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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.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921.

The British Strike Collapse.

So sudden and complete is the collapse of the British strike which threatened to become nation wide that at first blush it might seem to have been no more than a transparent bravado that goes with a poor bluff. Yet so to regard it, we think, would be a superficial judgment.

There is every reason to believe that a lawless element of the miners' union meditated nothing less than the overthrow of the British Government and the subjugation of the British public itself to a class domination of intimidation, violence and outlawry. But the fomenters of the particular coal strike and the inciters of the Triple Alliance reckoned without their host. When they went such a run amuck course that they aroused the nation the saner strike leaders realized the day was lost.

No doubt, however, the violent element still intended to go the limit, and no doubt for a while longer a part of the Triple Alliance was in a reckless enough temper to stampede with the miners to social revolution. But when they took another good look at the British people massing, with that composed, solid, indomitable way of theirs, against this enemy of the nation, as they would mass against any other enemy, the Triple Alliance knew they had no business in a revolution which would grind itself to dust against the Gibraltar strength of the British public, unconquerable defender of its liberties and rights for a thousand years.

And when two-thirds of the Triple Alliance withdrew from the socialistic excesses of the miners it was all over. The coal strike itself can now be but a shadow of a fight against the British Government and the British people.

"He's a Smart Fellow."

The pessimist will see an excuse to croak over a news item from Sing Sing Prison. BRINDELL, examined as to intellect, narrowly escapes being put in the school for illiterates. In the matter of reading and writing he is on a par with a child of 11 years. And yet, says the cynic, BRINDELL got the stuff! He made more money every year than 95 per cent. of our bank presidents or 100 per cent. of our college professors. Crooks sometimes do.

He's a smart fellow, we can hear some pessimists say. But not all the pessimists. There is one pessimist who we are certain will not agree that BRINDELL was a smart fellow. That one is BRINDELL. When the doors of Sing Sing bang behind an entrant he knows, beyond all argument, that he was not smart.

We Are Getting the Gold.

Before the post-war spending fever had taken hold in this country in 1919 and liquid capital was plentiful our foremost bankers as well as those of Europe sought to establish reconstruction credits to finance the purchase of American goods and thus hasten a return to normal international trade. Senator CARTER GLASS of Virginia was then Secretary of the Treasury. He intimated to Europe that credits to finance trade were not feasible and that in the absence of goods to send us in exchange for our products Europe might find it advantageous to send gold.

With an aggregate of about 6 or 7 per cent. of gold reserves behind its swollen paper currencies Europe looked like a poor source from which to extract gold payments. But however plausible that theory may have looked in 1919, Europe has since proved it has the gold and, what is more, much as it is needed there, knows how to let it go when the occasion demands.

In the three months and a half of this year the United States has imported from Europe or for European account nearly $150,000,000 in gold. It has come from every part of the globe. Russia, Sweden, England, France, South Africa, India and Australia have contributed. And now even German gold is coming in. The Swedish steamer Stockholm arrived here a couple of days ago with $4,700,000 in German marks, and it comes as one more answer to the former Secretary's hint that gold is preferable to credit.

Gold is coming in larger quantities from all sources than in any year since 1916, when the net imports for the year were $530,000,000. Since the beginning of the war we have imported almost exactly a billion.

Our gold stock is larger than that of any other nation. Our bank reserves have been boosted by 50 per cent. in the last year. But all this unwieldy metallic wealth in the absence of proper credit instrumentalities could only pile higher and higher in the vaults of the United States Assay Office and the Federal Treasury. Its stimulus to international trade was lost. It did not stave off depression. It formed the basis for inflation by the issuance of billions in paper money. It was responsible for the false boom that swept the country last year and left a trail of business casualties.

There is such a thing as having too much gold.

Returning to American Ways.

By the order of the United States Railroad Labor Board abrogating, as of July 1 next, the national agreements as to working conditions an ultimate victory is scored for the public.

We say the victory will be for the public rather than the carriers, because sooner or later the hundreds of millions of dollars paid out as wages that are not earned and charged to labor that is not performed must come out of the pocket of the public, which foots all the bills.

And we say it will be an ultimate victory because, although this misuse of the public's good money is now acknowledged to be a scandalous, dangerous, criminal wrong, it will, under the order of the Labor Board, go on until many millions more have been thrown away.

In the meantime, while the roads ought to be getting their expenditures so well in hand that prohibitive traffic rates might come down, the freight charges must stand. While freight shipments ought to be stimulated, they must continue to be discouraged and suppressed. While production ought to be freed of the brakes that have been clapped on it, it must stay deadlocked.

Not so much for the American railway system, except as an instrumentality of national economic relief, but for general industry, business and employment the United States Railroad Labor Board should have abrogated immediately the war administration agreements when the matter first came up. It should have restored the arrangements existing before the calamity experiment of Government ownership. This would have enabled the roads to get back on a rational operating basis long ago. It would have enabled them to cut their expenses and pave the way for traffic rate readjustments before the traffic itself was slaughtered.

Then, having properly restored the roads to a position where it would be possible for them to economize and relieve the public of some of its overpowering freight bill burden, the Labor Board could have provided for new working agreements to be reached by each road and its organization, as now decreed, subject to review by the board within a given time.

Under a prompt, businesslike, effective course like that to meet a national emergency the United States Railroad Labor Board, instead of standing on its dignity while it stood the country on its head, might with one stroke have put it up to the roads to get action.

But while lumbering stage coach methods were followed in a situation which demanded airplane speed at least, the United States Railway Labor Board has arrived, late as it is, with its decision to serve the country at a future date, late as it also is.

The cost of the previous delay has been colossal. The cost of the delay still to be endured will be distressing. But because there will be an end to it, because the roads now know exactly when they can begin to dig their way out, not only the carriers but industry and business take on a new face at once. And because the nation can reasonably assume that when the Government decides that railway men must give a good return for the pay they get, public interest is going to require that other men must give a good return for the pay they get—because, in short, we are getting back to the American principles of common honesty and a fair deal and to the American ways of square work, this belated stand of the United States Railroad Labor Board is a very important milestone in post-war American history.

Yellowstone Elk Wintered Well.

Reports from the Yellowstone country indicate that the elk in that region have come through the winter in good condition. The savage winter of 1919-1920 reduced the estimated number of elk in the Yellowstone contiguous to Jackson Hole from 20,000 head to not more than 9,000. The assertion was made by sportsmen that the herds could not withstand such another period of severe weather. Fortunately the past winter was unusually mild. The heavy rains of last year produced a heavy growth of feed. The elk have come out this spring in fine condition.

Authorities of the Bureau of Biological Survey who have been investigating conditions for the Federal Government say that the greatest menace which threatens these herds is the lack of winter range under Federal ownership. Most of the country where these animals formerly wintered is now held privately, and unless some arrangement can be effected with those who own or control it resort must be had to ranges in the national forests. While these are stopgaps they are temporary at best and only serve to carry the elk through a mild winter such as we have just passed through.

There has been some talk of acquiring some of this desirable range by purchase or on a long term lease. When the plan has been perfected State and Federal assistance will no doubt be forthcoming.

Another Marion in the Field.

The beautiful name Marion, poetic in sound and patriotically reminiscent, designates twenty-eight towns, in as many States, that are big enough to have post offices. One of these places has worldwide distinction as the home of the President.

There are other towns named Marion that have blushed unseen and unpostofficed. One of these is in the neighboring State of New Jersey. This Marion, which blooms on the western edge of that hotbed of political culture known as Jersey City, is threatened with a fame almost as great as recently came to its Ohio namesake.

That solver of great social problems, Professor TEX RICKARD, is said to have decided that Marion, New Jersey is the centre of the world for him. More explicitly, he intends to bring together at Marion the Slayboy of the Western World, Master DEMPSEY, and the modern Bayard, who signs himself G. CARPENTIER.

There have been at least 100,000,000 persons in the United States who have never heard of Marion, New Jersey. If Professor TEX does not change his mind the town will be a household word from Eastport to San Diego.

France Balances Her Trade.

Possibly no other news of an economic or commercial nature could have brought a more agreeable surprise or more general satisfaction all around than the announcement by the French High Commission in New York, telegraphed simultaneously by the American Consul at Paris, that the month of February marked a change from an unfavorable to a favorable balance in the foreign trade of France. For the first time since 1914 the French nation in February checked the deluge of unpaid for supplies from abroad by exporting more than it imported.

This is momentous news not only for France but for her creditors and for the world. It is especially good news for this country because France is one of our best customers, and had it not been for her marvellous ability to regain her place as a seller in other foreign markets of the world it would have been impossible for her to continue buying from us. How she has succeeded in striking a balance between her imports and exports is plainly shown in the detailed figures of the French High Commission:

January and February, 1921:	Imports.	Exports.
	(In millions of francs.)	
Foodstuffs..........	732	261
Raw materials.......	1,904	914
Manufactured goods...	959	2,305
Parcel post.........	...	290
Total............	3,595	3,780

Raw materials were purchased liberally abroad, and these were converted into finished goods for export. These figures yield an interesting sidelight on the progress in rehabilitating French industry. Without her rebuilt factories it would not have been possible for France to convert raw goods into finished articles, and without her exports of finished articles she would have faced a huge trade deficit for years because her requirements of foodstuffs and other classes of exports exceed her own production.

The trade balance was slightly unfavorable in January, exports having been 1,882,618,000 francs, against imports of 1,982,468,000 francs. But in February, according to the consular figures, which vary slightly from those of the French High Commission but do not change the general trade aspect, imports were 1,613,903,000 and exports 1,959,444,000 francs, leaving a clear favorable balance of 345,541,000 francs. The trade deficit for 1920 was 12,970,000,000 francs, or more than a billion francs a month, and in 1919 the deficit ran almost 2,000,000,000 francs a month.

But even these figures contrasting the past deficits with the February export surplus do not tell the whole story. In 1920 French imports were valued on a basis of 1919 prices and exchange rates. Those for this year are based on 1920 prices and exchange rates. In both years the exports were valued at current prices.

As the franc was much lower in 1920 than in 1919, averaging about eight cents as compared with fifteen cents, and prices were higher, the 1921 figures actually reflect the surmounting of a much greater handicap than the deficit of 12,000,000,000 francs or one billion a month in the 1920 trade. Had the current values of imports, which were the actual purchasing prices, been used in the trade report the deficit in 1920 would have been nearer 17,000,000,000 francs.

Red Gum Now in Favor.

Lack of supply and increased cost of some of the materials for building and furniture have resulted in experiments with woods which at one time had little commercial value but under modern treatment have become highly prized by the lumber specialists.

In the foremost rank of these among products of North American forests is the red gum, which grows to great size in Alabama, Arkansas and other States of the South. Twenty-five years ago, when there was an abundance of oak, pine and cypress available, these superb trees were held in low esteem. The lumber cut from the red gum warped until, as one old woodsman in Arkansas remarked, "You can't keep it all in the same county."

Then somebody suggested the experiment of using the red gum as a veneer. The product of this treatment is seen in the wood panelling of the interiors of many private and public buildings. It resembles mahogany when it has been properly finished. More of it is displayed in furniture, in the manufacture of which it is now largely employed. Those who were fortunate enough to buy lands upon which the red gum grew are getting substantial returns with still larger gains in sight as the supply of other woods for which it is a substitute diminish.

New York's First Theatre.

The dedication of a tablet to mark the entrance to the long vanished John Street Theatre opens a new field of comparisons and contrasts between the old and the new in New York. The taste for theatricals was of early growth among the residents of Manhattan, for although this was the first building planned and erected for dramatic performances—it was opened in 1767—two lofts had previously been used for the purpose, one fronting on the East River as early as 1731 and the other about 1750 on Nassau street.

The John Street Theatre was a rough structure of lumber and stood in the middle of the block west of Broadway, with its entrance from 17 John street through a long wooden tunnel. It is calculated that it held $800 in the money of to-day; it must therefore have accommodated from 800 to 1,000 people, for the prices were 8 shillings for a box seat, 5 shillings in the pit and 3 shillings in the gallery. Against this one house a list of theatres shows seventy-two regular houses in the Borough of Manhattan to-day, ranging from a capacity of 3,300 at the Metropolitan Opera House down to a couple of hundred at some of the "little" theatres. Altogether they will easily hold 100,000 people of an evening; the total population of New York in the John street days was between 50,000 and 60,000. But besides these regular houses there are at least an equal number of vaudeville and motion picture houses, holding at least 100,000 more. The show places of to-day, in a word, would swallow up all the people of New York when "Mr. DOUGLAS" launched his enterprise.

If the ghosts of those who posed and pleased the public upon the boards of that old time could revisit the scenes of their tinsel triumphs the change indicated by mere numbers would not be a circumstance to the metamorphosis of the physical conditions. Where their old playhouse hid behind small dwellings nestling in gardens, where small shops, dirt roads and scanty crowds presented the semblance of a thriving country town, the skyscrapers, the asphalt pavement and the rushing throng make a scene matchless even in the world of to-day for its material splendor and pulsating life.

And if they went looking for the theatrics of the new time how their eyes, accustomed to the dim illumination of wax tapers, would be dazzled by the glare of the Great White Way! But the John Street Theatre gave the public its favorites—its toasts, they said then—Miss CHEER, Miss WAINWRIGHT, Mrs. MORRIS. Is there any picture of some one of them still extant? Miss WAINWRIGHT, it seems, was charming as *Polly* in "The Beggar's Opera," which so recently failed to charm Greenwich Village enough to score a long run.

In compliance with a resolution of the Continental Congress the house "went dark" during the Revolution. But the British officers reopened it as the Theatre Royal. They gave amateur productions, and the luckless Major ANDRÉ wrote skits for it and helped paint the scenery. Reopened after the British evacuation, it became prosperous and fashionable. The first play by an American to be staged in America was "The Contrasts" by ROYALL TYLER, produced April 16, 1787. President WASHINGTON often enjoyed an evening in his box. When he did the manager met him at the door with a pair of wax candles and conducted him to his seat; sentries were posted about the auditorium.

It is a good thing to mark the site of this landmark in the city's growth. Mellow are the memories that come down to present day theatregoers of its simple but sincere struggle to entertain the public. It was the cradle of a great development in art and enlightenment in the new land. It would be a pity indeed if New Yorkers allowed it to be forgotten.

There was some balm in Gilead yesterday for the patriot. He had a coupon to cut from his Fourth loan bonds. That is, unless he had sold the bonds to pay his State income tax.

It is confidently asserted that nothing else is so conscience disturbing to a suburbanite who is reading the baseball news on a veranda overlooking his own uncut lawn as is the droning sound of a mower on the lawn of his more conscientious neighbor.

Two Spring Days.

Nobody spoke all yesterday
 Except the sputtering, muttering rain;
The forest wore a cloak of gray
 And wrapped itself as though in pain.
But what a deal of difference now!
 "Hurrah!" the sun cries from the hill;
The dews all dance upon the bough
 And capers every daffodil.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

For a National Theatre.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury Thinks New York Should Build It Now.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The time is ripe for the citizens of this city who really care for what is best in the drama to get together and build a legitimate theatre which would be run on intelligent lines, directed by experience and common sense, and inspired by men and women of broad vision, of high ideals and yet possessing practical knowledge of a theatre's requirements, of a theatre's appeal and of a theatre's pitfalls.

Nothing would be easier than to make such an investment yield a substantial profit to its stockholders.

Nothing would be easier than to form a board of directors which would inspire capital with confidence.

To build a theatre in this city of nearly 7,000,000, with a daily floating population of 300,000, is a safer speculation than to plunge into oil stocks or into the thousand and one wildcat schemes offered these days to a gullible public.

The New Theatre failed because it was without a soul and without a policy.

It was an impersonal and an undemocratic experiment. The human equation was never taken into consideration.

Stucco, gilding and superabundance were inarticulate.

They who were its founders were prodigal but rarely practical. They served to record a discouraging fact, namely, that money alone can never insure artistic success.

The world has progressed since the days of the New Theatre and America has learned much. As a nation we have become more self-reliant in art as in all else. We are more generous in our support of home talent. We are more certain of our judgment and our recognition of artists is independent of foreign indorsement.

Within my memory no actress has received the same unanimous, spontaneous and unstinted praise as has been lavished upon Margaret Anglin since her recent appearances as *Joan of Arc* and *Clytemnestra*. There was not a trace of the ego in either performance. Self was subordinated to character.

It is the fashion to erect monuments in memory of the dead. How infinitely better to erect a temple into which the living shall breathe life!

Therefore let us start once again upon a pilgrimage in quest of beauty; let us leave behind us the desolate track of war; let us look down the long vista of joy, and let us remember that "as the sun is to flowers, so is art to life."

Let us build that which shall not be destroyed, a theatre throbbing and pulsating with ideas and inspired by talent, a theatre that is simple in design and sincere in purpose, a national theatre which may become the home of a national actress like Margaret Anglin, wherein she may encourage and educate those who will come after her; a theatre, in fact, conceived by women, promoted by women, beloved by women and filled with that aroma of purity and of nobility which only the soul of a woman can give. ELISABETH MARBURY.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Two Marble Cemeteries.

In One of Them President Monroe's Body Lay for a Time.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Every day as I go to work I pass the old Marble Cemetery in Second street. It is only a patch of green lawn to the eye of the passerby; but I hear that famous New Yorkers lie far beneath in a catacomblike marble vault. What is its history? M. V. C.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The New York City Marble Cemetery was established in 1832. Burials are made in vaults, among the owners of which are a number of old New York families. The body of President James Monroe was interred there, but was removed to Virginia in 1859. Thomas Addis Emmet was buried there, though his monument is in St. Paul's churchyard. Older than this cemetery is the New York Marble Cemetery in the heart of the block bounded by the Bowery, Second avenue, Second street and Third street.

Mr. Harding's Message.

All the World Should Benefit by His Stabilizing Policies.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: President Harding's first message to Congress comes like a reviving breath of mountain air, tonic with the balsamed fragrance of true Americanism.

His positions, at once so forceful, so statesmanlike and so prudent, so instinct with patriotism, so pregnant of welfare for our country's future, must meet with universal approval.

In de-Wilsonizing our foreign policies and relationships he has not only amply discharged the mandate recorded at the polls last November but most fully justified the confidence displayed by our people in choosing him to be their Chief Executive.

It is evident that not America alone but all Europe, nay, all the civilized world, stands to gain much from the sanely stabilizing influences of his Administration. C. VEY HOLMAN.

ROCKLAND, Maine, April 14.

Foiling Holdup Men.

More Checks and Safes Would Make Robbery Less Profitable.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Why is it that small safes are not kept near cash registers into which money drawers could be emptied several times a day? If this plan were followed and if employees were more generally paid with checks there would be so little temptation to waylay, knock down and rob that the gentlemen now engaged in these more or less profitable occupations would seek other fields and pastures new.

CLARENCE D. LEVEY.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Explaining a Kansas Coyote Hunter.

From the Barber County Index.

William Shamberger gives much credit for his success in hunting coyotes to his faithful drilling with the State Guards during the war, and to the fact that he was personally coached by Coyote Bill himself. In addition Bill has frequently chased the man eating gazookus to his lair, and has had many a thrilling fight with the wild ukelele on his native heath.

The Age of Discretion.

From the Galveston News.

Youth has its compensations, but personally we are glad to have passed the age when we thrilled at the sight of a gent in a silk hat and fur collar.

Venezuelan Visitors Hear 'Lohengrin'

Delegates for Unveiling of Bolivar's Statue Guests at the Metropolitan—Muzio and Martinelli in the Cast.

After "Lohengrin" had been sung at a special matinee at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon "Madama Butterfly" was to have been given in the evening, but all the Gerry-flappers had to countermand their orders for flowers and try to dispose of their seats because Miss Farrar was indisposed, and the word went out to the young adorers early in the day. "Il Trovatore" was substituted and sung with a cast which had been heard previously this season. The principals were Miss Muzio as *Leonora*, Miss Gordon as *Azucena*, Mr. Martinelli as *Manrico* and Mr. de Luca as the *Count di Luna*.

The members of the Venezuelan Commission who are here for the unveiling of the Simon Bolivar equestrian statue on April 19 were guests of the directors of both the operating and owning companies. They occupied Mr. Gatti-Casazza's box, No. 48, and also the boxes of the directors.

In the party were Dr. Esteban Gil Borgas and Senora Borgas, Dr. and Senora Santiago Rodriguez, Senor and Senora Felipe Francia, Senor and Senora J. M. Herrera Mendoza, Senors Jorge Martinez and Alberto Adriani.

There were also in the party Mrs. Sallie James Farnham, the sculptress of the Bolivar statue; Mrs. Seumas McManus, Mr. John Barrett and Mr. Harry Chapin Plummer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin were with Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind in Box 23.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson's guests in Box 2 were Mrs. Walter H. Bryant of Philadelphia, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Messrs. Robert G. Hone, Shipley Jones and George Ledlie.

The Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, Messrs. A. Muller-Ury and A. Post Mitchell were with Mrs. Charles H. Coster in Box 21.

With Mrs. Charles A. Childs in Box 19 were Miss Augusta Childs, Miss Adelina Moller, Messrs. Andrew A. Bibby and Frederick H. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet again were at the opera and were in Box 24. With Mr. Frazier Jelke in Box 18 were Count and Countess Dru de Mongalaz and Mr. and Mrs. Morton L. Schwartz.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Weldon and Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg were in Box 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Francis and Miss Katherine W. Francis were with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James in Box 11.

Among others in the audience were Col. and Mrs. Edward M. House and Miss Louise Scott, who were with Mr. James B. Clews; Countess del Sera and Miss Consuelo Bettini, who were in Box 1; Mrs. William Lowe Rice and the Misses Rice.

Rare Books on Exhibition.

At the American Art Galleries an important collection of books by English and American authors will be placed on view this morning. The collection includes original issues of notable first editions, holograph manuscripts, inscribed books, the famous Baxter collection of Thackeray letters, the private libraries of Trowbridge Hall of New York and Eleanor Fitzgibbons of Laurel, Md., and a group of original drawings and illustrated books from the estate of the late F. R. Halsey of New York. The sale will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The collection of original manuscripts and autographs is particularly interesting. There are autograph letters and manuscripts by Kipling and O. Henry, George Meredith, Eugene Field, Robert Louis Stevenson, Oscar Wilde and Michelangelo. The Thackeray items number eighty-three, and include the letters written by Thackeray to the various members of the Baxter family while on his first and second tours in America. This is said to be the most important collection of Thackeray letters of this nature ever offered for sale. The first editions include a number of works illustrated by Cruikshank, a group of rare works by Robert Louis Stevenson, including one of the juvenile toy books with wood cuts executed by the author with a penknife; a number of items by Kipling and several early and rare issues by Oscar Wilde.

Sale of Italian Antiques.

At yesterday afternoon's session in the Cattadori sale of Italian antiques at the American Art Galleries two panels of the school of Giampolo Panini, representing "Architectural Ruins at Seaports," each fifty-five inches high and fifty-one inches wide, sold to Mr. Pope for $1,000, the highest price of the day. The bids for the day amounted to $12,345.50, and the grand total for the sale to date is $31,178.

Two items sold for $520, a pair of polychromed forged iron appliques, seventeenth century Florentine workmanship, and a pair of panels of the school of Giampolo Panini depicting "Architectural Ruins," the former going to L. J. O'Reilly and the latter to Mrs. F. Raineri. Charles of London paid $330 for six carved walnut armchairs of the Italian Regence period, originally from the Bardini collection. Two Florentine polychrome forged iron appliques went to Z. Noorian for $300, and an enamel ciborium, fourteenth century French, sold to Leo Elwyn for $260. Two sixteenth century Florentine walnut state chairs were purchased by Morris Wolf for $260.

The Daffodil.

The crocus to the tulip said:
 "For all her virgin gold
The dainty daffodil is not
 So innocent, I'm told.
'Twas whispered to me by the fern,
 Who heard it from the lily,
She once was wild as she could be,
 And known as daffydowndilly."

"She bore the name of jonquil too,
 And passed as asphodel,
Narcissus has been one of her
 Aliases as well,
And though she queens it royally
 When April suns are mellow,
Her fond admirers must admit
 The daffodil is yellow."

MINNA IRVING.

Bacon as a Poet.

New Ideas About Shakespeare Due to Modern Microscopic Study.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: B. R. Vallentine may be within a year or so of Colonel Watterson's age and may have attended a grammar school up to his thirteenth year near Stratford-on-Avon, but he reveals a very inadequate knowledge of the Baconian theory, of which there is not a recent census, but which up to the year 1895 was to be found treated in more than 2,000 books, pamphlets and magazine and newspaper articles.

The poem—until Mrs. Pott's time assigned to George Peele—which Mr. Vallentine quotes does not preclude its author from writing a Shakespeare play. The metrical performances which bar Bacon are usually given as his "Paraphrases of the Psalms," which are not poetry at all but what Bacon intended them to be, rhymes to be sung or bawled by the lowest intellects, and, banal as they are, they are much finer than Shelton's, and quite as good as Clement Marot's or George Wither's, and certainly superior to Coverdale's or Sternhold and Hopkins's or Tate and Brady's rhymed "Paraphrases of the Psalms." This sort is not intended to be poetry anyhow; hymnology is the lowest just as drama is the highest form of literature, and certainly it is not extravagant to suppose that Lord Chancellor Bacon, who knew everything else, knew this.

The man who is superior in one thing is apt to be superior in some other thing. Somebody well said to Charles O'Conor, "Mr. O'Conor, you are easily the leader of the New York bar," and Mr. O'Conor replied, "Yes, and if I had been a shoemaker I should have been leader of the New York shoemakers."

A work published more than thirty years ago, "The Shakespearean Myth: William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," by Appleton Morgan, later the well known president of the New York Shakespeare Society, is said to have converted everybody who ever read it to the Baconian heterodoxy, which it introduced into Germany. More than twenty-five years later Dr. Morgan supplemented this work by a "Study in the Warwickshire Dialect," in which he claimed to find no Warwickshire word or idiom in "Venus and Adonis," the first thing Shakespeare ever wrote, and, according to the chronology, wrote in Stratford-on-Avon before going to London, and to find no specimen of Warwickshire dialect or idiom in any play called Shakespeare's which was not also common in other English dialects—this illustrated by tables and deadly parallels.

If Mr. Vallentine will read these two works alone he will learn that his conception of the Baconian authorship theory as dependent upon the testimony of Shakespeare and Bacon contemporaries is fallacious. It is not upon the contemporary testimony of three hundred years ago but upon the microscopic analysis of our own date, upon modern methods and modern touchstones that the Baconian or any other anti-Shakespearian theory bases itself.

Indeed, I cannot suppose from reading Mr. Vallentine's letter that he has ever read the interesting series of communications printed in THE NEW YORK HERALD from January 26, which quoted Henry James as a disbeliever, to March 10 last, which certainly disposes of about all of Mr. Vallentine's points.

Recently it has been disclosed in your news columns that a large number of decrees of divorce have been discovered to be forgeries. And yet every one of them was granted apparently upon "the testimony of contemporaries," that is, persons living at the time the decrees were granted. Mr. Vallentine would not contend that the forgeries of names of litigants, court officials and of the judges themselves must be genuine because the witnesses named were living at the time these forgeries were executed, I suppose. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Indians of Orinoco Valley.

Savage South American Tribe Attacks Exploring Party.

From the London Field.

The story of Dr. Hamilton Rice's latest expedition to tropical South America, as told by him to the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, was one of fascinating interest. Dr. Rice set out in the latter part of 1919 and carried on his exploration for some seven months, during which he made a hazardous voyage in a specially designed forty-five foot launch up the Rio Negro, the great left bank tributary of the Amazon, to the upper reaches of the Orinoco River. During the voyage up the Orinoco Dr. Rice discovered at Esmeralda an interesting link with the explorers of the last century in the person of an old Indian named Pedro Caripoco, who had accompanied the French explorer Chaffanjon on an expedition up the river in 1886.

Caripoco joined Dr. Rice's party and was able to point out at many places the level that the water had reached in December, 1886, many feet above its level in January of last year. It was during this part of the expedition that Dr. Rice's party had an exciting encounter with a band of wild Indians of the Guaharidos tribe. The explorer had encamped on the bank of the river and two of the party were proceeding down stream when one of them espied an Indian peering through some bushes. They immediately returned and gave the alarm, but Dr. Rice had no time to act before the banks were thronged by infuriated Guaharidos, led by a hideous creature who looked like the incarnation of some hybrid forest monster.

Big and muscular, with broad faces, the Indians were armed with long bows and arrows, clubs and staves, and the din of their yells was incessant. Attempts to communicate with them by speech and signs were equally fruitless, and the offer of knives, fishhooks and mirrors appealed to them only as an indication of weakness. Seeing no arms among Dr. Rice's party, four of the Guaharidos suddenly advanced and loosed their arrows, one of which fell close beside Dr. Rice. On a shot being fired over their heads they quickly took cover, but renewed the attack, and Dr. Rice, who takes the keenest interest in the South American Indians and had no wish to prolong the encounter, decided to retreat in the launch.

These Guaharidos Indians, several of whom were killed during the fighting, are a savage tribe and are much dreaded by the other Indian races. They live in cylindrical houses, with roofs tapering to a point, but roam the mountains and forests for a great part of the year. Their food consists chiefly of the raw flesh of wild animals and fish. They bury their dead in baskets, which are afterward exhumed and burned, the ashes being preserved.

Making It Perfectly Clear.

From the Kenosha (Wis.) Herald.

Mrs. George A. Mowrey can boast ancestry that dates directly back to George Washington. Mrs. Mowrey is one of the very few descendants of this great American, as George Washington himself did not have any children.

Keeping Up With His Name.

Etna correspondence Ozark Spectator.

Polk Rider made a flying trip to Ozark Wednesday on horseback.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Unsettled to-day; probably showers. To-morrow rain and much colder; fresh southeast shifting to northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy to-day, followed by showers in the afternoon or night. To-morrow showers and much colder. Fresh, shifting winds, becoming northwest.

For Northern New England—Unsettled and cooler to-day. To-morrow rain on the coast and rain or snow and colder in the interior. Fresh, shifting winds, becoming northwest.

For Southern New England—Unsettled to-day. To-morrow rain and much colder. Fresh, shifting winds, becoming northwest.

For Western New York—Rain and cooler to-day. To-morrow unsettled and colder, with probably rain or snow.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Pressure was low to-day over the middle and lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest and over the St. Lawrence Valley, and it continues high over the north Atlantic Ocean and the Northwest. This pressure distribution has been attended by showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Eastern States and the lower Mississippi Valley and by rain or snow in the lower lake region, the upper Mississippi and middle Missouri valleys, the Central plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

The temperature was considerably above normal Friday in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and the east Gulf States, while cooler weather overspread the region of the great lakes, the upper Mississippi Valley, the plains States and the middle Rocky Mountain region.

The Southwest disturbance will move east-northeastward, attended by rain or snow in the upper lake region and showers elsewhere in the States east of the Mississippi River within the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Following the passing of this disturbance, much cooler weather will overspread the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States to-morrow night and the Atlantic States and the upper Ohio Valley Sunday. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Michigan, Huron and west Erie.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	74	50	29.64	..	Clear
Albany	68	58	30.04	.20	Cloudy
Atlantic City.	58	54	30.12	.01	Cloudy
Baltimore ...	72	64	30.04	..	Clear
Bismarck ...	44	..	30.52	..	Clear
Boston	68	58	30.12	.22	Rain
Buffalo	50	44	30.08	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati ..	78	58	29.98	..	Cloudy
Charleston ..	76	68	30.08	..	Clear
Chicago	44	38	30.12	..	Cloudy
Cleveland ...	58	46	30.06	..	Cloudy
Denver	36	28	30.22	1.00	Snow
Detroit	58	32	30.08	..	Cloudy
Galveston ...	76	72	29.64	..	Cloudy
Helena	52	36	30.16	..	Clear
Jacksonville..	82	70	30.06	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Kansas City..	70	54	29.70	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Los Angeles.	64	46	30.02	..	Clear
Milwaukee ..	40	32	30.20	.14	Snow
New Orleans.	82	74	29.78	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma ...	72	58	29.62	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia.	66	60	30.12	.10	Cloudy
Pittsburgh ..	72	60	30.02	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	52	48	30.12	.20	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	60	40	30.06	..	Clear
Salt Lake C..	50	32	29.98	.04	Cloudy
San Antonio..	84	66	29.58	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Diego....	62	48	30.04	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Francisco	56	46	30.10	..	Clear
Seattle	56	42	30.12	..	Pt.Cl'dy
St. Louis....	74	56	29.74	..	Cloudy
St. Paul.....	42	..	30.30	..	Clear
Washington..	76	64	30.04	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.09	30.10
Humidity	94	91
Wind—direction	S.	S.
Wind—velocity	32	20
Weather	Rain	Cloudy
Precipitation	.12	.33

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

8 A. M...55	1 P. M...60	6 P. M...62
9 A. M...54	2 P. M...60	7 P. M...61
10 A. M...51	3 P. M...61	8 P. M...59
11 A. M...59	4 P. M...61	9 P. M...60
12 M......59	5 P. M...62	10 P. M...60

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	54	48	6 P. M.	62	56
12 M.	59	52	9 P. M.	60	49
3 P. M.	61	57	12 Mid.	59	50

Highest temperature, 62, at 6:10 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 53, at 3:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 58.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Maiden Lane Historical Society, luncheon and dedication of the bronze tablet marking the site of the old John Street Theatre, Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, 1 P. M.

National Council of Travelling Salesmen's Association, smoker, Hotel Astor, 8:30 P. M.

An exhibition of the work of art students of the Educational Alliance will open at the school, 197 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

New Era Club, reception and dance, Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth street, this evening.

First National Dancing Exposition of America, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

South Brooklyn Board of Trade, annual dinner, Acme Hall, Seventh avenue and Ninth street, 7 P. M.

Associated Teachers of Shop Work of the City of New York, dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

Francis H. Sisson and George T. Wilson will speak at the annual dinner of the New York State Safe Deposit Association, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Harlem Evening High School, annual entertainment and dance, Stuyvesant High School, 345 East Fifteenth street, 8 P. M.

New York alumni chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, "poets' reading," afternoon, Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth street, 4 P. M.

Jane B. Walker will lecture to the deaf and deafened on "Perugino," at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3 P. M.

Public School Kindergarten Association, Manhattan and The Bronx sections, luncheon, Hotel Woodstock, 12:30 P. M.

American Ambulance Section 575, annual dinner, Hotel Lafayette, 7 P. M.

Dr. James J. Walsh will lecture on "The Influence of Body on Mind," at the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street, 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Lindley M. Keasbey will lecture on "Politics—Ethic and Economic," at Labor Temple, Second avenue and Fourteenth street, 8:15 P. M.

New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, dance, Hotel Biltmore, 7 P. M.

Pan Hellenic Association of New York City, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1:30 P. M.

Mounted Police, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7:30 P. M.

Japanese Association, annual meeting, 110 East Thirty-fourth street, 8 P. M.

"Own Your Home" exposition, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and 168th street, opening this afternoon.

New York Lumber Trade Association, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

Public School 110 of Manhattan, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.

Miss Esther Dale in Songs.

Miss Esther Dale, mezzo soprano, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. She departed from the conventional arrangement of programmes by making her first group of some of Kurt Schindler's arrangements of old Spanish songs. The other groups were of more familiar type. Miss Dale proved to be an addition to the long line of singers, with some valuable natural gifts and an incomplete technical equipment.

Her voice is of excellent quality and of much power. In her interpretations she showed understanding of the poetic meaning of the lyrics and sincerity of artistic purpose. Her tone production was faulty in that the sound was held in the back of the throat and therefore lacked freedom and resonance. If the placing had been further forward the full beauty of the voice would have been displayed and the interpretations more convincing.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.

Mme. Marguerite D'Alvarez and Thomas Chalmers of the Metropolitan will be soloists at a military concert in the Seventh Regiment Armory next Saturday evening, April 23. Walter Golde will be at the piano. The concert will be under the auspices of the Seventh Company, which hopes to make this the first of a series of low priced musical events with foremost artists for members of the regiment and their friends. The Police Band will play and dancing will follow.

DANCE OF CANADIAN CLUB.

The Canadian Club held its final monthly dinner and dance of the season last night at the Biltmore Hotel. There were 350 present. Among the guests was Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey.

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