NEW YORK HERALD
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY; TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Ervin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. C. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

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WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building.
CHICAGO—208 South La Salle St.
LONDON—40-43 Fleet St.
PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue du Louvre.

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, MARCH 17, 1921.

Governor Miller.

In two months and a half as the Chief Executive of New York State Governor Miller has loomed large as a public man of very great qualities. Indeed, he already has the seeming of the biggest figure in American political life.

He has a clear vision. He is a sound thinker. He has extraordinary initiative. He has rare courage. He is inherently independent. He does not square his acts to politics or politicians. He is not shaping his course to a reelection. He does not wish a reelection.

As Governor he has gone about his work as a level headed, forceful business man goes about his work. He does the thing that common sense and common honesty dictate. He hews straight to the line of duty as he sees it, without regard to self-interest. And with all these sane, sound business instincts he has brought to the service of the State a legal mind the equal of any at our bar.

If Governor Miller carries through to the end of his term as he has begun he will not be allowed to return to private life. He will have become a national asset.

Continuation Schools in Danger.

There is a measure pending in both houses of the Legislature at Albany to repeal the present continuation school law. It is known as the Fearon-Hutchinson bill, and there was a hearing on it yesterday in the course of which it was opposed by educators and school officials from all parts of the State. The plea of the backers of the bill is that it is in the interest of economy; the reply of its opponents is that the saving is out of all proportion to the injury done to the cause of education. At any rate, the system has not had a fair trial. It is only in an experimental stage; it should have time to demonstrate its value.

Little is known by people in general about the continuation schools and their working. They have existed on a voluntary basis since 1917, but last year attendance was made compulsory. They are intended for the benefit of the large class of children—boys and girls alike—who take out their working papers at 14 years of age because family circumstances compel them to become self-supporting. They must be attended until either the age of 18 is reached or else the equivalent of a regular school graduation certificate is secured.

Each pupil is obliged to attend one continuous session of four hours a week and, as the plan develops, penalties will be assessed upon parents or employers who offer obstruction. Naturally an employer cannot be compelled to engage a boy or girl who has this lien on his or her time—the sessions are held in the morning or afternoon—but the school officials generally succeed in making the advantage plain, and where a job is lost pains are taken to find a better one for the child.

Two hours each session are devoted to instruction in English, arithmetic, hygiene and civics. The rest is given to vocational work, from electric wiring to bookkeeping for boys, and from sewing to cooking for girls. This city has four of these schools. They are in Greenwich Village, on the lower East Side, in Brooklyn and on Staten Island. By 1925, under the law, twenty-five schools and 2,000 teachers will be needed, as there are 187,000 children subject to the obligation to attend. The cost is figured by friends of the plan at about $3,000,000 annually, of which the State contributes a part.

The labor unions and all liberal employers are said to favor the system. It is represented as much cheaper than compulsory attendance at night school and much more effective. The courts will not compel children to go to school after a hard day's work; those who go are often too tired to learn. The purpose is especially to meet the cases of ordinary young people not having any special urge toward instruction and deprived of the average benefits of the schools by lack of means. It has already demonstrated its value, school officials say, in increasing both the earning and producing capacity of the pupils. It also operates to make out of them good citizens and intelligent men and women instead of disgruntled drudges. The abolition of the system is a blow at universal education and a detriment to citizenship. As an economy it is unwise, like any other check to evolution in the schools.

England's Bolshevik Bargain.

If England has signed a trade agreement with the Russian Soviet Government, as is reported from London, the British Government has adopted this course because of purely practical considerations. It has not acted from altruistic motives.

In England itself a vociferous faction of the well organized workingmen's political associations has been demanding recognition of the Soviet. In India the native revolutionists have been reenforced and supported in their campaign against the Empire by agents of the Bolsheviki. In Egypt the Russian agitators have appeared to add to the unrest of the population. England may figure that buying off the Bolsheviki by opening trade routes now closed in return for a Bolshevik pledge to cease propaganda in British dominions will be profitable, no matter how disappointing actual trade between Russia and England may be.

The future of this trade is problematical. English courts have already held that title to goods seized by the Soviet Government remains in those who were their legal owners before the advent of communism. These decisions are not likely to be upset. In addition to this the amount of Russian goods available for exchange is said by competent persons to be grossly overstated. Consequently the political factors may have had more weight in bringing England to this bargain than immediate trade possibilities.

It will be argued, of course, that in future days a Russian people, freed from the mad rule of the Bolsheviki, may be grateful to England for this act in the hour of their country's prostration. They will be, no doubt, but in that day Russians will do as other people do, buying and selling where they can buy and sell most advantageously, not influenced by thoughts of gratitude.

Meanwhile it remains to be seen whether the Bolsheviki will stand by their agreement. If they do, we may fairly begin to believe that Lenine and Trotzky have radically altered their whole political policy.

St. Patrick's Day.

This is St. Patrick's Day, but there is no morning in his island. There, rather, is the darkest night in centuries. And it may be that the night will be still darker before the least glimmer of dawn arrives.

St. Patrick was a great man. He is the only person who ever turned the whole spirit of Ireland. He did with prayer and without the shedding of a drop of blood what men later failed to do with fire and sword.

Patrick had courage. He went into Ireland when all the Druids were opposing him with magic and violence.

Patrick had patience, combating that Fate which seemed determined to keep him out of the land he was to evangelize.

Patrick was magnanimous, even toward the man who had mistreated him when he had been a slave.

In short, Patrick was rich in the qualities which are so conspicuously absent in the Irish conflict now. He was a Scotsman with an unselfish mission, not a politician seeking to hold or gain power.

It takes a good man to be remembered gratefully, as Patrick is, after he has been dead fourteen centuries. And he will still be celebrated fourteen centuries hence, when the world has forgotten the crimes which to-day are committed in the island he served so well.

Armenia's Persecutor Slain.

The former Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, was assassinated on a street of Berlin on Tuesday by an Armenian student. To the Armenians themselves it will perhaps appear an act of retributive justice that this man, whom above all others they abhorred and who was responsible for the massacre and deportation to misery and starvation of a million of their people, should escape the death sentence imposed by the Turkish Government and the punishment threatened by the Entente Powers to die by the hand of one of their own race.

Talaat Pasha was a type of the men who came into authority with the ascendency of the Young Turk party in the Ottoman Empire. After the first year of the rule of the Committee of Union and Progress power fell into the hands of adventurers of the type of Enver Pasha. Most of them, like Enver, were not of the Turkish race but of mixed Levant blood. Talaat was more Armenian, Bulgar or Pole than Turk.

To Enver, who had married into the family of the Sultanate and who posed as an aristocrat, Talaat was especially useful as a representative of the people. Talaat had the build and appearance of a peasant, with a round and rather good humored face; his rôle was to live in a small house in an obscure part of Stamboul. Enver from his more extensive European experience was fitted for the negotiations that aligned Turkey with Germany and Austria. But when it came to issuing and executing such a decree as that ordering the despoiling, massacring and deporting of the Armenians he turned the job over to Talaat, who was then his Minister of the Interior. Talaat made no effort to shield himself; he proudly and defiantly announced that he had dealt the Armenians a blow which would end the Armenian question for twenty years, if not forever.

When the armistice with Turkey was arranged in October, 1918, Enver, Talaat and Djemel Pasha, the third member of the clique which had been in control of Ottoman affairs during the war, fled from Turkey. The Entente Powers demanded that they should be brought to trial for their crimes. The new Turkish Government charged them with looting the national treasury, with murder, theft and the Armenian atrocities, and sentenced them to death. They all sought a refuge in Switzerland, but feeling unsafe there they turned to Germany. Of Djemel nothing has been heard recently; Enver, disguised as a peasant, escaped through Soviet Russia to Asia Minor and is said to be in the Nationalist camp at Angora. Talaat, knowing that he was the most sought of the trio, was haunted by the fear of arrest by Turkish officers, of being turned over to the Entente Powers for trial or of assassination, and was constantly on the move. He was living under an assumed name in a remote, obscure part of Berlin at the time of his assassination.

Talaat was the first of the infamous triumvirate to die. Three is an unlucky, a fatal number in Turkey. In Islam all depends upon fate. Kismet will decide the appointed lot of the other two.

Jersey Central Labor Leads.

Good for the sensible laborers of the very small Long Branch division of the not large Central Railroad of New Jersey!

While the conspicuous labor union leaders are fighting the wage readjustments that are necessary to revive individual activity and restore their jobs to unemployed wage earners, the plain workers of that little railroad have public spirit enough to know that they must do their part to get things started up again. They have common sense enough to know that no wage scale is worth a plugged nickel unless a job goes with it.

So while the great mass of the organized railway employees hold back from a voluntary arrangement with the roads to get operating costs down, and while their union leaders call upon them not to agree to anything, not even to go before the United States Railroad Labor Board as long as they can avoid going, and when they get there not to yield an inch—while these leaders and members of the great railway organizations are doing everything they can to block the way to lower living costs, better business and more employment, that little band of intelligent laborers on the Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central step to the front with their share done voluntarily, done promptly and done right.

All credit to those readjustment pioneers in the railway wilderness!

How to Measure Our Trade.

While they are about the work of bringing up to date and improving the statistical data on our foreign trade the economists assigned by Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce would do well to incorporate in the improved tables an index number to show the relative volume or weight of our external commerce in addition to its value in dollars as given in the monthly summaries.

The inclusion of an index number of the volume of trade would not be a difficult task, but it would be an invaluable guide in judging the equation of quantities and prices as factors in decreasing or increasing our trade. At present the tables show only in dollars the total of our trade. Quantities are given in most instances for individual articles. But some articles are recorded by the number of pieces, others by weight or by liquid or dry measure. These could not, of course, be totalled up because weight and measure added together mean nothing.

But if the quantity of each article exported and imported, say in 1910 or 1913, were taken as a base of 100 and the variations from that quantity recorded from month to month it would be simple enough to total up the percentages of all articles. This would give a definite quantitative index number as trustworthy in interpreting the volume of trade as the dollar total is in gauging the value.

It is only necessary to glance at some individual articles for which the quantities are given in the monthly report to discover how misleading are the figures in dollars with regard to the actual volume of the goods. Our raw silk imports in 1918 amounted to 32,865,000 pounds but were worth only $180,209,000. In 1920 the imports dropped to 30,058,374 pounds but the value of this decreased quantity was $284,891,000. Here was what looked like an increase of more than $100,000,000 in the volume of our imports of raw silk alone, whereas the increase was fictitious as regards volume and merely reflected inflated values.

In 1918 we exported 2,508,000,000 gallons of refined mineral oils worth $332,181,000 at prices then prevailing. In 1920 exports of the same article increased to 2,760,000,000 gallons, but the increase in value to $520,326,000 was greatly out of proportion to the increase in quantity.

An index of the quantity of our trade in weight or volume would be invaluable. It would reveal the weak and the strong spots in the geographical distribution of our trade, a thing which is now impossible except in a general and unsatisfactory way. A scarcity of any one article or a keen demand in any one part of the world makes for higher prices.

Such higher prices not only decrease in many cases the volume of trade with us but also bring other nations into the field. With the return of normal prices one is liable to find that the higher prices and apparently increased sales were simply the screen which covered up increasing foreign competition by leading us to believe erroneously that our trade had been increasing in volume at the same pace it had increased in dollar marks.

When the Wheels Will Start.

It is reported in the Washington news despatches that certain business men having to do with big interests have informed President Harding that the low ebb of business depression in the United States has passed and that increasing activity with less unemployment is to follow.

We apprehend that this better outlook, if there be a better outlook, is merely seasonal. This optimism is perhaps the sort of sensation that falls within the old Horace Greeley classification of important if true. Unfortunately, however, there is still lacking a substantial basis of fact under the thought or hope or whatever it may be of these business men to carry with it conviction.

That this country will come safely through its industrial and business difficulties and perplexities is certain. Nobody need have any fear on this point.

The country is steadily making progress in readjustment downward, but the end is not yet and will not be until wages generally come down to substantially the pre-war basis.

Houses cannot be built for our people in sufficiency, farmers cannot produce with profit the food we need, railroads cannot lighten the burdensome cost of transportation, so long as they must bear their war labor costs.

Until there is a general readjustment of war labor costs there will not and cannot be a restoration of peace prices to the public. Until there is a restoration of peace prices to the public there will not and cannot be the general consumption which is the only thing which will set the industrial wheels of the nation to whirling again, put the millions of unemployed wage earners to work and flood the industrial nation with sunshine.

Mills and factories for the most part have already cut their costs of production through reduction in their wage scales just about as far as they can cut them until the reduction of wages becomes universal. Peak wages in the great steel industry, for example, hold up the cost of production in a vast number of other lines. The only way to get down to a sound cost basis of production and do it quickly is for all industries to come down together. Bottom costs of production can never be reached until wages in all industries and in all fields revert to a sane level.

St. Patrick was a gentleman, the old song says, and everybody believes it, although it is notorious that Patrick never wore spats or a gardenia.

The income tax coffers are wearing most of the long green to-day.

After Capablanca's twenty-eighth move Lasker said to him: "Are you playing to win?" Such a question, if asked in baseball, would suggest White Sox tactics, but it is a perfectly proper inquiry in chess and merely indicated that Lasker might accept a draw if his opponent felt like offering it.

The general public is deeply concerned with the great social problems which rack this weary world, and it will return to thinking about them as soon as those interesting divorce suits and that sensational murder trial are disposed of. That is, unless something else equally human turns up in the meantime.

If the piano player who is experimenting with his instrument on the insane folk in Illinois should make a high record of cures no doubt some ill natured people will insist on calling his success a triumph for homœopathy.

A Los Angeles bulldog promenades the streets wearing a wrist watch, but, as every dog fancier will understand, the poor brute is not to be blamed for this.

The lady who was robbed yesterday of $12,000 in jewelry while riding on a subway train may reasonably be expected to listen without enthusiasm to talk of home rule management of city transportation lines.

Tax returns fill three trucks—*Newspaper headline.*

Made bulky by explanations of losses sustained, probably.

Bolshevik agents are busy on the waterfront trying to stir up a rebellion. At least they have chosen for their activities a spot which makes the physical task of deporting them comparatively easy.

Mystery Solved.

Knicker—Wonder how they built the pyramids?

Bocker—Probably made tombs tax exempt.

Why Trees Don't Grow to Heaven.

A tree grew up so fast and high
It planned to touch the very sky,
All through the silent winter night
Aspiring to the planets bright.

But with the advent of the spring
The little leaves came whispering,
And all the golden summer through
The leafy babel grew and grew.

The winds reported presently,
Confusion fell upon the tree,
And though it stood exceeding tall
It never reached the stars at all.

McLandburgh Wilson.

Grinding Out Laws.

Busy Albany Adds to the 100,000 Existing Statutes.

To The New York Herald: The Legislature of 1920 introduced 4,553 bills—2,269 in the Senate and 2,284 in the Assembly. Governor Smith signed 937 laws.

In the Legislature of 1921 up to March 12 there were introduced in the Senate 929 bills against 992 in 1920. The Senate has passed 146 Senate bills against 132 in 1920; 56 Assembly bills against 33 in 1920. In the Assembly 1,290 bills have been introduced against 1,103 in 1920. The Assembly has passed 114 of its own bills against 65 in 1920; 58 Senate bills against 24 last year.

In 1920 the Senate with 51 members carried a list of 135 employees; this year 134. The Assembly in 1920 with 150 members carried a list of 149 employees; this year 113. These employees are listed in the White Book. But there are others on the payrolls who are not listed.

The New York Herald of March 7 in referring editorially to the Massachusetts high heel bill and silly bills generally printed this significant quotation from one of the speakers at a hearing:

> Fifty thousand new laws are added to our codes every year. No man knows whether he is a criminal or a law abiding citizen. Ignorance of human nature is no bar to legislation, and ignorance of legislation is no bar to punishment, and so we are between the devil and the deep sea.

Anybody who obeys the hundred thousand laws now on the statute books of New York must be accepted as a law abiding citizen.

Legis.

Albany, March 16.

Civil War Foes Meet.

Notable Gathering at Colonel Morgan's Birthday Party.

To The New York Herald: There was a small but unique party in Washington on March 10, the occasion being the seventy-sixth birthday of Colonel James Morris Morgan. Seated around the table were the folowing guests:

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., who had three ships sunk under him in the civil war. One was sunk by the Confederate ram when that vessel ran through the Federal fleet on her way to Vicksburg, and another, the frigate Cumberland, was rammed and sunk by the Merrimac in the great fight in Hampton Roads. Admiral Selfridge is the only survivor of the Cumberland.

Captain H. H. Marmaduke, who is the sole survivor of the crew of the Merrimac, on which vessel he was a midshipman; he was badly wounded by a shot from the Cumberland.

Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, U. S. N., who was the Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Farragut in his great victories and who was really the one who passed the line around Admiral Farragut when the latter mounted the rigging of the Hartford at the battle of Mobile Bay.

Rear Admiral Stirling, U. S. N., who was in the attack on Fort Fisher and who was also in a sloop-of-war which chased and cut up very badly the blockade runner Lillian, on board of which Morgan, then a midshipman in the Confederate Navy, was trying to run into Wilmington, N. C., in 1864.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, who was on the Ossipee when she rammed the Confederate ironclad Tennessee at the battle of Mobile Bay, and in the Spanish war commanded the famous Oregon.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, who was on board of the sloop-of-war Richmond of Admiral Farragut's fleet at the battle of Mobile Bay, and who in the Spanish war commanded the cruiser Cincinnati.

Major Herbert Barry, a nephew by marriage of Colonel Morgan and a member of Troop A of New York, who was a liaison officer at the front in France, was the only other guest.

It is doubtful if any such historical gathering of men of civil war fame will ever take place again in view of the fact that more than half a century has elapsed since the civil war ended. X.

Washington, March 16.

Another Montezuma.

The Earlier Ship of the Name Was of the Black Cross Line.

To The New York Herald: There certainly were two Montezumas, and both must have been good ships in their day, sailing under different house flags. A contributor to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* in 1914 said: "Outside of Philadelphia the Cope line was known as the Black Cross line, as its ships all had a large black cross painted in the centre of all their foretopsails."

Among the early ships of the line were the Lancaster and the Montezuma (Scharf and Westcott, History of Philadelphia, iii., 2157). The dates in my former letter, as printed in The New York Herald, are not in error or misquoted. The extracts are taken from letters which are part of a series in my possession. So until confuted I shall claim that the transatlantic record was established in 1827 and held by Montezuma until supplanted by a steamship.

This raises a new difficulty. I am not responsible for the heading under which my former letter was printed. What is a "clipper" ship? Was it a product of gradual evolution, or a new creation, and if the latter, where did it make its appearance? I wish "C. O'N." in his letter had handled this question. I doubt whether the earlier Montezuma was a clipper. J. D. B.

Philadelphia, March 16.

Three Ways to Say "The."

To The New York Herald: How many correct ways are there to pronounce the word the?

Charles L. Fink.

New York, March 16.

Webster gives these three variations: when emphatic or alone, the e as in eve; unaccented before a vowel, the e as in event or as the i in tin; unaccented before a consonant, the e as in maker.

A Mad World.

Knicker—Troublous times.

Bocker—Yes, the thirsty are expected to feed the starving.

Just Like a Man.

From the Hutchinson Gazette.

Some of us are so blind to changed conditions that were the churches to appoint women stewards to pass the collection plate Sundays we'd continue to contribute pants buttons as usual.

Differing Degrees.

From the Kansas City Star.

Sometimes it's hard to tell which is worse, a secret vice, like home brewing, or an open vice, like saxophoning.

Schola Cantorum in Music of Spain

Mme. D'Alvarez, Soloist of the Final Concert of the Season—Palestrina, Nicolau and Noguera Composers Represented.

The final concert of the Schola Cantorum season took place last evening in Carnegie Hall. The director, Kurt Schindler, had prepared another interesting programme, in which music of Spain was the chief feature. The list began with the Kyrie, Gloria and Credo of the famous "Missa Papae Marcellae" of Palestrina. The performance of these numbers provided opportunity for a revival in the programme notes of the persistent myth about Palestrina's preservation of concerted music in the church. The tale as given from the Schola Cantorum sources is that the church was about to abolish choral music owing to the practice of introducing secular songs into the mass.

There is some foundation for the tale, for the Council of Trent did admonish bishops to exclude from the churches "all musical compositions in which anything impure or lascivious is mingled." The commission of cardinals, which is credited with seeing a great light when it heard Palestrina's mass, had jurisdiction only over some small matters of choir discipline, and if it did hear the Marcelline mass, the work was certainly not written for the occasion, but had been composed some years before.

However, it is a masterpiece of ecclesiastic polyphony, and it was a delight to hear some of its marvellous yet simple voice interweavings once again. Some of the Spanish music on the programme had been heard before, and some was new. Nicolau, whose Good Friday music pleased so much a year ago, was represented by his "Ballad of Montserrat," a song, "The Mother of God," sung by Mme. d'Alvarez, the soloist of the evening, and "The Christ Child Among the Flowers," a chorus for male voices. Noguera's "Sardana of the Nuns" was repeated in response to many requests, and there were several Andalusian and Catalonian folk songs.

Mr. Schindler's chorus sang very well indeed at times and at other times not so well. In the "Gloria" of the mass it was admirable, but in some of the leads in the "Credo" the basses flatted and the general intonation became confused. But it is a good chorus, apparently enthusiastic about its work, as Mr. Schindler assuredly is. The audience was large and its applause was cordial.

Du Carp Piano Recital.

Mme. Marie-Magdeleine Du Carp gave her second piano recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Several simple old Italian and French pieces, a fugue of Bach arranged by Blanchet, and selections from Chopin, Schubert and Liszt made up her somewhat limited programme. Her playing again had musicianly insight and poetic charm rather than great power or brilliance.

In the Bach fugue, the D minor prelude, No. 24, of Chopin and his A major polonaise, her fine piano tone, good dynamics and technic were often without the outlines drawn by a firm, bold hand, while in the master's barcarolle, and what was without doubt her most successful number, namely, his G sharp major nocturne, she did much exquisite work, in which a beautiful color was the salient feature. The audience was not large.

"Il Trovatore" at Metropolitan.

The familiar melodies of "Il Trovatore" were sung to a large and demonstrative audience in the Metropolitan last night, with Miss Claudia Muzio and Miss Jeanne Gordon as *Leonora* and *Azucena*, respectively, and with Messrs. Kingston, Danise and Martino singing the chief tenor, barytone and basso parts. The electric sparks flew with fine realism during the anvil chorus. Mr. Papi conducted.

Baron Rosen, who was Russian Ambassador to the United States under the old regime, was in Box 33 with Mr. E. Francis Hyde, whose other guests were Judge George C. Holt and the Misses Constance and Sylvia Holt.

The party in Mrs. Vanderbilt's box included Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. House and Mrs. Wortham James.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly's guests in Box 17 were Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, who has just returned from a trip to China and Japan extending over several months, and Mr. Franklin A. Plummer, who went to Miami to pass ten days, sprained his ankle, remained three weeks, returned a few days ago and is just able to be about again.

Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Minturn Pinchot and Mrs. William Jay were members of the party in Box 28. Mrs. George L. Rives was with Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren.

The guests of Mr. Shipley Jones were Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Miss Sarah A. M. Brown and Messrs. George Ledlie, Robert G. Hone and Robert Kerr Richards.

In Box 26 with Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Connfelt were Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder and Mrs. Lothian Graeme Scott.

Night and the Dawn.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

On a bleak, caverned coast I remember
a cave
That sullenly hurled back the call of
the wave.
There an old hermit dwelt, who told
me to waken,
On dark moonless nights when the dream
world was shaken,
And watch the high stars in their majesty glow,
Far, far in the ether till one fell below.
He taught me the import of stars falling white,
Each diamond flung down through the
blackness of night
As the seagull unfurls its gray wings to
the light.

Emily Patterson Spear.

Start, Friend of Man.

The Word People Turn To on All Possible Occasions.

To The New York Herald: I do not blame the reporters. I was once a reporter and my sympathies are always with them. Besides, they are not the only offenders. Novelists, essayists, advertisement writers, correspondents, orators, talkers of every grade, all are equally involved in this matter. The fault is primarily with the dictionaries.

For many years the editors and publishers of these presumably useful tomes have been striving to render them almost useless by making them larger and larger, heavier and heavier, so that the weary task of lifting and consulting all that avoirdupois is undertaken not more than once when it would be repeated ten times were it not that a derrick of steel or of muscle is required. Advantage is taken, commercially, of that large class of persons who do not feel entirely comfortable unless they have in the house a large family Bible and an unabridged quarto dictionary, however infrequently either may be consulted. Looking over one of the great and boastful dictionaries—Daniel Lambert edition—then newly published, Charles A. Dana said to me "It is too much for a dictionary and not enough for a cyclopædia."

If the publishers were wise enough to make the dictionaries as small as they can be and yet contain all that is necessary instead of stuffing them with all sorts of unpertinent matter they would make more money; for then the books would be used constantly and rapidly worn out to be replaced by new copies. It is true that there are small dictionaries, but I do not know of one that is constructed with any high degree of editorial skill.

Now, as a venturesome traveller penetrates a dark continent and comes out with information as to his discoveries which few others ever will venture to seek for themselves, so I have penetrated the jungles of those imposing lexicons and have brought out some discoveries that hardly anybody appears to have known about. Let me mention here some of the most important.

I discovered the words "prepare," "attempt," "begin," "make ready" and "set out." I give you my solemn assurance that these are all there, all good English, all waiting patiently to be recognized, and you are at liberty to use them.

I know this is news to you because you habitually make "start" do duty on all occasions for every one of them. You do not say that Major Putnam attempted to speak before a prejudiced and ill mannered audience. You say he "started to speak." You do not say the tenant prepared to move. You say he "started to move." You never say the merchant has begun to reduce his prices. You say he "has started reducing prices." You never say that Uncle John set out for Mexico. You say he "started for Mexico."

Some months ago when one of our great papers was about to publish an interesting serial story we were confronted by a great poster on which a conspicuous line advised us to "start reading it next Sunday." Some persons "start in" to do a thing while others "start out" to do the same thing. And in a certain tale when the hero "started to find fault" the heroine "started to sob," while in a new novel the lady "started walking rapidly."

Humpty Dumpty told Alice that when he made a word do extra work he gave it extra pay. If we were as honest as Humpty Dumpty what an enormous bill that little overloaded factotum "start" might present!

There are other inexcusable solecisms in constant use which should be corrected; but doubtless this is enough for one lesson. Our language is full of pitfalls, and even the most careful of us occasionally stumble into them—often unconsciously. Rossiter Johnson.

New York, March 16.

Game Law Restrictions.

A Gunner and Fisherman Wants Outdoor Life Encouraged.

To The New York Herald: If the New York Legislature should enact the amendments to the game law which you summarize I have a complete outfit of dogs, guns, rods and camp duffle that will be fit for junk. The effect would be to reduce the number of outdoor men to the few fortunate enough to be land owners.

The proposed amendments would make conditions here as they now are in England, where only the wealthy land owners can enjoy the outdoor life. The prospect alarms me, as the sweetest days of my life have been spent afield. I am no game law violator. I have killed game in New Jersey and New York since boyhood and have taken my share of fish. I spend at least 100 days every year in the great outdoors, hunting, fishing, camping, vagabonding and taking pictures. Regulations that will encourage more outdoor life will be better for all who are now overburdened in business life.

I have no fear for the future of wild life. With proper protection there will be game for all. A law that no man shall receive a license who is not of good character and the cancellation of the license for violation of the game law would soon remove much of the so-called evils. G.

Irvington, N. J., March 16.

Income Tax Returns.

A Man Who Pays in Full Suspicious of Some Fellow Citizens.

To The New York Herald: As a citizen who has just made correct income tax payments to Federal and State governments I would like to know if there is any attempt on the part of those responsible to check up on these returns.

I don't believe there is anybody in the United States who does not know of people who are failing to make any returns or falsifying those they do make.

In the case of the salaried man there is no chance. His income is reported to the authorities by his employer and all he has to do is draw his check and send it in; but how about the large class of well to do people who are not employees? What check is there against their statements?

We all know of people who live well, spend freely and are known to be prosperous but say openly that they do not pay any income tax or if they do figures are manipulated in such a way that the payment is not in proportion to that of the clerk or salesman. H. R. Trigge.

Brooklyn, March 16.

Founder of "American Art News."

To The New York Herald: In your obituary notice of the late James B. Townsend, the art critic, you said he was the founder of the *American Art News*, which he edited at the time of his death. This is an error. The *American Art News* was founded by J. Clarence Hyde, a former art critic of The New York Herald. Artist.

New York, March 16.

Clearing Up an Old Mystery.

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

In South Carolina anybody who kills a bear immediately becomes a colonel. Most of the Kentucky colonels obtained their commissions from Bacchus instead of from Nimrod.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

An envious slander. The Governor of Kentucky enjoys a monopoly in the production of colonels, and no person of the name of Bacchus is known in the State. As for bear killing colonels, the Kentucky colonel is not usually anything more deadly than a lady killer.

On Mark Twain's Old Run.

From the Rolla County Record.

A steamer passed down the Mississippi River last Sunday from Keokuk to St. Louis. This is the first time a boat has passed Hannibal in February in twenty years.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; fresh west winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.

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

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow and warmer; fresh westerly winds.

For Western New York—Fair and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The disturbance that had its centre over the region of the great lakes last night passed rapidly eastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces and the weather has cleared generally east of the Mississippi River. There were showers, however, within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic and east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. Another disturbance is over the western Canadian provinces and is causing rains in the north Pacific States and the Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature has fallen considerably over the interior districts between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic coast, and is has risen generally west of the Mississippi Valley. The temperatures were decidedly above normal to-day in the south Atlantic States and over the plains States and the south Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Friday in the States west of the Mississippi River. The temperature will rise to-morrow in the east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the region of the great lakes, and Friday in the middle Atlantic and New England States.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Baro-meter.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	84	62	30.02	..	Clear
Albany	..	..	.....	..	.....
Atlantic City	70	48	29.92	..	Clear
Baltimore	74	50	30.00	..	Clear
Bismarck	56	12	29.84	..	Pt. Cldy
Boston	62	50	29.78	.01	Clear
Buffalo	38	36	30.10	..	Clear
Cincinnati	52	40	30.18	..	Clear
Charleston	86	69	30.02	.02	Cloudy
Chicago	44	36	30.14	..	Clear
Cleveland	42	38	30.16	..	Clear
Denver	70	40	29.98	..	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	50	36	30.14	..	Clear
Galveston	74	70	30.14	..	Cloudy
Helena	50	40	30.00	..	Rain
Jacksonville	86	68	30.08	..	Clear
Kansas City	64	40	30.06	..	Clear
Los Angeles	82	58	29.98	..	Clear
Milwaukee	46	32	30.08	..	Clear
New Orleans	84	68	30.12	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	74	48	30.06	..	Clear
Philadelphia	70	52	29.94	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	52	46	30.18	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	50	38	29.76	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	56	32	29.96	.94	Rain
Salt Lake City	64	46	30.12	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	86	76	30.04	..	Cloudy
San Diego	72	52	29.94	..	Clear
San Francisco	66	50	30.20	..	Cloudy
Seattle	56	48	29.90	..	Rain
St. Louis	58	40	30.12	..	Clear
St. Paul	54	..	29.81	..	Cloudy
Washington	74	58	30.02	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.86	29.90
Humidity	92	28
Wind—direction	S	N.W.
Wind—velocity	20	30
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	.06	None

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

8 A. M.	49	1 P. M.	60	6 P. M.	54	
9 A. M.	49	2 P. M.	58	7 P. M.	53	
10 A. M.	51	3 P. M.	60	8 P. M.	51	
11 A. M.	54	4 P. M.	59	9 P. M.	48	
12 M.	57	5 P. M.	56	10 P. M.	46	
	1921.	1920.			1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	49	50	6 P. M.		54	54
12 M.	57	51	9 P. M.		48	53
3 P. M.	60	53	12 Mid.		45	54

Highest temperature, 61, at 1:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 46, at 5 A. M.
Average temperature, 54.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

St. Patrick's Day parade and celebration, beginning at 5th avenue and Forty-third street, 2 P. M.

Rabindranath Tagore will lecture on "The Spirit of India," Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third street, 3 P. M.

St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

The musical clubs of Columbia University, concert under auspices Marquette Club, Hotel Plaza, 8 P. M.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott will speak on "Out From the Old World Into the New," Central Branch Y. W. C. A., Lexington avenue and Fifty-third street, 8:15 P. M.

Nelson A. Miles Post, No. 2, Army and Navy Veterans, U. S. A., reunion, Columbus Institute, 81 Hanson place, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.