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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 30, 1921.

Water Meter Monopoly Graft.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER and the Lockwood committee uncover municipal graft, instance after instance, and usually Mayor HYLAN is revealed in the pitiable posture of being either the catspaw, as in the Brindell extortions, or indifferent, as in the latest case of the meter monopoly. This meter graft tells its own story and points its own moral in the mere relation of the facts.

A meter approved by the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner of Water Supply, who are responsible for the way the meters operate and the service is performed, is recommended for use in this city because it costs only one-half what the monopoly meters cost.

But Alderman KENNEALLY objects. Who is Alderman KENNEALLY? He is or was a member of ROBERT P. BRINDELL'S executive committee of the old Building Trades Council. He is a delegate of the plumbers' union to the reformed organization. More important yet, he is from CHARLES F. MURPHY'S own home Tenth district.

So no meter that is not wanted by the Tenth district can get by Alderman KENNEALLY, whether commissioners and engineers want it or not, whether it costs half as much or whatever it costs.

Then the Legislature tries to give the Water Commissioner the power to use a cheap meter which he approves in place of the dear meter which the Tenth Aldermanic district decrees. The Legislature passes a bill to make this possible. Mayor HYLAN, running true to form, vetoes it. The meter monopoly is saved. Bleeding New York goes on bleeding.

Fur Names in the Trade.

At this season, when fair woman begins to wear furs in earnest, nonfurbearing man sometimes wonders not only at the style but at the names of the skins. Some fellows go all their lives without knowing what kolinsky is; others learn to know wombat from ermine. There have been many changes since the days when the geography told us that the American fur animals were "beaver, bear, marten, mink, lynx, fox." It never mentioned civet cat or genet.

There is a genet sitting in City Hall Park as we write. It does not know it is a genet. It thinks, if it thinks self-consciously at all, that it is a black and white cat of humble origin. Yet every furrier passing looks upon it as a potential genet of the trade. There are such things as genuine genets—animals very like civet cats—but the quadruped of the back fence is always a genet when his hide enters peltry.

If you asked a Spaniard what a nutria was he would tell you it was an otter, but the nutria of the fur business is not an otter. It is the fur of the coypu rat, a beaverlike South American. What a poor name for a fur "nutria" is anyway! The fur trade should sell the word to the butterine manufacturers. The otter, from which nutria steals its name, lends its fur to trade. Unhaired and dyed it sometimes is sold as real fur seal, sometimes as electric seal. This frequently is the fate of nutria, which also masquerades, clipped and dyed, as beaver and Hudson seal.

Let us hasten to tell eager husbands what kolinsky is. The Standard Dictionary defines it as Siberian polecat or mink, while Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, in an article on the fur trade in the Zoological Society *Bulletin*, says it is the red sable or Siberian mink. It is an honestly named fur. On its native heath it is known as kolinsky. We cannot say the same for what is known in the fur business as "civet cat," for this is really the little striped skunk, according to Dr. HORNADAY; and a skunk and a civet cat are in life much further than the poles, or polecats, apart.

The fur sold under the name of wombat should properly be called koala, which is smoother in sound. To the male reader we must explain that the koala is the little gray bear of Australia, a harmless vegetarian against the wholesale destruction of which Dr. HORNADAY protests. Go trap the fisher, marten, weasel, skunk, mink and wolf, says the director of the Zoological Park, and let harmless vegetarian creatures like the Australian bear alone!

But we must explain to the man whose wife wants to buy a fitch stole for midsummer wear what fitch is. It is the European polecat, the old English name of which was "fitchew." So here, as in the case of kolinsky, we have a fur which comes honorably by a name which may seem peculiar to men folk.

Mr. Stone of the Associated Press.

For nearly thirty years MELVILLE E. STONE has directed the operations of the Associated Press. His name has come to be, to the general understanding, almost a synonym for the energetic collection and effective presentation of the news of all the world. Our neighbor the *Tribune* speaks justly of Mr. STONE as a great reporter. Our neighbor the *Times* reflects that perhaps no other man on this earth has come into daily relations with so many of its inhabitants as this modest gentleman.

Probably among the twelve hundred or so newspapers in the membership of the great organization which MELVILLE STONE has long served and overseen with tireless fidelity and steadily increasing technical success there are few, if there is any, unready to join in the tribute of esteem and approval which marks his retirement from the active management of the Associated Press. THE NEW YORK HERALD adds its own special expression of good wishes and high appreciation.

Connected yet in an advisory capacity with the institution he has done so much to upbuild, Mr. STONE'S experience and knowledge will continue to count for the organization's welfare; and he, as well as all others concerned, will be glad that the immediate responsibility of management falls now to so capable and competent a successor as Mr. FREDERIC ROY MARTIN.

The Steel Corporation Prices.

One of the noteworthy features of the Federal Trade Commission's complaint against the United States Steel Corporation and eleven subsidiary companies for "unfair competition" is that the proceedings were urged by Judge GARY himself as long ago as the middle of 1919, when the head of the great corporation said to the commission: "It is one of the most important questions that you ever had before you or ever will have before you. I believe it is a matter to be settled by this commission."

What the matter is, in this particular steel case, is the so-called Pittsburgh plus price plan. Under this arrangement, it is complained, purchasers of rolled steel must pay anywhere in the market the fixed Pittsburgh base price plus the freight rate on such steel from Pitsburgh, "even though the product is not purchased at or shipped from Pittsburgh."

In other words, if the steel were manufactured and sold and delivered to the purchaser, say, in Duluth, the Pittsburgh base price being $50, then the Duluth price for the Duluth product delivered to that Duluth consumer right in the place of manufacture would be $50 plus $13.20, the imaginary freight charge from Pittsburgh to Duluth. Again, when steel is purchased, say in Gary, Indiana, and delivered to La Porte, Indiana, the Gary price to the purchaser is $50, the Pittsburgh base price, plus an imaginary freight charge of $7.10 from Pittsburgh to La Porte, making a total of $57.10 at Gary. But the actual transportation charge of $3.80 a ton from Gary to the purchaser at La Porte is paid by the producer. The Birmingham price, on the other hand, is the Pittsburgh base price plus an arbitrary $5 a ton plus the freight.

The meat of the complaint of course is that although the steel can be made and is made for very much less in Gary, say again, than in Pittsburgh, and although the purchaser and consumer might be near or right at Gary, nevertheless the price to the consumer must be $7.60 a ton more than the price charged to a Pittsburgh purchaser and consumer for a dearer cost steel made in Pittsburgh. Similarly a purchaser and consumer near Birmingham, Alabama, say Atlanta, Georgia, is charged $12.50 more a ton than a purchaser and consumer at Pittsburgh, although the cost of manufacture is much less at Birmingham than at Pittsburgh and although the freight from Birmingham to Atlanta is comparatively trifling.

Another thing complained of is summarized as follows:

> "The Birmingham price is unfair and unlawful because the amount of $5 per ton by which it exceeds the Pittsburgh base price is arbitrarily added for the purpose of discriminating in favor of steel consumers in Birmingham as against those in a large territory immediately outside of that city and in favor of steel consumers in Pittsburgh as against those in Birmingham, notwithstanding the fact that steel is manufactured in Birmingham at much less cost than at Pittsburgh."

And the sum and substance of the complaint, as a whole, is: Pittsburgh, the high cost producer, gets the bulk of the business and gets it at a profit thus artificially and arbitrarily decreed; the lower cost plants elsewhere get additional profits on top of the Pittsburgh scale of profits, both because of their lower production costs and because of their higher prices, as compared with Pittsburgh; every increase of transportation charge makes increasing prices and profits for plants outside of Pittsburgh, because, although the imaginary freight from Pittsburgh is not actually paid, it is added to the Pittsburgh base price to make the selling price of the outside plants.

The contention of the Pittsburgh plus price supporters naturally would be that if the high cost mills doing a major part of the business were not thus kept in operation at a profit there would be an inadequate supply with a corresponding increase in the price of the product of the low cost mills caused by the insistent demand for their insufficient output. But, in any event, it is a matter of official record, as we have said, that Judge GARY, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, has courted the Federal Trade Commission investigation and expressed his belief that the importance of the question does not rest merely on the steel trade practices but on the fact that the principle of the Pittsburgh plus price plan of the steel industry is generally followed by other basic industries of the United States.

If that is so it is well to have all the cards laid on the table and the whole question threshed out. If the system is right and can be shown to be right to the greatest possible interest of the greatest possible number, it can stand on its merits. If it is wrong it will have to fall.

It's Well to Be Sure of Your Facts, Mr. Escobar.

This newspaper has received from Mr. FRANCISCO ESCOBAR, formerly Consul-General of Colombia in New York, a letter of combined insult, assertion and more or less obsequious pleading for publicity. We shall print its essential paragraphs with appropriate comment:

> "Your editorial in your issue of the 19th inst. is a glaring example of what the New York *World* calls most fittingly 'recklessly false statements.' For instance, you state that Panama reserved to itself the right of sovereignty and to secede from Colombia. In this you are absolutely wrong, and it shows that you merely repeat, parrot fashion, what ex-President ROOSEVELT said often but without ever proving it, although the writer contradicted him as often, without ever eliciting a rejoinder."

We have no concern with Mr. ESCOBAR'S frequent contradictions of President ROOSEVELT, but can very well understand how Mr. ESCOBAR'S manner of approach may have disinclined Colonel ROOSEVELT to take any notice of the ex-Consul's communications on the subject. He proceeds:

> "The Constitution of the United States of Colombia enacted in 1853 and which, by the way, was presided over by the Panamanian AROSEMENA, says in its Article 1: 'The sovereign States of Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, *Panama*, Santander and Tolima have united themselves and confederate at perpetuity, for the purpose of their exterior security and mutual help, and hereby form a free sovereign and independent nation.'"

In the Encyclopædia Britannica's sketch of the successive Constitutions and phases of the New Granadan or Colombian Government the particular Constitution to which Mr. ESCOBAR refers in the foregoing paragraph is thus described:

> "In 1853 an important alteration of the Constitution took place, by which the right was granted to every province to declare itself independent and to enter into merely federal connection with the central republic, which was now known as the Granadine Confederation. In 1856 and 1857 Antioquia and Panama took advantage of the permission."

It was a confederation, or federal republic, preserving Panama's sovereignty and involving the right of withdrawal, up to 1886, when a new Constitution was proclaimed and imposed by force, without having been submitted to the people, without being ratified by the people of Panama or of the nation. This arbitrarily imposed Constitution of 1886 declared that "the Colombian nation is reorganized as a centralized republic. The sections which compose the Colombian union and were called States and national territories shall continue to be a part of the territory of the Republic of Colombia, retaining their present limits under the name of departments." Between 1886 and 1903 there were on the part of Panama about ten attempted revolutions to reassert that State's independence and to overthrow the oppressive and dictatorial rule of Bogota. In 1903 this was accomplished in the manner set forth in the editorial article in THE NEW YORK HERALD of April 19 to which Mr. ESCOBAR takes exception in the unseemly language quoted above. We continue our extracts from his letter:

> "Another case of 'recklessly false statements' or rather of misrepresentation [on the part of THE NEW YORK HERALD] is the quotation you give of Article 35 of the Treaty of 1846 between the United States and New Granada, now Colombia. You left out purposely the most essential part of the article, namely: 'And in consequence the United States also guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory [the Isthmus of Panama].'
>
> "That is the plain language which no international lawyer can misunderstand or interpret to suit expediency. Every word is clear and the meaning conceals no mystery, the sophistry of international lawyers notwithstanding.
>
> "I hope that for the sake of justice and fairness you will be kind enough to print this letter, for which I shall thank you."

If Mr. ESCOBAR means that the clause in the treaty which he accuses us of purposely suppressing implies that the United States undertook in 1846 to guarantee the sovereignty of the central Government at Bogota against such a revolution as that by which Panama recovered her independence in 1903, the former Consul-General is amusingly mistaken.

The position of this Government was clearly and officially stated as long ago as 1865 by Secretary SEWARD:

> "The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia. . . . The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign Power only."

The opinion of Attorney-General SPEED at the same time was to the same effect:

> "The United States did guarantee New Granada in its sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign Governments."

Furthermore, Mr. ESCOBAR is aware or ought to be aware of the Colombian understanding of this same guarantee which he thinks we have misrepresented. The Colombian construction was set forth in a note of September 14, 1866, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bogota to the United States Minister to Colombia. Senator BORAH has recently put the conclusive utterance on record. The understanding of the Colombian Government was:

> "That the United States will act to preserve such sovereignty only when there is danger of transfer of such sovereignty to a foreign Power, but not if the disturbances are confined to citizens of this republic."

Not a statement or a word of THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S honest and patriotic denunciation of the proposal to pay blackmail to Colombia has been discredited by foe or former friend, in the Senate or out of it, during the recent astonishing debate over the mystery treaty of 1921.

England and the Turf.

Though England's transportation service is cut to the bone because of labor troubles and the Government frowns upon any unnecessary traffic permission was accorded the racing authorities to hold a single day's sport at Newmarket in order to keep the chain of classic tests for breeding unbroken.

The races in question, the Two Thousand Guineas for three-year-old colts and fillies and the One Thousand Guineas for three-year-old fillies exclusively, were run yesterday. The Two Thousand was won by Viscount ASTOR'S Craig an Eran, while WILLIAM RAPHAEL'S Bettina scored in the One Thousand.

Nothing could better illustrate the regard in which the thoroughbred is held by the British, who all through the war gave substitutes for their great races when the classics themselves had to be abandoned. Racing may be a sport with them, but first, last and all the time it is a cherished institution.

The Ostrea Virginica family, which has been conspicuous in attendance at our most popular restaurants since September 1, 1920, will retire to its summer place to-day at midnight.

The Industrial Workers of the World who have not shown up to take their punishment are all described as "leaders" of that movement. According to reports from Chicago their followers do not approve the course these leaders have adopted and threaten vengeance on them. The lot of a master of the I. W. W. suffering at the hands of his dupes is not likely to be enviable.

Paris is disappointed because the census takers report that the city's population grew only 16,512 between 1911 and 1921. Yet a population of 2,863,741 is large enough even for a world famous capital, and a city whose inhabitants increase in number under such circumstances as have affected Paris since 1914 may well boast of its charm.

Reparations negotiations delay distribution of Federal patronage in New York State.—*Newspaper headline.*

A sad condition of affairs, indeed; the wail of the job hunter is loud in the land.

Hinterlands sometimes make as much trouble as motherlands.

Discontent.

When I have cast my anchor to the sands,
When I have felt it twist and turn and drag,
When I have seen the taut held fibres sag,
I've slid the cable through my nerveless hands.
But, when it caught and held me firm at last,
I've sudden longed for freedom and the sea—
The bright waves turned their lips and laughed at me,
And all the outbound ships cut swiftly past.
Then have I struggled wildly to be free,
Only to find my anchor held me fast;
Then maddened by the calling of the sea,
Have cut the cable when my blood ran warm,
Have leaped all restive to the restless sea
And hurtled forward to the arms of storm.

ABIGAIL W. CRESSON.

Real Artisans.

A Type of Workers Union Labor Is Accused of Destroying.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In his recent address to the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation Judge Gary very truthfully depicts the present status of unionized labor by saying that labor unions kill the workers' initiative.

I do not, however, comprehend, nor do I agree with his statement "No one can certainly and definitely draw a line between a skilled and unskilled workman or establish an exclusive sphere for either." There is especially to-day a difference—and to my mind a vast difference—between the product of a skilled and an unskilled workman, though undoubtedly the remuneration is the same in either case.

Broadly speaking the skilled worker to-day is an exception rather than the rule. Formerly this was not the case.

We had then, that is before unions attempted despotic rule, the skilled worker, and by that I mean the real artisan, the trained workman, the superior mechanic. That is the worker who possessed dexterity, who had a fairly practical application of knowledge and who gave a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Unionized labor to a marked degree destroyed this type of worker. His class, however, does exist, and there is a great difference between his work and that of the present day unskilled workman.

NEW YORK, April 29. J. B. H.

The Price of Silver.

Federal Legislation Temporarily Keeps American Mined Metal Up.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Regarding your editorial article "London's Control of Silver" I should be glad if you would explain the following apparent contradiction:

On your financial page every day recently the price of silver in New York was quoted at 99½ cents an ounce until last Saturday, when it went down to 99¼ cents. At the same time the price of silver in London was quoted in the neighborhood of 35 pence, the American equivalent at the ruling rates of exchange being 50-odd cents.

If the London quotation is based on an ounce as the unit it is difficult to understand why there should be so great a difference between the two prices, for it would certainly seem that London would send all its silver to New York and sell it at the much higher price that could be obtained there. PUZZLED.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The price of silver in New York is determined at present by two factors. Under the Pittman act the United States Treasury must buy enough silver to replace the 350,000,000 silver dollars melted and sent to India during the war. The silver is under the law purchased at the fixed price of $1 an ounce. Only metal mined in the United States can be thus purchased. In the New York market silver from other countries is quoted on a parity with the London price, with allowance for a difference in exchange and shipping and insurance charges. The broker pays 99 and a fraction cents an ounce for domestic American silver and sells to the Government, when the latter comes into the market as its supplies are exhausted, at $1 an ounce. With the minting of silver dollars to replace those sent to India completed there will be only one price here and that will conform to London, with allowance for exchange, insurance and shipping differentials.

South Sea Idyls.

C. W. Stoddard's Sketches Were Highly Praised by Howells.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the current discussion of the Pacific islands that were once supposed to be little paradises and are said to be so no longer I am surprised to observe that every writer on them is alluded to except one, and that one probably the best.

Charles Warren Stoddard, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., 1843, and died in California, 1909, sojourned in some of those islands for several years and wrote descriptions of the life there. Some of those essays appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and all were gathered into a volume entitled "South Sea Idyls." Mr. Howells wrote of them: "You knew long ago how I delighted in those things, the lightest, sweetest, wildest, freshest things that ever were written about the life of that summer ocean. . . . I remember very well my joy in 'A Prodigal in Tahiti' when I accepted it for the *Atlantic Monthly*, and I think now that there are few such delicious bits of literature in the language. The rest rise up like old memories of delight—graceful shapes, careless, beautiful, with a kind of undying youth in them. . . . One does these things but once, if one ever does them, but you have done them once for all; no one need ever write of the South Seas again."

The new edition of the book was published handsomely by the Scribners, and I believe it is still in print. R. J.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Song of the Clam Man.

With the Interlude of the Unreasonable Customer in Old Chelsea.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The letter you print from my old friend Edwin H. Van Doorn on Chelsea as it used to be was intensely interesting and called up vividly "old sights, old scenes." In one instance, however, he visibly nods.

The cry of the oyster and clam pedlers was, I remember, a song in good rhyme with a good lilt and went like this:

> Clams, clams, clams, I say,
> Nice and fresh from Rockaway,
> Good to stew and good to fry,
> And good to make a hot clam pie.

Then as a prospect approached, "Whoa," often followed by a colloquy in this fashion:

> "How much do you want for your clams?"
> "Sixty cents a bushel."
> "Give yuh forty."
> "Forty cents? Do you think I steal muh clams? Giddap."
> "Clams, clams, clams, I say," &c.

NEW YORK, April 29. T. C. S.

Not a Charlie Chaplin Comedy.

Rosebud correspondence Searcy Citizen.

Miss Celesta Sollins had the misfortune of getting her face scalded last Thursday when a pie which she was cooking exploded. The pie was closed too tight and happened to burst while she was near.

National Symphony Plays Its Farewell

Frederic Jacobi's New Symphonic Prelude "The Eve of St. Agnes" on Its Last Programme.

The final programme of its season was presented by the National Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The same numbers will be heard on Tuesday night, after which the National Symphony Orchestra will glide away into the dim shadows of the past, a record and a memory, its future and its name merged in a marriage of convenience with the ancient and honorable Philharmonic Society. Not many were present at yesterday's ceremonies, but some of them belonged to that obnoxious brigade of shouters which has recently spread its offensive tactics from the opera house to the concert hall.

The shouters appeared to be present for the purpose of cheering Mishel Piastro's performance of Mendelssohn's violin concerto. It was a respectable performance, but in no manner fitted to stir listeners to unwonted demonstrations. The deeper interest of the afternoon lay in the first hearing of Frederic Jacobi's symphonic prelude, "The Eve of St. Agnes."

What better material could a composer wish than that brilliantly realized dream of the maiden who found her lover kneeling by the side of her couch? Yet when all is considered a love poem is just a love poem, and since music is the food of love composers must play on. Mr. Jacobi has endeavored to express tumultuous emotions, soft and languorous sighings, yearnings and ineffable delight, all in music of the truest modern type, music which seems at the first hearing to ring with the metal of Strauss and Stravinsky. But the symphonic poem is in itself well constructed, it has some pith and point and some imagination. If Mr. Jacobi has not quite found his own idioms nor proclaimed his emotions in overwhelming manner we must remember that he is still young and has time to acquire mature independence.

The other numbers on the list were the "Lohengrin" prelude and the "Tannhauser" overture. Mr. Bodanzky conducted and Mr. Jacobi came forth to acknowledge the applause of the modest audience.

Abram Sopkin's Recital.

Abram Sopkin, violinist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. This young man was born in this city of Russian parents, and first studied with Adolf Weldig. Afterward he was a pupil of Auer and Ysaye. He made his debut in Chicago at the age of 15, playing the Beethoven concerto. These facts may become important if Mr. Sopkin acquires distinction in his chosen calling.

His playing last evening showed him to be a well schooled violinist, though even in technic he could make improvement. His tone had good qualities, but possibly was marred by an inferior instrument. He showed a good command of the finger board, but his trills were not all of equal merit. He played Viotti's A minor concerto in a straightforward style with some touches of beauty in the cantilena. But in finish, warmth, and above all in rhythm, Mr. Sopkin can make considerable advances. Walter Golde played the accompaniments.

G. D. Smith Library Sale.

At the second and final session yesterday in the sale of part six of the George D. Smith library at the Anderson Galleries a small quarto volume of the utmost rarity, dated 1623 and entitled "A Pleasaunt Conceited Historie, called The Taming of the Shrew," sold for the highest price of the day, $1,400, to the Rosenbach Company. This play of unknown authorship, apparently in its third edition, was the original of Shakespeare's comedy, which first appeared sixteen years later in the folio edition of 1623. The day's total was $13,220.25 and the total for the entire sale $22,581.75.

The first edition of Christopher Marlowe's "Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta," London, 1633, brought $850 from J. F. Drake. Gabriel Wells paid $845 for an important autograph letter from Percy Bysshe Shelley to his publisher in defence of his "Laon and Cythna," afterward called "The Revolt of Islam." The Rosenbach Company gave $700 for the second edition of Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost" in small quarto, dated 1631; $645 for Wynken de Worde's edition of the Grammatical Works, Latin and English, of Robert Whittinton, dated 1513-1524; $445 for a rare black letter volume bearing the date 1620, "The Merrie Conceited Jests of George Peele, Gentleman, Sometimes Student in Oxford," and $270 for the first edition of Thomas Middleton's play "The Familie of Love."

The first edition of Thomas Middleton's play "The Inner Temple Masque" was bought by "Order" for $325, and N. Yonge's "Musica Transalpina," London, 1588, the original edition, went to S. W. Morris for $250; G. Wells bought "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," by M. A. Titmarsh, with an original drawing, an autograph letter by Thackeray, for $315, and Horace Walpole's manuscript commonplace book for $220.

Lone Pine.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

Year by year was beauty builded; slowly
through the elder ages
Earth hath robed herself in splendor.
Now, confessing in our shame,
We have sacked and raped and looted,
we have taken without payment;
And the glories they are gone that were
before the white man came.

We have wasted without wisdom, we
have slain where we should cherish
In our service on the gods of greed, the
axe blade for our sign—
In a hushed and haggard valley where
the girdled trees stand dying
Rears as relic of our wantonness one
lonely, lordly pine.

He was once a lord of lances with his
squadroned troops behind him
Columned closely through the valley, file
on file and rank on rank,
With the guerdon of green springtime
laid like laurels on their helmets
And the little yellow goldenrod as
guidons on the flank.

But he has seen them vanish—troop by
columned troop departing;
Broken ranks with no recruiting, no re-
placement; till at last
He alone looks down the spaces where
his full battalions bivouacked—
Single sentinel of silence; last lone
outpost of the past.

C. T. DAVIS.

Not Luck but Law.

Biblical Keys to Explain the Discrepancies of Life.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as luck or fortune (fortuna). The great religious writers and philosophers have exploded the idea that the world is formed and ordered by the fortuitous concourse and meeting of atoms, as Epicurus and his disciple Lucretius thought. The world is governed by wisdom, not chance.

There is no such thing as luck, but there is such a thing as Providence. Providence is the divine foresight that orders things, and orders them aright, according to its own infallible wisdom. Men who are not always able to discern the reason why a thing happens apply the term luck to some happy occurrence that falls to some man's portion.

Some bad men are rich and famous and apparently happy. Many good men are poor and obscure and apparently miserable. Man's wisdom is not always able to reconcile the many inconsistencies and discrepancies of life.

One of your correspondents quotes from Ecclesiastes: "I returned and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, . . . but time and chance happeneth to them all." "Time and chance" are not equivalent to "luck" here. The writer simply expresses what he has seen in the world of men, namely, that prosperity seems to pass by deserving men. He does not explain this condition of things or find fault with it. It remains for religious faith and true philosophy to explain these things as far as they can. We can find in other passages of the Bible keys to all these mysteries of life. One verse of Scripture can no more explain life than one window can make a house. If we would possess a true philosophy of life we must study Scripture as a whole.

There is no such thing as luck. Never believe it! "It is luck," says the envious and unsuccessful man. But do not permit your unbelief in luck to fill you with the idea that your own deservings and merits have brought you your good things. "For who maketh thee to differ from another? And what hast thou that thou didst not receive? now if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?" (I. Cor., iv., 7). "So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy" (Rom. ix., 16).

THE WESTERN PHILOSOPHER.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 25.

A Tale Well Told.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your account this morning of the fleet review at Hampton Roads is an interesting, informative, adequate and admirable newspaper story.

With pride and pleasure I have commended it to others and have purchased several extra copies to send to youngsters in schools, where too generally interest and enthusiasm are sacrificed to labored form and stinted brevity in English composition. ARCHIE RICE.

NEW YORK, April 29.

High Heels, Turned In Toes.

Receive Words of Praise From English Orthopaedic Surgeon.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The mothers who train their children to walk with toes pointing outward and counsel their little girls never to wear high heels when they grow up were told they were all wrong by Dr. W. H. Trethowan, orthopædic surgeon, in a lecture on "Healthy Feet" at the Institute of Hygiene yesterday in London. "To walk properly," he said, "the feet should be kept absolutely parallel. The 'quarter to six' attitude is one of the big mistakes of physical training. Three minutes to twelve and three minutes past is what you want when standing. If you examine the tracks of the savage you will see that the footprints are straight and that he finishes by turning his feet in, so that all five toes help to push him along.

"Remember that the foot is a lever to push the body along. You can only get the full effect of the lever by placing all the toes straight on the ground. Feet are very often used as stumps—a long stride is not good for the feet. A slow, short step is better, for it makes you rise on the toe. Never discourage a child who is turning his toes in unless he has an actual deformity of the foot. He is probably trying to cure himself of knock knees or weak ankles.

"When the feet are turned out too much weight is thrown on the arch. For this reason ballet dancing with the feet at a quarter to three is very bad, and eventually destroys the arches and grace and elasticity in walking. Ordinary ballroom dancing which turns in the toes is, on the other hand, good exercise, and so is Grecian dancing for those who are strong enough to go without boots."

The more the heel was raised, Dr. Trethowan went on, the more the foot tended to turn in, and reasonably high heels were very excellent things. "I advise unhesitatingly," he said, "the use of high heels. I do not mean by that the silly three and a half inch Louis heel with its curved mechanical shape and insufficient support. The height of the heel for remedial purposes should not exceed two and a quarter inches, and in house shoes should not be less than one and a quarter inches."

Breaking a Land Clearing Record.

From Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A total of over 18,000 acres of land in Marinette county, Wis., were cleared during the season of 1920. This is a record, and the increase will represent at least $1,000,000 a year in crops. The closing of the task was marked by a great blast of an acre of stumps near Wausaukee. At this point 158 sticks of dynamite were set off simultaneously as an electric impulse was transmitted by a presiding official who closed a switch. A land clearing school and fifty-seven educational meetings were part of the campaign that made their efforts so successful, and explosives to the extent of fourteen carloads were used in the undertaking.

Speedy Southern Transit.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

A group photograph of twenty-six people, six women and twenty men, was dropped into the yard at M. E. McCowan's home at DeRoche last Friday when tornadoes were tearing up a part of Arkansas. Mr. McCowan thinks the photograph was brought a long distance by the wind. The photograph was made in Due West, South Carolina. Some years ago a photograph was lifted by a tornado high in the air and carried from Hot Springs to Searcy before it floated to the ground.

War Horse Finds Its Old Home.

From the London Daily Mail.

A horse which was bred by W. E. Horne, M. P., at Hall place, Shackleford, Surrey, and was commandeered in 1915 and sent to France, where all trace of it disappeared, was rediscovered in Shackleford last week by Mr. Horne's bailiff. The animal had returned to England unscathed and was bought at a sale at Reading last week by a farmer whose farm is close to the animal's old home.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Unsettled to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer, fresh northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy and continued cool to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate west and northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Showers to-day, cooler in interior; to-morrow fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

For Southern New England—Unsettled to-day, probably showers, cooler in interior; to-morrow fair and somewhat warmer; fresh northwest and west winds.

For Western New York—Unsettled and continued cool to-day, probably showers; to-morrow generally fair and warmer; fresh west and northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Pressure was low and falling to-day over the East States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and north plains States, and it was relatively high over the upper lake region, the central valley and the north Pacific States. This pressure distribution has been attended by local showers within the last twenty-four hours in the middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, the south plains States, northeast Texas, and from the north Rocky Mountain region westward to the north Pacific coast.

The temperature was somewhat lower in the south lake region, the upper Ohio Valley and Tennessee, while there was a reaction to higher temperature in the plains States and the middle Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for showers in New England and interior of New York, and generally fair weather elsewhere in the States east of the Mississippi River to-morrow, while generally fair weather will pervail Sunday except that showers are probable in the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley and west Tennessee.

The temperature will rise in the upper lake regions, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States to-morrow, and almost generally east of the Mississippi River Sunday, except in north New England and the upper lake region.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Rainfall Baro-meter.	last 24 hrs.	Weather
Abilene	82	60	29.90	..	Clear
Albany	74	60	29.82	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	54	52	29.84	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	62	34	29.96	..	Clear
Boston	62	48	29.92	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	60	46	29.80	.42	Cloudy
Cincinnati	58	50	30.12	.10	Clear
Charleston	76	68	29.66	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Chicago	52	46	30.10	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Cleveland	50	48	29.90	..	Rain
Denver	66	62	29.76	..	Cloudy
Detroit	60	50	29.96	..	Cloudy
Galveston	76	68	30.08	..	Clear
Helena	54	38	29.88	.02	Clear
Jacksonville	84	68	29.92	..	Clear
Kansas City	60	48	30.14	..	Clear
Los Angeles	86	58	29.78	..	Clear
Milwaukee	52	46	30.10	..	Clear
New Orleans	78	66	30.02	..	Clear
Oklahoma	66	52	30.08	.01	Clear
Philadelphia	68	56	29.84	.02	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	62	44	29.86	..	Rain
Portland, Me.	52	44	30.00	..	Foggy
Portland, Ore.	54	40	30.22	.01	Clear
Salt Lake City	68	44	29.74	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	86	58	29.94	..	Clear
San Diego	80	66	29.80	..	Clear
San Francisco	70	50	29.88	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Seattle	52	36	30.22	..	Rain
St. Louis	64	50	30.12	..	Clear
St. Paul	58	36	30.08	..	Clear
Washington	70	56	29.82	.36	Rain

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.96	29.84
Humidity	84	100
Wind—direction	E.	E.
Wind—velocity	5	12
Weather	Cloudy	Foggy
Precipitation	None	.17

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

8 A. M.	57	1 P. M.	62	6 P. M.	53
9 A. M.	59	2 P. M.	66	7 P. M.	52
10 A. M.	59	3