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Lloyd George Disappoints

Lloyd George's Manchester speech was accurately described in the cable dispatches as "disappointing." It avoided the two main questions in which the British public is now interested—namely, the true inwardness of the government's recent Near East policy and the prospect of a new election, preceded by a break-up of the Parliamentary coalition.

He did not back up Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the coalition has to be maintained as a check on the aggressions of the Labor party. He left his hearers in doubt as to whether he really wanted to continue as the Coalitionist leader or would prefer to take chances hereafter as head of one of the straight party groups.

In dealing with the Near East crisis, now happily over, Lloyd George skated over very thin ice. He said in one passage of his speech that the government's object was threefold: "First, it was to secure the freedom of the Straits for the commerce of all nations; second, it was to prevent the war from spreading into Europe . . . and, third, it was to prevent a repetition in Constantinople and in Greece of the scenes of intolerable horror which had been enacted in Asia Minor during the last six or seven years."

Everybody concerned in the Near Eastern situation is in favor of the freedom of the Straits. It appears, then, that what the British government had in mind in calling on the dominions, Jugoslavia and Rumania to help protect the waterway was to prevent the Turkish army from entering Europe, thus avoiding responsibility for any Turkish atrocities which might be committed on European soil.

The Turkish regular army was, in fact, kept in Asia by the terms of the Mudania armistice. But Turkish civilian officials and gendarmes are to cross at once into Thrace. The Turk, with Lloyd George's consent, is to rule again over European territory. The embargo at Chanak was only an emergency one. The Turk is being kept out of Europe so far as he is armed and uniformed as a soldier. He is not being excluded otherwise. He is not being excluded because he is a Turk and because the unutterable horror of the Armenian massacres still clings about him.

Lloyd George led many people to believe that he had gone back to Mr. Gladstone's view of the "terrible Turk." But he had not. He said on Saturday of Great Britain's early war policy toward Turkey that it was "first of all, to secure the freedom of the Straits, and, second, to take away from Turkish rule Christian populations whom you could not trust to Turkish charge."

But he admitted that his government had drifted away from that policy. He departed radically from it in January, 1918, when he made his well-known promise to the Indian Mahatmas regarding Constantinople and Thrace. He reverted to it, it is true, in 1920, when he approved the Sevres treaty. But he rejected it once more when he agreed last March to restore Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople and eastern Thrace.

He has not been a Gladstone, although he has recently talked in the Gladstone manner. And at Manchester he very nearly dropped that manner, which doesn't comport at all with the concessions made to Turkey in the Mudania agreement.

Soured Milk of Kindness

"The World" tries to break the force of Governor Miller's argument that he was able to make the existing state machinery work, not thinking it necessary to wait for constitutional revision to put new tools into his hands. Mr. Smith, the Governor said, had called for new tools, meanwhile sitting in his chair at the Capitol and watching the wheels go round.

Our neighbor intervenes and charges that Governor Miller did ask for "different machinery," because he announced his unwillingness to run again this year on the same ticket with Secretary of State John J. Lyons and Attorney General

Newton. Pettifogging faultfinding thus reaches its limit. Can't "The World" see the difference between an office and an officeholder, a department and its temporary head? The "different tools" which the Governor alluded to were not state agents, but state agencies. He raised the legitimate point that he had accomplished with the old mechanism what Mr. Smith had despaired of accomplishing except with the aid of a new mechanism.

"The World" talks a good deal about its fairness. Its suggestion that by dropping Messrs. Lyons and Newton the Governor and the Republican State Convention made over the offices of the Secretary of State and Attorney General is nonsense. For a newspaper which claims breadth, clarity and charity of view, "The World" too frequently is maliciously partisan.

A Sober-Sided Election

The city registration this year—1,179,818—falls short of last year's total by 83,735. The local issues involved in the majority fight brought out a heavy enrollment a year ago. Now intensive local interest seems to be lacking. It is a commonplace among political observers in all sections of the country that no Congress campaign since 1914 has aroused so little public attention or partisan excitement as the one now in progress has done.

New York's registration reflects the comparative apathy prevalent everywhere. Yet we have a contest in this state—that for the Governorship—which deeply concerns every taxpayer. That means nearly everybody. Shall Mr. Miller's efforts to give the people a bigger return than ever before from every dollar spent on government be sustained and his term in office be extended?

Again, the people of New York County face the question of retaining good judges on the bench and keeping the judiciary out of the clutches of the party bosses. Surrogate Cochran's re-election will reaffirm a salutary principle which the politicians are intriguing to set aside. Here are two issues which come close home to every voter. They arouse little passion. But it is of great importance to those who have put their names on the poll lists to study them open-mindedly and decide them rightly.

The School Tragedy

It is the sober fact that the school situation in New York City was never so badly muddled as in the present hour. Mayor Hylan is crying "Conspiracy!" as is his wont whenever the facts go against him. But no juggling of figures can better the situation. More than 150,000 children are to-day on part time, which is to say that they are being half educated. And no relief is in sight.

To add to the confusion comes the charge that the emergency double sessions are not working satisfactorily. So much time is lost that the children in such schools are receiving much less than a full education. If investigation confirms this view, far more than 150,000 children are being denied a proper education.

The facts constitute the greatest disgrace that has ever befallen the City of New York. The wealthiest city in America, the metropolis of a great nation, refuses to give its children the primary elements of education!

It is Mr. Hylan personally who has thrust this tragedy upon the school children of New York. This policy of enforced illiteracy is the inevitable result of his considered actions. The Gary system offered a carefully devised plan, tested by experience, whereby double use could be made of school buildings with efficient results. In turning his back on this plan Mr. Hylan deliberately condemned a large portion of the present generation of children to a fraction of an education.

If New York has ever had worse mayors than Mayor Hylan there have surely been none who, deliberately, to make a petty campaign issue, did greater harm to the children of this city.

"Farmed Out" Railroad Work

The Railroad Labor Board has once more affirmed its decision that "farming out" of shop work by the railroads is a violation of the transportation act. "Farming out" was originally an expedient on the part of the railroads to escape from the burdens imposed on them by the McAdoo national rail labor agreement.

So the economic argument ceased to apply. The Railroad Labor Board has consistently held that since it was authorized, when appealed to, to fix wages and working conditions in the shops as well as in the operating departments, it was also required to see that its decisions were not evaded by "farming out" what was essentially railroad work. It followed the spirit of the Esch-Cummins act in demanding that the roads should not turn work away from the men on their pay rolls.

Outside repair contracts were forbidden even before the shopmen's strike broke. But the "farming out" grievance was used by Mr. Jewell to force a walk-out against a scaling down of wages. Last July most of the railroads which had not given up outside contracting promised the Labor Board to do so. The cases recently decided came down from the period before July. The board's rulings outlaw an abuse which had already practically ended.

The Labor Board's attitude has been correct and impartial in this matter. Under government regulation of the railroads both sides must give up some of the privileges of individual freedom of action and of a free market. Wages are fixed by the board. In return for that the railroad worker virtually agrees to accept the board's awards. He is also entitled to a certain compensating protection in tenure and to perform all work legitimately within the sphere of railroad operation. Yielding to the board, the carriers strengthen their contention that the striking shopmen never had any excuse for not yielding to it.

The Usual Whale

Southampton's annual whale has arrived, this time a little earlier than usual. Generally he waits until mid-winter and as a rule chooses a day when murders, wars and campaigns on land are slack. He never fails to remind the reporters of the old story about "Thar she blows!" and to bring forth examples of the American language which should arouse the jealousy of H. L. Mencken. All the old whalers don their oilskins and sea-boots and appear on the beach, using expressions full of apostrophes and obviously uttered with a nasal twang. Every one is a cap'n and every one has a fish story which he tells the reporter as gospel truth, who in turn dresses it up for the credulous consumption of city folks.

The latest Southampton visitor likes toothpicks after swallowing several barrels of breakfast fish, and also has brown eyes. The cut of his chin whiskers has not yet been recorded and estimates as to his size vary only about fifty feet. Otherwise he runs true to form and has lured the entire population of Southampton to the beach, where they have remained all day watching for him to blow. Several cap'ns have planned to go out and bring in his carcass, and so that none will miss the fun it has been arranged to ring all the bells in the city before the hunt commences. But the appearance of a whale off Southampton is now as much of an event to the inhabitants of that town as the passage of the transcontinental limited is in Gopher Prairie, where no one can bother with working for an hour before or after this occurrence. Gopher Prairie, however, has it over Southampton in that the excitement occurs daily. But Southampton makes up for it by taking a day off before and after the arrival of the whale and talking about it for the succeeding twelve months.

Immigration and Labor Shortage

Ever since the westward movement first became acute the cry has been raised in the manufacturing districts that we must import unskilled laborers from Europe to do heavy labor or else pay higher wages. At intervals throughout the last hundred years it has been repeated, and as often as repeated it has been attacked. On the one side have been the industrial interests. On the other have been those whose main interest was the welding of the American race.

Now the bogey of a "labor shortage" is raised again, and we are told that there will soon be no more men to build our roads and railroads, to dig in our mines and to work at our furnaces. Of the 309,556 aliens who entered the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, only 32,724 were classified as laborers, whereas 100,058 out of the 198,712 returning emigrants were so classified. In other words, we lost this year 67,334 more laborers than we gained. Had there been no immigration restriction law we might have had instead an influx of several hundred thousand willing workers.

This is, of course, alarming to employers of labor. But the advocates of restriction have realized all along that the new policy would bring about a readjustment in the labor field. They have felt, however, that not even the cost of this readjustment could outweigh the net gain to the country of checking the inundation of foreigners. In the old days, before the spare lands were taken up and before the vast urban population had developed, facilitating the existence of large foreign colonies in our midst, the danger was not so great. The country could absorb the newcomers without indi-

gestion. But this is no longer true. The country may have to pay the price of the immigration restriction in higher wages, but it is the price of American unity.

The Great Mark Swindle

Not the least interesting thing about Germany's gigantic mark hoax is the fact that the majority of those deceived by it are of German extraction or with German connections.

It has, of course, long been known that Germany used her depreciating currency to buy good money abroad. This was but one of her methods of evading reparation payments. By hastening an artificial bankruptcy she hoped, and still expects, to escape further payments. But it is a strange play of fate that the sums which she thus exported and stored up abroad, where neither her own tax gatherers nor Allied supervisors can reach them, should have been made for the most part at the expense of her sympathizers rather than of her former enemies.

It is true that many non-Germans caught the fever and speculated in marks. In so doing they took upon their own shoulders part of Germany's burden. But those who bought most enthusiastically were naturally persons whose belief in Germany was greatest. And yet as long as a year ago a prominent German banker is said to have remarked to an American that it was the opinion of many people in Germany that in thus "coaking" the Germans in America Germany was repaying them for their failure to support her more heartily during the war.

Although such a point of view is a tribute to the loyalty to America of the German element in this country it is a sad commentary upon the integrity of purpose of the German financial world. If German bankers look with satisfaction on the fraud perpetrated on their friends what attitude can they be expected to take toward their enemies?

The fat women whom Dr. Copeland helped reduce came out for his Senatorial candidacy, and that was a pleasant compliment, whether it will materially reduce the Republican vote or not. But now the undertakers have enthusiastically endorsed him, and it is hard to decide whether this is a compliment for an efficient health commissioner—or what.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

The Higher Art (Raising a perfect hog, with the right tilt of nose and curl of tail, is real art—Secretary Wallace.) Or isn't merely sculptured stone Or gobs of paint on canvas spread; Is isn't symphonies of tone By fluegel horns and oboes shed; It is not poetry expressed In words, or poses, or in jigs—In fact one finds it at its best In pigs.

To rear a Berkshire to its prime; To teach him elegant repose; To spend unstinted toil and time On curl of tail and tilt of nose! To lay long graceful flakes of fat Upon the creature's every part, So that the world will wonder—That is art.

A magic thrill the painter feels What time he lays his canvas by And notes how nobly it reveals Some passing mood of sea or sky.

But higher laurels does he win—The farmer, happiest of men—Who views the perfect porker in His pen.

All arts have their appointed place; Corot, M. Angelo, Verlaine Worked bravely to uplift the race And none of them have lived in vain. But greater glory do they quaff Who, when their useful lives are done, Have raised a hog that weighs a half A ton.

The Well Known Buck

When it comes to licking Turkey all the other European premiers are perfectly willing to let George do it.

Helpful

One way to get some of that German indemnity would be to attach the receipts of the ex-Kaiser's book.

He's Lasted a Whole Month

Isn't it about time that Greece was asking waivers on her new treaty? (Copyright by James J. Montague)

Scoutmasters Needed

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A survey has just been completed of all churches and settlement houses south of Fourteenth Street and east of Third Avenue, with a view to establishing Boy Scout troops where none at present exist. Scoutmasters of all religious faiths are needed immediately. Not more than one evening a week is needed for the work. Beginning on Monday evening, October 23, a course in scout leadership will be given by the Manhattan Council at the Museum of Natural History. If you are interested kindly communicate with the undersigned, in care of Manhattan Council, Boy Scouts of America, 73 Madison Avenue. EMANUEL HAYT, Field Executive, 2d Division. New York, Oct. 11, 1922.

The Tower

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All men are BORN free and equal. But only the rich can buy rum. The present Administration is more aroused against European ships that bring liquor into American ports.

Then the Wilson Administration was when German ships were murdering American citizens on the high seas. Now that Safety Week is over, pedestrians and motorists will probably go back to colliding with each other in the old carefree, happy spirit.

If the United States can enforce its domestic laws on a French or British ship flying its national flag, why not in a French or British city?

England pays \$50,000,000 of her debt to America to-day. Gold is all very well . . . but say it with coal, England, say it with coal!

As Kipling never remarked: "They have the gold of the world, but we have saved our coal."

One of the latest theories in a notorious New Jersey killing mystery is: "The suggestion has been advanced that he met her in an endeavor to show her the folly of her infatuation for him."

He tells himself so frequently that he is meeting Her for that purpose and that purpose alone!

But after He meets Her he feels sorry for Her because of this foolish infatuation.

And what can He do but comfort Her? Which makes Her understand how noble He is . . . thus increasing Her foolish infatuation.

The nobility which thus enters the affair raises it to a Higher Plane; the Element of Spirituality sanctions anything that may follow.

Before Her part He has forgotten why He met Her. The Spiritual Element is unperceived by the Interested Onlookers. Fate, waiting at the Left Upper Entrance with a cruel grin and an ax, blows this spiritual element of the situation as if it were the froth from a glass of beer. And then neatly nicks their necks with the ax. Real life keeps right on stealing all the old hokum and hackneyed sentiment from the popular plays.

Deaths from alcoholism are reported to be on the increase in New York State. That's what comes when people drink Alcohol instead of Wine and Beer and Whisky.

Great Britain and Iraq have signed a treaty. For a period of twenty years King Feisal of Iraq agrees to be guided by King George of England with regard to "international and financial obligations and interests."

King George will be guided by whatever government is in power in Britain.

Whatever government is in power will be guided by the press of the world.

The press of the world will continue to be guided by archy the cockroach, Ike Marcosson, Dr. Frank Crane and Clarence Sheridan.

What chance has King Feisal of Iraq got?

Capt. Peter Fitzrue worked out plans thirty years ago to deflect the Gulf Stream in any direction required. But he never hopes to have them adopted.

His plans for making battleships invisible to an enemy were pigeonholed by a dozen different governments, and the thing has not been done yet.

And yet the Captain's plan was entirely scientific and logical. The Captain illustrated one day, with a highball which Edom, his colored body servant, had just set before him.

He stuck a pencil into the highball. "Note," he said, "that where the pencil enters the liquid there seems to be a bend or break in the light. The base of the pencil seems to be an eighth of an inch from where it really is."

"This is in accordance with a well-known law of optics. It is, in fact, the principle of mirage; mirage in desert places or mirage at sea."

"The rays of light which make the pencil visible at all are broken at the point where they leave the thin medium of the air and penetrate the denser medium of the liquid. If you have ever seen a fish you will have noticed the same thing. The fish is always a few inches distant from where he seems to be."

"It is not necessary that water and air be in juxtaposition for this illusion to be produced. A damp layer of air next to a dry layer of air will work just as well. The person who looks through one layer of air at an object situated in another layer will seem to see it where it is not. It is merely the principle of lenses."

"In deserts, or at sea, the mirage occurs because these special atmospheric conditions have been accidentally created. It is my plan to create these special atmospheric conditions deliberately and scientifically."

"On the deck of each of my battleships there will be a device for producing chemically an aura of atmosphere differing from the atmosphere naturally and normally surrounding the ship on that day."

"The mirage of the ship will be seen by the enemy, not the real ship. The real ship will be from a thousand to three thousand yards distant from where it seems to be."

"The enemy will shoot at the mirage."

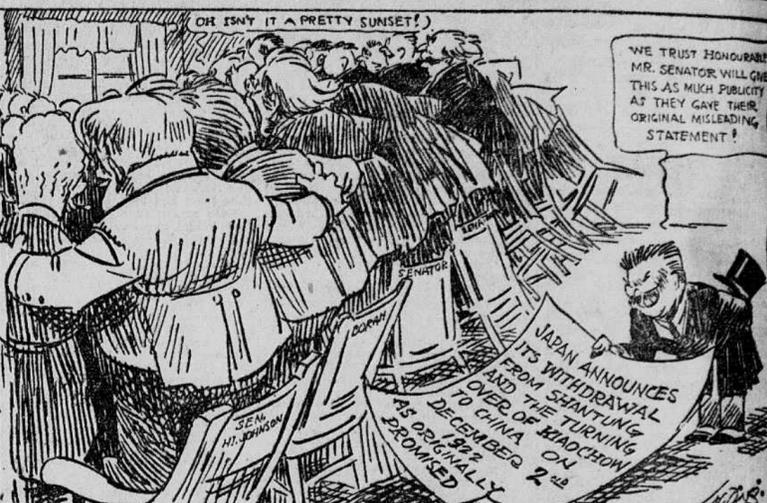
"Those in control of the gunnery on my ships will not be bothered. They will know the extent of the deflection from the actual, and will find the ranges accordingly."

Personally, we can't find a flaw in the scheme. And neither can Edom, the Captain's servant.

DON MARQUIS.

JUST TO KEEP HISTORY STRAIGHT

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The Old Brooklyn Philharmonic

By David A. Curtis

Brooklyn became the third largest city in the United States about the time of the Civil War and puffed itself more or less on account of the fact. Undaunted by the superior magnitude of its neighbor across the river, it stoutly asserted its own superiority in matters of more importance than mere size. Among these matters it reckoned Art, spelling it always with a capital letter. And among the arts it ranked music as easily first.

What Readers Say

Better Ordered in France To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One of the most glaring weaknesses in our criminal procedure, it seems to me, has been brought to light in the Hall-Mills murder mystery. I refer to the anachronism of the coroner. Does it not seem more in keeping with our ideal of justice to have some such official as the French examining magistrate to discharge the coroner's duties? It is some time since I reviewed the requirements for an examining magistrate (called a "Juge d'instruction") in France, but I think they include the taking of fingerprints, measurements and photographs of a special sort, showing the body from every conceivable angle. The training also includes a course in special observation, taking in details ordinarily overlooked.

Above all, the law in France deals severely with curiosity-seekers who dare to disturb the scene of the crime in the slightest detail until after the magistrate has completed his examination.

CHARLOTTE HOLMES CRAWFORD, Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1922.

The Rostrum Club To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the interest of Americanism I am sure your readers will be glad to learn of the formation of the Rostrum Club, which has for its object the offsetting of the activities of "radical soap-box orators," whose insidious propaganda has grown to be a national menace.

It is hoped to enlist the active aid of right-thinking Americans in an earnest effort to combat these misguided individuals by using their own methods, the public speaking platform.

Those active in promoting the club are Judge Moses H. Grossman, Senator W. C. Amos and John G. Pemberton. The club will meet each Wednesday at 7 p. m. in the Bar Association Building. Plans call for the establishment of a public speaking class under the tutelage of Mr. Harry C. Frances, who has been doing a like service at Columbia University.

W. ANSON HALLAHAN, Assistant Director. New York, Oct. 13, 1922.

Lying-in Hospital's Finances To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A recent public statement by the United States Hospital Fund, concerning the financial condition of its members' hospitals, has unfortunately created a false impression detrimental to the interests of the Lying-in Hospital.

"The ten hospitals for women and children," said the United Hospital Fund statement, "showed a net surplus of only \$4,267, because, while many had deficits individually, a surplus of \$84,376 by the Lying-in Hospital brought them up collectively."

Literally, this surplus of ours did exist at the end of 1921, but only because of a substantial donation which had been made by a small group of loyal and generous friends at a time when it was feared that the hospital might have to close its doors. This donation, made in 1921, and creating the surplus referred to above, has made it possible to continue the hospital for the present year.

My anxiety in bringing this situation to the public's attention is based on the fact that the surplus has now been spent, and that the end of the year is extremely likely to show a deficit.

MORTON S. PATON, Vice-President. New York, Oct. 14, 1922.

When Brigoli came out and the leader of the orchestra was lifting his baton as a signal for the beginning of the accompaniment, Joe started the hissing, and it was instantly taken up by so many that it seemed as if the whole audience was joining together probably there were many who disapproved of so rude a rebuke to the artist for his own bad manners.

Brigoli astonished everybody. Stunned as he must have been, he stood as motionless as a statue. His face grew white till it was almost glassy, but in no other way did he show any emotion whatever, until after what seemed a long time, the audience became tired and perhaps a little ashamed, and there came a moment of silence. Then, signaling for his accompaniment, he opened his mouth and sang as no one there had ever heard him sing before. He was rewarded with a tremendous outburst of applause, and not even "The Eagle" had any very graphic account of the affair.

Mention was made of Carlo Patti. He was a younger brother of the two singers and gave promise of attaining like fame with them, but as a publicist, if he sang it was not in public. He seemed the equal of his sister, yet a musical genius, yet I have not seen him in half a century who remained