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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

Wild Government Spending.

The one outstanding lesson of the series of articles which THE NEW YORK HERALD is publishing about the Federal Government's continued squander in the face of the imperative need to save is that the Congress appropriators and the administrative spenders do not know how to economize. They do not know how to stop the waste because they do not know where the waste is.

For the present fiscal year (ending with this month), the Democratic heads of departments asked for $5,064,350,793, and this was hailed as wild extravagance. The Republican Congress cut those estimates and appropriated to meet the revised items $3,717,441,484, and this was acclaimed by the legislative body as heroic economizing. But Secretary MELLON of the Treasury figures that when the year closes four weeks from now the actual spending will have been $5,602,024,861, not counting post office outlay, which was included in the original estimates and the appropriations. If the cost of the postal service is added the spendings will have exceeded six billions of dollars as against the five billions of original estimates and the three and three-quarter billions of appropriations.

The estimates for the new fiscal year were $5,259,515,574. The appropriations (with estimates for the army and navy bills) have been $3,806,029,647. Secretary MELLON figures the actual spendings, not including postal service, will be $4,565,877,033. Congress, in other words, went through the motion of saving for the approaching new fiscal year a billion and four hundred millions from the demands of the spenders. But without the post office figures the spendings will be three-quarters of a billion of dollars more than the appropriations. With the postal items counted in the spendings as they were in the estimates, the actual spendings will be nearly a billion and a quarter of dollars more.

How the Government used to appropriate and spend may be judged by some comparisons before the war. For 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 the appropriations were a little in excess of a billion dollars every year; the expenditures ranged between $919,000,000 for 1910 and $1,025,698,578 for 1914.

In 1917 the appropriations were $1,625,419,995 and the expenditures $3,046,183,746. In 1918 the appropriations were $18,892,027,501 and the expenditures $21,813,356,508. In 1919 the appropriations were $27,065,148,690 and the expenditures $35,129,566,706.

Since the war the gross overspending of appropriations has continued, as explained in detail in the first part of this article. The spenders have spent regardless of what the Congress appropriators had given them to spend. Then the Congress appropriators, by means of deficiency bills or other more or less secret measures to dig the spenders out, have given them the difference under the table, so to speak, where the public could not see the special squander allowances or know about them until after they were gone and all but forgotten.

But the plain truth about this sort of ramshackle business management and financial profligacy, now that revenues are growing scarcer and scarcer, is that unless the United States Government, legislative and administrative, buckles down to the job of saving money instead of talking about it, the national treasury will be headed for the rocks, and the party in control of the Government will have to face a reckoning with the public.

That Flag of Nineteen Stripes.

That neither Admiral BENSON nor anybody else in authority in the Shipping Board was responsible for the flag of nineteen stripes which waved over a recent display advertisement of American passenger and freight vessels and to which attention was drawn in THE NEW YORK HERALD by a letter from P. A. ELLIOTT of Plainfield, New Jersey, is a fact to which we take pleasure in directing public attention.

The flag of superfluous stripes was the creation of an artist whose exuberance of enthusiasm for the extension of the American merchant marine produced a temporary inattention to the actual composition of Old Glory. In the spirited banner he set before the public he erred on the side of a too generous development of bunting.

The mistake was recognized immediately in the Shipping Board with a very vigorous objection to the overstriped advertisement, and the nineteen stripe flag was replaced by one of thirteen stripes. All concerned in this incident may take comfort in one detail thereof: nobody on earth was for a moment in doubt about what national standard was portrayed in the advertisement.

The Million Dollar Incomes.

The tabulation of New York income tax payers by groups indicates that in this State for 1919, as for 1918, there were forty persons with individual taxable incomes of $1,000,000 a year or more. In the whole country for 1918 the number was sixty-seven. Perhaps this high water mark was the same for 1919.

Sixty-seven individual incomes of $1,000,000 or more make a huge total. They would foot up together not less than $67,000,000; they might go as high as $100,000,000. But it was a Rothschild who said in the French Revolution to a committee coming to inform him they had decided to divide his fortune among the people. "Well, gentlemen, it will not buy a bottle of poor wine apiece for you."

All the taxable million dollar incomes put together in this country might divide among all the inhabitants of the country at no more than 65 or 70 cents apiece. An outside figure would be a dollar bill apiece. That would not put anybody in Easy Street for even a half holiday afternoon.

But if those incomes, instead of going into their accustomed channels—investments that make work and wages for more people, hospitals that care for the sick, charities that help the down and out, pay of those in the employ of the possessors of the big incomes—if the million dollar incomes were scattered broadcast, a dollar bill for every person in the land, the economic shock that would follow might be like an earthquake, the injury that could be done to the whole public might last for many a year.

What the people of this nation can earn by their own work is of greater money power a thousandfold, and of more national and international benefit incalculably, than what the colossal incomes could mean to them divided among the one hundred million of our population with practically nothing going to each.

Columbia Men of '71.

Eight men who received their A. B. at Columbia College in 1871 were present at yesterday's notable graduation exercises.

The graduates in Arts at Columbia in 1871 numbered only thirty-three. So we see practically 25 per cent. of that class turning up fifty years afterward, not only alive but full of distinction in their various fields of activity. The graduates in Arts at the college this year number about ten times as many as there were in 1871. Therefore, if the men of today are keeping up with the pace of their grandfathers in longevity and achievement, we should see at the Columbia exercises of 1971 about eighty hale old grads of the class of '21, all prominent in life and at least half of them famous.

Incidentally, while speculating upon the future of the young persons who received their degrees yesterday, it is equally pleasant to wonder how big Columbia, which has grown tenfold in fifty years, will be in 1971.

Humorist Wins the Derby.

In winning the Epsom Derby at Newmarket yesterday Humorist, by Polymelus, ran true to the promise his breeding would indicate and added one more laurel to the breeding and racing establishment of J. B. JOEL, the South African capitalist whose success through the medium of the stallions Polymelus and Sunstar has been sensational.

That Jest, the dam of Humorist, was a winner of the filly classics, the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, should be borne in mind by breeders of thoroughbreds everywhere, as it is fresh evidence of the theory that like produces like. Back of Jest was Absurdity, by Melton, which threw Black Jester and Absurd, classic winners, and still more remote in the maternal line was Ichbonny, by Sterling, the dam of Paradox, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas. The second and third horses in yesterday's race were sired by winners of the Derby. These facts supply arguments that blood will tell which are hard to combat. The fact that Humorist was Jest's first living foal should encourage those with mares of good blood not to become discouraged when periods of sterility are encountered. It is only one more phase of the romance of blood stock production.

Humorist was a good two-year-old, winning the Woodcote, Buckenham and Clearwell stakes and running second in the Champagne Stakes and Middle Park Plate, but somehow there was a belief, despite his rich breeding, that he would not fancy the Derby route of a mile and a half. When Craig an Eran, by Sunstar, won the Two Thousand Guineas for Viscount Astor and Lemonora, by Lemberg, took the Newmarket Stakes, Humorist lost supporters. That he vanquished both these good three-year-olds is proof of his quality. Should he win the St. Leger he will be entitled to take his place among England's great three-year-olds.

The United States was represented in yesterday's Derby by The Bohemian, a son of Jim Gaffney, bred in Kentucky by A. K. MACOMBER of California, now racing in France, where he took over the breeding and racing establishment of the late W. K. VANDERBILT. This colt was taken to France last fall and early this spring electrified the French turf world by running second to a good old horse in the Prix Boiard and in front of the fine performers Sourbrier and Zagreus. He was at once heavily backed for the Derby, but lost caste when he was subsequently beaten in the Prix Printemps.

In all the years of its history the Derby has been won once by a horse foaled and owned in this country, PIERRE LORILLARD taking the prize in 1881 with Iroquois, a son of imported Leamington. There was American blood in the maternal line of RICHARD CROKER'S Orby, winner in 1907, and HERMAN B. DURYEA'S Durbar II., victor in 1914, while the late WILLIAM C. WHITNEY of this city was the lessee of Volodyovski, the conqueror of a big field in 1901.

Loss of the Esperanto.

The Esperanto, Gloucester's crack fishing schooner which won the Halifax *Herald's* North Atlantic Fishermen's International Trophy last fall in two stirring races with the able Lunenburg schooner Delawanna, lies on the bottom of the ocean off Sable Island, where she sank Monday morning, May 31, after striking a submerged wreck. When this accident befell her the Esperanto was not captained by MARTY WELSH, who sailed her to victory in October and November. Captain TOM BENHAM was in command when she went down. The people of Halifax, who acclaimed the Esperanto as the winner of the race as generously as they could have welcomed the Delawanna across the finish line first, have opened their hearts and homes to the crew of the lost ship, who were rescued from their dories by the Gloucesterman Elsie and landed yesterday.

There was no loss of life in this misadventure, for which all will be thankful, but the material and sentimental loss is heavy. Able fishing schooners—the Esperanto was not designed or built for racing but to meet the hard requirements of professional fishing—are not to be replaced in a minute. Cup winning boats are not ranked in popular regard as mere machines. A vessel has personality; it impresses the public as something more than a fabric of wood and steel. It reaches the heart as well as the mind of man. The racing motor car which wins the Vanderbilt Cup may hold the affection of builder, driver, mechanics; it does not win that of the people. But a boat grips the imagination and possesses an individuality that endures.

If the Esperanto had to go it is lucky she carried none of her complement of fishermen with her, and that she went down in the way of business seals the success of WILLIAM H. DENNIS in his efforts to make the race for the Halifax *Herald's* trophy a race between working vessels and not a contest between out and out racing machines.

The Split in Jugo-Slavia.

The Croatian Deputies representing the Croatian Peasant party, which in the past was one of the supporters of the Government, have withdrawn from the Jugo-Slav Parliament, according to advices from Agram, the capital of Croatia, received by this paper. The reason assigned for this action is that they repudiate the Constitution so far as it applies to the western States of the Jugo-Slav Confederation. As the western States are Croatia and Slovenia, the implication is that the Croatian Deputies are working in cooperation with the Slovenes.

The Peasant party of Croatia is one of the strongest political organizations of the State, with STEFAN RADICH as its leader. It is really the one survival from the pre-war parties. But like the Peasant parties of most of the southeastern European countries it does not always represent the peasant farmer so much as it does the ambitious politician who has his own interests to serve.

Croatia has been the centre of considerable dissatisfaction ever since the formation of Jugo-Slavia. The Croatians, asserting that they have had superior cultural and governmental advantages to the other South Slav people, object to Serbia occupying the first position in the new State, to the location of the capital at Belgrade instead of at Agram, and to the extension of the rule of the Serbian royal house beyond the Serbian border. They have been encouraged in this attitude by an active Hungarian propaganda, which has very shrewdly pictured the Croats as the flower of the Serb race, and has been filled with expressions of regret that so superior a people should be dictated to by "the benighted and uncultured Serbs and that a people once ruled by the mighty Hapsburgs should be governed by the descendants of a Balkan swineherd."

The Hungarians have never abandoned hope of recovering Croatia; they ruled the country with a fine degree of political acumen and they built up a machine that is still neither to be overlooked nor despised. The leaders of the Hungarian party in Croatia have not gone so far as to ask for union with Hungary; they have instead argued for an autonomous Croatia. The effect of this is evident: Jugo-Slavia would suffer the loss of its most populous, and, perhaps, richest division; the Confederation would be hopelessly split in two parts, with no direct communication between Slovenia on the north and Serbia and Dalmatia on the south. Slovenia would thus be left without an outlet to the sea or any direct railroad connection with the world markets.

It is unfortunate that Jugo-Slavia is deprived of the able services of Dr. VESNITCH in the present crisis through his recent death in Paris. His able teamwork with Dr. TRUMBITCH saved many perilous situations in the past. But the attempt to destroy the Confederation is so evidently the work of crafty politicians that there is every reason to believe the common sense of the South Slav will successfully checkmate them.

Edward Bok's Foundation.

Mr. BOK's foundation of the Philadelphia Award is a fine bit of citizenship. We shall see what will come of a yearly offer of $10,000 to the resident who does most to advance the interests of his town.

If the Bok award had been in existence in 1776 it is likely that THOMAS JEFFERSON would have received $10,000. His Declaration of Independence was not written particularly for the city, but he gave Philadelphia the best publicity it ever has had. From 1776 until CONNIE MACK sold the star players of the Athletics Philadelphia was constantly famous for one thing or another. If it wasn't the Centennial Exposition it was the Charley Ross case.

Seriously, Mr. BOK's prize is most praiseworthy. An institution of the same nature might be of great benefit to New York. If some citizen should discover a final solution of the transportation puzzle or the street congestion his work would be worth a hundred times $10,000.

More Than an Alarm Clock.

The man who said the guinea hen was the poor man's alarm clock did not do justice to the merits of this delicious fowl, which is now coming to occupy its proper place among the finest of our domestic birds.

Of all the products of the farmyard it is among the easiest to rear, and the fact that it will forage for itself almost from the time of hatching makes it popular with those who are willing to overlook its faculty for saluting the coming of the sun with a first class imitation of somebody filing a saw. Were it not for the harsh, piercing notes uttered by guinea fowl they would be raised in greater numbers, for there is a keen demand for the birds among all who know their gastronomical merits.

None of our barnyard fowl approach them in gamy quality. Dogs will stand them in the same fashion as quail or grouse, and in regions where they have been permitted to revert to their former type they are wild and furnish splendid sport. In Cuba there are thousands of them in the Province of Havana within twenty miles of the city of the same name, while in the Province of Oriente, where they have an ideal country in which to propagate, they are found in large flocks. They are treated as game birds and hunted in the same fashion as the delightful little Cuban quail, which is about half as large as the American bird of the same family.

Poultry specialists of the Department of Agriculture have so much to say in praise of the guinea fowl that the species ought to make new friends, especially if some genius should evolve a plan to extract the strident matutinal call.

Mr. FORD has built his 5,000,000th motor car, and a good many citizens firmly believe they have to dodge all of his output every day.

American turfmen could not win the English Derby, but our golfers abroad captured the brown one.

Three forgers arraigned in Jefferson Market Court are said to have obtained $100,000 from sixty banks on false signatures. A dishonest messenger stealing Liberty bonds would regard such a sum as beneath contempt. The day of the forger's criminal supremacy in money getting seems to have passed.

Bolshevism in its full and perfect flower has reduced the great agricultural country of Russia to the necessity of importing foodstuffs for its city population. No wonder LENINE has declared Communism a failure.

A Maine moose rammed an automobile and ditched it. If the Maine moose do not behave a statute for the protection of the public from game will be imperatively needed in the Pine Tree State.

The young French bride of one of this country's most advertised parlor Reds will have public sympathy in her alleged ground for divorce. Her husband did not desert her; he preached to her "his doctrine of social revolution." Unhappy woman!

A City Roof.

Between a chimney stack and skylight lid
Lies a flower bordered, gravelled, wee domain,
A hundred feet above the dusty, plain,
Thick peopled street, and so securely hid
That none may penetrate who are not bid
To share its secret. Here, through sunny days,
Absolute lord of all that he surveys,
A prince of all dull, ugly things is rid.

If one should meet him in the ways below,
They'd only see a little boy of four,
The shabby offspring of the janitor,
Nor guess that where no alien feet may go
He rules a wondrous, fairy kingdom, set
Within a great skyscraper's parapet.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Thanks to a Sailor.

Incident of the Memorial Day Parade Observed by a Woman.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I offer through your paper my thanks, praise and congratulations to the young sailor who demanded of certain civilians watching the Memorial Day parade at Riverside Drive and Eighty-third street that they take their hats off as the American flag passed?

I had been watching the parade from my window and wondered how long these men would be allowed to stand with their heads covered. Then this sailor took one hat off and demanded that the others remove their hats. I was so glad he had the courage to do this.

I know of no other way of thanking this sailor for his act and hope he sees this letter in your paper.

MRS. E. J. DAVERN.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Living Wage for Money.

Justice Asked for Investors as Well as for Labor.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: As one of the sufferers referred to in your splendid editorial article of May 26 on "Day Labor Mechanics" I heartily thank you for reminding your readers that "billions upon billions" of money is being placed in pay envelopes that is not earned.

Congress is to blame for this state of affairs. Congress has pandered to the labor interests for years. All Government officials from the President down seem to be in deadly fear of labor and the labor vote. Why? Because the labor trust keeps a powerful lobby at Washington.

The one certain remedy is the organization of those who are suffering most. Organize the stockholders of every railroad and other large industrial organizations. Urge them to bombard Congress with demands for justice to the millions of men and women who have invested their money in the industries of the country.

Compel recognition of the fact that money is entitled to a living wage as well as muscle. Demand the repeal of the contract labor law. Permit employers to go abroad and secure workers provided the workers themselves are in every way desirable, proof of which could and should be demanded before such workers sail for this country.

This country is and has for too long been held up by the throat by organized labor inspired largely by leaders in Russia, and Congress has done their bidding too long. If all stockholders of corporations, all insurance policy holders and all bank depositors could be organized for protective purposes Congress would soon have something to think about besides the labor vote.

ANTI-GOMPERS.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Labor Keeps Prices Up.

Interest of the Consumer in the Clothing Trade Situation.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: We feel sure that if other newspapers, not alone of your city but of all other large centres, had followed your course with regard to the clothing workers strike conditions in the clothing industry would have been very materially benefited.

The clothing manufacturers are more than anxious to deliver a finished product to the retailer on a basis in proportion to present conditions so that the retailer in turn can pass the benefits on to the consumer. But this cannot be done under present labor conditions.

We are sorry to say that it seems that most of the newspapers have been playing to public favor and charging the manufacturers and retailers with profiteering and attempting to elevate the price instead of lowering it, which absolutely was a false statement of the existing situation. If the labor organizations in not only the clothing industry but in all other industries would come forward and willingly accept the wages in proportion to present day living cost we feel sure that this country would see such prosperity as it has not had in a great many years. We trust you will continue along the lines you have been following until conditions become normal, as they should be.

JOS MOSER & CO.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30.

Automobile Thefts.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The statement that "during the week ending February 8, when Whitman was investigating the police auto squad, not a single theft of an auto was reported" is wrong.

As a matter of fact, easily verifiable from the police records of the days following, automobiles reported stolen during that week were daily as follows:

Wednesday, February 2	11
Thursday, February 3	12
Friday, February 4	14
Saturday, February 5	19
Sunday, February 6	13
Monday, February 7	14
Tuesday, February 8	10
Total	93

CHARLES EDGAR.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Burning of the Park Theatre.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: At the time of the burning of the Park Theatre in 1848, my people lived at 70 Greenwich street. After the fire had been burning two hours my mother read from a book on the front steps by the light of the flames. The lower part of the city was as light as day.

Our landlady, Mrs. Allison, had two sons, Robert and James, who belonged to Engine No. 20, which lay in Cedar street. Robert was a veteran of the Mexican war. JOHN E. WOODWARD.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 1.

School on Milk Diet.

Edmond correspondence the Oklahoman.

An entire ward school, including first to sixth grade, in which every child drinks milk every day is an unusual condition, possibly without a parallel in the entire State. This was brought out in a health lecture to the Lowell school by Miss Ita Ross, county home demonstrator, and counts 100 per cent. for this school in nutrition tests made in the recent health clinics conducted by the "Better Cities" movement.

His Achievements.

From the Kansas City Star.

"For awhile," admitted Cap Johnson of Rumpusi Ridge, Arkansas, "my baby Rowdy 'peared to be sorter backward about learning to talk and I began to be afeared he wasn't never going to amount to nuth'n'. But by the time he was 2 years old he could say 'dog' and 'cat' and cuss travelers passing in motor cars just about as well as I could."

3,000 Are Graduated From Columbia

Honors Also Conferred on Mme. Curie and Others—Dr. Butler Warns Young Radicals.

Under a sky that matched her own colors, Columbia's commencement procession moved slowly across the university campus yesterday morning, coming down the great steps of the library and making its way to the gymnasium, where the 167th annual exercises were held.

Thousands waited along the line of march, most of them watching for just one face in the university's massed product for the year, a total of nearly 3,000 men and women. But they cheered a very tired looking little woman, with a kindly, worn face, who was Mme. Marie Curie. She walked beside Dean Samuel W. Lambert of the medical school, wearing a plain black academic gown.

There was no waste ceremony about this year's commencement—there was just enough to give it dignity. Music, a prayer, the address of President Butler, the presentation, group by group of those who received degrees, the singing of "America," and it was over.

President Butler's address to the graduates had for its topic "Faith in the Future." This faith, he held, is the only justification for human activity of any sort whatever, and all men who have caught the spirit of a true university should have it.

A Word for Young Bolshevists.

"It pleases some ardent and hopelessly youthful spirits," he said, "to portray themselves as in revolt against things as they are, but this is not the constructive temper or the spirit in which to go about the serious business of making the world better. An appreciation of the present and an understanding of the past are a far better preparation for the improvement of the future than a dissatisfaction with the present and a contempt for the past can possibly be.

"Contentment is as lofty and fine a state of mind as smug satisfaction is unbecoming and unworthy. Faith in the future will make use of contentment, but it can do nothing with smug satisfaction. The man whose mind is closed against all proposals for change, for reasonable experiment with the unfamiliar and untested, is stubbornly without faith in the future."

After the degrees awarded for work in the university had been given, including the first degrees in medicine to be granted to women in Columbia, of which there were six, Prof. James E. Kemp of the department of geology presented the candidates for honorary degrees.

Tribute to Mme. Curie.

In awarding Mme. Curie her degree President Butler said: "Subtly combining the characteristics of the Slav and of the Latin, to whose skill, scientific insight and trained powers of imagination it has been given to enrich mankind by the priceless gift of radium, winning thereby a place on the immortal list of scientific discoverers, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Science in this university."

Of Gov. Miller, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws, he said: "Tested and tried in high public office, both civil and judicial; presenting the heartening spectacle of a public officer who, when entrusted with power, does precisely what he promised to people that he would do if so entrusted."

John Campbell Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, and Dean Samuel W. Lambert of the faculty of medicine were given the degree of doctor of science; Judge Robert Grant, that of doctor of letters, and Dr. James Rowland Angell, president-elect of Yale, and Judge Julius M. Mayer received the degree of doctor of laws.

The commencement exercises were followed by the alumni luncheon, at which the speakers were Gov. Miller, Dr. Angell, President Butler and Stuyvesant Fish, '71, who was toastmaster.

Governor Gives Credit to Butler.

Gov. Miller said that Columbia's success in carrying on and enlarging its scope under the difficulties confronting higher education at the present time was in great measure due to the business ability of President Butler. He spoke of the increasing number of persons who seek higher education, and said he believed the situation induced by the war to be responsible, in that it makes scientific methods necessary to replace the wastage among the nations and consequently demands trained men. He advocated still higher salaries for teachers and declared that business men must support the universities if they are to have the trained recruits they need.

Dr. Angell indicated his belief that tuition fees must be raised still higher, asserting that there is no reason why students in the professional schools should be called upon to pay more than those in the college.

President Butler spoke of the university's plans for the future, and made acknowledgment to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, as chief factor in the recently announced reorganization of the medical school, which he described as Columbia's biggest accomplishment in the last twenty years. The university's next big project, he said, will be the establishment of a great athletic field on the Dyckman tract of twenty-six acres, bounded by Broadway, 218th street and the Harlem Ship Canal. He estimated that this project will cost more than $2,000,000.

The election of Col. William J. Donovan, war commander of the 165th Infantry, the old Sixty-ninth, as trustee, to succeed Arthur S. Dwight, was announced at the luncheon.

To Be Presented at Court.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 1.—Miss Alice Moncure Perkins of Richmond, Va., will be presented at the next drawing room in Buckingham Palace, London. She is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins and a granddaughter of the late Col. Chiswell Langhorne of Mirador, Albemarle county.

Miss Perkins has been in England for a year as the guest of her aunt, Lady Astor. She is a niece also of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York. A year ago her sister, Mrs. Nancy Perkins Field, widow of Henry Field of Chicago, was married in London to Mr. Arthur Ronald Lambert Tree, a son of Lady Beatty.

Vanderbilt Gift to Music.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is one of this year's contributors to the Stadium concerts. Her contribution has reached the underwriting fund, it was announced yesterday, along with others. The first concert will be given at the Lewisohn Stadium July 7. Henry Hadley and Victor Herbert will be the conductors. The $50,000 underwriting fund asked for is now nearly $40,000.

The Ranger.

From the Montreal Daily Star.

I've heard the winds at sundown sweep
On a lonesome stretch of trail,
As I trekked along through the silence deep
In a wild Alaskan vale;
And heard the wolf howl cut the gloom
By the wings of the night wind fanned
From a ridge of pine where the foothills loom
O'er a moon washed belt of sand.
I've seen the sky line fade from sight
O'er leagues of sage and stone,
And heard the geese in rapid flight
Cleave on from zone to zone.
I've seen the stars on cactus gleam,
And heard the night bird's cry,
Or camped by some cool starlit stream
And watched the embers die.
Thank God, for me no puny pen
Nor stifling walls of stone,
But an open road, red blooded men,
And a soul to call my own.

HARVEY MCKENZIE.

The Maysville Pike.

A Historic Road Travelled by Presidents and Circuses.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article entitled "The Old Time Circus Man" called to mind fond recollections of bygone days when the wagon shows travelled through the country and the small boys and girls in the smaller towns and villages had the privilege of seeing a circus several times each summer. Now the great four ring circus only stops at larger cities.

Another interesting thing to me was the mention of the routing of the wagon shows in those days. You say this routing was often along the old National Road to Columbus, Ohio, and then to the Mississippi Valley or to Zanesville, Ohio, and from there on the Maysville Pike to Kentucky and the South.

The Maysville Pike was one of the historic roads of the United States and extended from Maysville, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, to Lexington, Kentucky. Over this road travelled many of the pioneers who settled Kentucky and States further south. They came not only down the Ohio River in flatboats landing at Maysville, but also travelled along Zanes Trace from Zanesville, Ohio, to Aberdeen, Ohio, thence across the Ohio River to Maysville. There is standing within the town limits of Maysville an old metal mile post with the names Zanesville, Ohio; Lexington, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee, and Florence, Alabama, inscribed on it.

In 1828 my grandfather, Andrew M. January, rode horseback from Maysville to Lexington and raised enough money to have a survey made for a turnpike. This survey was made and the Maysville and Lexington turnpike was built, the first macadamized road west of the Alleghany Mountains. This was a famous road before the coming of the railroads. Two Presidents of the United States—Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk—travelled over this road to Washington.

Louis Philippe, King of France, in his journey to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he spent part of his time while in exile, passed along this great highway.

This road is still a great thoroughfare, although parts of it are not kept in first class condition.

ROBERT A. COCHRAN.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., May 30.

The Mother's Hard Lot.

From the Atchison Globe.

An Atchison woman is criticised because she does not spank her daughter who is a runabout. Another Atchison woman was threatened with arrest because she paddled her daughter who didn't get home until nearly morning. After all it is very difficult for mothers to be satisfactory to the neighbors.

Cats, Birds, Insects.

Their Value to Farmers and Mankind Discussed by an Entomologist.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Before discussing the trapping of cats to prevent them from destroying birds which eat insects and, as it is alleged, thus benefit crops which insects might injure, I may say that in more than fifty years I have not molested or eaten any wild bird. On the tract of field and forest where my country residence is located no person is permitted to destroy any animal, bird or reptile.

The fact is birds that destroy most insects do vast and incalculable injury thereby. Insects may be divided into the beneficial and the injurious.

In the first division are the predaceous and parasitic, which destroy other insects, and were it not for these in a very brief period the earth would be stripped of vegetation and every form of terrestrial life would disappear. Birds are mere ciphers and not worth mentioning in comparison with the activities of these predaceous and parasitic insects, particularly because they exterminate many harmful species which are totally inaccessible to birds. Birds, however, eat and destroy vast numbers of these beneficial insects.

Then there are the scavenger insects, of which the house fly is one, and many others of all orders. They, by aiding the rapid dissolution of decaying organic material, promote sanitation, maintain the purity of the air and water and prevent disease and plagues. It is a maxim in India that a summer without flies is always followed by a pestilence. Indeed, the earth would not be habitable without them. Birds, including poultry, eat these valuable insects with avidity.

The angleworm, a scavenger, soil maker and soil aerator and of vast benefit to the agriculturist, is a choice morsel to many birds. In the extermination of injurious insects which birds do not touch vast sums have been expended for labor and destructive sprays. Dr. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, is importing predaceous and parasitic insects from Europe to combat the gypsy and brown tail moths, which the birds will not consume, but the birds feed on the imported insects with relish. In addition, there is a heavy score against birds because they injure fruit, vegetables, grain and vegetable and flower seeds and help to spread weeds.

As to the cat, I cannot conceive of an animal that is of greater value to the human race. The entire world is harassed and damaged by rats and mice and similar rodents. The cat, supplemented by traps because it is impossible for the animal to penetrate the intricate and involved hiding places of rodents in our structures, is our only resort and reliance against rats and mice. We need every cat, and every means should be availed of to train and care for it.

The most useful cat is the vagrant who strays through the fields and forests and captures the destructive field mice. The cat is nocturnal as well as the rats and mice. Could we compute the toll of rats and mice which the wandering cats seize at night in a city like New York the result would be astounding. The law in this State passed at the instance of pothunters, permitting any licensed gunner to shoot a cat seen in the fields or forests, should be repealed without delay.

ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS,
Librarian Brooklyn Entomological Society.

BROOKLYN, June 1.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; somewhat warmer to-morrow; fresh northeast and east winds, shifting to southeast, to-morrow.

For New Jersey—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; somewhat warmer to-morrow; moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northwest and north winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; somewhat warmer to-morrow; moderate to fresh northeast to east winds.

For Western New York—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy and warm; probably showers; moderate to fresh east winds.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Pressure continued low to-day over the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and a disturbance of moderate intensity was apparently central tonight south of western Cuba, moving slowly northwestward. Pressure was also low over the plains States and the Southwest, and it was high over the lake region and the north Atlantic States. There have been local showers within the last twenty-four hours in the upper Mississippi Valley, the plain States and the northern Rocky Mountain region and along the south Atlantic coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

The temperature was lower to-day in the lower lake region, the interior of the north Atlantic States and in the Canadian Northwest and it was higher in the southern and central plain States.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Friday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable in the lake region and southern and central Florida. The temperature will rise in the lake region to-morrow and in the northeastern States Friday.

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 last 24 hrs.	Baro-meter.	Weather
Abilene	98	70		29.70	Clear
Albany	68	60		30.18	Clear
Atlantic City	74	66		30.04	Cloudy
Baltimore	82	72		30.06	Cloudy
Bismarck	76	54		29.78	.01 Pt.Cl'dy
Boston	72	64		30.14	Clear
Buffalo	60	54		30.22	Clear
Cincinnati	86	74		30.00	Clear
Charleston	80	72		29.90	Clear
Chicago	68	58		30.04	Clear
Cleveland	64	58		30.14	Clear
Denver	76	56		29.78	Pt.Cl'dy
Detroit	70	58		30.18	Clear
Galveston	92	80		29.80	Cloudy
Helena	56	46		30.04	Clear
Jacksonville	78	74		29.86	Pt.Cl'dy
Kansas City	90	72		29.80	Clear
Los Angeles	70	56		29.92	Clear
Milwaukee	60	50		30.04	Pt.Cl'dy
New Orleans	88	80		29.84	Clear
Oklahoma	90	72		29.76	Clear
Philadelphia	82	66		30.10	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	78	68		30.06	Clear
Portland, Me.	66	58		30.14	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	52		29.98	Clear
Salt Lake City	70	50		29.92	Cloudy
San Antonio	94	76		29.74	Clear
San Diego	64	62		.....	Clear
San Francisco	62	50		29.98	Clear
Seattle	60	52		30.04	Clear
St. Louis	92	74		29.88	Clear
St. Paul	68	54		29.86	.02 Cloudy
Washington	82	66		30.04	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORD.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.97	30.08
Humidity	66	84
Wind—direction	W	NE
Wind—velocity	6	15
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	.....	.....

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

8 A. M.	64	1 P. M.	75	6 P. M.	71
9 A. M.	69	2 P. M.	77	7 P. M.	71
10 A. M.	72	3 P. M.	77	8 P. M.	70
11 A. M.	77	4 P. M.	77	9 P. M.	68
12 M.	75	5 P. M.	78	10 P. M.	64
	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	69	62	6 P. M.	71