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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.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1921.

This Timber Starved Country.

To the American public needing more houses and paying excessive rents it may seem incredible, but it is a fact that Congress leaders want to tack a one dollar a thousand tariff duty on rough lumber and a two dollar duty on finished lumber.

Never mind the housing shortage in the United States, with an estimated lack of suitable shelter for 1,250,000 families.

Never mind the timber shortage in the United States, with a yearly growth equal to only one-seventh of the country's requirements.

Never mind the prospect that, as production and consumption are now measured, the timber supply of the country will be exhausted in fifty years.

Never mind the fact that the national forestry department, which is spending $7,000,000 a year planting trees and trying to help the growth of timber, declares our only chance to save American forests is meanwhile to use what wood we can from abroad, every tree imported as lumber being equivalent to an American tree saved as standing timber.

Never mind the protests of many intelligent, important and patriotic lumber men themselves, who declare the country cannot get along without foreign supplies.

Never mind the public, never mind the country, never mind anything—slap a duty on lumber for the particular interest that wants to make a hog killing on its bunch of timber. This country is lumber starved; starve it all the harder!

From Main Street to Cathay.

From Greenwich Village we hear the murmur of women's voices calling for liberty, destiny and careers and lamenting that women are not free. Then we see the list of assignments of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and wonder why the yearners of the Village, keen as they pretend to be for an enlarged horizon, do not seem to go out as far in the field of adventure as these young missionaries who do not bob their hair, wear smocks or put lemon invariably in their tea.

A girl from Hilton, New York, starts for South India this summer. One from Stanford, Kentucky, will labor among the Buddhists in the Burma hills. One New Jersey girl is going to Bengal to talk to the Hindus, another to South China. One girl is leaving the shadows of the great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina to work in the hunger stricken part of China. A girl from the cornfields of Kansas is slated for Japan. A Detroit girl is going to Africa, a Bayonne girl to Burma. A young lady goes from Rockford, Illinois, where there is nothing more dangerous than the butter market, to Assam, where there are tigers and earthquakes.

Oh, for adventure! sighs the Villager at her spaghetti at the sign of the Cerise Chipmunk. Meanwhile the young woman in Gopher Prairie looks up the shortest route from Shanghai to Cheng-Tu and packs her bag.

Magic in Reconstruction.

Oppressed by the tremendous volume of reparations Germany has undertaken to pay to the Allies some simple peasants in Masurenland, East Prussia, have become convinced that relief for their country may be won by uncovering a city of gold which, according to legend, Satan buried under three mountains in days of remote antiquity. A woodcutter leads his neighbors in prayer to exorcise the guardian devil and uncover the fabulous store the restoration of which to human control they ingenuously believe would solve the problem of their debt.

Persons more sophisticated than these naive peasants will smile at this tale and wonder how much artless confidence can survive in a practical, workaday world well equipped with economists. But the praying woodcutter of Masurenland and his neighbors are not the only searchers for magic remedies for the varied ills that plague mankind.

Wherever a lawmaker seeks by statute to interfere with normal economic processes in the reestablishment of prosperity, wherever a labor leader tries to keep up inflated wages by higher pay or lower production, wherever a merchant endeavors to obtain undue profits in the overturn of goods, there is a parallel to the Masurian woodchopper and his mad quest.

In every country in which men are found trying to repair the world by any method not based on honest, hard, productive work the gold seekers of East Prussia have their conscious or unconscious imitators. The Masurians depend on divine aid; in other countries the workers of magic try to circumvent the unchanging laws of economics by human magic in statutes.

Of the misguided the Masurians are the less censurable; at least they are frank in their dependence on divine intervention, and among them are no conscious charlatans.

Plain Loot of the Railroads.

Among the many railroads of the United States undoubtedly some have abler managers, wiser spenders and better result getters than others. But the man who says that the enormously increased railway receipts of recent years have been eaten up by wasteful management either does not know what he is talking about or is not honest.

The managers, whether good, bad or indifferent, never had a chance to use the colossal funds that rolled in on them from the increased traffic charges on anything but wages, fixed upon the carriers by the Government; coal, 70 per cent. of the cost of which is wages, and taxes collected by Federal, State and local governments. These charges took it all and much more.

DANIEL WILLARD, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, put the exact figures before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last week in a way which nobody with a straight mind can misunderstand and which nobody with a straight conscience will distort.

In 1916, as Mr. WILLARD showed, the operating revenue of the roads was $3,596,865,766. The increase of revenue in 1920 over 1916 was $2,574,627,535. But the wage increases in 1920 over 1916 were $2,229,639,957, or all but some $345,000,000 of the total increase of revenue. The cost of fuel increased $452,229,229. So that the increased labor and fuel costs wiped out every penny of the billions of increased operating revenue and one hundred and seven millions of dollars besides.

But the taxes of the roads, hire of equipment and rents also increased in 1920 over 1916 more than $141,000,000. So that these principal items over which the roads had no control—wages, coal and taxes—swallowed up all of the more than two and a half billions of increased revenue from the heavier traffic charges against the public and approximately a quarter of a billion of dollars more on top of it.

It was pure and simple loot of the American people—loot by the billions of dollars, not for the benefit of the railroads, which got nothing and worse than nothing out of it, but for the labor unions and the tax collectors.

Both Fatuous and Futile.

Governor Cox of Massachusetts has signed the bill making labor organizations, among others, legally responsible for their acts. Under its provisions all voluntary associations composed of five or more members, whether of employers or employees, may be brought into court to answer for acts which would bring an individual there.

Hereafter such organizations in Massachusetts may sue and be sued in their common names and may be reached by service, in one classification on trustees and in another on president, secretary, treasurer, manager or any officer in charge of their affairs. It is only the organization as such which may be thus reached by the law. Under this statute real and personal estate owned by members of the association is exempt from attachment or execution in any suit against the association.

By this enactment Massachusetts lines up with thirteen other States of the Union which have similar laws. These thirteen include such highly industrialized States as New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio.

Labor unions have opposed the passage of these measures with all the resources at their command. In Massachusetts the fight was conducted in House and Senate with much acrimony, and when the bill passed both chambers the contest was carried to the Executive Chamber, where a determined effort was made to induce Governor Cox to withhold his approval from the bill. Even there the struggle does not end. The labor unions now propose to attempt repeal by a referendum vote in 1922.

Eliminating "labor serfdom," "riveting shackles on industrial slaves" and all the other demagogic phrases, the impelling motive of the labor politicians who oppose such laws stands disclosed as resistance to the levelling down of a class heretofore privileged in legal responsibility to the status of the plain, everyday American citizen. An individual is responsible for his acts, and if a group of individual individuals desire to act as a collective unit they must assume collective responsibility. That is what the law means. Just that and no more. As Governor Cox put it, the bill recognizes the principle that in the eye of the law the most powerful organization stands on the same plane with the most obscure individual.

This newly enacted Massachusetts law is a fair and a just law, and when organized labor aligns itself in opposition to such fair and just laws it follows the advice of leaders who counsel it against the public interest. The maintenance of a class above the law will not be permanently tolerated by the American people.

A Steady Hand at 87.

"His hand, when it was not at work, was as motionless as marble," said one of the critics. "As steady as a church," said another. They were speaking of Mr. HARRY WILLIAMS, who in his eighty-eighth year was still practising the profession which had engaged him since the civil war.

Mr. WILLIAMS, when questioned as to the steadiness of hand which he enjoyed, paid tribute to his habits of conservatism. He neither smokes nor drinks. Careful avoidance of these bad habits is rewarded by Nature. The macrophages which assail the tissue cells of all beyond eighty years are foiled by the temperate habits of Mr. HARRY WILLIAMS. His hand does not tremble; his eye has not lost its accommodative ability.

The admiration of the men who found Mr. WILLIAMS busy at his life work on the Fort Lee ferry the other day was not dimmed by the fact that they were policemen and that Mr. WILLIAMS was picking pockets. It is wonderful to have a hand as steady as a church at 87 whether the owner picks pockets or paints portraits. It is the cause of the steadiness that piques curiosity; and Mr. WILLIAMS assures the police that abstemiousness is the secret.

The Versatile Trotter.

At the recent horse show at Santa Barbara, California, the famous trotters Uhlan, 1:58, and Lou Dillon, 1:58½, were exhibited to halter by their owner, C. K. G. BILLINGS, who makes his winter home on the Pacific coast.

There never has been another trotter like Uhlan. Although he is 15 years old he still carries his wonderful burst of speed for a short distance, and is regularly ridden by his owner, who finds him an excellent saddle horse. It was Mr. BILLINGS who set the fashion of employing trotters as saddle horses, and he has found them satisfactory for his purpose, as he never asks for any gait but the trot. Some idea of the speed at which Uhlan can carry his owner may be gleaned from the fact that on several occasions he has been timed a furlong in 13 seconds. This is at the rate of a mile in 1:44. As Mr. BILLINGS weighs with his saddle 194 pounds the performance is all the more noteworthy.

As indicating the versatility of Uhlan it is only necessary to say that he has a double team record of 2:03¼, which is the world's record, his companion on that occasion being the gelding Louis Forrest, 2:06¼. He also holds the world's record for double hitch with a running mate, doing the mile in 1:54½. His mate in this performance was the thoroughbred gelding Slats, which was used by CHARLES TANNER as a prompter in all the champion's essays against time.

The world's record to wagon is held jointly by Uhlan and his stable companion, Lou Dillon, both of which were driven in 2 minutes by Mr. BILLINGS, who as an amateur reinsman ranks second to none. It might seem that this should satisfy any horse in the matter of speed, but the black whirlwind had enough force in reserve to place the world's trotting record for half a mile to wagon at 56¼ seconds, which is faster than the time of any other trotter to any hitch for the distance.

Mr. BILLINGS has been one of the best friends the American trotter has ever had. He has not only been a liberal purchaser of the great performers but has carried them abroad so that the people of Europe might see the finest examples of the purely American type of horse. He paid $12,500 at auction for Lou Dillon when she was practically untried, and he gave $35,000 for Uhlan before he had attained championship form. He also gave $51,000 for The Harvester, 2:01, which at that time was the champion trotting stallion of the world, because he wanted to show foreign horsemen the finest specimens of the various types this country produced.

He made two visits abroad, the first in 1909, when he was asked by the Imperial Trotting Club of Moscow to bring his horses to Russia. On this occasion he took Lou Dillon and several lesser lights and gave exhibitions with them. On his next visit in 1912 he took The Harvester and Uhlan, both of which amazed the foreigners by their great speed and purity of gait. He also showed their adaptability by exhibitions to saddle and to double harness. It has always been a matter of regret on the part of Mr. BILLINGS that he was unable to accept the invitation to attend the Olympic Games at Stockholm that year in order to show the throngs in attendance the best specimens of this splendid American family.

As Russia has lost practically all of her fine trotters through the misgovernment of the Bolshevists the future horse product of that country is a matter of concern to the rest of the world. Not only were the best specimens of the native stock slaughtered for meat or used in the cavalry until they lost their usefulness but there was a special endeavor on the part of the Reds to destroy all the American sires which had been imported by the Imperial Government and private individuals, the native Orloff mares having been found a fine cross for our stallions. After peace has come to Russia it is within the realm of possibility that Mr. BILLINGS or some other representative horsemen will be moved to go to Russia and kindle afresh the enthusiasm which must still exist there for a good horse.

Mr. BILLINGS was for a short time interested in the thoroughbred and was the part owner of Omar Khayyam when that good little horse won the Kentucky Derby in 1917. He has many friends who would like to see his colors on the Jockey Club courses once more.

Nitti's Strength a Surprise.

Since the Italian general elections on May 15 former Premier NITTI has been discreetly silent on the results and upon the future course of his political adherents. In a strict sense NITTI could scarcely be said to have been the leader of a party or his supporters to have formed a recognized political unit; they entered the campaign with no other apparent purpose except to support Signor NITTI, whose enemies accused him of having no permanent policy during his Premiership. But one of the surprising developments of the canvass of the votes is that a rather clearly defined Nitti party has emerged and it has won from the most unexpected quarters forty-one seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

One reason for this show of strength in a man who had been but recently overthrown—not the only reason, however—may be found in the fact that NITTI became the centre of a severe attack by the Fascisti or extreme Nationalists. To him they charged much of the gain made by the extreme Socialists in towns like Bologna and Padua, and the threatened spread throughout Italy of communism under the patronage and direction of the Moscow Soviet. Many of the Fascisti leaders asserted that the country has suffered more in one year of NITTI's Premiership than in the four years of the war.

These charges, when specifically explained, were that NITTI temporized and bargained with Socialistic groups in order to hold securely his own position, that he gave the impression that the Government was afraid of the power of radicalism, and that instead of using a firm hand he incited every radical move by opportunist tactics. The effect, however, was somewhat different from what the Fascisti had planned, in that members of some of the Socialistic groups which recognized parliamentary methods and had won concessions from the Nitti Government voted with the former Premier's loyal supporters.

The opportunity of the Nitti party to show its strength can come only through advantageous combinations. Its forty-one votes are not sufficient to combat alone the votes of GIOLITTI's political party, to say nothing of the ministerial bloc of 221. The Government is now counting upon even more than this bloc; it expects the support of the Nitti party as well as the Popular party, in all about 386 votes. It places the opposition at 149, the combined votes of the Socialists, Republicans and Communists. GIOLITTI knows that he can depend upon the support of NITTI's adherents only if he does not attempt to force through a reactionary programme. Here will undoubtedly be the most closely watched feature of the whole course of Italian legislation. The Fascisti feel that they have been strongly instrumental in winning the election and they are very likely to demand more severe measures than ever before against all radicalism. The Nitti party will oppose a reactionary programme as much as it will radicalism, and it will not be slow to make an issue on this point.

Its hopes for success will depend largely upon the support which it is able to secure from the Popular party, which has 106 votes, the opposition parties and other small groups whose allegiance to GIOLITTI is more or less in question. If it should win and NITTI be returned to the Premiership he will be wise enough to appreciate the lesson of the last election, which is that Sovietism is dead in Italy and that the country wants no more weak, vacillating governments.

With Mr. EDISON attacking the system of education on one side and President LOWELL of Harvard assailing it on another, this year's June graduates will face a cheerless world. The self-confidence attributed by humorists of another day to boys and girls with brand new diplomas will be notably absent this year.

The man who abandoned his wife fifteen years ago and has just turned up with the proposal that she sell her farm and join him in the new home he has made has a magnificent respect for woman's magnanimity and forgivingness.

Compensation.

Said Pierrot unto Columbine,
"Your voice beats through my pulse like wine,
The fleeting joy of your least glance
Is like some lovely old romance,
And, though you're pledged to Harlequin,
Have you no least gift I may win?"

Said Columbine to brave Pierrot,
"I'll dance upon your heart and go;
With gay farewell and mocking glance,
I'll trample on your blithe romance;
But I shall have for you to keep
Glad memories that never sleep!"

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Slate in the Coal.

Improper Preparation of Anthracite Increases the Cost.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A phase of the coal situation which is of great importance is the way the domestic sizes of anthracite are prepared.

Stove size cost delivered $6 a short ton ten years ago; that would be $12 to-day, but the present ton of coal contains from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of bone, slate and dust, which brings the cost up to $16, to say nothing of the cost and worry of keeping the kitchen range clean.

If we could have clean coal, which means the mining of coal, not bone and slate, and the picking of the same as during the days of the late '90s and early in 1900, I would not object to paying around $12 for my coal.

The retail coal dealer cannot help us, for he has to deliver what is sent him, but the operator is not preparing the coal, but is charging a price which covers all such expenses. Personally I worked underground, in the breaker and afterward on the selling force and acted as deputy coal administrator during the Coal Administration. K. P. EMMONS.

NEW BRIGHTON May 23.

"Is His Nibs In?"

Tim Campbell's Question Put to Colonel Daniel S. Lamont.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: There is no alleged saying of Tim Campbell which in my opinion comes up to the standard of East Side classics as the question he once addressed to Daniel S. Lamont when the latter was private secretary to President Grover Cleveland.

Campbell was a member of the State Senate while Cleveland was Governor. Cleveland took a liking to Campbell, although he vetoed many of Campbell's bills. And Campbell always spoke of the Governor as a good fellow. Anyhow, Campbell never had any difficulty in being admitted to the Executive Chamber or Executive Mansion at Albany while Cleveland was Governor.

It so happened that Campbell was a member of the House of Representatives when Cleveland was serving his first term as President. One day Campbell went to the White House accompanied by a Grand street constituent who desired the honor of an introduction to the President of the United States.

Campbell and his Thirteenth ward friend were ushered into the room occupied by Lamont. As Campbell approached Lamont this query was fired at the President's secretary:

"Dan, is his nibs in?" J. W. M.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Saw Many Theatres Burn.

Mr. Osborne Has an Unusual Record in Attending Fires.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I would like to know if there is anybody who remembers seeing the ruins of old Niblo's Garden and Theatre. I saw a balloon ascend in 1848 from the open ground where the theatre stood before it was burned in 1846.

I wish to know if anybody remembers the burning of the old Park Theatre in Park Row in December, 1848. I was going in the stage door in Theatre alley. I had free access there through knowing the stage doorkeeper, Mr. Sims. The smoke began to come out of the windows, and I got on a coal box opposite the alley in Ann street and saw it burn down.

I wish to know if anybody recollects seeing the Old Bowery burn down in 1845. I lived within four blocks of it and with my father saw it burn.

I saw the burning of the Crystal Palace in Forty-second street, the burning of Niblo's in 1872 and the burning of the New Bowery Theatre and the Academy of Music. T. E. OSBORNE.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 23.

Prophecies Come True.

A Question for Mr. Edison and One for Mr. Rockefeller.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Seemingly the proper questions to put to men are not one thousand and one about matters with which they have no concern but questions strictly connected with the business in hand, whatever it may be.

For instance, a good test question for Mr. Edison himself would be this. Who was it that wrote April 24, 1832: "We have no doubt before another century is completed a talking and a singing machine will be numbered among the conquests of science"? Now if Mr. Edison can't answer this offhand, how can he expect somebody else to reply to questions about everything under the sun?

Or, let us say, this question is propounded to Mr. Rockefeller. What poet more than 200 years ago illuminated an imaginary building with petroleum, as in the following lines:

From the arched roof,
Pendant by subtle magic many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets fed
With naphtha and asphaltus yielded light
As from a sky.

Now again, if Mr. Rockefeller doesn't instantly reply to this query, so astonishly comprehensive in describing the extent of his business, who can be expected to answer it? E. O. WEEKS.

TENAFLY, N. J., May 23.

Dropping Into American.

English, French, Germans, Italians, Obliged to Use Our Words.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: During a four year sojourn in Canada I often used to read the leading French language papers. Later in France I frequently perused the French newspapers. For years I have occasionally read the German language press. I daily hear conversations in French, German, Italian and sometimes English.

I submit that it is apparently impossible to write or converse in any of those tongues, especially in the realms of business and sport, without the use of words and phrases lifted bodily from the American language. In England itself the natives would often have to drop into American in order to convey their exact meaning.

To me this indicates that American is more fitted than English, French, Esperanto or any other language to become the speech of all the world. Let the slogan be "America for the Americans and the world for the American language." RICHARD P. READ.

NEW YORK, May 23.

An Ozark Record.

Arkana correspondence Baxter Bulletin.

We are having more weather up here this year than we've had for the last nineteen years.

Notables Among 2,640 Sailing To-day

Aquitania's Passengers to Include Lord Iveagh, Christopher Bland and E. Francis Hyde.

Many notable persons will be among the 2,640 passengers sailing for Europe this morning aboard the Aquitania of the Cunard Line. There will be 740 passengers in the first cabin and 700 in the second.

Miss Muriel McCormick, daughter of Mr. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, will start abroad by the Aquitania to join her mother, who has been in Europe some time. Business details in connection with future plans of the Chicago Opera Company, of which he is a director, will keep Mr. McCormick in this country until June 4, when he will join his wife and daughter.

Mr. E. Francis Hyde, who has not been in Europe in several years, will sail, to pass several weeks at the Claridge Hotel in London.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ayrault Hazard and their son, Mr. W. T. Pelton Hazard, will attend the international polo matches at Hurlingham on June 18, 22 and 25. In Mr. Hazard's party will be his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Leonard, and Mr. Leonard's father, Mr. Charles W. Leonard.

Lord Iveagh and Mr. Christopher Bland, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, are returning to England by the Aquitania.

Other passengers will be Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Gwendolyn and P. D. Armour 4th, Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Misses Belle and Renee Baruch, Mrs. Alfred Beadleston, Helen and Alfred Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Miss Dorothy Bostwick, Albert C. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre C. Cartier, Miss Marion Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. Sears B. Condit and family, Mr. James W. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dalrymple and family, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick De Zaldo and family, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. William F. R. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. Foxhall P. Keene, Miss Virginia Latrobe, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Littauer, Miss Catherine L. Littauer, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. Clarence Blair Mitchell, Mr. Oscar Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Saks, Mr. Charles Thorley, Mr. John Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Van Tyne, Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston Ward and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Whitelaw.

The stage will be represented aboard the Aquitania by Mr. and Mrs. Hale Hamilton (Grace La Rue), Miss Frieda Hempel, opera singer; Arthur Hammerstein and M. Lawrence Weber, representing the managers; Mitzi, who has closed her season in "Billy" and is crossing for three months' rest, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Muratore (Lina Cavalieri), opera singers.

Tickets for Memorial Festival.

Memorial Festival printed programmes, together with tickets, will be sold to-day in the hotels, theatres and other public places by very nearly 100 girls. Simultaneously tickets will be distributed by the Victory Hall Association from its headquarters, 4 East Forty-third street, which has become also the headquarters of the Memorial Festival committees. The sales are under the direction of Miss Isabel Lowden, director; Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, chairman of the women's committee, and J. Noble Braden, secretary. They predict that the capacity of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory will be taxed to its utmost on Thursday night.

Posts of the American Legion are to send delegations, and the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the Salvation Army have already promised cooperation. In the distribution of programmes and tickets groups of girls are being headed by Mrs. Frederick L. Lutz, who will have charge of the hotels, and Mrs. Philip E. Levey, who will conduct the sales in the theatres.

The rehearsal of the festival will be given to-morrow, at lthe school children assembling in the armory to sing their choruses and go through their parts. There will be 2,000 boys and girls in the chorus from the high schools and nearly as many younger girls from the grammar schools, who will serve as flower girls and will throw flowers on the caisson covered by an American flag, drawn by soldiers, sailors and marines as it circles the armory floor.

Content.

From the Los Angeles Times.

The ruddy glow of a camp fire,
The pungent smell of it all,
The spruce and oak 'gainst a background of stars,
A distant night bird's call.

The flutter of quail in the morning,
On a spider's web the dew,
The stream and sky and the fresh green smells
And the trails that beckon you.

Ah! God, but it's good to be livin',
To revel in sunshine by day,
To wander at will by stream, and o'er hill,
California and springtime in May.

FREDERICK LLOYD.

True Education.

It Teaches How to Do Things, Not Merely to Know Certain Facts.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Mr. Edison is dealing with a single aspect of education and at best we have only his impressions of what constitutes education. Let us see if his theory is not in part a misconception. I quote from William James:

> Education consists in the organizing of resources in the human being, of powers of conduct which shall fit him to his social and physical world. An uneducated person is one who is nonplussed by all but the most habitual situations. One who is educated is able to extricate himself from circumstances in which he never was placed before. Education, in short, cannot be better described than by calling it the organization of acquired habits of conduct and tendencies to behavior.

In other words, education is the organization and right use of powers and faculties.

Let us go deeper than James: Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man. It is already coiled up in man. As he goes through life he overcomes obstacles and unfolds it. Education and progression simply mean taking away the obstacles and by its own nature the power within man will manifest itself.

The momentum is not from without, it comes from inside. Education cannot be superimposed on man. It is not to be found in books. We find in books only what we already know, our own alienated thought brought back to us. We take from books only what we can absorb. Books are the hints, the suggestive element.

The questions submitted are no test of a man's capacity for thinking with precision and accuracy nor of his perceptive power, his deductive power or his mind values or power to act and react. Take him into the laboratory and let him unfold what he already has within. Training of the mind does not consist in cramming with facts but in drawing out its powers.

What we need is man making education, institutions for making men and men for making institutions.

Will Mr. Edison tell us what power it is that makes the lungs function? What is the ultimate cause of sound? What is the ultimate cause of electro-magnetism? What is the ultimate atom? Is time the fourth dimension and is it the equivalent of the other three dimensions? EDWARD SHAUGHNESSY.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Chief Justice Taney Was a Roman Catholic.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the biography of Chief Justice White published May 19 the assertion was made that he "was the first Roman Catholic ever to fill the highest judicial position in this country."

How about Taney?

M. F. BUCKLEY.

BROOKLYN, May 23.

A Wit Turns Economist.

Cotton Wood correspondence Russellville (Ark.) Courier.

W. J. Grant, the Hatley correspondent, is somewhat noted for real wit, but last Sunday at the singing convention at Hatley he went somewhat beyond any one's expectations. When the committee on arrangements were about to spread the dinner W. J. asked them to wait until he could run home. Thinking he was going to bring some dinner they waited, and imagine their surprise when he returned not with the dinner but with his small family of one wife and ten children.

No Idealist.

From the Kansas City Star.

"Pardon me, sir," began a motorist in the far back Ozarks, addressing a time worn man whom he had overtaken in the big road, "but where do you live?"

"I don't live a-tall," was the answer. "I stay at my son-in-law's."

No Rainless Regions.

Cloudbursts May Be Looked For in the Deserts.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Miss Loretta Corlett's comment on the question "Where does it never rain?" will apply quite as accurately to the desert region of Atacama Province as to Sahara. If there is any region of considerable area where rain never falls it is not known. In the great African desert are many stream beds and dry lake basins; and so there are in every desert. Perhaps they may be filled with water on rare occasions, but the water comes only from the clouds.

Possibly Death Valley, California, might be a better example even than Atacama. Certain it is that rain did not fall there between the time when the unfortunate emigrants made their last camp and the year 1876; for at that time the imprints of steps were still in evidence. Perhaps rain has fallen there since 1876. Who knows?

Desert rains are not always gentle showers; usually they are the furious downpours known as cloudbursts. The cloudburst does not give warning twenty-four hours or more of its approach. As an old time prospector used to say, "It comes when it arrives and leaves when it departs."

Between Banning and Yuma the Southern Pacific Railway crosses the Colorado Desert—in one place 267 feet below sea level. It is a desert quite as inhospitable as any part of the great African desert. In this region are stations where, within the memory of the few people living there, rain has not fallen. Nevertheless, the cloudburst is the greatest trouble maker with which the railway engineers contend.

Nobody can tell when Dame Nature is about to start something. The day may be like a June morning. Then, with scarcely a warning, sky and air turn black, and for a moment the stillness is oppressive. Not for long, however. A few big drops spatter down, then the gates of the clouds open and the deluge falls. The water comes down not in drops but in sheets. Hard lines for the poor devil riding the trail! The rock waste is washed from under his horse's feet.

If he is wise he makes for the nearest base of rocks, where horse and rider will be fairly safe. Harder lines yet for the railway company! The water gathers into floods and when the flood strikes the tracks—Zip! Rails and ties quickly part company. The ties go everywhere and every way over hundreds of square miles of country. The rails go one way—down. The light rock waste covered with water becomes a quicksand that swallows everything heavier than the rock waste itself. And if Gabriel's trumpet were a ten thousand horse-power magnet those same rails would laugh at Gabriel. There is but one thing to do: bring in new construction material and make a roadbed where the cloudburst won't hit. And the next cloudburst that looms that way is sure to hit it.

Do I know what makes the cloudburst? Why, sure. I had my information straight from Cub Lee. "Why, Doc," he replied to the question, "the bottom of the dern cloud jest drops out." Maybe Cub Lee's explanation is as good as any, for weather men have not been able to determine how an ordinary rain cloud can hold all the water that falls during a cloudburst. A cloudburst rarely lasts more than a few minutes, though a drizzling rain may follow for half an hour or more. In the meantime dry washes become roaring torrents, which finally are gathered into sinks or lake beds that are filled with water, perhaps once in a score of years. Even in the desert region of Atacama Province there are dry washes and sinks aplenty; each is the earmark of cloudbursts.

If Miss Corlett and those of her class who are interested to learn about deserts will make an appointment with Mr. Scarr at the Weather Bureau office they will gather a great deal of interesting information about deserts that "isn't in the book." And if the question about "regions in which rain does not fall" induces pupils to acquaint themselves of knowledge which comes first hand, Mr. Edison will have built wisely indeed. J. W. REDWAY, F. R. G. S.

MOUNT VERNON, May 23.

In Local Terms.

Waco correspondence Coldwater (Kan.) Star.

One man was heard to remark that it would take 150 bushels of corn to pay for his boy's suit for graduation. We call that extravagance.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy with rising temperature to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably showers and warmer; fresh east winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy and not quite so cool to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably showers and warmer, fresh easterly winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and rising temperature to-day; to-morrow cloudy and warmer, followed by showers, fresh easterly winds.

For Southern New England—Cloudy and cool to-day, probably followed by showers to-night and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow, diminishing northeast winds.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow showers and warmer, fresh easterly winds.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The weather became considerably cooler to-day in the middle Atlantic and New England States, and the upper Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys. Warm weather continued in the middle plains States and the central Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys. Within the last twenty-four hours there have been local rains in the middle Atlantic and New England States, the region of the great lakes, the upper Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys and over the Rocky Mountain and central plateau regions. To-night the pressure was high over the New England States and the far Northwest, low over the south plateau and south Rocky Mountain region and relatively low in the upper Mississippi Valley.

In New England and New York the weather will be partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature to-morrow, and unsettled with local showers and somewhat warmer Wednesday. In the middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region the weather will be unsettled, with local showers to-morrow and Wednesday, with rising temperature Wednesday. In the upper lake region and Indiana there will be local rains to-morrow and clearing weather Wednesday, with somewhat lower temperature. In the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the south Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be generally fair and warmer to-morrow and Wednesday.

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	88	84	29.92	..	Cloudy
Albany	66	52	30.20	.01	Clear
Atlantic City	84	52	30.16	.12	Cloudy
Baltimore	88	60	30.10	.01	Cloudy
Bismarck	76	58	30.02	..	Clear
Boston	52	50	30.22	.18	Cloudy
Buffalo	62	54	30.16	..	Clear
Cincinnati	90	74	30.00	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Charleston	88	72	30.04	..	Clear
Chicago	92	76	29.92	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	76	62	30.06	..	Cloudy
Denver	76	54	29.86	..	Cloudy
Detroit	84	72	30.08	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Galveston	80	76	30.08	..	Clear
Helena	70	48	30.00	..	Clear
Jacksonville	82	74	30.08	..	Clear
Kansas City	88	72	29.96	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	64	60	30.00	..	Cloudy
Milwaukee	88	70	29.94	.10	Rain
New Orleans	84	76	30.08	..	Clear
Oklahoma	88	72	29.96	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	80	54	30.16	.10	Cloudy
Pittsburg	84	74	29.98	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	56	46	30.26	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	78	50	30.04	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	66	54	29.80	.04	Cloudy
San Antonio	88	70	29.98	..	Cloudy
San Diego	62	54	30.00	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Francisco	64	52	29.90	..	Clear
Seattle	70	46	30.14	..	Clear
St. Louis	90	76	30.00	..	Pt.Cl'dy
St. Paul	86	68	29.85	.02	Cloudy
Washington	88	66	30.06	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.82	30.16
Humidity	78	72
Wind—direction	W.	E.
Wind—velocity	15	16
Weather	Cloudy	Pt. cloudy
Precipitation	.06	.08

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

8 A. M....66	1 P. M....74	6 P. M....56
9 A. M....69	2 P. M....59	7 P. M....55
10 A. M....70	3 P. M....55	8 P. M....54
11 A. M....71	4 P. M....53	9 P. M....54
12 M.......72	5 P. M....56	10 P. M....53

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	69	52	6 P. M.	55	59
12 M.	72	55	9 P. M.	54	54
3 P. M.	55	59	12 Mid.	53	52

Highest temperature, 74, at 1 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 53, at 10 P. M.
Average temperature, 64.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Justice Victor J. Dowling and Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright will speak at memorial exercises conducted by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, 8 P. M.

Board of Education, meeting, hall of the board, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 3:30 P. M.

Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd and V. Everit Macy will speak at the spring meeting of the Westchester Chamber of Commerce, Briarcliff Lodge, 4 P. M.

Linnean Society of New York, meeting, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

Broadway Post No. 415, American Legion, meeting, 1845 Broadway, 8 P. M.

Judge E. H. Gary, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and Augustus Thomas will speak at a dinner given in honor of Dr. Frank Crane by the publishers of *Current Opinion*, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Mercantile Trust Company, anniversary dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

Dr. Allen S. Williams will speak on "A Ramble Through the Reptile Kingdom" at a meeting of the Marquette Club, Hotel Plaza, 8:15 P. M.

Drew Pearson will give an illustrated lecture on "Two Years of Reconstruction in Serbia" at the annual meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, 221 East Fifteenth street, 8 P. M.

Section of obstetrics and gynecology, meeting, Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, 8:30 P. M.

State Department of Education, conference of superintendents, Hotel Commodore, beginning at 10 A. M.

New York City Association of Banks and Trust Companies, dinner, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Irish Women's Council, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

New York Credit Men's Association, meeting, Hotel Astor, 8 P. M.

HARDING TO GIVE DIPLOMAS.

President to Attend Naval Academy Graduation.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ANNAPOLIS, May 23.—President Harding and Secretary of the Navy Denby will pay their first visit to the Naval Academy on Thursday of next week, the occasion being the graduation of the first class of midshipmen. The President will deliver the diplomas to the graduates and Secretary Denby will make the address.

The graduation of a class of 266 members marks the return of the Naval Academy to prewar conditions, as half of last year's class was graduated after only three years at the academy.

Americans in Paris.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 10.—The following are among the Americans registering at the office of THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris:

William Medlicott Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Louis Allen, Alexander M. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bain and Dr. and Mrs. Harold L. Ross, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mills and Miss Fidelia Mills of Toledo, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Seaman of Glen Cove, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Cook of Pasadena, Cal.; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. D. M. Robertson of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. E. Atherton Smith of St. John, N. B., and Herbert F. Preston of Newport.

Stage Honors Archbishop.

More than one thousand are expected Thursday at a luncheon to be given at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Catholic Actors Guild of America in honor of Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes. Brandon Tynan, president of the guild, will be toastmaster. Among the guests will be Father Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain of the 165th Infantry; Mgr. Dineen, Mgr. Lavelle, Mgr. Dunn, V. G., Miss Ethel Barrymore, John McCormack, Miss Margaret Anglin, Miss Grace George, George M. Cohan, John Emerson and others, including city officials, business and professional men.

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