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Lincoln's Outstanding Trait.

All religions agree on one point. They would have their devotees attain measurably to the ideal of the power worshipped—whether named Jehovah, Jove, Lord, Allah, Impersonal Soul of the Universe or Buddha of Boundless Light. In so far as the follower might approach this consummation of character was he reckoned among the Zaddekim, the demigods, saints, brahmans, avatars or rahans.

When therefore we find a man who in both public and private life does justice, loves mercy and walks humbly with the Eternal we, whatever be our name or creed, see in him an exemplar. Let even American pride and joy stand in the background while all the world gladly gives herein the assurance of a man. The poem-prayer of SAM WALTER FOSS is for once answered within the memory of people still living to-day:

"Give me men to match my mountains."

For as we scan in perspective the life lived since we saw LINCOLN, on one morning of February, 1861, raise the Stars and Stripes over Independence Hall, we see clearly how grandly he attained the heights in scaling the peaks of moral possibilities until he almost struck the stars.

In one outstanding trait he was able wholly to occult self. For the sake of the country which he loved and the people of whom he was one he sank his own personality in the supreme and sublime result. Facing solemn duties, he not only bowed himself humbly before his Maker but he was ever keenly sensitive to and unerringly interpretive of the will of the people. For this he was willing and able to use his enemies and those professing friends who were plotting against him. Taming and harnessing them to the car of the Union, he saved the nation that now everywhere reveres his name.

In a word, LINCOLN perhaps more than any other American in public life fulfilled that inspired Hebrew poet's word which in the original reads like a challenge, as if any son of man could so far approach the ideal ascribed to the Divine. LINCOLN made the wrath of man to praise the American ideal. What residue and when he could not thus utilize or transform he restrained. He curbed alike partisans and critics, so far as to make their wrath, whether as actively militant or venomously malevolent, to draw the car of national safety and glory.

It might be cruel to apply this parable, now so clearly patent in the perspective of the past, to present conditions in Washington; but on, for a man to match the mountains of opportunity which rise before the country, the world and the race!

A New Yorker Abroad.

Although JACOB EPSTEIN is a native of the city of New York and received part of his professional education at the Art Students League here, he is better known in Paris and London than in this city. In fact, just as JOHN SINGER SARGENT and JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER came, through long residence, to be regarded as belonging to the "English school" of painters, and MARY CASSATT to the French, so Mr. EPSTEIN is now regarded as a bright particular ornament of the "English school" of sculpture.

Mr. EPSTEIN'S new figure of CHRIST is now on view at the Leicester Galleries in London and is already the centre of a storm of controversy. Persons of taste, critics and artists seem to be about equally divided on the subject, which raises the question: Why is it that there are more rows over sculptures than over paintings, as witness the recent pretty quarrel over the Barnard Lincoln, and, at the end of last century, the feuds over RODIN'S "Balzac" and the "Citizens of Calais"?

Whatever the merits of the latest case may be, it is interesting to note that Mr. EPSTEIN, late of New York, does not find it necessary to follow the Gilbertian rule, to stir it and strump it and blow his own trumpet, in order to get on in the world. It has been his good luck, on one occasion after another since he left his native city, to find his works of art seized on by willing factions as texts on which to hang contradictory theories, æsthetic and otherwise.

A figure made for the pediment of a hospital made Mr. EPSTEIN the most talked of person in the British metropolis for nearly a week. The Oscar Wilde monument at Père Lachaise Cemetery led to a row between the French Government authorities and the art students of the Quartier. Finally, in the last instance the sculptor has succeeded in sharing public attention for the time being with such great personages as the Prime Minister and GEORGES CARPENTIER, the French pugilist.

Happy indeed is the artist who presents to the public a subject for dispute in every object that leaves his studio. That way lie fame, fortune and troops of friends, if not ultimate immortality!

No Chance Now for the Railroad Bolshevists.

Representative SIMS, the Democratic member of the House from Tennessee who introduced "by request" the monstrous Plumb proposition that the United States Government should make a free gift of the American railway system to a labor union Soviet to be run for its benefit at whatever cost, with the public paying the piper, says he will not sign the joint conference railroad report and will fight the compromise bill.

Representative KITCHIN of Scotland Neck, North Carolina, who out of his sectional hatred concocted the vicious tax schemes to make the North pay all the war spendings of the Solid South control of the Government, is going to be enlisted by SIMS to help him conduct the fight in behalf of the railway labor agitators and the Plumb Bolshevists. Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS of course is arm in arm with SIMS and head of the whole shooting match.

Well, let them make their usual noise. The Cummins-Esch bill, as agreed upon in the conference, is going through without any Bolshevist collision or Socialist sidetracking. It is going through because it is what a sane Congress wants, whatever the Gompers-Plumb-Sims outfit says, until something better can be worked out. The railroads are going back to their owners, whatever the Gompers-Plumb-Sims outfit does, because that is what a sane American people want.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS does not know that the American people have had enough of Government railroading and Representative SIMS does not know; but everybody else does.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS also does not know that the American people have had enough of the labor union dictatorship which tries to run the United States Government the way it does a labor union star chamber proceeding; but everybody else does.

Representative SIMS does not know that the American people have had enough of political parties and political errand boys that take their orders from professional labor agitators and strike leaders; but everybody else does.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS does not know and Representative SIMS does not know, but everybody else does, that it is no longer a consultation which the nation is holding over the labor union party of Mr. GOMPERS and over the Democratic party of Mr. SIMS, but a wake.

Wrecked Street Railways Cannot Clean City Streets.

One factor of tremendous influence in the expensive transportation tieup the heavy snowstorms of last week brought to New York city was the helplessness of the street railway companies to do their usual part in the effort to keep the roadways open.

Under their franchises these corporations are obligated to keep their tracks clear. For practical reasons a snow sweeping schedule is drawn up, under which the task is divided among the street railway companies, the Street Cleaning Department and the Park Department.

In days of reasonable prosperity the street railway managers have been able to provide the equipment and the labor for snow removal. With money to spend they have bought ploughs to be pushed through the drifts by electric power or hauled through the snow by horses. They have established snow removal bureaus with skilled engineers in charge of them. Squads of workers organized in advance were instructed when and where to begin their attacks on the snow. The railways were ready. Snow fighting began promptly. In many a storm the street railways broke the back of the blockade and kept the highways open, as any person who recalls the long lines of trucks using their tracks can testify.

When the snow came this year the street railways were not able to do their part. Their treasuries were empty. Their credit was gone. Receivers ruled them. Their operating forces were cut to the quick. Their equipment was falling to pieces. They were living—or dying—from hand to mouth. They had no resources of men, money or machinery to draw on in an emergency. They were like a starved man in a tempest, unable to stand against a gale a well nourished man could have faced in safety if not in comfort.

New York city, whose servants the street railway owners and operators are, paid the penalty and is still paying. Vigorous, flourishing street railway corporations could have met the bad weather with something like a chance to get the better of it, certainly with hope that its worst possibilities might be averted. But wrecked street railways cannot clear city streets of snow, and New York city has wrecked its street railway system.

The lesson should not be ignored. New York should rebuild the street railway system on broad lines, and fortify it to play its part in the life of the world's biggest city.

Is Home Legally Where the Heart Is?

Now that a Federal Judge has decided that a stock of liquor may not be moved from a safe deposit vault to the home of the owner, the question will occur to all of the thirsty: Can the owner change his residence to the safe deposit vault?

It has been the custom in franchise cases for courts to decide that while a man may have but one home he is reasonably free to decide what that home, for election purposes, is. A citizen might have a ten room house on Riverside Drive and vote from a hall bedroom in Cherry street.

Could the citizen against whom the liquor decision has just been rendered go into court and plead that his apartment is no longer his home, that home notoriously is where the heart is, and that his heart is with the bottles in the dark caves of the warehousing company?

Britain's Mounting Foreign Trade.

While the economic greenhorn goes on arguing that a nation lacking free gold, up to its neck in current international trade debt and facing a heavy discount on its foreign exchange, cannot increase its imports, veteran Great Britain hammers away at the markets of the world.

The British foreign trade report for January shows that the imports into the United Kingdom were nearly £49,000,000 more than in January of last year. They were some £84,000,000 more than in January, 1918. Ever since the end of the war the United Kingdom has been buying more and more from abroad—buying more than ever was bought during or before the war. Great Britain has been buying more from abroad with the very purpose of selling more abroad.

Taking the food which she imported to put productive steam into her workers, and taking the raw material which she imported to turn into finished products, Great Britain has supplied the needs of her own consumers and at the same time sent her exports climbing. Foreign sales of her own British goods went up from £47,000,000 in January, 1919, to more than £64,000,000 in May, to nearly £75,000,000 in August, to £87,000,000 in November, to more than £90,000,000 in December, and to nearly £106,000,000 in January just closed. From a mere £4,500,000 in January, 1919, her reexports of foreign goods went up in January just closed to £25,500,000.

In the last year British imports increased by the nearly £49,000,000 we have mentioned; but British exports gained in all more than £73,000,000. While for January, 1919, the adverse trade balance of Great Britain was £82,600,000, it was hauled down for January, 1920, to £52,000,000. Buying abroad to sell abroad Great Britain thus narrowed the adverse trade balance gap by more than £30,000,000 a month. A difference, expressed in our own money, even in current exchange values, at the rate of about a billion of dollars a year.

As long as she can buy from foreigners to sell again to foreigners at huge profits on the international transaction Great Britain is not going to stop importing from the rest of the world. Great Britain is going to increase the magnitude of what she buys that she may the further increase the magnitude of what she sells.

Until we better comprehend some of these fundamental principles of barter among industrial nations, great and small, we have yet to learn the A, B, Cs of the international trade of which we so cheerfully plan to become the master—sitting still or serving up halfbaked opinions, while a great world trader of long experience and vast success takes the road and drives full speed ahead!

Danes Win in First Plebiscite.

In northern Schleswig, where the people have been voting this week to determine if that portion of the ancient Danish province shall revert to Denmark or remain under German rule, the returns show an overwhelming Danish victory. This is the first of the plebiscites provided for by the Paris treaties that has been undertaken and the progress of the voting and the results have been watched with an unusual interest.

The preliminary steps were taken in the middle of January, when a commissioner appointed by the Paris Conference and a contingent of French troops arrived at Hadersleben. The controverted territory was divided into two zones: the first or northern, where the choice was determined by a majority vote of the inhabitants; and the second or southern, the more populous of the two, including the Schleswig capital, Flensburg, where the decision was left to the vote of the different communes.

There was little doubt from the first that the Danes would carry the northern zone. The Germans were anxious to make a showing here on account of the effect it would have when the vote was taken in the south. The campaign was hard fought by what the Danes called American methods. To the speech making were added political receptions, torchlight processions and personal electioneering. Every voter was brought out.

Berlin attempted to send professional agitators, but they were turned back by the commissioner, who forbade the participation of non-residents in the election. Flensburg has been thoroughly Prussianized by the fifty-five years of occupation, but it soon became evident that the Germans will not all vote on purely nationalistic lines. The special German representative explained this when he confessed that many Germans were desirous of escaping German taxation and German military exactions and sought the economic advantages of Denmark as well as the benefits of her smaller but more stable Government.

The Schleswig plebiscite will be the model of the three others yet to be held, the plebiscites in Teschen, Silesia and the Saar region. The last is at least fifteen years off and no arrangements apparently have yet been made for voting in Teschen. Allied troops have already occupied Danzig and are patrolling the neutral strip down the Vistula preparatory to undertaking the Silesian plebiscite. While the area in dispute is not larger than the territory claimed by Denmark, the bitterness between the Slavs and Germans and the intensity of the feeling over the result promise to make the problem here more serious than in Schleswig.

Law Enough; Enforce It.

The anarchist who was sentenced yesterday to ten years imprisonment was prosecuted and convicted under a State statute which has been on the books nearly twenty years.

He was not brought to the bar of justice under a law enacted to meet an emergency created by war.

He was accused, indicted, tried, found guilty and sentenced in accordance with an act of the Legislature adopted in time of peace and retained as expressive of the continuing will of the people of New York after full and exhaustive discussion of its merits.

These facts are worth bearing in mind because there is much talk now about hysteria in the suppression of enemies of society who advocate the overthrow by violence of our political institutions.

This talk deals with unrealities and not with the truth.

The determination of the Americans that their representative democracy shall be protected from anarchists, whatever title they may choose to wear, is of long and steady growth. It is not the creation of fancied dangers or the child of wild alarms. It is the natural, the inevitable product of a sustained and intelligent course of national thought.

Anarchists have to deal in this country not with a temporary inflammation of anger but with a steel cold purpose to suppress them, and the sooner they realize this the fewer of them we shall pay taxes to support in jail.

Mr. Johnson Goes to Rome.

Of the dozen or more diplomatic offices in the service of the United States at present vacant it appears that the first to be filled will be the embassy at Rome, and that THOMAS NELSON PAGE of Virginia, who resigned because his views on the Adriatic question did not agree with those of the Administration, is to be succeeded by ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON of this city, formerly editor of the *Century Magazine* and a student of Italian affairs in general.

All admirers of the works of the late OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will remember the poem in which he mentioned some of the things which a modest man might desire to have fall to his lot. One of these was a brownstone house in New York, and another was the mission near the Court of St. James's. Dr. HOLMES was building the lofty rhyme in praise of what appealed to him most as a literary man and a scholar not averse to a pleasant combination of dignity and leisure in his possible official life.

Nowadays, however, Rome rather than London is the ideal place for a poet who does not desire to take his diplomacy too strenuously, and this in spite of the disturbing though romantic activities of that other singer, Colonel GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO. London and Paris are too full of the bustle of this reconstruction period. Besides, in spite of the demand for accommodation in the Italian capital, the question of embassy house hunting is not nearly so serious there as it is in the two other places.

The military and civil guard which accompanied the Buford with its cargo of deportees has returned on another ship, none the worse for its experience. The Buford was not as staunch. She was obliged to tie up for repairs. Thus is it proved that men are the best of the nation.

Street Cleaning Commissioner MACSTAY says that it will take the city five weeks to get back to normal. Perhaps, however, a genial thaw will accomplish what is beyond the power of the department.

Fiume subscribed 7,000,000 lire to the new Italian national loan on the first day the books were open. There is now presented the possibility of a competition between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians in the district in purchases of the bonds of the Governments of their choice. If it becomes a fact the lot of the innocent and impecunious bystander in Fiume will be most unhappy.

Positive Facts.

In the lumber industry of Canada the investment is more than $180,000,000. There are more than 3,000 operating plants employing 60,000 men, and the annual wages and salaries approximate $50,000,000.

* * *

The Missouri health authorities have gravely disappointed the school children of the State by deciding not to close the schools to fight influenza, but to keep them open and instruct the pupils in hygiene.

LINCOLN.

The Face of Lincoln.

Here is a face upon which men may see
The hushed austerity that nature wears
At touch of twilight, brooding on the cares
Of bygone days and of the days to be;
And yet which bears the clear tranquillity
Of one whose youth has breathed sweet prairie airs,
Or followed firm behind the ploughman's shares,
Or trodden leafy forest ways and free.

The forehead tells of mastery; a mind
Which, holding life a thing inscrutable,
Kept faith and hope forever sentinel;
The furrowed cheeks, the locked lips sorrow lined,
Betray a will the nation knew so well,
And deep eyes show a love for all mankind.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Palladium.

Let not a clamor of tongues contend in praise,
Nor vex his quiet rest with protests loud.
That memory in honor tranquil, proud,
Deserves more fitting and exalted ways.
He had not wished the triumph nor the bays;
The reverence we yield he never sought.
Such meed as our hearts render is not bought,
Nor parcelled as a debt mere duty pays.

His passion was the Union! It alone
Unswerving held his every thought, and spurred
His mind to heights remote, unparalleled.
Ask how that brooding spirit now be shown
The depth of what we feel, who doubts his word:
"Hold ye the Union that for ye I held!"

MORRIS WEIGHT FOOT.

SAUCES WITH A KICK.

May an Ordinary Householder Have the Privileges of a Hotel?

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I observe that Mr. O'Connor of the Excise Department stands ready to issue permits to purchase liquor to all those who may lawfully do so. The article cited particularly referred to purchases allowed to be made by holders of permits in the interests of hotels for culinary purposes, for puddings, pies and the like.

Where does the householder who is unabig to live or eat at a hotel, but who, nevertheless, has a penchant for such sauces, come in? RETIRED.

WEST GROVE, February 11.

CHECKERBOARD REFORM.

An Efficiency Expert Would Wipe Out Thirty-two Useless Squares.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I suggest a new style of checkerboard for checker players.

The idea I have is for the board to consist of thirty-two squares; the exact number of squares the game of checkers is played on, thereby eliminating the other thirty-two squares not used.

The chessboard, which has sixty-four squares, is commonly known as the checkerboard, which of course it is not.

S. SADDINGTON.

CLARENCEVILLE, February 10.

THE SNOW PROBLEM.

Flushing Proposed as the Best Way to Clear the Streets.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Why is it that the Street Cleaning Department does not remove snow by flushing and save the city over $2,000,000 in average winters? The city of Liverpool, England, has been removing all snow by flushing for the last twenty years, not a cart having been employed for the purpose in that time.

Since the city authorities abandoned the flushing method after their successful use of it in 1915 they have probably wasted over $6,000,000 of the city's money in removing snow by cartage that could have been removed by flushing. CORNELIUS MARTIN.

NEW YORK, February 11.

Get the Gutters Ready for Use When the Thaw Comes.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Anent your forceful and peculiarly appropriate editorial article about America's want of preparedness, why would it not be well to suggest the use of labor to open sewer catch basins at street corners and cut channels to them so that the inevitable thaw will relieve the streets of water and slush? Householders should see that gutters are made free.

This might be a case of well applied preparedness and heeding the old adage that if one does 25 per cent. of work nature will follow the line of least resistance and do the other 75 per cent. to help complete the job.

GEORGE MARTIN HUSS.

NEW YORK, February 11.

Subway Stairs in Need of Roofs to Keep Out the Snow.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Was it not shortsighted policy to build the entrance stairs to our new subway with no roof to shield them from the elements?

At the Lexington avenue station at Seventy-seventh street one morning last week it was impossible for many women and elderly people to attempt the stairway, as the steps were covered with frozen slush. LEWIS PHILLIPS.

NEW YORK, February 11.

Square Deal for Horses.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It would give many people besides myself much pleasure were the authorities to get after the teamsters who beat and misuse horses about the streets. Now that the streets are in such deplorable condition a man caught abusing horses should be strenuously dealt with. Also his employer, if he countenances raw work with poor dumb beasts.

M. A. O'CONNELL.

NEW YORK, February 11.

The High Cost of Sport in Kansas.

From the White City Register.

The coyote roundup ended rather distressingly for a number of hunters Saturday. Elwood Pitcher got shot in the face. James Haun of the Parkerville neighborhood was standing with the muzzle of his shotgun resting on his foot when he accidentally pulled the trigger, blowing the middle toe off and ripping his shoe to pieces. Lloyd Ball jumped out of the car in the road directly in front of "Shorty" Hembrow's little racer. Lloyd was knocked down and run over. Fortunately his injuries were not as severe as feared at first. He was able to attend school Monday. The front of George Carson's new car was riddled with shot, and he raced back to town before the water all leaked out of his radiator. Several hunters were hit with shot that failed to penetrate the flesh, but which left black and blue marks. At the roundup only rabbits were in the ring, the one coyote escaping the circle.

GERMANY'S POWER TO PAY.

A Reply to Those Who Would Lighten the Burden of Making Reparation.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: There has been lately a great deal of publicity around the book of a British financial expert named Keynes, who believes that the way to make Germany a good neighbor is to relieve her of the necessity of making reparation for her recent aggressions except to the grossly inadequate extent of about $10,000,000,000, which he avows is all Germany will ever be able to pay anyway. All this despite the fact that Germany, beginning with a population of about 40,000,000, which she gradually increased to about 70,000,000—her present population being over 60,000,000—spent about $50,000,000,000—at a low estimate—in preparing and carrying out her aggressions—hence presumably can pay as much again in a like period of time toward undoing the colossal harm she has done.

It always takes an expert to prove that 10+10=1, that black is white and day is night. Those upholding Mr. Keynes's theories include misguided persons who are accustomed to accept fallacies when put forward impressively.

There are also among them a few adroit individuals actively engaged in hindering dollar credits to France, whose need of them for raw materials and foodstuffs is well known, following a struggle for whose successful prosecution she made the greatest sacrifices among her cobelligerents. Selling francs short privately while publicly deploring France's economic position and opining that only by the adoption of Mr. Keynes's remedies is there any hope of economic rehabilitation following events which Mr. Keynes, with rare tact toward the Germans, refers to as the "European civil war," is a little game to which not every one is blind.

MAURICE LEON.

NEW YORK, February 11.

"THE CHILD OF OXFORD."

Historic Buildings Destroyed by Fire at King's College, Windsor, N. S.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The destruction by fire last week of the historic buildings of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, will be a cause of deep regret to all who know in what esteem this ancient university is deservedly held.

King's College is widely known in the United States and in Canada as "the child of Oxford," and is probably the one educational institution on this continent that is a bit of old England planted among us. Its customs and usages, academical ideals and degrees, are thoroughly Oxonian and have always made a strong appeal to men who value traditions as well as efficiency in modern university training.

King's College was founded in 1788 and was granted a royal charter by King George III. in 1802, which charter it still retains. It is not a theological college but a chartered university open to all who desire to enter. It imposes no religious tests whatever for entrance. It has faculties in arts, science, engineering and law. Its endowments are quite small in proportion to the success that it has attained as an institution of higher learning.

The financial loss to the university through the recent destructive fire will probably be about $200,000. Perhaps those who are interested in such time honored universities as the historic King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, will see to it that help in rebuilding will be sent from this side of the line across which King's College has sent some of her most illustrious sons.

B. W. R. TAYLER,
St. George's Rectory.

SCHENECTADY, February 11.

NO PAPER SHORTAGE HERE.

Sellers of Mines and Oil Wells Guilty of Persistent Waste.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I read with much regret that the daily papers must cut down their size owing to the shortage of paper. It seems ridiculous that this must be done and nothing is done to stop the waste of paper by promoters and others.

This morning I received five letters from people entirely unknown to me, each enclosing several large sheets of bond paper, closely printed, telling me how to get rich in a hurry. Besides there were posters 20x24 inches, showing imaginary derricks and oil pumps. Also enclosed were order slips on which you write the amount you desire to be stung for.

All week I get these letters, and thousands upon thousands get them too, so I take this opportunity to call attention to the sinful waste and at the same time mention the fact that the lower part of the city of New York is full of people giving away oil wells, silver and gold mines. HENRY F. TIERNAN.

NEW YORK, February 11.

If You'll Pay for It.

The harried milkman left two bottles of milk where one had been ordered.

The man of the house was called away for a couple of days.

The lady of the house sent for the gentleman who removes trash, she having decided that the cellar simply must be cleaned out.

The gentleman who removes trash appeared at an hour gratifyingly near that called for in the contract.

With gifted professional eye he surveyed the condemned contents of the cellar and with consummate skill proceeded to make the odds and ends allotted to him fill as many barrels as possible, his compensation depending on the number of barrels moved, containers to be packed by himself.

The lady of the house considered the trash man, and her mind reverted to the unnecessary bottle of milk. Her soul stirred with neighborliness; the impulse to do a kind and friendly deed inspired her.

"Here," she said to the trash man, "is a bottle of milk—fresh milk—I cannot use. Don't you want to take it home?"

Injured dignity, resentfulness and withering contempt marked the trash man's swarthy countenance.

Plainly his ire was stirred.

"What you pay me for taking him away?" he demanded with scorn.

"Why, nothing!" replied the lady.

"Then me no take away!" proclaimed the trash man with finality.

The moral is that in these days charity should look before it leaps.

The Cabin Philosopher.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

When you move in de big house it's all right ter take de cabin fer yo' kitchen, but it's ten ter one you'll never be ex happy ex you wuz when you played roun' de cabin door.

SAYS SPIRIT WRITING IS CLEVER TRICKERY

Prof. Jastrow Surprised Some Scientists Accept Belief "Not Yet Proved."

NO MYSTERY, HE ASSERTS

Declares "Manifestations" Are Traceable to Reactions of Subconscious Mind.

It is a singular fact, as Prof. Joseph Jastrow, psychologist of the University of Wisconsin, pointed out yesterday, that the most eminent converts to belief in spiritualism have been scientists used to dealing with distinct phenomena—Sir Oliver Lodge, a great physicist; the late Sir William Crookes, physicist and chemist; Sir Conan Doyle, a physician long before he became a teller of tales, to mention only a few. Men of science, who deal only with phenomena which can be weighed, measured, felt, seen or heard or were leaders in the worldwide revival in the belief that the spirits of men dwell in another world and do communicate with the living.

As for Dr. Jastrow, himself of eminence in the psychological field of science, he will have none of it. Lecturing yesterday in Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, he confessed to a kind of puzzlement over the tendency of some fellow scientists to accept a belief, which, he asserts, certainly has not been proved. He thinks that Sir Oliver does not bring to the solution of the spiritualism problem that part of his brain he uses for physical problems.

Outside Realm of Science.

Among the interesting speculations offered by Dr. Jastrow in his lecture, "The Revival of Belief in Spiritualism," is his opinion that belief in after life is a product of individual faith, something that lies outside the realm of science, something which is not prepared to affirm or dispute. Converted scientists, he holds, have allowed only a "reserve" area of their brain to become convinced.

Dr. Jastrow plainly seeks to combat the rising tide of belief in the occult, and to discredit, scientifically, such cult accessories as the ouija board, the crystal ball, the planchette, automatic writing, spirit photography and the like. He maintained that, aside from fraud, psychical manifestations are explainable from a few recognized principles, and that the "mystery" which seems to envelop the whole subject is no mystery at all.

"Spirit manifestations," said Dr. Jastrow, "are traceable to reactions of the subconscious mind in highly keyed and nervous personalities. The underlying cause of so-called dual personality, trances, spirit writing is the same, the singular operation of the subconscious mind.

"One of the reasons so many persons come to believe in spiritualism is the personal nature of the communications they believe they receive from dparted loved ones. But they do not understand the subtleties often employed by mediums, the 'fishing' carried on by means of cleverly disguised leading questions, the keen observation employed and perhaps by means of little understood, intangible processes of mind which seem supernatural.

Calls It Hallucination.

"But no person has actually any more extraordinary power of communication than has any other person. Some persons are more sensitively, nervously constructed than others. They are more subject to trances and forms of hysteria and hallucinations. We know that some persons faint easily while others never surrender consciousness except normally. It is a matter of a highly geared, highly sensitized nervous system and of the curious workings of the subconscious mind. I have watched a good many mediums that have gone into trances, but I have never seen the slightest proof of spirit contact. The mediums in trances babbled and murmured just as people talk in their sleep.

"So far as automatic writing goes and the denial of persons having the faculty that they are ever conscious of what they write, or that they understand anything about it except that it occurs is simply a hallucination. I doubt not that these persons are quite sincere as a rule, but they merely put upon paper ideas from their subconscious mind.

"That part of the mind which dictates such writing does not function except under certain conditions, and under these peculiar conditions they can do things they are not conscious of being able to do. It is exactly like the familiar circumstance of being unable at sudden need to recall the name of a person or place, yet having the elusive name pop out of the mind subsequently in some absolutely irrelated situation or trend of thought.

"Dual personality, as it is termed, is just children's pretending. We all know how children like to pretend they are somebody or something in their play. Children mostly outgrow this instinct to pretend. But persons with the so-called dual personality (when it is not actually a fraud) not only do not outgrow the impulse, they permit it to become a dominating delusion. They are as much deluded as are others."

Dr. Jastrow said that after life cannot be proved or disproved by science. Science knows no proof as yet of the supernatural. He warned against fraud and denounced spirit writing as a clever piece of trickery.

He will lecture again to-day at 11 A. M. at the Genealogical Hall.

VETERANS COMPEL EVANGELIST TO QUIT

Minister Criticised Part of American Army.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 11.—The Rev. Henry W. Stough of Wheaton, Ill., an evangelist, who is accused of having declared in one of his sermons that many of the American army in France were "scum and riffraff," left here to-day after being relieved by cooperating clergymen of his four weeks contract in an evangelistic campaign.

Local ex-service men forced the issue, as they took exception to the following remarks attributed to the evangelist:

"When the draft law came into operation every class of society, from the best homes in America through all grades of society down to the riffraff and the scum, were included. In the name of patriotism Christian parents permitted their girls to dance in the arms of these men because they wore the khaki, not realizing that khaki does not change character."

The Rev. Stough acknowledged making the statement to a committee of the local American Legion post. He said it was ill timed and made an apology for it. He declared his heart was loyal to the flag and the nation.

Fire in Aaron Burr Library Site.

Fire yesterday did damage estimated at $500 to the three story building in Reade street which was once the site of the old reservoir for lower Manhattan and in which Aaron Burr once had his law library. The blaze was behind the lunch counter in the Record Cafe on the lower floor.

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

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There are about 650 advertisement receiving stations located throughout New York city and vicinity where The Sun and New York Herald advertisements will be received at office rates and forwarded for publication.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle south winds.

For New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle south winds.

For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle west to south winds.

For western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle south winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Pressure is uniformly low east of the Mississippi and the movement of highs and lows in that region has been temporarily slowed down. In the Northwest a well defined storm centre has appeared and there are indications of the development of a disturbance over the mouth of the Rio Grande. Light snow has fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region and light rains in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States. There have been no changes of importance in the temperature.

Generally fair weather is predicted during the next forty-eight hours in all parts of the Washington forecast district, except along the Gulf coast, where local rains are probable to-morrow and Friday. The temperature will change but little in any part of the district.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	52	40	30.10	.04	Rain
Albany	34	30	29.78	..	Clear
Atlantic City	42	34	29.94	..	Clear
Baltimore	44	34	29.92	..	Clear
Bismarck	22	20	29.92	..	Cloudy
Boston	40	26	29.96	..	Clear
Buffalo	26	20	29.90	..	Cloudy
Charleston	52	40	29.88	.02	Cloudy
Chicago	32	22	29.86	.02	Snow
Cleveland	34	26	29.88	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	44	26	29.86	..	Cloudy
Denver	38	26	29.94	..	Clear
Detroit	34	24	29.86	..	Cloudy
Galveston	60	54	29.82	.02	Rain
Helena	40	26	30.02	..	Clear
Jacksonville	68	54	29.88	.01	Clear
Kansas City	44	38	29.94	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	62	46	29.94	..	Clear
Milwaukee	26	24	29.82	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	62	58	29.86	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	48	36	29.94	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	44	28	29.96	..	Clear
Pittsburg	40	28	29.88	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	26	24	29.92	.01	Clear
Portland, Ore.	54	36	30.30	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	40	28	30.16	..	Clear
San Antonio	54	38	29.88	..	Cloudy
San Diego	60	44	30.12	..	Clear
San Francisco	62	48	30.18	..	Clear
St. Louis	56	38	29.92	..	Clear
St. Paul	14	12	29.92	..	Clear
Washington	48	32	29.92	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29	29
Humidity	63	68
Wind—direction	West	South
Wind—velocity	10	5
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	.00	.00

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M. ... 33	1 P. M. ... 38	6 P. M. ... 39	
9 A. M. ... 34	2 P. M. ... 38	7 P. M. ... 37	
10 A. M. ... 34	3 P. M. ... 38	8 P. M. ... 36	
11 A. M. ... 34	4