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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It 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 remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1921.

The Parting.

Only the men who have spent years in a newspaper office can imagine the feelings which must have been WARREN G. HARDING's the other day when he formally relinquished the editorship of the Marion *Star*. The trooping of memories must have brought to the *Star's* owner a mixture of sadness and joy. This was inevitable in the case of a man who built a newspaper up from nothing, who made something which in turn helped to make him and who at the end of more than a generation was letting go his close hold on this creature of his own ability and going away to the greater and more exacting adventure of the Presidency of the United States.

"We have purchased the *Star* and will stay." Such was young HARDING's succinct greeting and promise to the people of his home town on November 26, 1884. That was a long time ago. HARDING was a lad of 19. Perhaps the people of Marion, who had seen one newspaper after another go by the board and who realized how hard it was to keep a daily alive in a town of 4,000, smiled over the brief declaration of intent. But "we" stayed for thirty-six years and "we" presumably will go back to the old desk when the White House days are over.

It is the struggle of many years, beginning a few days after the first election of CLEVELAND to the Presidency, that is the real story of WARREN HARDING's later success. No man can keep a daily paper going in a small town unless his fellows like him and trust him. There is a personal relation which does not exist in the cities. The editor in a town such as Marion was then—it is seven times as big now—has to know everybody. He must personally find news items and advertising. He must have a personal interest in the vital statistics, the lost dogs, the strawberry festivals, the political ambitions of the town supervisor. And in the day when HARDING took hold of the *Star* a small town editor had to be fiercely partisan. That was the political fashion of the day when every Republican was deeply grieved by the defeat of BLAINE and fearful of what CLEVELAND's election would mean to the country.

It is easy to understand now why young HARDING was able to keep his promise to stay. Marion liked and trusted him and he understood Marion. Yet while that affection was in the making the young editor underwent all the business and editorial tribulations which the fates have inflicted on budding editors since the first of the graphic cavemen hacked news pictorially on a stone wall. Digging into the last corner of his pockets to pay off the printer on Saturday night; collecting in advance from advertisers to pay the paper man; struggling to make the badly worn dress of type do duty a little longer; fighting to make circulation and then longing for a press capable of handling it—every young newspaper pioneer, whether BEN DAY or the first BENNETT or young HARDING, has had the same useful but nerve wracking experience.

It might be said of HARDING that he took better care of his newspaper than of what political ambition he may have had. He carefully and deliberately prevented his newspaper from saying anything about WARREN G. HARDING. All the kind things that were said in Marion about him had to travel by word of mouth. In spite of this inhibition all of Ohio came to know HARDING, not merely as the owner of a good newspaper but as the possessor of a good mind.

Of course it was the *Star* that made its owner, even though it printed never a word about him. He had transformed it from a few fonts of type and a cheap press into one of the powers of a great State. After he had slaved twenty years for the *Star*, the *Star* began to work for him. So the recent parting was between mutual friends; for to a man who has made it a newspaper is a throbbing entity.

A lawyer chosen to the Presidency can take with him his law books; a soldier can take his maps. But there is no way to bring a Hoe press into the White House. The *Star* must stay in Marion, and twinkle forth its daily light. The man who made it shine so brightly must be content for the next few years with the pleasant memories of his youthful struggle—the battle that brought him not only professional success but the greatest office in the gift of democracy.

Hard Sense American Labor.

Whether it is a Philadelphia stone company, an Illinois steel plant or a New England textile mill whose employees volunteer a wage cut to reduce production costs and keep the business going, it is the plain horse sense of American wage earners which is helping to untangle the national economic snarl.

Professional agitators can talk their heads off about labor resisting a wage readjustment along with the price readjustment, but when the man whose bread and butter comes out of the pay envelope sees that the consuming public cannot or will not pay for the article he is producing as much as the labor cost alone in that article is, he knows that either the plant must send out the article at a price the public will pay or it must put up the shutters. He knows that no wage scale without a job hitched to it can place a square meal on the dinner table.

Operating expenses, the biggest factor of which in nine businesses out of ten is wages, are being cut and must be cut right and left to get prices down where consumers will buy and the industrial wheels of the nation can be kept turning. The hardheaded American wage earner knows this is so, no matter what the frantic barrel head ranter or the trades union organizer tells him. When prices come down while industry is thus kept going these lower prices make up to labor in reduced cost of living what labor gives up in inflated wages. The hardheaded business wage earner knows this is so and comes through like the sensible man he is with his share of the task of getting this country on an even keel again where every man that wants to work will be sure of a job, and out of that job, on the basis of readjusted prices, can get a good American living.

This very big problem of readjustment of values would have to work out anyhow under the inexorable natural laws. But it is working out the better and the sooner because sensible American labor is lending a hand.

On Getting Married.

An aviatrix, whose marriage engagement is announced, is quoted as saying: "Flying is nothing. It's a great deal safer than getting married, but I'm going to take a chance."

The lady's attitude reminds us of those young men who, after some courtship and considerable thought, go about among their friends asking them whether they think it wise to get married. They betray the fear of the aviatrix, that marriage is more dangerous than flying.

Happily these faint hearts are in the minority, else the earth would be a desert fit to fly away to Betelgeuse and be burned up. It is one of the benevolences of Providence that in most cases marriage is approached without tremor. The young man knows that his soul has found its other self, that she was intended for him since the dawn of time, that they will live ever afterward without a cross word, and that their great love will enable him to meet all the instalment payments on the dot. He not only refuses to question others on his judgment but he flies into a fury should that judgment be questioned. All this is as it ought to be.

Anybody who wonders whether he or she ought to get married should stay single until the doubt goes.

Abolish the Cumshaw.

Charges of a serious character regarding certain practices of offering gifts and money to obtain contracts for ship repair work in the port of New York are made in the current issue of the *Marine News*, a prominent shipping journal. Crude forms of favoritism and graft, known in the trade as cumshaw, play a part in the placing of contracts to an extent beyond the conception of the uninformed. Gifts of automobiles and country homes to those who control the placing of business are said to be common. This of course adds to the cost of repairing the ship. The graft is said to be reaching proportions which threaten to injure this port as a ship repair centre and lay a heavy burden on the merchant marine.

Legislation to prohibit the giving of gratuities in the ship repair industry is now before Congress and has the support of the American Steamship Owners Association.

Like the excessive costs of operating American ships, the high overhead charges due to the cost of war tonnage and other financial drawbacks, this practice of milking the American merchant marine in the ship repair field is among the handicaps which make it impossible for our ships to compete with vessels operated efficiently and at low cost under other flags. But in overcharging for ship repairs a still further insidious handicap is imposed on our ships through higher insurance costs. After a ship comes out of a yard with expensive repairs completed the effect of ship repair graft is extended in the higher hull and cargo insurance rates charged on the ground that the past record of the ship shows it to be a high "experience" risk.

Needless to say, some of the private ship owners and operators are awake to these irregularities and no longer permit their marine superintendents to place contracts on a commercial time and labor basis instead of on the lowest bid. But even here deception can be practised by underspecification.

The favored repair yard often gets a job of painting or scraping a hull, which is supposed to be all the ship needs, only to "discover" after the ship is in the dock that further extensive repairs are required. These repairs are made not on a bid basis but at the enhanced prices obtainable on a time and labor basis. What the yard lost on submitting a low bid for the original job is more than made up on the extra repairs.

This sort of thing cannot go on indefinitely. The American merchant marine has passed through an era of extravagance which will now impose a long period of the most careful operating costs if it is to endure. There may be an immediate profit for repair yards in procuring contracts at fancy figures and by the use of questionable persuasive methods. But eventually high costs will drive ships to other ports or to other flags, and the yards that indulge in these practices will then discover they have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Routine in Public Office.

No man who has served in high public executive office or who has known the exhausting routine of the labor which falls on the Mayor of a large city, the Governor of a State or the President of the United States in the performance of what amounts to purely clerical duties will withhold his support from the proposal made by ex-Governor SMITH when he dined Saturday with Governor MILLER and the State Bar Association and urged that some way be devised to relieve New York's Governor of a wearing and unnecessary burden.

The Governor of New York State, seeking to solve the difficult problems of 10,384,000 citizens, has to give his attention to such matters as the removal of old furniture from the Capitol at Albany, the appointment of railroad policemen, the commissioning of notaries public and the release of convicts who have served the minimum sentences pronounced on them. To attend to these matters takes time and strength, and though the Governor's functions therein are mere matters of form, he is compelled to divert to them energy which should be put into consideration of the big questions he must face.

The fact is that an unnecessary drain is made on the health and strength of our political executives. This was referred to feelingly in THE NEW YORK HERALD recently by Vice-President MARSHALL in his interesting and instructive discussion of life in Washington. The burden the President is called on to shoulder is crushing, and many of the tasks he is required to do might be transferred to other officials, elective or appointive, without endangering the public interest in the least.

In the departments in Washington it is notorious that the mere signing of their names by the Secretaries requires much time that should be spent in the study of public business. So onerous is this single obligation that most of the signing becomes a mere mechanical act, and if a letter or document is to be read before signing by the man whose name it is to bear it is necessary to put a distinguishing mark on it.

Until Mayor MCCLELLAN's administration the Mayor of New York city was legally obligated to write his signature in person on every single bond put out by the city, including the short term obligations. The man responsible for the docks, and the police, and the Street Cleaning Department, and the Fire Department had to lock himself in his office and sign his name hour after hour. Mayor MCCLELLAN had the system changed, and now one of his appointees can sign for the Mayor.

There should be similar changes in the State and national governments. The President of the United States, the Governors of the States, the responsible heads of great public departments should not be chained by outgrown custom to a deadening routine of clerical work. They should be free to examine their tasks at leisure, to give play to their imaginations, to see in a big way the big problems which confront us. Their vitality and nervous force should be conserved for the benefit of the people, who look to them for leadership, not for perfunctory performances of unnecessary physical labor.

Baring Treasures of History.

The remains of a mediæval church, according to an announcement from Jerusalem, were discovered by excavators late in November in the Garden of Gethsemane at the foot of the Mount of Olives. To this meagre information are now added the interesting details that this church was uncovered while the Franciscans were excavating for a chapel and that beneath this thirteenth century structure they came upon a church of the fourth century of which the outside walls can be clearly distinguished, together with two rows of columns which supported the aisles, the three apses and the floor, of which there still remains much of the original mosaic work. The church is one of the oldest monuments of Christianity in Palestine, and the preservation of its remains is assured by their incorporation within a church Franciscans will build upon the site.

This work follows the plan proposed by Sir HERBERT SAMUEL as one of his first official acts after taking over the High Commissionership of Palestine. In order to rescue and preserve the historical and religious monuments of the country he formed a Department of Antiquities, which is to be international in its scope. This marked, perhaps, the first effort at systematic exploration of Palestine, for the Turkish régime hindered more than it encouraged archæological research, and it permitted many valuable treasures of the past either to be destroyed or to fall into ruins.

To the Mohammedan as well as to the Christian and the Jew Jerusalem is a holy city, and people of all these religions have an interest in this work of research. One of the most beautiful mosques extant, the Mosque of Omar, marks the early advent of the Moslems in Palestine. The development of the Jewish kingdom, it is believed, can be traced by excavations from the Pool of Siloam along the ridge of Ophel to the site of the Temple.

Two American universities are especially interested in Palestine explorations. One of these plans a complete examination of the ancient fortress of Megiddo, which dates back to the time of the Pharaohs, and the other will undertake researches in the region of Beisan in the valley of the Jordan, a point which in ancient times was considered the key to Palestine. The great mediæval fortress at Athlit, on the coast between Haifa and Jaffa, which was the most imposing structure left by the Crusaders, will be restored, if the present plans of the Government are carried out, as a memorial to Lord ALLENBY.

The greatest progress in exploration last year, however, was made at Ascalon, on the coast not far from Gaza. Ascalon was the home of HEROD the Great, and, according to ancient history, he enhanced the beauty of the city by magnificent buildings and splendid colonnades. A great marble structure, believed to be the temple of the city goddess, was one of the wonders discovered. The material for this, it is believed, was prepared on one of the Greek islands and brought to Ascalon. One of the smaller columns recovered weighed nine tons and the capital alone three tons. Some of the other columns, research disclosed, had been broken up by natives and carted away for building huts.

The whole of Palestine is rich in monuments of the past, and the present explorers have scarcely more than made a start in revealing them. These treasures make an appeal for preservation such as the archæological remains of few other countries make, in that they interest not only the antiquarian but also from their human and religious associations a great proportion of the people of the world.

A City Repentant.

Jeffersontown, Kentucky, ten miles south by east of Louisville and running into Colonel HENRY WATTERSON's back yard, adds a new chapter to the universal outcry against the high cost of things. After worrying along as a city for more than a century Jeffersontown has come to the decision that being a city costs too much. So the taxpayers among its 400-odd residents have resurrected the charter from the cabinet in the Town Hall, dusted it off and sent it along to the Legislature labelled "Not to be returned."

Of course such a way out is impossible for New York, whose people are yet to be convinced that being a city does not necessarily require a yearly outlay of more than $300,000,000 to provide jobs for the hungry in each and every political organization and contracts for their friends. Nor is it difficult to imagine what would happen to anybody who had the temerity to offer such a proposal in Albany.

However, it is to be hoped that the Kentucky Legislature will play the rôle of tolerant parent and forgive the child who confesses to the sin of having partaken none too wisely of the luxury of city government.

In the election of a Mayor for Berlin the Nationalists voted with the Communists, defending this unnatural alliance by declaring "the bourgeoisie of Greater Berlin had been 'asleep on election day and therefore deserved a radical Lord Mayor.'" The people of Germany are making progress under democratic institutions if the stay at home vote has already become an important factor.

Commissioner WHALEN, who runs the municipal buses and street cars, has found that a great many persons try to cheat the city out of their fares. As the conveyances he manages are maintained to preserve low fares, this is most ungrateful. Perhaps free rides for nickel thieves may be an issue in a future city election.

The battleship Kearsarge, having passed beyond usefulness as a fighting vessel, has been transformed into a craneship. Her fate is unromantic; better for her historic name had she been sunk, if not gloriously at least in the seeming of a warship, as a target for her successors.

"Dancing," says a Boston University professor, "is an instinct like eating or fighting," and with the prize ring growing in popularity among women we may expect to have an evening's entertainment consist of a dinner, a knockout and a shimmy.

A Worm Turns.

I'm wanting a week to myself,
A week without any advice,
No hints on my ethics or pelf,
No organized programme precise.

I'm wanting a week for my own
I won't have to pull with a team,
A week I can have all alone
Nor follow on any one's gleam.

It may be ungracious to seek,
I somehow don't care if it is;
I'm wanting a wonderful week
Devoted to minding my bis.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

The Coin for Thrift.

Consumers Would Save Money With the Half Nickel Piece.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: There should be another small coin but it should be two and one-half cents, one-fortieth of a dollar logically, with the half, the quarter and the twentieth now in coinage.

Such a coin would obviate deliberate fixing of many retail prices at an odd amount with the design of mulcting the customer of the half cent.

Such a coin would obviate getting two of many things for a nickel when one for half a nickel would suffice. It would facilitate making even change, get value received and function automatic thrift. Minting it with a hole in it would remove danger of confusing it with any other coin. The two cent piece has been tried and found unsuitable. JAMES GILFILLAN.

COLCHESTER, Conn., January 22.

Bigness of Mount Everest.

The Highest Point on Earth Equal to Thirty-nine Woolworth Buildings.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Of late we have heard considerable discussion about the highest elevation upon the terrestrial surface, Mount Everest. Now Mount Everest approximates 29,000 feet above sea level, that is, about five and one-half miles high, or nearly five times as high as Mount Washington in New Hampshire.

Mount Everest is about one and three-fourths miles higher than the loftiest point on the North American continent, Mount McKinley. It is a little less than twice as high as Mont Blanc, but it is only about 1,000 feet higher than the next loftiest elevation, Mount Godwin-Austen. In other words, were there a perpendicular shaft from the base of Mount Everest at sea level to its summit it would take an elevator ascending a foot a second more than eight hours to reach that summit. That is, Mount Everest's summit stands as high as fifty-two Washington monuments or thirty-nine Woolworth buildings placed one above another.

If man succeeds in climbing to the top of Mount Everest he will find conditions there rather different from what they are at sea level. For example, the atmospheric pressure at sea level is about fourteen and seven-tenths pounds to the square inch, whereas it would approximate at the summit of Mount Everest considerably less than one-half that pressure. That is to say, were all of our terrestrial atmosphere concentrated to the same density which it has at sea level our atmosphere would extend only as high as about half a mile below the top of Mount Everest. As atmospheric conditions are, however, our atmosphere extends approximately three hundred miles above the summit of Mount Everest.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

NEWTON, Mass., January 22.

Much Slate in the Coal.

Somebody Making a Profit by Selling the Mixture at $18 a Ton.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: There is a law against selling oleomargarine for butter, against selling diluted milk, against mixing sand with brown sugar, but is there any law against adding one-third slate to coal and selling the resulting product as coal at $18 a ton? Apparently not.

The mixture which I purchase here as coal is largely composed of slate. I do not think my coal dealer is to blame. He has treated me fairly for many years and he must take what the wholesalers give him. He has recently shown me his bills from these wholesalers and he is not making an excessive profit.

But the fact remains that somewhere between his office and the mines some one is selling rock as coal. Some one is deliberately and with large profit to himself cheating the public. Is it possible to find out who this is?

Or, if we must buy one-third slate with our coal, cannot at least the coal and slate be delivered in separate bags so that we need not wear out our furnaces and ourselves in vainly attempting to burn the latter? D. M.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 22.

News From Oregon.

Remarkable Events Recorded as the New Year Opens.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The first week of the new year opened with an exhilaration in Portland peculiarly Oregonian. A headline in one newspaper read: "Feet Frozen While Lost."

Another paper, not to be surpassed, announced in a news special:

> SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Betty Thompson shot and killed herself while in her stateroom aboard the steamer Governor to-day. The Governor immediately returned to port and Mrs. Thompson was removed to a hospital, where it was said she would recover.

Back came the first paper with this shot through the second paper's armor:

> A mud covered automobile, driven by Claude McGee, checked in at 9:38 last night, 29 hours and 16 minutes after leaving San Francisco. He crossed the Oregon line at daybreak this morning.

Neither time nor conditions bother Oregon around New Year's Day. All the world's a sunrise of glowing red and a sunset glowing redder.

FURTHER WEST.

NEW YORK, January 22.

Theatre Zone Traffic Rules.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Much criticism of the new traffic regulations in the theatre zone is heard at all corners of the city.

Personally I think they are very badly arranged. It seems simple enough to remedy the trouble by having east bound traffic on the odd number streets and west bound traffic on the even number streets. As it is now a driver has to stop and consult a map before turning a corner. G. WILSON FLOOD.

NEW YORK, January 22.

What Josh Billings Said.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Can it be that Mr. Chesterton and Jay P. Dee are referring to the remark of Josh Billings, "It is better not to know so much than to know so much that ain't so"? H. H. SEABROOK.

NEW YORK, January 22.

The Social Whirl in the Washita Valley.

Mount Holly correspondence El Dorado Times.

The dancing wave swept our community like a tidal wave the last week, the light fantastic being tripped Monday and Thursday nights at Louis Smith's and Tuesday night at Hamilton Patton's, Wednesday night at Emory Payne's and Saturday night at Ang Lewis's. A negro tent show interrupted the gayeties Friday night.

Nothing New.

Knicker—Russia has abolished money.
Bocker—That's nothing; my wife abolishes mine.

American Music in Symphony Concert

Composition of Leo Sowerby of Chicago Novelty of Programme at Aeolian Hall.

The novelty of the Symphony Society concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon was the piano concerto of the Chicago composer, Leo Sowerby. This composition was first heard in its native lair in 1917, when it contained a part for soprano, which has since been eliminated. The piano and orchestra are now the entire means of expression. Mr. Sowerby is an American, trained entirely in this country, and he has written a thoroughly American concerto. Information of official character describes him as a composer of radical tendencies, but cherishing an affinity with the Franck school.

The piano concerto heard yesterday is neither radical nor Franckian. In the first place the thematic materials are principally of pure American type, negroid in melody and rhythm and betraying strong tendencies in the direction of contemporaneous jazz. Indeed, in the slurs given to the trombones in the first movement jazz pure and simple enters the field of art music. For the piano the jazz element is contributed in the shape of numerous glissandi.

The concerto is in three movements played without pause, and there are some long passages for undefended piano. Many solos among the orchestral instruments diversify the score. The first movement is decidedly good, albeit this possesses a highly marked flavor of Percy Grainger. The slow movement is labored, episodic and fragmentary. The finale is unnecessarily extended. But on the whole the concerto is an interesting novelty, chiefly because it does not sound like any other piano concerto on earth or in the waters under the earth. The pianist of yesterday was E. Robert Schmitz, who found in this composition a field for the full exercise of his physical forces. He played the music with all his soul and all his strength, and the result was unto the glory of Sowerby.

Chausson's B flat symphony opened the concert. It was to have been played at an earlier entertainment, but was postponed because it had not been sufficiently rehearsed. It was excellently done yesterday. The work is not new here. It is clear, melodious and symmetrical. It could be heard perhaps once in three years. The audience of yesterday afternoon seemed to like it. The concert came to its finish with the magic fire music and Valkyr ride of Wagner.

Mme. Tetrazzini's Recital.

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini appeared for the second time this season in a New York recital at the Hippodrome last night. She was assisted by Francisco Longo, pianist; Max Gegna, cellist, and Henri Bove, flutist. Her selections in the list were Thomas's Polonaise from "Mignon," an air from Bellini's "Sonnambula" and the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." She gave further a generous number of encores varied in selection. Her splendid voice and brilliant style again aroused much enthusiasm. A great audience filled the auditorium, including 1,000 persons on the stage.

After the singing of the "Sonnambula" air a large bouquet of American beauty roses was passed over the footlights to Mme. Tetrazzini. After bowing her thanks the singer stepped forward with the roses in her hand and said: "These are from my dear friend Caruso." Her announcement was followed by loud applause.

Lhevinne With Philharmonic.

Josef Lhevinne was the assisting artist at the Philharmonic Society's concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday, playing Liszt's E flat piano concerto. He gave a very finished and brilliant performance of the work, and at the close he was warmly applauded. The orchestral numbers were Schumann's First Symphony, which had been given at one of the society's recent Friday concerts; Smetana's "Vltava" and Ippolitov-Ivanov's "Caucasian Sketches." The orchestra gave an admirable rendering of the Smetana poem. The audience filled the auditorium.

Farewell, Free Seeds!

The annual fund for free distribution of seeds by Senators and Representatives was eliminated to-day.—*Washington despatch.*

Ah, how the heart in anguish bleeds
To read this cruellist of screeds—
No longer will they give free seeds!

This year when springtime rolls around
Your letter box shall not abound
With germinations by the pound.

The fire escape will now be shy
Its waving fields of wheat and rye
With borders of the plant called pie.

No longer will the hall disclose
The bright parterres of Duchesse d'Oze,
Which, I am told, 's a kind of rose.

The marigold and hollyhock,
The water lily and the stock
No more will flourish on the clock.

The bathroom never more shall be
A patch for early celery,
The rutabaga and the pea.

The climbing bean will disappear
That erst would climb the chandelier
Above the bed and kiss your ear.

No more, no more 'twill burst its pod;
Inert the peach tree's waiting sod;
The onion's name is Ichabod.

In fact, your one time blooming flat
Will be as arid as your hat,
But somehow none of us cares—that!

MAURICE MORRIS.

Yaquis a Fighting Race.

Mexican Indians Who Have Long Resisted the Government.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Again "the Yaqui Indians are on the war-path" and another "Yaqui uprising" are reported through the press 3,000 miles away!

The Yaquis are numerically but a small tribe in Mexico. Their natural habitat is the Yaqui Valley, a very fertile lowland area in the State of Sonora. The Mexican Federal census taken in 1910 showed that Sonora had 5,175 Yaquis after about one-third of the tribe had been rounded up by the Government and banished to the greatest possible Mexican distance from home, being taken nearly 2,000 miles to the southeast and into the strange and tropic State of Yucatan as a punishment and precaution after recurrent uprisings.

In all Mexico there are more than 13,000,000 people of pure Indian or part Indian blood, and only 3,400,000 people who can be classed as direct or remote descendants of European white ancestors. Considering that the native Indian element is in a vast majority in Mexico and that it is illiterate and localized by tribes it is rather remarkable that there have been practically no Indian uprisings during the 400 years since the Spanish conquest, and that the Yaquis are the only real belligerent Indians in all Mexico.

The Yaquis resent and long have resented the colonization of their traditional lands and their own threatened extermination through governmental concessions to other settlers. But that at any time there could be 30,000 Yaquis ready to take up arms, as has been reported within the last year, is absurd. Probably there are not in all of Sonora to-day to exceed 1,000 or 1,500 adult male Yaquis, and only a few hundred warrior prospects out of that number. In the State of Sonora, according to the carefully detailed Mexican Federal census reports, which I have studied closely in the original, there are probably only about 16,000 real Indians.

Having been a little among the rather stolid and taciturn Yaquis and having had an American friend who was managing American colonization of lands in the Yaqui Valley, my sympathies are rather with the Yaquis, for they have not had a fair deal and have been ruthlessly separated as to family elements because they alone of Mexico's Indians would not submit to the age long covetousness practised by a conquering race.

ARCHIE RICE.

NEW YORK, January 22.

An Arkansan's Versatile Canine.

From the Boone County Headlight.

Ike Pinson has purchased a new possum dog, but he says that every time he gets after a possum a "darned" old rabbit gets him switched off after him.

In Training.

From the Boston Herald.

Mr. Robert Dudley Longyear of Brookline sailed on the Lapland for London December 4, where he will take up advanced studies in diplomacy and voice training.

Lincoln on Temperance.

More About the Washington's Birthday Address of 1842.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Lincoln's tribute to Washington which is quoted by your correspondent "V," is part of a speech which is printed on page 85 of volume II. of the "Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln," published in nine volumes by the Current Literature Publishing Company in 1907.

This address was delivered by Lincoln when he was 33. It was entitled "Charity in Temperance Reform." It was delivered at Springfield, Illinois, February 22, 1842. When he had finished his thesis he reminded his audience that it was an anniversary of Washington's natal day, and then spoke those famous sentences. In this brief eulogy we can detect a method of expression noticeable later in his immortal Gettysburg Address.

This temperance address is one of the most interesting and important among the many which Lincoln delivered. In it he showed his audience that the way to reach men's hearts and minds was not by sledge hammer blows of malicious, brutal and discouraging facts which were employed by temperance orators of his day, and which were persistently hurled at the heads of the unfortunate victims of the alcoholic habit, and which in turn were resolutely spurned and stubbornly resisted by the friends of these victims, and so were without much success in advancing the temperance cause. To quote his language:

"The dram seller and drinker were incessantly told, not in accents of entreaty and persuasion but in the thundering tones of anathema and denunciation with which the lordly judge often groups together all the crimes of the felon's life and then thrusts them in his face just as he passes sentence of death upon him, . . . that they were the authors of all the vice and misery and crime in the land . . . When the conduct of men is designed to be influenced, kind, unassuming persuasion should ever be adopted. . . .

"Assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned and despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and heart; and though your cause be the naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw."

This whole address teems with a wonderful persuasive force and Lincoln logic and in it we can see all the evidences of the great name and fame that were in waiting for Lincoln's future career.

To all lovers of Lincoln this address will be read with a great deal of interest and surprise. It will be a rare treat for those who have never read it; and it can be read again and again with increasing pleasure and profit. What Lincoln said and did are truly imperishable. LOUIS E. BLAIR, M. D.

ALBANY, January 22.

Lightning Snapshots.

Picture of Railroad Yards on a Car Window.

From the Columbus Evening Dispatch.

The recent stories of the picture of a wreath that appeared on a window pane in a Columbus residence, and which glass experts pronounced nothing more than a defect in the glass, which had been there from the time it was made, but only noticed after there had been a death in the residence, recalls to a former railroad man a case that came to his attention when he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Pa.

One night the private car of President Roberts of that railroad was shunted onto a siding in the yards at Altoona and before morning there came a heavy thunderstorm with intensely vivid lightning. Next morning when the cleaning crew began cleaning the car there was found on one of the window panes a very good picture of the yards that lay directly in front of it. It was just like a fairly well developed photographic plate, and there could be no question that the scene in the picture was the yards before it.

A photographer who was called to look at it concluded that there had been a thin film of oil on the window, which in some way became sensitive to intense light, and a flash of lightning had imprinted the scene before the window on the pane.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow unsettled; fresh northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow cloudy and unsettled, probably followed by rain at night; moderate west and northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow probably fair; fresh west and northwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow probably fair; fresh west and northwest winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy and unsettled; no change in temperature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A disturbance of considerable magnitude was central to-night over the Canada maritime provinces, another over western Texas and a third off the north Pacific coast. The first named storm was attended by a light precipitation in the middle Atlantic and New England States and the Ohio Valley, and the Texas storm has been attended by rains over the southern plains States and the south Rocky Mountain and north plateau regions. Fair weather was the rule in other parts of the country.

The temperature has fallen since yesterday in the region of the great lakes and the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys. Temperatures continue above the average for this date in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and near or below normal west of the Rocky Mountains.

In the New England States the weather will be fair and somewhat colder to-morrow and probably fair Tuesday. In the middle Atlantic States it will be fair and cooler to-morrow, becoming unsettled on Tuesday, probably followed by rain at night. In the south Atlantic States the weather will be fair to-morrow and become overcast on Tuesday, with a continuation of mild temperature.

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	68	..	29.98	..	Cloudy
Albany	44	34	29.84	..	Clear
Atlantic City	58	44	29.96	..	Clear
Baltimore	58	46	30.04	..	Clear
Bismarck	34	..	30.48	..	Clear
Boston	50	46	29.72	..	Clear
Buffalo	34	32	30.08	..	Clear
Cincinnati	50	..	30.26	..	Clear
Charleston	72	48	30.08	..	Clear
Chicago	44	34	30.24	..	Clear
Cleveland	36	32	30.20	..	Cloudy
Denver	42	26	30.02	..	Cloudy
Detroit	40	30	30.22	..	Cloudy
Galveston	62	60	30.18	..	Cloudy
Helena	30	..	30.10	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	72	58	30.16	..	Clear
Kansas City	46	36	30.28	..	Clear
Los Angeles	54	..	30.24	..	Cloudy
Milwaukee	42	32	30.24	..	Clear
New Orleans	64	54	30.20	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Oklahoma City	50	..	30.12	1.14	Cloudy
Philadelphia	56	42	29.98	..	Clear
Pittsburg	42	38	30.16	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	42	34	29.66	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	42	..	29.92	..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	38	..	30.04	.01	Cloudy
San Antonio	70	..	30.04	.01	Cloudy
San Diego	56	..	30.24	.01	Cloudy
San Francisco	52	..	30.10	..	Cloudy
Seattle	48	..	29.88	..	Pt.Cl'dy
St. Louis	48	36	30.30	..	Pt.Cl'dy
St. Paul	38	..	30.32	..	Clear
Washington	60	52	30.04	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.87	29.91
Humidity	99	58
Wind—direction	W.	N. W.
Wind—velocity	20	36
Weather	Foggy	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M...41	1 P. M...51	6 P. M...44
9 A. M...44	2 P. M...51	7 P. M...41
10 A. M...49	3 P. M...49	8 P. M...39
11 A. M...51	4 P. M...49	9 P. M...38
12 M...51	5 P. M...47	10 P. M...37

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	44	30	6 P. M.	44	33
12 M.	51	32	9 P. M.	38	31
3 P. M.	49	35	12 Mid.	36	32

Highest temperature, 52, at 1:20 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 37, at 10 P. M.
Average temperature, 44.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Judge Henry W. Herbert, Charles H. Johnson and Mrs. Anna Hedges Talbot will discuss "Bedford Reformatory: Its Responsible Place in the Community," at a luncheon of the Women's City Club, Hotel McAlpin, 1 P. M.

Raymond B. Fosdick will speak on "Police Methods Here and Abroad," City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Pliny E. Goddard and N. C. Nelson will speak at a meeting of the American Ethnological Society and the section of Anthropology and Psychology, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

Brandson M. De Cou will give an illustrated lecture on "Camp Fires in the Canadian Alps," at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 8:15 P. M.

A testimonial dinner will be tendered to Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of Customs at the Port of New York, by U. S. Customs employees and friends, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

"The Worker Should Participate in Management," will be the subject of a debate in which Dr. W. M. Leiserson, John Leitch, H. F. Porter and Harrington Emerson will participate, before the Society of Industrial Engineers, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 8 P. M.

Installation of officers at the monthly meeting of the Defendam Association in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fort Washington avenue and 168th street, 8:15 P. M.

The second annual dance and reunion of members of the 305th Infantry Regiment will be held, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

Mme. Claude Riviere will speak on "The After-War Challenge to the Women of France," under the auspices of the women's department, National Civic Federation, Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East Fortieth street, 3:30 P. M.

Miss Lavinia S. Meday will speak on "The Constitution of the United States," Bowery Mission, 8 P. M.

William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson and William H. Anderson will speak at the union preachers' meeting in Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, 10 A. M.

Greenwich Village Post, No. 18, the American Legion, annual ball, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 P. M.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Thomas A. Williams Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District will be held in Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, this evening.

Gaillard Hunt will speak on "The American Idea," at a stated meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, Plaza Hotel, 8:30 P. M.

National Marine Show, Grand Central Palace, opening day.

The first national conference of motion picture and musical interests will open, Hotel Astor, at 10 A. M.

American Game Protective and Propagation Association, seventh national conference, Waldorf-Astoria, beginning at 10 A. M.

Prof. Charles Zueblin will lecture on "Whitman and Manhattan," before the League for Political Education, at the Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third street, at 11 A. M.

The Peoples' Liberty Chorus will hold its regular meeting and rehearsal in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth street, 8 P. M.

Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota will speak at a dinner of the New York Lutheran Society, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

First Reserve Squadron Post, second annual ball, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Henry Bruere will speak on the "The Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen," under the auspices of the Women's City Club, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

Professional Women's League, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Czecho-Slovak Legation, dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

"Trend of the Times," by Dr. John H. Randall, at Washington Irving H. S., Irving place and Sixteenth street.

"Trend of the Times," by Mr. George A. Hastings, at P. S. 165, 225 West 109th street.

"Trend of the Times," by Prof. William B. Otis, at Pilgrim Hall, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street.

"Trend of the Times," by Prof. Nelson P. Mead, at Morris H. S., 166th street and Boston road, The Bronx.

"Sulphur Dioxide and Sulphurous Acid," by Prof. W. L. Estabrooke, at Stuyvesant H. S., Fifteenth street and First avenue; illustrated.

"Some Phase of the Labor Problem," by Mr. John Golden, at P. S. 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

"Unemployment and How to Meet It," by Dr. William D. P. Bliss, at P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh street.

"The Woman Who Works," by Mrs. Winifred H. Cooley, at P. S. 62, Hester and Essex streets; illustrated.

"Songs of America and Other Lands," by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fuson, at P. S. 96, 228 West 148th street.

"Ancient America and Its People," by Mr. Arthur P. Abbot, at P. S. 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street; illustrated.

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