anything Texan is so deep-seated in the mind of every New Mexican of Spanish descent that it seems inconceivable that a Democratic committee should commit such a mistake as this. The Republican committee could afford to pay over its whole fund to secure the activity of even one of those members of Congress, and rest from any other campaign. The fact of Texan support is enough to condemn any candidate.

The feeling is intense and enduring. It comes from the unforgotten murders on the Santa Fe Trail, from the Texan Santa Fe expedition of 1841 and from the greater invasion in 1862. The two peoples are antagonistic on principle. At their constitutional convention in 1850 the New Mexican people unanimously denounced slavery and declared for Free Soil, though thus they lost their chance of statehood, which they could have had as a slave state to balance California. In the War of the Rebellion the New Mexicans were loyal and sent more men into the Union Army than any state, even of New England, in proportion to their population. If there had been any doubt of Senator Bursum's success it is set at rest by the advent of the three Texan Congressmen to oppose his election.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1921.

Bonus Opponent's Views

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In response to "Ex-Doughboy's" question regarding my views on the bonus bill, as expressed in a letter to The Tribune, I would briefly reply that the performance of our duty often carries personal sacrifices which cannot be compensated for in terms of money, and further that the amount to be paid as a bonus by the government would alleviate only in a small degree the present condition of the ex-service men, with the probability that in most cases the gift would soon be spent in many useless ways.

As for the bonus paid in the form of increased salaries to those who stayed at home and the government employees, they are all in a class that will never feel the joy and satisfaction of having gone overseas on the glorious errand of personally defending their country in the time of a great world crisis.

A. RENE MOEN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1921.

New Discoveries

(From The Boston Transcript)

The Anti-Cigarette League discovers that tobacco smoke contains prussic acid, acrolein, carbon monoxide and various other ingredients as dangerous to life and health as the well known nicotine. The announcement will be read with interest by the millions of Americans who daily take this fatal dose and live to tell the tale.

The Child That Toileth Not

An Answer to the Question of Employing Children in N. C. Mills

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Replying to your correspondent who condones the use of children in North Carolina cotton mills, I would say:

The education of the public heart moves forward slowly enough. The story of man's inhumanity to the child of the poor and ignorant since invention made it possible to attach the child fingers to the manufacturing of fabrics is a nauseous one.

We have, however, so evolved in common decency, we have become so sensitized to the truth of the preciousness of the child to the nation, that there grows the demand that this national wealth be mined, whether through the isolation of the mountain side or through the smother of the slum.

The common heart is becoming so human that we feel it a cowardly thing for grown-ups to stand by and allow the flesh of children to be harnessed to machines for the gain of any person whatsoever, or any group of persons, no matter how powerful.

But not until this shame has been transmuted into courage will the word go forth that will empty the children out of the factories into the sunshine where they belong, including the schools.

With reference to "The Child That Toileth Not" I would submit, as one who has had a long and intimate experience with children of all ages and circumstances, that, given wise and loving environment, proper nourishment, freedom of initiative, except where that freedom may harm others, the child is the busiest creature in the world.

It would be a wonderful investment toward the greater, nobler America if we all grown Americans were to make it our business to see that children through the length and breadth of this powerful country had immediately the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—the cupidity of employers and the ignorance of parents notwithstanding.

The lads just a little older than children who went across into the hell of war for us expressed themselves everywhere as doing it "that the kids might have a better world to live in!" They did their share; how about us? Shall not we, who watched them die in the name of progress, take up the sword of right that fell from their hands?

DAISY S. GILL.

Douglaston, L. I., Sept. 12, 1921.

Mother's Help Too Arduous

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read with interest and much sympathy the reports of the great multitude of unemployed in New York City, yet I cannot quite reconcile it with my experience in endeavoring to obtain the services of some young woman higher than the servant type who would be willing to come into my family as a mother's helper to assist in looking after two small children.

I have offered a good salary, fairly easy hours and numerous privileges and every applicant for the position so far has refused to do the simple amount of work that is necessary. One young woman went so far as to say that she would not dust the baby carriage, as that was a man's job.

It caused me much amusement to read in a newspaper the other day, under "Situations Wanted," of a woman who wanted "no work" in applying for a position as housekeeper. It appears to me from this that whereas possibly there are not many positions open the majority of women position seekers want a job where large wages are paid for an infinitesimal amount of work.

I think it would be interesting to know the experiences of other people who are seeking what we have so vainly sought.

F.

New York, Sept. 12, 1921.