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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.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1921.

American Good Will.

Two and a quarter years after the signing of the armistice a large part of the world still glows over the war embers; some of it seethes. Men and leaders of men think hard thoughts and do ugly deeds to inflame the passions of races and rock the foundations of nations.

The American people are clearer of after war disturbances, hatreds and suspicions than perhaps any other great Power that either entered the conflict or kept out of it. They are slow to affront those who were their foes; they are loath to attribute ill to those who were their friends. But if amid all the uproar of the Old World they remain dispassionate, cool and neighborly it is not because their interests are not disregarded and their patience tried in quarters which need the good will and the good offices of the United States more than the United States needs theirs.

Yet the American people, thank Heaven, do continue to be patient and friendly.

Honest Election Counts.

The recount of the vote cast for United States Senator in Michigan in 1918, just completed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, confirms the result of the original canvass generally, though the plurality for TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Republican, over HENRY FORD is reduced from 7,567, as given by the election officers, to 4,334. The original canvass showed 220,054 votes for NEWBERRY against 212,487 for FORD. The Senate committee gives 217,085 for NEWBERRY against 212,751 for FORD.

THUS NEWBERRY lost 2,969 votes and FORD gained 264 in the recount. This change in the record may safely be attributed to the human element; another canvass would produce totals unlike those reached by the election officers or those reached by the Senate committee. In counting 430,000 ballots mistakes are inevitable. The Hearst-McClellan recount in this city, conducted before Supreme Court Justice LAMBERT, changed a few votes, but the result of the election announced on election night was not affected. Justice LAMBERT took pains to say from the bench that another recount would unquestionably reach results slightly different from those declared by him, owing to the play of human judgment.

The recount of the Newberry-Ford ballots does not affect the conviction and sentence of Senator NEWBERRY and sixteen of his supporters for violation of the election laws. The appeal from this conviction was argued last month in the Supreme Court. It does confirm the accuracy of the original count of the ballots and establishes the fact that Mr. FORD was not counted out. In this the recount adds another important piece of evidence to that accumulated in the past by which the integrity of the mechanics of our electoral system is upheld. It has been shown time and again that though minor frauds may be committed in the polling places the actual canvass of the votes is generally honest.

No Need to Hang Robbers.

The bill which has just gone through the Arkansas State Senate providing capital punishment for bank robbery seems to be a mistake of excess. Such a statute if absolute would rather tend to hinder the prosecution of offenders than to deter them from crime. As it is only permissive in its terms it is pretty sure, if it ever becomes law, to remain a dead letter and so to encourage contempt for law in general.

It is difficult to obtain conviction of murderers when the verdict of guilty carries the death penalty with it. Juries shrink, except in extreme cases, from the responsibility for taking life. How much more reluctant would they be when only property and not life was involved in the crime. Alabama and Virginia theoretically impose the death sentence for robbery and Delaware, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia for burglary, but the penalty is seldom if ever inflicted.

In fact, there is no need of more law to discourage bank robbery or any other offence. There is plenty of law, plenty of severe punishment—if the law be enforced. It is not an increase of severity but an increase in the certainty of arrest and conviction that is needed. Establish in the criminal mind that a long prison sentence is a 90 per cent. probability as the result of robbery or burglary; very soon the practice of these industries will dwindle to insignificance.

What's Nothing, Father?

It is impossible not to like Professor EINSTEIN better the more we hear from him. His cosmic figures make the national debt look so small. His explanations, which few dare to question, make the instructions on the income tax blank seem almost intelligible by comparison.

Riding in the subway in the rush hour it is delightful to travel in spirit with EINSTEIN along the broad highways of the ether. When he confesses the possibility of infinite space in the universe but declares that this theory is based on the assumption that the ratio of the total mass of the stars to the size of the space they occupy "shows unlimited approximation to the value of nought with increasing enlargement of the spaces in question"—when he puts it so clearly and easily the reader is likely not to hear the guard when he announces Grand Central.

Professor EINSTEIN is more dangerous when he suggests the possibility of a finite universe. This is nothing to take home to the little ones. It is all very well to say, in the glow of the evening lamp, that it would take a ray of sunlight a billion years to go around the universe. Anybody can get away with that, but when you remark that the universe is probably finite and that space, like winter or a bad cigar, comes to an end, the bright inquiring mind of childhood will begin to function.

For when you come to the end of space what do you encounter? Obviously, nothing. But nobody has ever been able to imagine, much less to explain, nothingness. We know space intimately, having gazed upward at it all our lives. It is comprehensible that it should stretch infinitely beyond the back yards of Orion and the other celestial families. But no child of 7 or 70 can fancy space finally being brought up short against something which cannot be visualized. It is all very well for the professors to say that beyond space lies zero, but that will not do for little Willie. He knows what zero is. It is what you look for in the thermometer on cold mornings.

No, for happy home consumption it is better to lay off this theory of finity, lest the growing mind draw a picture of space bounded by a high board fence, like a baseball park. After making clear to the family Mr. EINSTEIN'S general theory of relativity, let the fireside talk stray to minor sky matters such as Betelgeuse. His size is as plain as day. You couldn't wedge the half of him between the earth and the sun. If any hearer tries to complicate matters by saying that, according to EINSTEIN, Betelgeuse and Arcturus may be, for all we know, the same star seen over different shoulders, discourage the disturber. Under the Constitution it has been theoretically impossible for more than a year to see the same star in two places at the same time.

We wish Professor EINSTEIN had been around here yesterday. All things having three dimensions, we should have asked him, What was the exact thickness of the shadow the groundhog saw?

Brighter Outlook in Cuba.

Cuba is gradually but confidently working herself out of the financial and political straitjacket into which she was thrust by the world-wide depression late last summer and the miscarriage of her Presidential election last November. There could be no stronger testimonial to the solid ability and broad vision of Cuban business men and statesmen than the energy they have displayed in setting to rights the commercial deadlock and the readiness with which they adopted the compromise legislation indorsed by Major-General CROWDER, the special American envoy, to end the political impasse.

The Cuban moratorium, which went into effect on October 12, 1920, ended Tuesday last. It was superseded by a sliding scale system of liquidation on the model of American receivership laws. Merchants are allowed ninety days in which to meet their obligations and banks have an additional thirty days. It is estimated that fully 90 per cent. of the stranded firms and institutions are solvent, but they must have a liberal time allowance to get clear of the merchandise left on their hands by cancellations in a falling market. In the case of insolvent houses, safeguards are provided to protect creditors.

To settle the dispute over the Presidential result special elections will be held early in March in the disputed districts, and Major-General CROWDER reports that ample precautions will be taken to insure an impartial vote and a properly supervised count.

The results of these political and financial measures will not become apparent for some time. Meanwhile excellent progress is being made under the direction of Colonel MANUEL DESPAIGNE, the new supervisor of the port, and the joint Cuban-American commission on port congestion. Consul-General HURST at Havana advised the Department of Commerce by cable on January 26 that the number of American vessels tied up in the harbor had been reduced from seventy-eight to seventy in the week. Forty-seven American vessels and ten foreign vessels cleared in the seven day period and the customs authorities disposed of 480,000 pieces of merchandise as against 455,000 the previous week.

The increased speed in the handling of consignments has resulted from the action of the Government in bonding thirty warehouses for the storage of goods pending liquidation and the leasing of temporary storage space to provide lodgment for great quantities of goods until now held on board ships and on lighters. The Government pier has been cleared and now receives private consignments on the guarantee that they will be removed within seventy-two hours. In case the goods are not removed they are held for ten days and if unclaimed are auctioned off.

It is this latter provision which deserves especial attention of American exporters who have consignments in the harbor which appeared to be hopelessly lost in the tangle. Many shipments refused by the consignees and practically abandoned by the American exporter could be landed and stored pending adjustment or liquidation if an interested party were on the ground. Eventually all the goods will be landed and sold at auction if unclaimed. The Department of Commerce is urging American exporters to send agents or appoint a representative already on the ground to look after these details, thus avoiding financial loss and delay in clearing up the congestion.

La Guardia's False Cry.

This false cry comes from F. H. LA GUARDIA, President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York:

"The contemplated plan [Governor MILLER'S] would take over these various dilapidated, insolvent surface lines as they are at their present paper valuation. My plan would wipe off the slate worthless book assets, obsolete equipment, unexisting equipment, all now carried as fixed charges, would drain the water out of each company and would by one major operation take over the lines on their present, actual, useful valuation. This, however, is not satisfactory to the unsuccessful management of the insolvent companies."

Unless this man LA GUARDIA, whose tongue is a bell clapper, also has a brain pan that is a vacuum he knows and he cannot help knowing that the very essence of Governor MILLER'S plan is that, whatever is done with the traction roads, they shall be treated only on the rock bottom basis of their actual inventory value, with all the water squeezed out. He knows and he cannot help knowing that in his message Governor MILLER used the following words on that specific subject:

"The present problem has a background of crooked financing, which now subjects it to popular distrust and prejudice easily aroused by the wiles of the demagogue. The time has come to protect it from the sinister designs of selfish financiers and politicians. It will not be difficult to eliminate the baneful influence of the former. The market value of outstanding securities is undoubtedly much below the intrinsic value of the property represented. The water has already been squeezed out of the securities and the companies are not earning fixed charges. The time is therefore propitious to deal with the subject in the public interest and with exact justice to all.

"It would be little short of a public calamity if the opportunity thus presented were allowed to pass.

"*Of course, any consideration of the subject must start from the premise that the public shall not be called upon to pay earnings upon or to amortize watered securities.*

"The ultimate solution of the problem must be maximum service with minimum cost for the benefit of the users of the public transportation facilities, the majority of whom have no other means of transportation."

LA GUARDIA knows and he cannot help knowing that the city, unless aided by the State plan of Governor MILLER, has no power, and can obtain no power, to take over all the traction companies as LA GUARDIA blatantly asserts he himself could or would do.

LA GUARDIA knows and he cannot help knowing that only by the Governor's plan for the people of this city can a single fare be established on a unified system of all the lines.

LA GUARDIA knows and he cannot help knowing that if the Governor's programme were in the interest of the traction companies rather than of the New York public the State Legislature would not touch it with a ten foot pole. He knows and he cannot help knowing that if the Governor's plan were satisfactory to the traction companies and not to the people of the city there isn't a single newspaper in New York that would support it. There isn't a single newspaper in New York that would fail to denounce it with all the power at its command.

LA GUARDIA knows and he cannot help knowing that the violent campaign of which he is a vociferous part against the rapid transit plan of Governor MILLER for the people of New York city is nothing but flagrant political incitement.

But in any event, though he were a mere lackwit instead of a crass humbug in this rapid transit crisis, LA GUARDIA is not fit to speak for this great city in anything.

Tree Spraying Time.

This is the season when fruit trees should have a thorough spraying if a bountiful supply of fruit is wanted next autumn. There have been many days in the last two weeks when conditions were perfect for the work. It is a pleasant change from the routine of winter chores and excites visions of golden harvests later on.

Experts dwell with emphasis on the necessity of the winter spray, though other applications of course have their bearing on fruit production. If the operation is thorough its results are apparent in the general health of the tree itself before the leaves and buds appear in the spring. It is a tonic and has its influence on the quality of the crop.

In some communities clubs are organized and the work of spraying is done by contract. This is not always satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of competent supervision at all times. The greatest degree of satisfaction is achieved when the job is made a part of the home routine. For the man who loves the soil and all that springs from it, taking his pleasure by making use of the gifts of nature, the care of fruit trees is never a task.

With the absence of snow the farmer and orchardist will find benefit also in the destruction of all refuse and weeds which escaped attention last autumn. These are the harboring places of insects in the adult or immature stage, and if they are cleaned up now there will be fewer to combat next season. Nature is a bountiful mother, but we must give her assistance if we would reap her benefits to the fullest.

Bricklaying Cost Up Eight Times.

If a New England construction company's records covering a generation of operating costs are correct as submitted to the Boston Chamber of Commerce it is no wonder there is a housing shortage everywhere. The mystery is how anybody manages to erect a house or office building that can rent in competition with structures put up when men did a square day's work and mortar, plaster or even sand did not rival the price of pearls.

Twenty-odd years ago, according to those records, a mason and his helper laid 1,500 bricks in a working day of eight hours for $5.25. To lay those same 1,500 bricks to-day costs, for the same labor, $40.80. But while this makes it cost the builder eight times as much, in round numbers, to get that work done now as it cost then, the mason and his helper do not earn eight times as much money at their trade. The reason is simple enough. What it took the mason and his helper only eight hours to do twenty-odd years ago it now takes a mason and his helper half a week to do. In other words, the bricklaying capacity of a mason and his helper has fallen from 1,500 bricks a day to 500 bricks a day.

At eight times the former rate a thousand bricks the mason and his helper to-day get two and a half times the former wage a week because they do only a third as much work. But while the mason and his helper get only two and a half times as much as before, the cost to the man who pays the bills has to be, of course, that terrific figure of eight times as much.

And here is what all that means to the man that rents the house in which laying the bricks costs eight times as much as before. There is not merely eight times as much interest on the cost of laying the bricks which must go into the rent; there is eight times as much taxes on the cost of laying the bricks; there is eight times as much depreciation, there is eight times as much insurance on the cost of laying them. The rent has to take in all of it.

Nobody in this country ever suffered when workers time after time demanded and got more and more pay for doing more and better work. Everybody, in truth, was the gainer. But when workers produce less and less they are digging the industrial graves of both themselves and their country.

We are glad to see that steps are already being taken for a celebration, in 1923, of the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine. The American people regularly celebrate the Doctrine, the last occasion being November 2, 1920, but the good old principle can't have too much publicity.

It sounds paradoxical to say that bad weather saves lives, but the figures prove it. In this city last month fifty-five persons were killed by motor cars. In the preceding January, when traffic was blocked by storms, only twenty-three were killed.

Why does no nature student tell us what animal gets the groundhog up?

The big fight is postponed. DEMPSEY and WILLARD may be in condition, but the public's pocket isn't.

Newport News has ordered all idlers within its corporate limits to go to work or get out of town. One of the town's idealists scorned a job at $6 a day and sent his wife to the poorhouse. Under the new rule he will labor to support her or else deprive himself of the pleasures of his present habitation. It was in Virginia that JOHN SMITH warned those who would not work that they should not eat, and official Virginia has not forgotten his sternly just rule.

A boy of 13, who has returned to this country after running away to Poland and earning four wound stripes in the Polish army, has been ordered to report for duty in the public schools of Newark in class 2-B. The routine of the class room may be hard for a veteran to bear, but this youngster should be educated. If he makes his head as strong as his body and heart are, this youngster will be heard from again some day.

True to Form.

When Simpson was a callow youth
His tendencies were gay,
He often made a night of it
In haunts along Broadway,
And danced and sang and opened wine
And felt extremely vain
When people murmured as he passed,
"The kid is raising Cain."

Now Simpson's old and so sedate
He's rarely seen to smile,
He owns a big plantation down
On Cuba's sunny isle,
And aims to be a sugar king.
So we cannot refrain
From truthfully remarking that
He still is raising cane.

MARK LEVINE.

Red Ink Licenses.

Their Proposed Cancellation Termed Unjust to the Holders.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have read with interest of the action proposed to be taken by the associations of engineers and mates for the cancellation of the red ink license by an appeal to President-elect Harding. These are the licenses issued to ships' officers who are not American citizens.

Should the associations take action in the matter I trust in common justice the full facts will be laid before the President, and not merely a part of the truth. The facts are as follows:

In February of last year all red ink licenses the holders of which had not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States were cancelled. At the same time no holders of these licenses were allowed to sail on vessels of over 4,000 tons owned by the Shipping Board. Consequently the only vessels on which an alien in possession of intention papers only can be employed are those owned by private interests.

I am well aware that the majority of these owners prefer men trained abroad, especially for the senior positions, simply because these men have, without exception, received extended training and are able in consequence to operate the ships more efficiently. At the present time, with so many ships laid up, ship owners have a wide choice of men, and if the foreign trained men receive preference it is simply a proof of their superior training.

As an example of my meaning, in all foreign countries before an engineer can have an appointment as chief he will have had five years machine shop experience and on an average of from at least three to eight years at sea as a watch keeping engineer.

There is another side to this question, namely, the belief in the impartiality of the justice administered by the Government of the United States. These licenses were granted under certain conditions, and present holders have complied with these. To cancel these licenses now would be a grave injustice.

Many of these men have brought their families to this country and the majority have not more than a few months to go to become citizens of the United States. I may also state that without exception these men have paid income tax on their earnings.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

NORFOLK, Va., February 1.

The Gettysburg Address.

Lincoln's Immortal Words Should Be Read on His Birthday.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Richard Kikelhan makes a patriotic suggestion that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address be read in all the public schools, at all public gatherings and in all churches on February 12, the birthday of the greatest American.

The suggestion reminds me of the centennial observance of Lincoln's birthday in 1911. It was an honor given me by Mayor McClellan to serve on the New York city committee with Gen. Sickles and others to plan for the observance of the day. I am vain enough to take a little credit to myself in proposing that the great address be recited in every grade of every public school in New York city at 12 o'clock noon on February 11. The suggestion was heartily approved, and the address was recited by a chosen pupil in every grade. The suggestion was also followed in many of the public schools in the cities of this State as well as in cities of other States.

It is hoped that the suggestion of your correspondent will be observed on the approaching birthday.

Many years ago I offered a prize to my children if they would commit the Gettysburg Address to memory, telling them I would be more proud of them to repeat the address than to have them recite the best page of the best of Cicero's orations.

Let everybody enter into the spirit and give heed to an address which is printed and hangs in the University of Oxford as an example of the best English ever spoken.

CHARLES R. SKINNER.

ALBANY, February 2.

A Play With a Thrill.

Lester Wallack's 'Relief of Lucknow' a Great Feat of Stage Warfare.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was present at the first performance of "The Shaughraun" and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Montague in private life, where he was quite as attractive as on the stage. He was a frequent visitor at the cottage of that other genial Englishman, Arthur Sewell, who married Lester Wallack's daughter and who lived at Long Branch for many years.

I can go further back than "The Shaughraun." Do any of your readers remember "The Relief of Lucknow, or Jessie Brown," at the old Wallack's at Broome street and Broadway, with Agnes Robertson and Lester Wallack? And is there any play to-day that can equal the thrilling scene when *Jessie Brown*, after the British troops refused to surrender to *Nana Sahib*, the Sepoy leader, shrieked "Dinna ye hear the slogan o' the Highlanders?" and Lester Wallack appeared at the head of the rescuers, the bagpipes playing "The Campbells Are Coming"?

I have never seen any war play that could equal this scene. F. H. L.

ELIZABETH, N. J., February 2.

Paradox of Subway Car Windows.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Among those who use the subways every day it must be a source of astonishment and curiosity to many that last winter, when the thermometer registered close to zero for weeks at a time and the cars were practically unheated, nearly all the windows were wide open.

On the other hand, this season, which has been unusually mild, it is quite exceptional to find a window open and the air in the cars during the rush hours is impure. W. P. B.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Credit Where Credit Is Due.

South Hermitage correspondence Warren (Ark.) Eagle.

I would like to correct a mistake in an issue of this paper stating that Horace Johnson had on exhibit a potato weighing eight pounds and ten ounces. This much is true, but as to Mr. Johnson's setting out the slips and digging the potatoes, that is a mistake. His wife set out the slips and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emma Hutto, dug the potatoes. So why shouldn't the ladies have the credit of raising the large potatoes?

Massenet's 'Manon' Sung at Manhattan

Georgio Polacco Conducts the Opera With Miss Yvonne Gall in the Title Role.

Massenet's "Manon" was heard by a good sized audience last evening at the Manhattan Opera House, when the Chicago Opera Company presented the work as the second attraction of its second week in New York. The opera, conducted by Georgio Polacco at his debut on November 11, 1912, at the Metropolitan, was led by him last evening, this being his first appearance with the company.

The principal singers in the cast were Miss Gall as *Manon*, Mr. Muratore as *Chevalier des Grieux*, Mr. Dufranne as *Lescaut* and Messrs. Cotreuil, Defrere and Paillard in other parts. Serge Oukrainsky and the corps de ballet gave incidental dances.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had as guests in one of the proscenium boxes Princess Michael Cantacuzene-Speransky, Lord Carisbrooke and Mr. Charles Hanford.

There also were in the audience Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Lady Parker of London, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mr. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul-General; Miss Madeleine Liebert, Mr. W. W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. Mott Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter V. Kremer, Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. Frank M. Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Norman E. Ditman, Miss Mary Pearsall Field, Mr. A. Morris Bagby, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Theus Munds, Mrs. A. Harvey Tiers, Mrs. Charles F. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Freedlander, Miss Freedlander, Mrs. Hermanus B. Duryea, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. R. Thornton Wilson, Mr. Schuyler L. Parsons, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr.; Mrs. A. Duer Irving, Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Miss Bell Baruch, the Duc de Richelieu, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Savidge and Mr. George Richard.

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci with her new husband, Homer Samuels, watched the performance in the box with Miss Mary Garden, director.

Miss Byrd In Piano Recital.

Miss Winifred Byrd gave her annual piano recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday. She offered a programme containing four pieces by Debussy, three preludes by Chopin, Grieg's nocturne and four selections from Liszt. Seemingly under a nervous strain, she was not heard at her best in her performance. In spite of a certain dash of style and effects of temperament, her general musical equipment in, for instance, Liszt's "Eroica" and "Mazeppa" etudes was insufficient. She was much more successful in the same master's "Consolation" and in Debussy's "Danse de Puck," where musical taste and much good tone favored her delivery. A large audience applauded her recital.

Concert for Smith College Fund.

Under the auspices of the Smith College Club of New York a benefit concert for the Smith College endowment fund was given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch conductor, last night at Carnegie Hall.

The orchestra, making its second appearance here this season, offered a programme including Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 3 overture; Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture; Scriabine's third symphony, "Divine Poem"; Saint-Saens's G minor piano concerto, and Wagner's "Tannhaeuser" overture. Mischa Levitski was the solo player. The sum of $4,000 was realized.

Books Bring $16,842.90.

The final session in the sale of books of ornithological interest from the collection of Frederic Gallatin, Jr., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon totalled $4,902, making the grand total for the entire sale $16,842.90. Four hundred and fifty-five dollars was the highest price of the afternoon, and was given by I. M. Wegelin for a first edition of R. Bowlder Sharpe's "Monograph of the Paradiseidae." Three hundred and thirty dollars was paid by P. W. Wolf for Lord Lilford's "Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands," London, 1885-1897, a first edition.

The American Museum of Natural History gave $235 for Wilson and Bonaparte's "Illustrations of the American Ornithology," and P. W. Wolf paid the same sum for the first edition of Alexander Wilson's "American Ornithology," Philadelphia, 1808-14.

A Blue Law.

From the Washington Star.

The blue laws which they now debate
In me arouse no fear.
A blue law has controlled my fate
For many a pleasant year.
It is no statute in a book
Where scholars delve anew.
A lady rules me with a look—
The lady's eyes are blue.

An Original Chair in Logic.

Greek and German Will Not Help Aspirants for This Professorship.

From the Living Age.

When the will of the late Dr. Charles Arthur Mercier came before the Probate Division of the London courts it was found that he had provided for the setting up of a professional chair of rational logic and the scientific method. Dr. Mercier's work, by the way, is well known in the United States:

The scheme for the professorial chair declared:

"The purpose of this foundation is that students may be taught not what Aristotle or some one else thought about reasoning, but how to think clearly and reason correctly, and to form opinions on rational grounds."

The document proceeded:

"The better to provide that the teaching shall be of this character, and shall not degenerate into the teaching of rigid formulæ and worn out superstitions, I make the following conditions:

"The professor is to be chosen for his ability to think and reason and to teach, and not for his acquaintance with books on logic, or with the opinions of logicians or philosophers.

"Acquaintance with the Greek and German tongues is not to be an actual disqualification for the professorship, but, in case the merits of the candidates appear in other respects approximately equal, preference is to be given first:

"To him who knows neither Greek nor German.

"Next, to him who knows Greek, but not German.

"Next, to him who knows German, but not Greek.

"Last of all, to a candidate who knows both Greek and German.

"The professor is not to devote more than one-twelfth of his course of instruction to the logic of Aristotle and the schools, nor more than one-twenty-fourth to the logic of Hegel and other Germans.

"He is to proceed upon the principle that the only way to acquire an art is by practising it under a competent instructor. Didactic inculcation is useless by itself. He is, therefore, to exercise his pupils in thinking, reasoning, and scientific method as applied to other studies that the students are pursuing concurrently, and to other topics of living interest.

"Epistemology and the rational ground of opinion are to be taught. The students are to be practised in the art of defining, classifying and the detection of fallacies and inconsistencies."

Plucky Fred Merkle.

A Baseball Star Who Made a Historic Error in a Pennant Game.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: News that Fred Merkle has been released by the Chicago club of the National League means more to baseball lovers in New York than merely the dropping of a popular ball player from the ranks of the major leagues. It does not seem right that he should be permitted to sink into the comparative seclusion of a minor league without something good being said about him.

No doubt the memories of many of us will turn back to that afternoon in September, 1908, when the Giants were in the midst of an exciting pennant race and Fred Merkle was just beginning to appear on the horizon as the successor of the then regular first baseman. Even at that time Merkle had displayed sufficient ability to convince McGraw that he was big league timber. Until September 23, however, there was nothing to indicate that Merkle would occupy in the baseball public's mind any place other than that of a kid who had come up and made good.

But then something happened and Merkle became the most discussed player in the United States. He was on first in a game between the Cubs and the Giants at the Polo Grounds, the home team needing one run to win. The batter produced the necessary hit, the winning run was scored, but Merkle, following precedent, ran from first base to the clubhouse. He should have run to second and the Cubs were quick to note the error.

The ball was relayed to second, Evers touched the bag and the umpire called Merkle out, retiring the side and depriving the Giants of the winning run. The game broke up in confusion, but later the Cubs beat the Giants in the deciding game for the pennant.

From that time on Merkle was a marked man. At the Polo Grounds and out of town grounds he was referred to privately and publicly as a bonehead. The abuse would have broken down many men, but Merkle took it like the game man he is, retaliating only by playing better ball. In spite of bad luck he became a star, winning over as his friends many of those who formerly abused him. He retires as one of the most popular players in the National League. ADMIRER.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Choosing a Chauffeur.

He Should Have High Cheek Bones and a Bulging Forehead.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: References to the number of seemingly avoidable automobile accidents lead me to suggest one means of helping to reduce the frequency of such accidents. The application of certain well established rules of character analysis from the study of the human face could be resorted to as part of the examination before granting or renewing chauffeurs' licenses.

The competent chauffeur should be well endowed with a sense of caution and vigilance, as well as a sense of what I may term motion form and observation. It is not a difficult task to determine in a general way whether a man possesses the indices of these qualities.

The regional influence of caution creates the broad plane from the crest of the cheek bone upward to the tissues around the eye; it extends from the base of the nose along the upper surface of the malar bone and zygomatic arch to the backward crest of that arch. Ordinarily the lower margin of this index of caution is outlined by the shadow on the cheek when a light falls from several feet directly above the head. Or it may be termed the forward crest of the cheek bone.

The index of vigilance is the middle third of this general index of caution which I mention, but to determine the relative amount of vigilance incorporated in the sense of caution in the individual would require the close inspection of a student of facial analysis. For general purposes the index of caution, as to whether it is pronounced or deficient, should serve to determine whether a man is endowed with sufficient of this quality to fit him to act as a chauffeur under the exacting traffic conditions of the city.

To determine, also in a general way, the ability of the subject to judge distance and thread his way through traffic we should look for the index of form and particularly of motion form. The facial region of the faculties of form, the faculty that senses forms and motions, is in the middle tier of the forehead. It extends from the middle of the eyebrow to a point over the inside line of the iris of the eye when the eye is looking directly forward.

In other words, to state the fact as simply as possible, the capable chauffeur should impress the observer as having high cheek bones and a slight bulge of the forehead over the eyebrow. It is difficult to convey the idea clearly without the use of a chart or illustration, but a few moments study of such charts would make the matter perfectly plain to any examiner whose duty it is to pass upon the qualifications of motor vehicle drivers.

Since many of our largest private employers of labor are availing themselves of the assistance of vocational counselling, it would seem that some similar application of character analysis might well be utilized in the matter of granting licenses to chauffeurs, whose ability affects the life and safety of all of us.

HOLMES W. MERTON, M. D.

NEW YORK, February 2.

The Wandering Bee Stores No Honey.

Culpeper correspondence Van Buren County (Ark.) Democrat.

The writer is in recent receipt of a letter from an old friend, Mrs. Ida Grayson, requesting us to give warning through the *Democrat* to our restless people to stay where they are, adding that she has moved forty-nine times during the past twenty-six years and has failed to find any money bond yet.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

For Northern New England—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; probably light snow in interior to-day; colder to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

For Southern New England—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; somewhat colder to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

For Western New York—Light snow to-day, somewhat colder by night; to-morrow cloudy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Friday in the States east of the Mississippi except that snow flurries are probable in the region of the great lakes, northern New York and north New England. The temperature will be somewhat lower in north Michigan to-morrow and in New England and the interior of New York to-morrow night or Friday. There will be a gradual rise in temperature in the Southern States to-morrow and Friday. Pressure has fallen generally during the last twenty-four hours, and cloudy and unsettled weather has prevailed over much of the country.

Light snow fell in the region of the great lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, the middle Atlantic States and the northern Rocky Mountain region, and rain in the south Atlantic States and in the Pacific States from central California northward. The temperature in the Rocky Mountain region, and rain in the south Atlantic States and somewhat lower in Minnesota. Elsewhere the changes were slight.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Baro-meter.	last 24 hrs.	Weather
Abilene	38	28	.10	30.20	..	Cloudy
Albany	32	16		29.92	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	40	30		29.98	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	40	28		29.98	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	22	-2		29.94	..	Cloudy
Boston	36	28		29.94	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Buffalo	28	23		29.88	.01	Snow
Cincinnati	34	28		30.08	..	Cloudy
Charleston	44	42		30.04	..	Cloudy
Chicago	34	32		29.80	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	32	28		29.94	..	Cloudy
Denver	48	20		29.88	..	Cloudy
Detroit	32	24		29.88	..	Cloudy
Galveston	58	50		30.20	..	Cloudy
Helena	42	22		29.72	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	52	46		30.00	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	48	30		29.88	..	Clear
Los Angeles	72	54		30.04	..	Cloudy
Milwaukee	30	28		29.78	..	Snow
New Orleans	56	44		30.14	..	Clear
Oklahoma	32	28		30.08	..	Clear
Philadelphia	38	30		29.98	.01	Cloudy
Pittsburg	30	28		30.00	..	Snow
Portland, Me.	32	16		29.98	..	Clear
Portland, Or.	52	44		30.08	.08	Rain
Salt Lake C.	38	26		30.10	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	58	42		30.20	..	Cloudy
San Diego	70	50		30.02	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	54	48		30.18	..	Rain
Seattle	48	40		29.92	.22	Clear
St. Louis	48	34		30.00	..	Clear
St. Paul	22	18		30.06	..	Cloudy
Washington	42	28		30.08	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.21	29.98
Humidity	78	0
Wind—direction	S. E.	S. W.
Wind—velocity	4	10
Weather	Snow	Snow
Precipitation	..	.01

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

8 A. M.	31	1 P. M.	35	6 P. M.	33
9 A. M.	30	2 P. M.	34	7 P. M.	34
10 A. M.	35	3 P. M.	34	8 P. M.	34
11 A. M.	35	4 P. M.	33	9 P. M.	35
12 M.	34	5 P. M.	33	10 P. M.	32

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	30	27	6 P. M.	33	25
12 M.	34	35	9 P. M.	35	33
3 P. M.	34	36	12 Mid.	34	34

Highest temperature, 36, at 12:50 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 28, at 4