NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, 1835-1872.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, 1872-1918.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR.....No. 31

NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY, Publisher. President, Frank A. Munsey. Vice President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Titherington; Treasurer, Abraham B. Cleverley. Address Herald Building, Herald Square, City of New York.
Address all business communications to GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK EDITION.
Published every day in the year.
Daily, two cents a copy in New York city and suburbs and three cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

East of Mississippi River: By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY..... One week, 35c.	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only..... One week, 30c.	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only.....	4.00	2.25	.40
SUNDAY only, Canada...	6.00	3.25	.55

For all points west of the Mississippi River add $4 per year for daily or daily and Sunday editions.

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY.....	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only.....	18.00	9.00	1.50
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.12	.86

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in draft or Post Office, Bank or Express money order, or send money in a registered letter. All money remitted at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their addresses changed should give their old as well as their new address.
Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as second class matter.

HERALD MAIN OFFICE.
Herald Square. Telephone 6000—Greeley.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES.
For receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:—
HARLEM OFFICE—NO. 205 WEST 125TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE. Tel. 794—Morningside. Open until 10 P. M.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OFFICE—NO. 565 WEST 181ST STREET. Tel. 9098—Wadsworth. Open until 10 P. M.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE—NO. 206 BROADWAY. Tel. 6000—Greeley. Open day and night.
BROOKLYN OFFICE—NO. 24 COURT STREET. Tel. 5458—Main. Open until 10 P. M.
BRONX OFFICE—NO. 518 WILLIS AVENUE, AT 148TH STREET. Tel. 9066—Melrose. Open until 10 P. M.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—The HERALD, No. 1302 H street, N. W.
PARIS—No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera. No. 38 Rue du Louvre.
LONDON—The HERALD, No. 130 Fleet street.
JERSEY CITY—Postal Telegraph Co., No. 99 Montgomery street.
PHILADELPHIA—The North American.
There are about 850 advertisement receiving stations located throughout New York city and vicinity where HERALD advertisements will be received at office rates and forwarded for publication.
Advertisements for the Philadelphia North American, Baltimore Sun and Pittsburg Post received at the HERALD office at regular rates.

European Edition.
Published in Paris every day in the year.
Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and Sunday.
Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition can be obtained from the Advertising Director of the NEW YORK HERALD, Herald Square.
PARIS OFFICE, NO. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
LONDON—For advertisements, subscriptions and sale of papers—No. 130 Fleet street.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

A POET'S DREAM. Mr. W. B. Yeats, who is at present in this city, wishes to see an Irish-American playhouse established here. Is it necessary? A first class Irish play which was put on at an ordinary theatre for a week was still running a short time ago. There is no hyphenism in art.

A Tragedy of the Fine Arts.

No such tragedy ever occurred before in the history of organized art in this city as the destruction by fire of the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh street, on the very day set for the reception that was to mark the official opening of what was to have been the thirty-fifth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York.

It was confidently expected and predicted by the representative architects, painters, sculptors and decorators who had worked together for a year on the show that it would indicate a distinct step forward in the crafts which have to do with the houses in which people live.

But though there had been co-operation the greatest freedom had been given to the individual. Alcoves had been built and each of these had been turned over to an individual to make out of it what he could in the way of combining beauty and fitness of design. Fine furniture, tapestries, fabrics of various sorts, screens, ornamental plasters, carved wood and stone, with fixtures of all sorts, made these rooms ready for occupancy.

One reason, and a very good one, why the artists were particularly enthusiastic about the show lay in the fact that it was to indicate to what an extent they were ready to seize on the opportunities offered by the resumption of building here after the war. They were confident that conditions in Europe, which were likely to continue for a long time, had supplied them with a chance to develop something distinctively local which would not be patterned on other periods.

All those dreams are represented now by the blackened ruins which stretch from the Vanderbilt gallery to the entrance.

Ever since the National Academy of Design moved from its old Italian palace in East Twenty-third street it had made its home here. Here it held the winter and spring exhibitions, which continued a venerable tradition, conferring honors on the elect and exciting occasional controversies started by the young and the rebellious, as is the way with such bodies.

In addition to the Academy and the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, the Water Color Society and, in fact, all the chartered art societies in the city, made their influence felt from the Fine Arts Building. Outside the great shows of a special nature, like the Hudson-Fulton display at the Metropolitan Museum, the Comparative Exhibition of years ago and others of a similar sort helped to make the building historic in the aesthetic annals of America.

One president of the Academy after another has agitated the question of providing a fit, tolerably central and safe building for the display of art in New York. Many suggestions came to nothing. The present disaster, which particularly affects the architects and the sculptors, is bound to reopen the whole question under circumstances which are likely to cause the authorities and the public at large to take notice.

It is likely that the Academy, in order to hold its coming spring exhibition, will have to appeal to the Metropolitan Museum for hospitable assistance. This again will raise the other question, whether or not it is desirable to add a new wing to the great building on upper Fifth avenue which would serve as a place for the display of all sorts and schools of recent art, American and foreign.

In the meantime the members of the Architectural League and their coadjutors are to be congratulated over the courage with which they are facing their great misfortune. May they rise, like the Phoenix from the ashes of their ruined dreams!

KNOWS BUT WON'T TELL. Secretary Daniels says that he knows who will be the next President, but refuses to give his name. Is it possible that modesty is troubling the Hon. Josephus this time?

Develop Herald Square.

The HERALD will always be interested in Herald square and its vicinity, embracing as this section does the greatest shopping, theatrical and hotel district in the world. It will always also be interested in the solution of traffic problems, concerning as they do all the millions of New York residents who must travel on the subways.

In the belief that both of these ends will be furthered, the HERALD strongly urges upon the Public Service Commission that it favorably report upon the subway loop plan advocated by the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade and other civic organizations. Connecting the present subways by a new tunnel in Thirtieth street and using the shuttle in Forty-second street, this plan will make transfer between east and west side subways easy, as well as afford two minute local train service around this busy district. No other suggestion yet made seems to hold the possibilities of solving the shuttle crush and the general subway problem as does this scheme. A moving sidewalk in Forty-second street, extension of the Steinway tube in Forty-first street and various other schemes have been suggested. But some of them, like the moving platform, are too complicated or present too many engineering difficulties or are of local benefit rather than to the advantage of the entire city. It is estimated that $4,500,000 (exclusive of easements) will build an independent subway loop as described. Cheap at double the price if it makes subwaying bearable.

A MATTER OF TASTE! A Brooklyn woman charged with bigamy declared with engaging frankness that she "liked the excitement of weddings." No masculine person would ever give such an explanation, seeing that bridegrooms are, of all unimportant persons, the most miserable. But a vain man once said that he would enjoy being a spectator of his own funeral if it was a large one.

Secretary Glass on Conditions in Europe.

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, soon to retire to enter the Senate, has issued what might be called a farewell message to the American people touching future government financing and the commercial relations between the United States and the countries of Europe. This takes the form of a letter written to Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who asked the views of the Secretary concerning a proposition for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to send representatives to an international conference to devise means of restoring former international trade relations, and perhaps issuing international bonds, to extend the debts of the countries of Europe exhausted by the war and suffering from a disastrous discount of exchange.

Mr. Glass says that the United States government "cannot think of assuming the burdens of all the earth" and that it cannot be expected to finance all of the requirements of Europe. He calls attention to the fact that since the armistice the United States has advanced more than four and a quarter billion dollars to foreign governments. Further loans or advances, he says, would mean additional burdens on the American people in the shape of taxation, additional burdens on the labor and savings of the people, whereas such savings are needed at home. "It is unthinkable," says the Secretary, "that the people of a country which has been called upon to submit to so drastic a programme of taxation as that adopted by the United States should undertake to remedy the inequalities of exchange resulting from a less drastic policy of domestic taxation adopted by the other governments of the world." The Secretary adds that this country should not extend additional credits to foreign countries when compelled to pay out gold to balance an adverse trade with Central and South America and the Far East.

Secretary Glass takes the position that the only remedy for the unfortunate situation is renunciation by the governments of the world of banking and trade. Governments have no business to enter such avenues. Loans of one government to another simply mean additional debts which must be paid by the labor and savings of the people. The countries of Europe must economize, save and work. By "the countries" is meant every individual man and woman in those countries. Europe just now is suffering from an over supply of politics and an under supply of work. The countries of Europe cannot expect private investors to purchase foreign securities until every country offering them adjusts its expenses to its income. Currency inflation must stop; thrift and production must be restored.

WHAT IS IT? Chicago window washers strike for $48 a week! The question arises, Is this particular occupation a trade, a profession or a calling? Letting the light in that way pays better than most pulpits and many assistant professorships.

More To Be Desired Than Gold.

Significant of more than one new phase in changing conditions is the story told in the HERALD of recent robberies in the homes of wealthy residents of Hempstead.

The burglars defied all the traditions of their calling by turning their attention to the cellars of the mansions instead of the upper floors, where the plate and jewels were to be found. They attacked the wine bins and carried away all that they could stagger under, a portion of it under their belts. Prohibition is responsible for these robberies as well as for the immunity gained by the gold and precious stones. In the criminal world liquor is not a luxury but a necessity. It imparts nerve to him who falters before a perilous undertaking and is the chief source of the joy that follows through many riotous weeks a successful stroke of business. It is even possible that the present high price of whiskey has driven many thirsty ones into the paths of crime.

It is quite evident that in more than one walk in life strong drink is not only sweeter than honey in the honey comb, but also more to be desired than gold, yea, than much fine gold.

Governor Coolidge's Unique Position.

Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, says:—"I have never said I would become a candidate for President. I have never accepted, unless by silence, efforts made by statesmen of more than national reputation to present my name to the convention. I have made it plain I could not seek this office * * * The question is whether I ought to permit a contest in my name for delegates in my own State."

This is a high and dignified platform on which to stand. It is independent and self-effacing. It appeals to the spirit of stern and sturdy worshippers at the shrine of real statesmanship. It stamps Governor Coolidge as a rare specimen in the political orchard.

Nevertheless, will this attitude get Governor Coolidge within speaking distance of the nomination? Unfortunately—perhaps fortunately—the game of politics is horribly practical. The astute Massachusetts backer of Governor Coolidge knows this too well. He knows that the plums belong to the one who reaches the longest and the highest—not necessarily with a band of music, but with a sort of Maxim silencer—deadly yet not self-revealing. The generally accepted name is "gumshoe."

It is not conceivable that Governor Coolidge's backers will openly indorse the Executive's campaign of indifference. It may be good in the abstract, but not worth much in the concrete. All good citizens sincerely admire the Massachusetts Governor for his patriotic and American stand. However, his position is not only unique—it is impossible. If he or his friends want him to get the nomination they must go out after it. In the game of national politics a man who does not have at least his own State delegation stands little chance of securing the plum.

Leadership in the Senate.

Just what is able leadership in the United States Senate depends upon the point of view. Surely nobody can justly find fault with a leadership which recognizes the rights of the majority and the opinions of that majority. Because a leader refuses to yield to the minority it does not follow that he is a bad leader or an arbitrary leader.

It has never been successfully denied by the critics of the majority leadership in the Senate that a majority of the members of that body are against ratification of the treaty of peace unchanged or unreserved. What these changes or reservations should be is for the majority of the Senators to determine. They did determine.

It was the duty of recognized leadership to adhere to the decision of the majority. It would have been political heresy for the majority leader to depart from that decision, no matter how fast and furious the assaults or how bitter the attacks. Every attack on Senator Lodge is a denial of the right of the majority to rule. What right has the minority to question the leadership of any man in any party who adheres faithfully to this fundamental tenet of America's political faith?

Natural Laws Working.

America's exports for the year 1919 were valued at $7,922,000,000. America's imports were valued at $3,904,000,000. The balance of trade, therefore, was $3,918,000,000.

This excess of exports over imports has caused some trepidation, and has been referred to as one reason why the rate of exchange has been so low. It has been argued that unless there are more imports the rate of exchange will not rise. It has been said that exports have reached a dangerous point and must stop.

The latest reports indicate that exports are gradually falling off through natural law—the law of supply and demand. Slowly Europe is recovering industrially and economically. Her demands upon the United States for food and other necessary supplies are growing less.

It is difficult to imagine how exports can be excessive. These exports are the sales of American tradesmen, manufacturers and merchants. How can a merchant sell too much? By what logic can it be said that he oversells and is in danger of getting into trouble? A merchant might overbuy—never oversell. Is it necessary for an individual merchant to stop selling and buy more of the other man's products in order to play safe? The law of supply and demand regulates this matter. An aggregation of merchants—that is, the United States commercially speaking—cannot sell too much. When that point is approached natural law steps in and decreases the sales. This is precisely what is taking place in world trade. Resort to increase of imports will aggravate the situation. Decrease of foreign demand for American goods following resumption of production in Europe will solve the problem under natural law.

Today in New York.

Dinner, Society of the Genesee, Hotel Commodore, half-past six P. M.

Meeting, Woman's Press Club, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, two P. M.

Luncheon, Castle Alumnae, Waldorf-Astoria, one P. M.

Dance, New York Consumptive Relief League, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, eight P. M.

Dance, Delta Alpha Phi Sorority, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, eight P. M.

Dinner, Westchester County Bankers' Association, Hotel Commodore, night.

Dinner, meeting, Catholic Publishers, Hotel Astor, six P. M.

Dinner, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Hotel Astor, seven P. M.

Dinner and dance, Knights of Pythias, Hotel Astor, eight P. M.

Lecture, James M. Beck, "The Crisis," auspices League for Political Education, Carnegie Hall, eleven A. M.

Lecture, A. D. F. Hamlin, "French Art Nouveau of the Eighteenth Century," Metropolitan Museum of Art, four P. M.

Lecture, Francis Morris, "The Orchestra—Brasses and Percussives," Metropolitan Museum of Art, five P. M.

Dance and entertainment, Million Dollar Annual Income Campaign, Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Hotel Pennsylvania, night.

Forum, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Franklin D. Roosevelt, "The Navy of Tomorrow," Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, one P. M.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIETY NOTES

Diplomatic.

Major General H. Keppel Bethell, Military Attache of the British Embassy, returned to Washington last night from Winchester, Va., where he took part in the ceremonies attendant upon the raising of a flag presented to the town by the town of Winchester, England.

Captain Robert R. Glen, Honorary Attache of the British Embassy, and his bride, who was Miss Jane Story, are expected back in Washington about February 15. They are spending their honeymoon in the Adirondacks.

New York.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, who has been confined to her home for a fortnight with a severe cold, is better.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Osborn, son and daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, have gone to Southern Pines, S. C.

Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy has returned to Hempstead, after a short stay in New York.

Messrs. Charles Steele and J. Pierpont Morgan have returned from a shooting trip to Climax, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a reception today for their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Jr.

Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer will start today for Jacksonville, Fla., and will cruise on a houseboat for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Whitney Carpenter, Jr., have gone to Palm Beach to remain until May, when they will open their house in Newport.

The Hon. Mrs. Sidney Greville, of London, started for Santa Barbara yesterday with several friends.

Prince Alliata di Montereale e di Villafranca, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy, and Lieutenant Avonzo, Italian army, who were at the Ritz-Carlton, have started for Palm Beach.

Mr. George Bakhmeteff, formerly Russian Ambassador in Washington, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton with Mme. Bakhmeteff, starts today for Paris aboard the Savoie.

Mr. Charles Wright Gutteridge and his bride, who was Miss Viola M. Flannery, started yesterday on the Carmania for Europe.

Mrs. William Lanman Bull and Miss Helen Bull have gone to California until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sewell Thomas, Jr., of St. Louis, are at the St. Regis for two weeks before going to Washington, where they will be the guests of his parents, Senator Charles Sewell Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, of Denver.

Major General Charles P. Summerall, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Lilly, of New York, has returned to Camp Zachary Taylor, where he commands the First Division.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman gave a dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite at her home on Thursday. The party included Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mme Frances Alda and Mr. Charles S. Whitman.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, of Tuxedo Park, will go to Palm Beach for the remainder of the winter.

Philadelphia.

The dinner and dance which was to have been given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener for their daughter, Miss Fifi Widener, was postponed owing to the illness of Mrs. Widener, who has been attacked by influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott gave a theatre party, supper and dance last night for Miss eBtsy Warren Davis, débutante daughter of Mrs. Isaac Warren Davis.

Miss Eleanor Ward Deans, daughter of Mrs. John Sterling Deans, of Phoenixville, will be married to Mr. William Allen Adriance, of New York city and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday, June 12, in Valley Forge Washington Memorial Chapel. Miss Deans' sister, Miss Elizabeth Deans, will be maid of honor, and Mr. William Church, of New York, will be best man.

Washington.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jules J. Jusserand will have a dinner tonight at the Embassy for the Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack entertained at dinner last night the Chilian Ambassador and Señora de Mathieu and the American Ambassador to Mexico and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher. They also had a dinner on Thursday for the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Romano Avezzana.

Mrs. Olga Roosevelt Bayne had a dinner last night, taking her guests to the Junior League's dance at Rauschers. Mr. and Mrs. Randall Hagner also had a dinner before the dance, entertaining for Miss Margie James, débutante daughter of Mr. Norman James, of Baltimore.

Newport.

Mrs. Woodward Phelps, wife of Captain Phelps, U. S. N., will have charge of the musicale at the Art Association today. Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott will pour tea.

Captain and Mrs. Dismukes, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. J. T. Johnston and Ensign and Mrs. C. E. Leavitt received the guests at the dance at the Naval Training Station last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James will open Beacon Hill House on June 1.

Miss Roberts, of New York, arrived in Newport yesterday to visit her parents.

Miss Roberta Willard, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, who has been ill in New York, has recovered and is in Newport with her parents.

ASKS LEGISLATURE TO SEEK REPEAL OF U. S. PROHIBITION

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—In a bill introduced in the Assembly today by Louis A. Cuvillier, of New York city, it was proposed that the Legislature appeal to Congress to call a national constitutional convention for the purpose of repealing the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Another prohibition bill would permit cities which have pension funs supported heretofore by excise moneys to set aside from the geenral fund for the support of these funds in the netx three years the amount they received of excise moneys in 1917.

Weather at Winter Resorts.

Reports received by the HERALD yesterday gave the temperature and atmospheric conditions at winter resorts at noon as follows:—
PALM BEACH, Fla.—[illegible]
MIAMI, Fla.—72; clear.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—[illegible] cloudy.
ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—[illegible] cloudy.
AIKEN, S. C.—54; [illegible]
CAMDEN, S. C.—[illegible]
NASSAU, B. I.—76; [illegible]

HERALD MEN JOIN IN COLORFUL ADIEU

Last Night of Publication in Old Home Is a Jubilee.

RECALL "GOOD OLD DAYS"

All Roads Lead to Herald Square for Alumni—Kind Words the Evening's Watchwords.

The last night of the NEW YORK HERALD in its old home in Herald square was made notable by a gathering of old HERALD men, who came to greet old friends and observe the change which was impending—the final publication of the HERALD before the consolidation tomorrow into THE SUN AND *New York Herald*.

While the work in the big city room moved steadily forward to the first edition closing time, the old timers greeted one another and swapped stories of their exploits while they proudly proclaimed themselves HERALD men. "Bobby" Livingston let his sunny countenance be seen in various offices on the editorial floor and wished the old boys luck in their new connections. "Jim" McElhone dropped in and told some of the young men just entering the business of the big stories he had covered. "Charlie" Ulrich, mindful of the old days when space bills were long and lucious, came in and craved the privilege of writing a story for the paper. Then "Gene" Ackerman took an assignment just to feel the thrill of being a real reporter again. "Randy" Lewis surveyed the scene of his many triumphs.

Lieutenant George Wheat also obliged on an assignment, and was as alert on the job as in the days when he scooped the nation on the first interview with Harry Thaw, following the latter escape from Matteawan. Wallace Powers cut a banquet engagement short to hurry to the office and contribute his bit to the edition of today.

Good Wishes For Days to Come.

All during the night the stream of old HERALD men continued arriving in Herald square. And here they met many of their old associates of other days who were still on the job. There were men who had covered big news events in every part of the world. Each one had pleasant words for the old days and best wishes for the old paper in its new association.

Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, called to salute the newspaper which he took pleasure in saying had been both kindly and just toward him and his administration of the opera ever since his arrival here twelve years ago.

"It is fully forty years ago," said Mr. Gatti-Casazza, "when but eleven years of age at the college in Genoa, Italy, I read for the first time the name of the NEW YORK HERALD in the account which Henry M. Stanley wrote of his famous search for Livingston. Although I was only a child, I was deeply impressed by the greatness of the newspaper and of its proprietor, who conceived such a magnificent idea.

"It also impressed me with the wonderful resources and brilliance of American journalism. It is not an exaggeration to add that the name of the NEW YORK HERALD will remain always associated with one of the greatest geographical enterprises in the history of the world. I am very sorry to be present at the end of the newspaper (as a separate entity), which truly was more than a newspaper—an international institution."

Represent Finest Traditions.

"I feel that I have lost a dear member of my family in seeing the HERALD lose its identity as the HERALD pure and simple," said William J. Guard, publicity secretary of the Metropolitan Opera, who was another caller last night to take leave of the newspaper on which he had worked nearly twenty years ago.

"I came to the NEW YORK HERALD from Baltimore, and thanks to it got my first line on New York. For the opportunities my experience on the HERALD gave me, I owe it an undying gratitude. It was a great newspaper, and I only hope that the Sun will profit by the amalgamation. The Sun and HERALD represent the finest traditions of American journalism. Dana was a great man. So was Bennett. And Frank A. Munsey is too shrewd and far seeing a Yankee American not to profit by the best of their examples. Vale et Ave!"

In the composing room a pool was taken to determine who was the oldest employe on the HERALD. The palm for service went to "Al" Brown, who has served continuously and faithfully for fifty-four years.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—High pressure prevails generally except over Florida and the extreme Canadian northwest, with the crest northeast of Lake Superior, and as a result the weather was fair throughout the country, except in Florida, the south portions of the East Gulf States and in the North Pacific States, where there were rains, and in the north portions of New York and New England, where there were light snows. It is much colder in the plain States, the Missouri and Upper Missouri valleys and the lake region, and warmer from the Ohio Valley eastward and southward. In New England and the extreme West temperatures changed but little. With the exception of rain Saturday and probably Sunday in the Southeast and snow by Sunday in the upper lake region, the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be colder Saturday from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward and warmer Sunday in the upper lake and west lower lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Provincetown, Mass.

Advisory northwest storm wrnings, half-mast ten o'clock P. M., Sandy Hook to Provincetown. Rapidly rising pressure over lake region will cause strong northwest to north winds Saturday, with rapidly falling temperature.

WINDS OFF ATLANTIC COAST.

North of Sandy Hook—Strong northwest to north winds; fair, cooler.

Sandy Hook to Hatteras—Fresh northwest to north winds, except strong off New Jersey coat; fair, cooler.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the lastt wenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the Herald thermometer, in Herald square:—

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
3 A. M.....	23	33	3 P. M.....	39	41
6 A. M.....	22	32	6 P. M.....	37	41
9 A. M.....	26	35	9 P. M.....	32	39
12 M.....	33	38	12 P. M.....	32	37

Average temperature yesterday..... 32
Average temperature corresponding date last year..... 37
Average temperature corresponding date for last thirty-three years..... 39
Humidity:—8 A. M., 55; 1 P. M., 54; 8 P. M., 57.
Barometer:—8 A. M., 30.15 inches; 1 P. M., 30.08; 8 P. M., 30.22 inches.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, 1835-1872.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, 1872-1918.

By JOHN T. BURKE.

Here's to the HERALD of '35 and
HERALD of '72;
Here's to the men who have fought the
fight—good men, all, and true!
Many have passed to the Great Beyond, but their souls are here today,
Led by the Bennetts, father and son,
as our good ship sails away,
To a port where a sister ship awaits to
join in our emprise,
To aid in the battle our old ship waged
with the spirit that never dies!

L'Envoi:—

Here's to the HERALD! (a final toast)
and here's to the sister Sun!
May favoring winds attend their course
—good luck to the two made one.

Sun and Herald Merger as Seen by Other Papers

Newspaper Mutability.

(The Springfield Union.)

It is not strange that Mr. Munsey's proposed merger of the NEW YORK HERALD and the Sun produces mingled emotions in the New York newspaper field, for it is a startling revelation of the extreme mutability of human affairs. Of course in New York newspapers have always been coming and going. Publications of a generation ago have ceased to exist and new ones have come, but the profession in New York and to a large extent outside has come to accept a certain permanency in such institutions as the HERALD, Sun, World, Tribune and Times. All these papers have long life and famous traditions behind them.

All have had their vicissitudes—their golden ages, their depressions and revivals. Along in the eighties the Sun under Charles A. Dana was the most notable newspaper institution perhaps in the country—a newspaper man's newspaper—and it was the notable financial success of that era. That was its golden age, but after Mr. Dana's death it began to decline and the decline went on until Mr. Munsey picked it up and began to restore its prestige. At one time the World had fallen to a low state, but the late Mr. Pulitzer took hold of it and quickly began to advance it to first place, as the Sun, the Tribune, and the Times fell back. Then the Times, under a new régime, forged slowly ahead to a foremost place in the American newspapers. So it went.

During all this period apparently no newspaper was so little affected by changes or conditions as the HERALD. However peculiar in its methods or erratic in its policy under the absent James Gordon Bennett, it held its traditions and its place. It is but a few years ago that the newspaper plant which Mr. Munsey now speaks of as archaic and broken down was one of the sights of New York. No newspaper office was so elegant as the Neapolitan structure that Mr. Bennett erected at Thirty-fifth street and Sixth avenue; no plant apparently so well equipped. In those days, of all the newspapers in New York, the HERALD seemed the most permanent in its field. No one would have been so rash as even to imagine that in a few years it would be made a tail to the Sun's kite. It had a style and appearance of its own, as the Sun had, and that which the newspaper men of New York cannot now understand is how it can be possible to keep both of them under the same title—to run both off the same press. One or the other must disappear as a familiar institution. It may be both.

A Grand Old Paper Under New Ownership.

(From the Evening Post, of Burlington, Ia.)

Conspicuously displayed on the editorial page of the New York HERALD have appeared the lines "James Gordon Bennett, 1835-1872; James Gordon Bennett, 1872-1918." The first phrase referred to the elder Bennett, the second to the younger. Each made his own impress upon American thought and journalism; each was a supreme performer in his own field. Now both are gone, one dying in 1872, the other in 1918—and the three newspapers, the New York HERALD and Telegram and the Paris Herald, have been sold by the executors of the Bennett estate to Frank A. Munsey, a prominent operator and manipulator in the publishing field. For more than half a century the HERALD was the leading American newspaper, and then its complexion gradually was transformed until it became the gentleman's newspaper, and such it is today; and in this field it is without a competitor. Old readers of the HERALD will cherish the hope that there wil be no radical or conspicuous changes in the policies or appearance of the grand old paper under its new ownership.

A Great Newspaper.

(From the Morning Herald, Uniontown, Pa.)

Frank A. Munsey, owner of the Sun and Baltimore News, who recently purchased the NEW YORK HERALD, formally announced yesterday that, beginning Sunday next, the Herald and Sun will pass out of existence, and there will be published in their stead, the result of amalgamation and partaking in some degree the character of both of its predecessors, the Sun and NEW YORK HERALD.

We believe Mr. Munsey has the right idea in making such a consolidation and it is good to think that the name of the HERALD will be preserved.

The Sun was founded in 1833. The HERALD was founded in 1835. In consolidating two such pioneer newspapers, combining the name and prestige of the HERALD, as made famous by the Bennetts, with the great plant and equipment, the journalistic energy and progressiveness of the Sun, Mr. Munsey, himself a publishing genius, has a wonderful opportunity to write a new and unique chapter in American journalistic achievements.

Mr. Munsey's splendid talents, his keen vision and his long and varied experience, touching every point of the periodical business, are in themselves sufficient argument that the Sun and NEW YORK HERALD will be all that Mr. Munsey's praiseworthy ambition cherishes and deserves. That the Sun and NEW YORK HERALD may live long and prosper and go from victory to victory is our sincere greeting to Mr. Munsey.

VERA CRUZ IS SHAKEN BY NEW EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

MEXICO CITY, Friday.—Earthquake shocks were felt in the city of Vera Cruz and in the vicinity of Chalchicomula, State of Puebla, last evening, according to reports reaching this city.

Despatches from Puebla say inhabitants of the earthquake region are living in terror and are suffering great hardships as the result of continued seismic disturbances. Assistance is needed in many localities.

Herald Readers Discuss Topics of Live Interest

Mrs. Gareissen Describes Gold Star Mothers' Organization and Programme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

On January 23, at the First Field Artillery, a group of Gold Star fathers, mothers and wives met for the purpose of making a protest against the methods used to induce bereaved families to "demand" of our government the immediate return of their dead in France.

After the evidence had been examined some one suggested that an organization would be necessary to cope with the situation. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was mentioned as honorary chairman. However, before the people separated, it was deemed advisable to do nothing definite at that time.

Unfortunately some got the idea that an organization was formed to "fight the bringing back of the soldier dead from France." I am sure I speak for all those who were present in stating that this is an entirely false impression. We endeavor only to protest against the methods used to influence those in grief and to bring the truth of the condition of our dead soldiers overseas to their minds.

There is the half that is now being told by many who participated in the great slaughter, and when these truths are thoroughly known no doubt many families in grief will agree with the Angel Gold Star Mother (Mrs. Menge, of Seattle):—"Let us be mothers in sympathy for the mothers whose sons' bodies will never be found—let all lie together in France."

MABEL FONDA GAREISSEN.
New York City, Jan. 30, 1920.

PROHIBITION "ERROR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In a recent issue of the HERALD Edgar A. Pettit, of Brooklyn, falls into the usual error of the prohibitionists, that because the maps of this country, as published in the HERALD, showed an extensive "dry" area, therefore this was a proof the people wished this impractical, grave menace and utter failure.

The truth of the matter is the majority never wanted prohibition. The HERALD was perfectly right in contending that it was foisted or "put over" on the people.

If it had not been for an arrogant and well paid body, working upon subservient legislators, prohibition would not have been passed. It was the legislature, not the people, who put this vile thing over.

Even the federal commissioner, Mr. Kramer, now sees what an impracticable thing prohibition is, and is reported to suggest that if the people do not wish it the law should be wiped off the statute books. And let us all hope it will be very soon.

GEORGE MARTIN HUSS.
New York City, Jan. 28, 1920.

AIDING MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been much interested in your letters from the people column, especially that correspondence pertaining to the home, love, the ladies and marriage.

Surely there are souls that are created for one another, and when these men and women meet face to face these hearts throb and are one, and real, true happiness is not single, but mated, and singleness is against the law of nature. Yet how very difficult it is to meet the one, no matter how certain we may feel that he or she is here somewhere!

Surely love is one of the most ennobling of human emotions, and true love trusts the object of its adoration and jealousy has no place there—no room for anything but happiness.

It seems to me that we should set our minds on devising ways and means of bringing the unmarried "marriageables" of both sexes together; for instance, the fine bachelors in the West and the splendid and charming women of the East.

Many of them are destined to wander along the lonely path to old age for want of their soul companions to help strew the way with flowers.

JOHN E. MARBURY.
Manchester, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1920.

SOLDIER PAY TAXED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having read the letter written by "Infantry" in today's HERALD regarding the question of what New York State is going to do in the way of a bonus for its soldiers, I would reply that, in my opinion, they will do nothing. I base this on the manner in which the State has arranged its income tax this year. The blank states that government pay and compensation (which includes the $60 bonus) are "non-taxable." Yet on page 1 of the return, items 7 and 14, you must deduct whatever amount you receive from the government from your exemption and pay on all above the net exemption. In this way you actually pay on the $60 bonus.

I called this to the attention of the Bronx office of the State income bureau, at 161st street and Third avenue, and they agreed that this was true. Their remark upon my protest was that "the blank was drawn up by some pretty clever men." I agree that it was, but if they are so small in a matter of this sort, how can you expect them to grant a bonus?

Possibly in this way they will collect enough to pay for the bronze medals they will present us with later with a lot of ceremony.

MACHINE GUN.
New York City, Jan. 29, 1920.

CLOSING OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Just one word of criticism of the orders which have been issued by Dr. Copeland for closing offices and stores. Through this order the offices close earlier than the stores by an hour or more, and the people from the said offices pile by hundreds into the stores, as they are given so much more time for shopping.

The congestion in stores is extremely bad, the congestion on the trains is not relieved. In fact, I have noticed that the later hour traffic is greater than before, as employes from both offices and stores, for this reason, leave around the same time.

It seems to me that enough thought has not been given to the subject. I have heard that one of the large stores wanted to close at half-past four o'clock to enable their people to reach their homes early enough to escape congested trains, but were not permitted to do so. If the stores had been allowed to close at their usual hour or a little earlier, as most of them desired to do, the above condition would not now exist.

M. E. L.
New York City, Jan. 29, 1920.

A HORSE'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

With the streets in the almost impassable condition, the horse is making no silent appeal to every creature who will be his friend. I wish every newspaper would spare enough space on its front page to make this written appeal for him. I am a horse and dependent upon all you readers to speak in my behalf.

M. J. B.
New York City, Jan. 29, 1920.