

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD. PUBLISHED 1853-1920. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1920.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES. East of Mississippi. One Six One Yearly \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00

FOREIGN RATES. DAILY & SUNDAY. \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50

MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES. 230 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Mr. Wilson Again Running True to Form.

First President Wilson, exercising his undoubted prerogative to oust Secretary Lansing, launches a national thunderbolt with his dictum that his Administration, and therefore the United States Government, cannot function without him, though his own official person may not be able to function.

Then President Wilson, reading the riot act to Great Britain, France and Italy, launches an international thunderbolt with his imperious notice to the principal Allies that they cannot among themselves arrange their own affairs in Europe in general and on the Adriatic Sea in particular without him.

More than that: With Mr. Wilson present in their councils or absent from their councils they cannot do anything for themselves or about themselves, though they all be unimportant, if it is not exactly what he wants.

By the same token it must follow when Mr. Wilson commands that a thing shall be done by them, though no other member of the Allies should want it, though no other Power of Europe should want it, though no other nation on the face of the earth should want it, that his will shall be done.

Nowhere else under the sun is there such assumption of autocratic and universal power. Nowhere else under the sun does any public servant pretend that he embodies such omnipotence. Nowhere in the world is there to-day, and nowhere in the world has there been in the last hundred years, anything like the despotism Mr. Wilson makes of democracy under him in America.

Mr. Wilson, back from the sick room to the long unoccupied Executive office of the American Government, is running true to form.

New York City's War Memorial.

Now that the general committee on a permanent memorial to those of our fellow citizens who fell in the war has placed on view in the City Hall some sixty designs, architectural, sculptural and architectural, or purely sculptural, it is most desirable that as many New Yorkers as possible should find time, or make time, to visit the exhibition and come to a decision as to what they want, or rather what they don't want, to have put up.

This monument erected by New Yorkers in honor of New Yorkers is to be a strictly local affair. In view of the interest taken by the community in the persons to be honored and in view of the size of the community it is to be assumed that the memorial will be a very conspicuous one. And of course the more conspicuous the more deplorable it would be if the memorial proved to be a failure. For while it is difficult to achieve a monument it is virtually impossible to bring about its subsequent demolition. So in the matter we must think of coming generations as well as of ourselves and of those whom we delight to keep in remembrance.

New Yorkers who have views on the subject may now have their conclusions corrected or confirmed, to some extent at least, through an inspection of the models which are displayed at City Hall. One suggestion, one criticism, one objection put forward now is worth a dozen criticisms, or indeed hundreds of criticisms, advanced after a plan has been settled on, a design agreed upon, and when the work has actually begun.

It is only proper that those who will have to pay the piper should select the tune. So it is for the public at large to express a preference for what will be institutional, like a Victory Hall; symbolical, like a Victory shaft or an arch; purely artistic, like a group of statues or a fountain; or utilitarian, like a bridge, a stadium or a water gate. At the same time it is only natural that there should be a desire in many quarters to evolve something which should be expressive of the age and of the part of the world that we live in as distinguished from what is meaningless because it is

conventional in a classical or any other outworn way. But once the general nature of the memorial has been decided upon other and quite different considerations must come in. Then the committee will be responsible for picking the right architects and sculptors, as these in turn will be responsible for the finished article. It is at this stage of the game that it will be not only desirable but necessary to remember the sound working principle—applicable to everything having to do with the fine arts—that too many cooks will inevitably spoil the broth.

Minority Nerve and Majority Blight.

Says Mr. GLEN E. PLUM, author of the Soviet railroad plan to toast the American transportation system into the laps of the unions employed by the roads: "The people have the inalienable, unalterable and indefeasible right to change or alter their form of government whenever the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people require it."

Undeniably. And in one way and another, as they have nationally agreed by majority vote upon plans and programs, the American people for generations have been doing that very thing. But in all the years they have been doing it as they saw fit to do it—doing it by their inalienable, unalterable and indefeasible right—these same American people have never failed to swear any peculiar section, any special interest, any particular class that had the foolhardy nerve to try to bulwark and intimidate the majority.

What is coming to Mr. GLEN E. PLUM and to anybody like him trying to establish the inalienable, unalterable and indefeasible right of a narrow and selfish minority to fix its will upon the great and invincible majority is coming to him straight from the shoulder of the whole American people.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Marshall.

In the first of his three letters to Mr. LANSING the President dwelt upon the constitutional aspects of the Secretary of State's course in calling Cabinet conferences and obtaining interchange of ideas among the heads of the executive departments. He asserts that "under our constitutional law and practice as developed hitherto no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference and no one but the Congress or the President has the right to ask their views or the views of any two of them on public questions."

In his second letter the President raises a second constitutional question based upon his theory of the futurity of the conferences and interchanges conducted by Mr. LANSING. He says: "I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the Cabinet."

His constitutional theory is that since the President could not act, nobody could act. The Government of the United States stood still until a President gerent resumed direction and control.

But while the Constitution makes no mention and takes no account of Cabinet officers, this is the exact contention provided for in Article II, Section 1, clause 6 of the Constitution. The supreme necessity for continuous governmental functioning is a matter beyond question or dispute. The Constitution in the place cited determines who shall carry it out when the President cannot act. It will therefore seem to many persons that any complaint of infringement of constitutional prerogative might more justly—as well as more graciously—emanate from the Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, whom Mr. LANSING's course excluded from what may have been his constitutional duties, rather than from Mr. Wilson, whose unbroken tenure of office the Cabinet conferences made possible by providing for at least a semblance of continuous government.

Death of the Serb Pretender.

Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVICH, the pretender to the Serbian throne, has just died in Switzerland, according to a message yesterday from St. Moritz. If the right of primogeniture had prevailed in Serbia the Prince would have been the Serbian ruler instead of King PETAR I. After the Serbian Parliament had chosen PETAR, Prince ALEXANDER married an American woman, Mrs. HUGO PRATT, kept his regal pretensions to himself and made his home in Paris, that favorite resort of hopeful royal exiles.

An Honored Name.

With more than a dozen places in the United States, including Michigan's State capital, called after the family of the former Secretary of State, the gentle name of Lansing is "on the map" and to stay.

Few American families can show such a documented record of service to humanity extending into the middle ages. The name originated in Holland, where families called themselves after their land and not usually, as in the British Isles, after their occupations. There the term land, as it is still spelled in that distinguished republic under the form of a monarchy, stands for a courageous breed of men. They tackled the job of reclaiming even the low lying areas that were liable to overflow from sea or rivers, and they won.

their name Lansing. In Colonial days the Lansings were on the ground very early in New Netherland. The church manuals of several denominations reveal a shining record of American ministers, scholars, church officers and teachers and no fewer than sixty-nine private soldiers and officers in the Continental army or the New York militia during the Revolutionary war, besides the renowned jurist JOHN LANSING.

From New Jersey some Lansing went into central New York, following in time the Sullivan expedition of 1779. From Holland these New Jersey farmers had brought young apple trees which when grafted on the Indian stocks produced the luscious Spitzenberg. Thence, upon the stock of a tree partly cut down by some of SULLIVAN'S Continentals, the Spitzenberg apple was developed into the King apple of Tompkins county, so much in demand in Europe and along the Atlantic coast. Thence later came those other wonderful types of apples that make New York State the Mecca of experimenting dendrologists. These have enriched the orchards of the West and the Pacific coast beyond the potency of mines of gold. Living men not yet old have seen the original Indian stock at Lansing, N. Y., surviving from the axe of 1770.

Whether the younger record of apples, or the older one of men, Americans may be proud of such stocks, and in both cases there is a reason for their appraisal and preference. Apart from his secretarial services and public record, abroad or at home, those who have read ROBERT LANSING'S book on "Government: Its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States" recognize a master in both theory and practice.

It Always Happens in This Town.

Almost before the people of the city had ceased to refer to it as the "new Stock Exchange" the "Broad street building" which is the hub of Wall Street had become too small to meet the requirements of those conducting the business of the market, and now it has become necessary to obtain additional office room next door.

There is nothing unusual about this. As it is in the case of the Stock Exchange so it has been in that of virtually every other building put up for public purposes. Relief is only temporary. The margin of safety in the shape of extra accommodation is soon eliminated. In fact, as with the hotels, it looks as if the supply created a demand in addition to that which it was intended to meet.

The new General Post Office behind the Pennsylvania Station, with all its two blocks of imposing frontage, was almost before the armistice went into force, and the postmaster had to move part of his force into the temporary army building to the north. The Public Library, also two blocks long, is so crowded that regular workers demand that casual or frivolous readers be excluded altogether in order to give the rest elbow room.

New York builds subways too late, and then finds after a few weeks that the stations and the station platforms are too short. And so on. In fact it looks as if we could never become accustomed to the ever surprising fact that rapid growth is the mathematical constant which can never be eliminated in making any calculations as to the future of the city.

However, we are no more stupid than our remote predecessors. Old New Yorkers condemned the vestry of Trinity Church for building St. Paul's Chapel—at Broadway and Fulton street—in the fields and away from the center of the town. The men who selected the site for Central Park had to fight the opposition of the knowing who said that the first necessity in the case of a playground was to have it within reach of those who played and not situated in a remote wilderness.

Another American held by VILLA the ransom! Not that he loves us less but that he needs the money more.

There is nothing like being prepared in the classics when it comes to calling a man a naughty name in parliamentary language. A deficiency bill being under debate in the House, and a speech being made which annoyed Representative Geop, he replied:

"Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to answer the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHES] in kind. I am reminded of lines of SHAKESPEARE in one of his immortal plays: 'The rabbi that smiles, steals something from the thief.' 'I answer the gentleman's remarks with a smile.'"

The gentleman from Kentucky was so impressed with this manner of speaking that he did not recover his voice for several pages of the Record.

That Brooklyn man who placarded a "Ford" his "residence" in order to keep his supply of liquor in it is to furnish a test case to the courts. Why did he not fortify his original contention by having his wash collected and delivered at the place?

This pragmatic plea has always been regarded as sufficient in state-manship; the business of the country must be carried on.

Positive Facts.

Dr. Ida Smedley, research student of Lady Institute, London, who is now in this country inspecting our school system, says the love of education here is comparable only with that in Scotland.

Authorities estimate that about 75 per cent of the transpacific passengers are traveling on business, with about 20 per cent, missionaries, and 5 per cent, tourists.

Seems the war the missionary travel was about the same as at present, but business and pleasure travel has increased 5 per cent of the travelers, and tourists 75 per cent.

change in rulers, so Prince ALEXANDER never formally contested his cousin's right to rule. The Karageorgevichs are now represented by Prince FRANK ALEXANDER, King PETAR's second son; the elder, GEORGE, was banished from Serbia several years ago and the daughter married into a branch of the Romanoff family. The Prince Regent is unmarried, the royal matchmakers always failing to find a bride for him. There may yet be a chance for a descendant of old ALEXIS; at least it is not unlikely that Prince ALEXANDER bequeathed his claims to some one of his family.

But, royal pretensions have lost much of their romance and fascination in these modern times. Where once there was a second claimant for almost every European crown, there remain practically none to-day. Even the Carlists of Spain have not issued a manifesto since the war began and young MANUEL refused to aid the royalists in restoring him to the kingship of Portugal. Thrones have been tumbling so briskly in the last two years that they offer no encouragement even to the oldest and most hardened of pretenders.

The Fourth Kind of Courage.

It takes one kind of courage to fight a burglar when your life is in danger. That's self-preservation. It takes another kind of courage to tackle the burglar when only your property is in danger. That's righteousness indignation. A third kind is the courage which sends a good policeman or soldier where his business calls him. That's duty.

But when the burglar is in somebody else's cellar at midnight and nothing is in danger except somebody else's property the kind of courage that sends a man down the stairs is a fourth variety. It's the sort of nerve novelists like to romanticize heroes. Major McMurray and Mr. Bacon had it in an exalted degree.

"Inability" Not "Disability."

Certain members of Congress desire to have "disability of the President" defined by law. It is to be noted, however, that according to the Constitution the Vice-President succeeds in the event of the "removal, death, resignation or inability" of the Chief Executive.

No doubt it was because of this comprehensive word "inability" that it became the unwritten rule that the head of the nation should not leave the country in his term of office.

To certain of our Mexican friends the capture of an American for ransom is all in the day's work. Fortunately for us, indignation at the last outrage of this sort tends to produce a sort of forgetfulness of the irritating acts that have gone before. Let us be grateful to nature while we are angry with the Administration!

Who would want the job of Mrs. RAYMOND EOWEN of New York and Mrs. M. K. STIMAN of Illinois, a committee of two who are to draft a constitution for the new League of Women Voters which shall prove equally satisfactory to the ladies of Alabama and those of New Hampshire?

There will be no difficulty. If the American Ambassador and the German Ambassador meet in London they will most politely refrain from seeing each other, which will be according to strict diplomatic rules, regulations and precedents.

Women voters do not bar men—Newspaper headlines.

The woman problem becomes a man problem for women! South Africa is the largest individual shipper of gold bullion to London and also the strongest buyer of gold in London for shipment back again. Could this be described as an economic case of playing both ends against the middle?

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IMPROVING THE SUBWAY.

A Plan to Lessen the Congestion on the Upper West Side. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: When I lived on the Heights I used to make attempts to solve the problem of the Washington Heights Taxpayers Association in trying to work out and now believe I have the solution.

The only relief that can be given users of the subway north of Ninety-sixth street is by means of the center track already existing, and even if Mr. Healey does not know why it was built, it is there and can be made to serve a purpose. Have a switchman at 101st street to shift the express trains to the center track and let them stop at the Manhattan street station, where the tracks should be elevated and light-plank structures built, like the ones at Sixty-ninth street and Columbus avenue.

They continue to 151st street, where another switchman will send the trains to the local track, to make stops at 137th street station and continue north like they do now. For the morning rush no plan is reversed.

My plan this provides an additional station for the distribution of passengers, the one at Manhattan street, because there will be a double station at that point where there is only one at present, and also saves power and lessens wear and tear of equipment by allowing the express trains using the center track to pass the stations at 102d, 110th, 116th, 125th and 145th streets without stop.

The congestion at Ninety-sixth street can be lessened by making the Seventy-second street station the passenger transfer point for the Bronx express trains, and having them make the next stop at 110th street and Lenox avenue, and so give the Bronx folks additional rapid transit. Passengers from the Heights to the Bronx can transfer at H. L. WILKS, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., February 16.

CHESS AN INTERLOPER.

History Told to Show the Checkerboard's Right to Its Name.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In relation to E. BASTON'S suggestion that the squares of a checkerboard should be reduced from sixty-four to thirty-two I wish to inquire how his thirty-two square board would look. The present board is a checkerboard for chess players and a chessboard for chess players. Some persons play both games, and yet the thirty-two squares to which Mr. Saddington objects appear to be needed, as spaces for the clearer examination of chess play as it proceeds, as well as to contain the present chess and to harmonize play from diagrams of past with those of future years.

Chess players are entitled to call the checkerboard a chessboard, although researches indicate that checkers had its origin among the Romans about 300 B. C. and chess about 500 years later. (De Ludis Orientalibus, Oxonii, 1894, by Thomas Hyde, professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford.) Inscriptions on the Egyptian monuments appear to show that the game is much greater antiquity. Johnson's Cyclopaedia (1874) says: "The game is supposed to have originated 2000 years B. C. and to have preceded chess." H. D. LYMAN, New York, February 16.

THE SNOLLYGOSTER SONG.

It Was "The Black Brigade" of Civil War Vintage.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Here is the "Snollygoster" song as I remember it. The name of it is "The Black Brigade." It may be a "darker folk song," as your correspondent calls it, but it smells strongly to me of the footlights and the negro minstrelsy of Broadway. The text fixes the date as that of the civil war:

Dar's somethin' wrong a-brewin', 'Cause the Union's gettin' weaker, Dar's somethin' wrong a-brewin', 'Cause the Union's gettin' weaker. Hi Ho! We go! We're on de brink of ruin, 'Gwine to line de Union, Aha! Aha! de Union's gettin' weaker, 'Cause the Union's gettin' weaker. Den dar's no use in de Union, Be careful how you whip; And mind your eye! Sam Johnson am de nigger carrier; we're on de Black Brigade; Why dar's no use in de Union, James Ribber; Massa Greeley, O! In de second verse the two key lines are: We an de Snollygosters, And lubb Jim Ribber oysters— All the other lines are the same. The tune is minor and rather above the average. It may be found in an early edition of "Songs of Yale," now long out of print.

PROHIBITION ALSO SAVES.

Other Side of the Nation's Account in the Matter of Liquor.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Mr. MAXIM'S letter betwixt the loss to the Government of \$1,000,000,000 in income as a liquor tax and argues that this makes high cost of living still higher. Permit me to say that the liquor bill in the United States heretofore has been three times the road bill. Put that into bread and no liquor is needed. Put that over to the Government and all losses will vanish.

It takes off ten years of life in every drinking man as opposed to the temperate man. That ten years of employment will offset the loss of \$4,000,000,000 in property Mr. Maxim complains of. Let the country get a generation born and bred free from liquor influence and this will be the greatest country in God's universe, even as it is to-day. B. D. PAGE, New York, February 16.

Put Manhattan Under Glass?

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: How long would it take from the saving from "weather loss" to pay the cost of roofing over downtown New York with glass? Would the expense of washing and ventilating be much? What would be the saving in fuel? J. N. Z. BOERN, Mass., February 14.

For Suffering Austrians.

The office staff of Newburgh, Henderson & Loeb of 100 Broadway has sent \$40 to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD for relief of the Austrians. The money has been forwarded to Mr. James Spitzer, 21 Pine street.

The Impossible.

From the Columbus Evening Dispatch. Probably no married man, no matter how well trained his hand and brain, is quick enough to catch a couple of flies and a small quantity of red raspberry jam, adulterated with rhubarb, from the luscious dish without getting caught.

Flashed by Enemies.

From the Brandon Examiner. While Ontario needs just now in a barometer against Quebec, the weather is cold and waves from Manitoba are especially well given and well received.

MONTENEGRO'S FATE.

Serbs Trying to Repay War Sacrifices by Annexing the Country. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Probably the most reprehensible and inexcusable act of the Peace Conference was springing out of the map of the world the Kingdom of Montenegro, the one Balkan state which has never been under the yoke of the Turk and who, until recently, was a friendly neighbor of the Austrians. This was done in the name of the peace conference, and the peace conference is now being held under the auspices of the Serbs, who occupied the country, and at the point of Serbian bayonets.

It is in the fashion to cast doubt upon the honor of King NICHOLAS, whose name is everywhere and everywhere unfortunately, as a Beasmarchist said, "If you throw enough mud some of it will stick." But coming as it does from Serbian official sources it only goes to prove the pitiable ingratitude of that Government, who, when threatened by Austria in 1914, followed Nicholas by despatching the following question: "Can Serbia count upon the brotherly and unselfish aid of Montenegro in case of conflict with Austria?" and who received the immediate reply: "Serbia can count upon the brotherly and unlimited aid of Montenegro in this critical moment for the Serbian people as it can under all circumstances. Your lot will be ours."

Nicholas further telegraphed to the help of the Serbian throne: "My Montenegro is already on the frontier, ready to die for our common ideals." And so Montenegro declared war and fought to the last trench without any aid from the Allies. Nicholas and his Government drove to bay but never surrendering, set up their seat in France, where they have been retained ever since, owing to Serbian intrigues. Nicholas has said: "If my people do not want me as king, very good, but allow me to return at least and live a private citizen in my own country, for I am a Montenegrin." This he has not been allowed to do, because Serbia is set on absorbing the country and knows that his return would mean the signal for the treacherous intruder and false friend.

Instead of gratitude and compensation for their sacrifice and loyalty the Montenegrins find themselves the object of a miserable barter between the Allies to the end of satisfying the imperialistic demands of the bloody Serbian dynasty and its agents under the yoke of whom they are placed by force. It is unbelievable, and yet it is a fact that this man, the first of all to enter the lists in the fight, was not allowed a representative at the Peace Conference. What, indeed, in view of such conditions, do Clemenceau's famous words mean: "There are no lesser small nations; all are equal; right belongs alike to the great and to the small?"

I repeat, the wiping out of the Montenegrins is a crime which shall be atoned!

All glory to Nicholas, to his ancestors and to his heirs, besmirched though they be by the calumny of false friends, and all glory to the indomitable mountaineers of the Black Mountain, fearless and unforgetful as they will be for centuries to come, if heed be, of the treachery through which they are now suffering! WITTNEY WARREN, New York, February 18.

LORD GREY'S MISSION.

Responsibility for the Failure of Treaty Makers to Agree.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: May you have seen and said it but I have failed to read that Viscount Grey's recent statement, authorized beyond a doubt and authoritative, explains the failure of his mission and the enigma of his departure.

He came here to reason. Halted at the threshold, he tells us now a part only of the concessions which Europe will be glad to make. This house of cards that impious hands have reared, and which he has seen to his ruin, seeks help for its cataclysmic misfortune. Through fortuitous circumstance one man, representing yet not representative of a country paramount by reason of its wealth and its stable government, holds the key. He will not use it; he will not yield it. Let chaos come.

Could anything be more tragic than that failure or more shameful than this outcome? A. H. LARK WALKER, Fla., February 12.

The Great Referendum.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: We have all the referendum we need at a general election in November each year. Let us have no direct primaries, but send delegates to all party conventions. At our first meeting we may do the sifting and send trained men to make up tickets for us to vote for at the general elections. Then on election day we can do the sifting. Under our ballot we can vote retail—the best ballot we ever had. BROOKLYN, February 16. U. S. A.

Rebound Roof Scuttles.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: We find it easy to see that roof scuttles cannot be opened because they are covered with ice and snow. In some cases we have had to reach the main roof by using a ladder on the extension roof and in other cases we got there from adjoining houses to remove the ice and snow.

This would be a dangerous condition in case of fire. KRINKWOOD COMPANY'S, New York, February 16.

Waterproof in the Pacific.

From the Waikiki Times. A waterproof formed Sunday afternoon off the Halka coast. The surface of the ocean was agitated until spray and mist fell in showers. The wind was from the southwest and gradually reached down from the cloud, until the two connected in midair. For several minutes the spray must have been from ten to fifteen feet in diameter. It swayed that roof scuttles and, though unable to support its own weight fully. Also, it was not soiled, but a tube of mist and spray, whirling rapidly. Next to the water it was like smoke or dark spray, at the top dark and transparent, while most of the length was glassy and plainly showed the hollow centre. It formed quite slowly and disappeared the same way. This scene was much the same as the dust whirlwinds on land, only much higher and made of water.

Flashed by Enemies.

From the Brandon Examiner. While Ontario needs just now in a barometer against Quebec, the weather is cold and waves from Manitoba are especially well given and well received.

TRAGIC BALLET BY CHICAGO CO. BY

General Drinking and Dancing Followed by General Dying. BOROWSKI'S "BOUDOUR"

"Pagliacci" With Miss Fitzlu as Nedda, Follows.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben DeD. in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1855. THE SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1914. 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 the hands of the family until 1911. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

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Physical Foremen and American Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C., The Munsey Building. CHICAGO—124 La Salle St. LONDON—40-43 Fleet St. PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 28 Rue de Louvre.

There are about 480 advertising receiving stations located throughout New York and vicinity. The Sun and New York Herald advertisements are received at office rates and forwarded for publication.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York, fair to-day and probably to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; fresh southwest to west winds. For New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; moderate to heavy rain in northern Vermont and New Hampshire to-day; moderate fresh southwest to west winds. For western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day and to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The barometer is unusually low from the mouth of the St. Lawrence westward to Manitoba. A depression is moving westward from the Superior. It will probably merge with the next twenty-four hours in the general low pressure to the eastward.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken Feb. 16, yesterday, and for the meridian time: Rainfall. Stations. High. Low.ometer. hrs. W. Va. Abingdon, 42 28 20.15 Cloudy. Atlanta, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Baltimore, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Boston, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Buffalo, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Charleston, 42 28 20.15 Cloudy. Chicago, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Cincinnati, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Cleveland, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Denver, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Detroit, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Galveston, 42 28 20.15 Cloudy. Hartford, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Kansas City, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Louisville, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Milwaukee, 42 28 20.15 Clear. Minneapolis, 42 28 20.15 Clear. New Orleans, 42 28 20.15 Clear. New York