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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 9, 1921.

Lasker Heads the Shipping Board.

President HARDING's appointments to the Shipping Board are of a very high and promising order.

Mr. LASKER, the new chairman, is a successful business man of large administrative capacity, unflagging driving force and wide vision.

Former Senator CHAMBERLAIN gained a distinguished and lasting reputation for himself while serving in the upper branch of Congress.

President T. V. O'CONNOR of the International Longshoremen's Union has long been known as one of the strongest labor leaders in the country. What he does not know about the problem from the angle of wages and working conditions probably is not worth knowing.

Admiral BENSON continues on the Board for one year, making his knowledge of the situation available to the new chairman and the other members.

Mr. PLUMMER of Maine and the remaining appointees add to the scope and strength of the Board.

With American shipping laws what they are, American construction and operating costs what they have been and American export conditions what they are liable to be the commission to salvage the Government's great merchant fleet from ruin and decay can be no child's play for anybody. But the country has every reason to feel confidence in the ability of Chairman LASKER to do the thing if it is in anybody's power to do it. He is a very unusual man with a record of making a success of everything to which he has set his hand.

A Good Scrubbing Job.

Everybody who has a fire insurance policy—and it's a poor man who hasn't one—will be grateful to the Lockwood Committee and its counsel, SAM UNTERMYER, for what they have so swiftly accomplished.

Henceforth New Yorkers who take out fire insurance may do so with the knowledge that the rates and regulations have been reviewed by the State Superintendent of Insurance; that credit will be given to policyholders for the installation of fire preventing devices, and that their business will not be subject to the autocratic rule of brokers' and companies' corners.

In these particulars, and in the matter of safe investment of fire insurance company funds, Mr. UNTERMYER has compelled the companies to take as good a scrubbing as the life insurance companies got in 1905.

The fire insurance men may not like the taste of soap now, but they will be glad later, just as the life insurance company men have been glad that they were put through the washing machine. For the life insurance business never enjoyed such public confidence as it has had since the scandal; and this, we think, will be true also of the fire insurance business.

Intelligent Operagoers.

The latest bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library gives some interesting information about the musical department of that institution and the manner in which the patrons of the library make use of it. The library contains over 4,500 volumes of instrumental music, of which the greater portion is piano compositions and arrangements, but the largest demand, especially during the opera season, is for opera scores, librettos and synopses. While opera is in full blast at the Metropolitan the customary lending period of two weeks for a volume has to be reduced to three days for these opera books.

The activity of borrowers of such volumes is accepted as evidence of a large music loving element among the library's visitors. There is no doubt that such an element exists. The figures show it. But they show something even more important, namely, that these borrowers are animated by a desire to be intelligent listeners to opera. They certainly do not go to the performances merely to hear the golden tones of certain famous singers or to be thrilled by pealing high notes.

Those who take the trouble to study operatic scores or only to read the librettos before going to opera performances wish to know what these celebrated singers are singing about; and once they know that there will be some difficulty in preventing them from arriving at something like a true understanding of the artistic worth of the singing.

The intelligent listener is the musical artist's best friend. He is competent to understand what the art of a real artist means and to encourage sincere effort by his well directed applause. He is the much needed curb upon the activities of the excitable listeners who are eager to shout "Bravo!" every time they hear an unusually loud sound. The musical department of the Brooklyn library is providing real music lovers with something they all need and incidentally helping to sustain the high standard of musical art in New York.

Congress and the Maine Forts.

Surely an ancient fort of historic importance and interest, which has served its country for a century or for two centuries and has been made obsolete by the march of military progress, is entitled to consideration at the hands of patriots in Congress. It has become a monument in the sense which is recognized by every highly civilized nation, particularly and notably by the French, with their unexcelled perception of what is fit and graceful in such matters.

The sale of Government property of this sort would be not only an unproductive transaction pecuniarily but also in its sentimental aspects a degradation to more or less mercenary uses. Conceive, for example, old Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec, or old Pepperell, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, charging ten cents admission to summer people visiting it from Small Point or the Wentworth and selling lemonade and peanuts on the side.

That is why THE NEW YORK HERALD is glad to learn from Secretary WEEKS that his very proper suggestion looking to the discontinuance of these veherable establishments as units in the coast defence system does not necessarily mean putting them under the hammer to the largest bidder. It is for the Congress to determine what shall be done; and to those who as communities are most interested in the future of the old forts soon to go into honorable retirement we recommend spirited and prompt action through their local societies and their legislative representatives at Washington.

Don't haul down the flag that has flown over these old forts ever since the birth of the Republic!

Oil, Coal and the Tides.

England's coal strike has brought to the front once more the controversy concerning the alleged superiority of oil over coal for fuel and power purposes. Oil companies have taken advantage of the strike to persuade British industrial companies to convert their furnaces from coal to oil burners. They have advertised the obvious advantages of oil in reducing labor costs, wear and tear on boilers, delays in delivery and in loading and unloading.

But the Britisher does not allow disparagement of coal, his own precious British coal, to pass without notice or contradiction. The oil companies have had some success in getting industrial concerns, electric plants and even railroads to try oil as a substitute for coal. In the face of this moderate progress made by the liquid fuel the British press is full of articles in favor of coal from correspondents who, as they stab down the final period to their arguments, seem to rest content that all contenders to the contrary have been put to rout.

There is no denying that Britain's commercial existence depends on coal. The strike itself proves it. It is quite as large an undertaking to prove that in England or in other countries oil with all its advantages can ever supersede coal as the principal industrial fuel. DAVID BROWNLIE, an English mining and mechanical engineer, wields his pen with possibly as much conviction as any of the advocates of oil or coal. He gives these production figures:

	Barrels. Oil.	Tons, Coal.
Annual output:		
United States	357,000,000	500,000,000
Russia	87,000,000	.....
British Empire	14,000,000	.....
Great Britain	.....	275,000,000
Mexico	47,000,000	.....
Germany	.....	250,000,000
All others	45,000,000	175,000,000
	550,000,000	1,200,000,000

Four and one-quarter barrels of oil being equivalent to one ton of coal, the 550,000,000 barrels of world oil production would equal about 130,000,000 tons of coal. Britain's coal consumption alone being 190,000,000 tons a year, Mr. BROWNLIE points out that if all the oil produced were shipped to Great Britain it would not take the place of the coal, and if all the world were to use oil exclusively the annual production would have to be 4,800,000,000 barrels instead of 550,000,000 barrels.

He also shows that in England the average price of oil makes the same number of heat units obtained from £10,000 of coal cost £18,000 if oil is burned. He does not count the arguments of cleanliness and easy handling, and the labor savings, as of any force in England because they are offset by the necessity of bringing oil overseas, while coal is obtainable near at hand.

In the United States, where both oil and coal are close at hand, the consumption for fuel purposes in 1920 was 317,000,000 barrels. Of this 130,000,000 barrels was utilized by manufacturing plants, 15,000,000 in the steel industry, 50,000,000 by railroads, 20,000,000 by gas works, or 215,000,000 for land uses, the remainder, 102,000,000 barrels, being consumed as follows: Navy, 11,000,000; merchant ships, 65,000,000, and exported to foreign countries 26,000,000.

Despite the widespread use of fuel oil for industries in this country, and in competition with coal, the various defenders of coal do not believe it will ever attain a corresponding place in England. The United Kingdom must depend on coal as its main fuel.

The declaration of the First Lord of the Admiralty in 1918 that "the Allies floated to victory on a wave of oil" is forgotten. In its place is put the advice of Lord PIRRIE after a recent visit to America that a world shortage of oil makes it inadvisable to convert even ocean cargo carriers into oil burners, or to embark on a larger programme for the consumption of oil in land industries in the British Isles.

The known supply of coal in the world is enough for 4,000 years at the present rate of consumption, and of this supply Mr. BROWNLIE asserts England has enough to last her for 500 years. But in case the facts should not bear out the figures, he takes consolation in the conviction that "the future power supply of the world is not in oil but in water, by the utilization of the rivers and streams, and, above all, of the tides."

Hughes Puts Another Ball Across the Plate.

Secretary HUGHES's handling of the Mexican situation is on a par with all the other prompt, able and wholly admirable work he has done in the three months he has been at the head of the State Department.

After eight years of floundering in Huerta, Carranza and Obregon pitfalls during the Wilson Administration it has taken this Government just one-quarter of a year, with the diplomatic management of Secretary HUGHES, to make it unmistakably and unchangeably clear to the Mexican Government that either it will undertake to discharge its obligations to United States citizens and interests or it will not be recognized by this Government. Furthermore there will be no toleration by this Government, in any event, of confiscation of American property in Mexico. Secretary HUGHES's declaration on this point is as straight as plain English can make it:

"Mexico is free to adopt any policy which she pleases with respect to her public lands. But she is not free to destroy without compensation valid titles which have been obtained by American citizens under Mexican laws.

"This question is vital because of the provisions inserted in the Mexican Constitution promulgated in 1917. If these provisions are to be put into effect retroactively the properties of American citizens will be confiscated on a great scale. This would constitute an international wrong of the gravest character and this Government could not submit to its accomplishment."

Whether it is a matter of dealing with a Japanese mandate over the Island of Yap, with a boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica, treatment of the German indemnity settlement or enforcement of American rights in Mexico, Secretary HUGHES puts the ball across the plate.

Progress in Chile.

At the opening of the Chilean Congress early this month the President of Chile sent to that body a message setting forth the administrative policy. It gave in outline a programme of reforms and changes more pronounced and extensive than any which has been placed before the country for several years.

Many of the recommendations are regarding matters of strictly internal policy, reform in Presidential elections, the creation of the office of Vice-President, the reorganization of the Foreign Office and foreign service, and the separation of Church and State. Two of the recommendations, however, are of especial interest to foreign nations.

One of these calls for the permanent settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy with Peru and Bolivia. As Colombia and Ecuador have been drawn into this dispute the Chilean President asks for an advisory meeting with representatives of these countries at which the boundaries of all the west coast nations may be defined. Some of these controversies have been carried on for more than a quarter of a century. For the peace of the whole Andean region a settlement is much to be desired, but it is problematical whether the plebiscites the Chilean President proposes will be a successful means to that end.

The other matter of foreign interest is regarding nitrate production, Chile's chief industry. The Chilean Government derives 65 per cent. of its total revenue from the nitrate export taxes. Of the entire nitrate output, according to the latest report of the Nitrate Producers Association, one-half is in the hands of Chilean companies. The remainder is controlled by British, Jugo-Slav, German and two large American companies.

The present Association of Nitrate Producers now represents 94 per cent. of the industry in Chile and it demands if it shall be kept alive "more than 80 per cent. of the productive power of the industry." The Chilean Government has given to this association strong support. The United States Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires says that "on the basis of stock held by the companies it has issued bonds in their favor to the total amount of about $250,000." He says, furthermore, that it has recently conceded a 50 per cent. preferential rate on the export tariffs in favor of members of the association.

The Chilean Government has thus before it the necessity of protecting its own loans and at the same time its greatest industry and its source of revenue. It has to secure itself against competition arising from the development of new nitrate fields in Argentina and from an increase in the manufacture of synthetic nitrate. Here is found the reason of the inclusion in the Administration programme of "a Government control of nitrate prices and a participation in profits in return for the abolition of exports duties and the suppression of speculation." The effect of such legislation will depend very largely upon the extent of the demands which the Chilean Government makes upon the producers. It would seem to be to Chile's welfare that she should not antagonize by unfavorable enactments foreign capital and interests.

Not Getting Anywhere.

Secretary MELLON's Treasury financing programme does not necessarily mean his definite and final abandonment of all hope that the United States Government will quit overspending its income. It does mean that the man who is charged with the responsibility of handing out the cold cash to meet the nation's current expenditures by billions and to pay for dead horses by billions cannot afford to take any risks of finding importunate creditors knocking at the door of an empty Treasury.

The administrative spenders and legislative appropriators may come to their senses. The Federal departments may stop demanding hundreds of millions of dollars more than they ought to squander and Congress may stop voting the squander. But until they do settle down to the actual performance of saving instead of giving vocal descriptions of what they are going to save the Secretary of the Treasury must take heroic measures to keep off the rocks.

So in place of reducing the national debt, as the American people always have expected their Government to do in times of peace, Secretary MELLON is compelled to make provision for a possible increase of national debt—and this two years and seven months after the armistice. Instead of getting the interest rates and the interest payments of the Government down he must make shift to keep afloat with emergency borrowing which sends the interest rates and the interest payments up.

Unless, in truth, the Federal departments and Congress call a halt on the wild extravagance and colossal waste to which the Government is still giving free rein Secretary MELLON's new issue of half a billion of dollars of three year notes and one year certificates is only a beginning of what he must do to replace seven and a half billions of dollars of low interest, short term indebtedness with longer term and high interest obligations of the nation.

Unless Congress promptly adopts and puts into early operation a tax system that is not only rational in principle and productive in practice but stimulative of general business as well there are going to be dangerous revenue deficiencies even if the prodigal Government spenders are choked off at last.

Both the administrative and the legislative branches of the Government have utterly failed thus far to get anywhere with the redemption of the Treasury from financial stress and the deliverances of the public out of taxation bondage. They would better begin to get somewhere right straight away.

Winnecke's comet, which has been advertised as a danger to our earthly comfort, is going to pass us 10,000,000 miles away, so that we shall not even be able to hear the band play on its dancing deck.

Babe RUTH has been jailed for automobile speeding. Has the greatest of 'em all no privileges a traffic policeman must respect?

Bandits entered a Chicago dance hall and robbed the merrymakers of $20,000. Many American reformers have consistently held that dancing is a dangerous pastime.

A West Virginia jail breaker returned to his prison rather than face the wildcats he encountered in the woods. A few wildcats in Centre street might lighten the burden of the Warden of the Tombs.

The Great Wind Jamming Contest.

A million here and a million there—
And a couple of millions to give them care.
A scientific commission, of course,
To prevent graft in their spending perforce.
Then a million more is necessary
To pay the commission and secretary
And auditor and a staff of clerks
And legitimate expenses called "perks."
Thus by the new geometric progression
A million more soon joins the procession.
And then appears an additional tax
And statesmen fiercely sharpen the axe
And tell just where they are going to cut
As soon as they get things out of the rut,
And they swing the axe with a mighty swing,
But somehow they never cut a thing.
In fact, the fiercer they swing the axe
The heavier, some way, grows the tax.
And all we do is to sweat and groan.
"How long, O Lord, how long," we moan,
"Before our statesmen's eyes are skinned
To the fact that you can't cut expenses with wind?"

MAURICE MORRIS.

The Judiciary Article.

Judge Clearwater Asks for Assistance in Its Revision.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Convention created by the last Legislature to consider the revision of the Judiciary Article of the Constitution having appointed Judges Rudd of Albany, Newburger of New York, Cobb of Onondaga, Hill of Chenango and myself a committee on the composition, jurisdiction and powers of the Court of Appeals, we shall be glad to receive suggestions from the Bench, the Bar, the Press and the Public relative to that Court.

A revision of the Judiciary Article long has been regarded as imperative.

Since the war the City of New York has become the financial centre of the world, the population of the State rapidly is increasing, the expansion of the gravity and consequences of the determination of questions presented to our Courts is conceded. The aid of citizens of sound judgment and broad experience cannot but be helpful in formulating the provisions of the fundamental law relative to the Court of Last Resort.

Having been chosen the chairman of the Committee, on its behalf I shall be glad to receive suggestions regarding the matter addressed to 316 Albany avenue, Kingston, N. Y.

A. T. CLEARWATER.

KINGSTON, June 8.

Is Golf Irish?

Startling Conclusions of a Chicago Antiquarian.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: THE HERALD is the axis of news and variety. Since you include "golf" and say it "can't be explained" the suggestion came to put the query "Is golf after all an Irish game?"

In putting the question it is done with respect and reverence; in no sense to disturb the settled ease and mental poise and satisfaction of ye good Scot or Briton. Why the suggestion, however? Simply this: Ireland was the first of the islands to be reclaimed from Druidism and converted to Christianity. That was in the early fifth century. After that Scotia or Scotland became Christian—the sixth century; England in the eighth and Germany in the ninth century and all following and through Irish missionaries. True also that the Scotch and Irish were practically all Celt and one people then and all friendly. Now, then, it is of the old Irish folklore that St. Patrick at the famous Druid feast showed (1) that the leg of a bird was larger than a quarter of beef and (2) that a dog could kill the bird and (3) that three leaves could jointly subsist on one stem and at that feast "there were feats of strength and art all round," and among the games was the game called "Nine Holes."

That was the first mention of the nine hole game or course. It was so played in Ireland for centuries. It was the putting of the ball into each hole of the nine as laid out in the course. Therefore, the question Was that game the forerunner of its kind in the world, and if so was it the forerunner or keystone of golf?

S. J. O'KEEFFE.

CHICAGO, June 7.

Uncle Sam's Regulars.

About 250,000 of His Nephews Now Wear His Service Khaki.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The estimated strength of the Regular Army as of May 10 was 245,412 officers and men, according to the Adjutant-General's office. Details follow:

	Commissioned.	Warrant.	Enlisted.	Total.
United States	11,247	786	175,038	187,071
Philippines	361	48	15,728	16,337
Hawaii	410	47	14,507	14,964
Germany	498	17	13,939	14,454
Panama	277	43	7,813	8,133
Porto Rico	32	2	1,451	1,485
China	63	1	1,247	1,311
Alaska	24	3	1,062	1,089
France	111	..	4	115
At large	58	214	..	272
At sea	80	..	101	181
Totals	13,361	1,161	230,890	245,412

The commissioned officers include the Philippine Scouts. The fifty-eight at large are military attachés. The 214 warrant officers at large include eighty-nine in the mine planter service and 125 band leaders. Of the commissioned personnel 12,908 are of the Regular Army, 202 are retired officers on active duty, 185 reserve officers on active duty and 121 emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction.

A Vexing Question Mark.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Letters about the discovery of anæsthesia bring to mind an episode in relation to the statue of Dr. Wells. As at first erected its inscription read:

Horace Wells
Who Discovered Anæsthesia

Some one who was aware of the long time controversy added a question mark, so that the passerby read:

Horace Wells
Who Discovered Anæsthesia?

The inscription was then corrected, so that it now reads:

Horace Wells
Discoverer of Anæsthesia.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8. OBSERVER.

Cynical View of Fathers Day.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I notice that Fathers Day has not boomed the rose market a little bit. Why not try Uncles Day and wear raisins? Or Barbers Day, or Chauffeurs Day? We could wear small bottles of hair tonic or spark plugs in our buttonholes and stimulate other lines of business. Surely the florists do not need all our sympathy and support. As for our fathers and mothers, whose hallowed memories alone are left us, let us think of them in December and January as well as in May and June.

EVERY DAY.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The Helpful Kansas Cow.

Lindsborg correspondence Topeka Capital.

The expense of securing a college education for his children has no worries for John Norlin, a farmer living near here. At a sale of pure bred cattle members of the Kansas Holstein Association donated a registered heifer to the Bethany College pipe organ fund. Norlin purchased the animal and immediately after the sale stated the money from the sale of all calves from the cow will be set aside for giving his children a college education.

Not Just as It Sounds.

From the Portland Journal.

The fire was put out before any considerable damage could be done by the volunteer fire department.

Major-Gen. Sharpe Among Seagoers

Former Quartermaster-General Sails To-day on Old North State to Remain Abroad a Year.

In spite of the strike the Old North State of the United States Mail Line sailed yesterday for Boulogne and London on scheduled time. In her hold are 3,599 bags of mail.

Among her many prominent seagoers are Major-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. A., former Quartermaster-General of the army during the war. The General is accompanied by Mrs. Sharpe. He said they would remain abroad at least a year.

Another passenger is Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., widow of Lieut. Charles de Rham, who was killed during the war. She will visit her sister, formerly Miss Ruth King and now the Baroness de Villiers du Terrage, in Paris, and will remain away four months. Mrs. Henry Sargent Appleton is accompanying Mrs. de Rham.

Other passengers are Princess Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon and Count and Countess Fal de St. Phalle. Princess Pignatelli will go to Bromberg, Poland, to visit Princess Louis, mother of Prince Ludovic, and his sister, Countess Puslowska. The Prince went to the pier to see the Princess sail.

Old North State passengers also included Mrs. Oswald G. Villard and her daughter, Miss Dorothea Villard, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Grannis, Mrs. Elliott Cowles, daughter of Sir John Elliott of Dublin, and Mr. F. P. Guthrie, head of the Radio Division of the United States Shipping Board, who is going across to attend the international radio conference in Paris.

Mrs. C. C. Adams of Cedarhurst, L. I., left with her daughter, Miss Katherine Adams, and a party that includes Mrs. S. A. Pickering of Pittsburgh and her daughter, Miss Mary Pickering. They will tour England, France and Italy, returning in October.

Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Edward H. Loftin and Miss Virginia Loftin sailed by the Old North State for France, where they will pass the summer. Lieut.-Commander Loftin has been sent over by the Navy Department to attend a conference, which will last six to eight weeks.

Miss Virginia Charlton, daughter of Mr. Earl P. Charlton, vice-president of the Woolworth Company, and Miss Kathleen Phillips, daughter of Mr. Arthur S. Phillips, came from Fall River, Mass., yesterday and will sail on Saturday by the Cedric for a year's trip around the world. They will be accompanied by Mrs. H. J. Sherwood of New York.

To Resume Bayreuth Festivals.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Wagner festivals at Bayreuth will be resumed in 1923, it was announced to-day. The resumption is the result of an endowment fund of 3,000,000 marks created by friends of the Wagner family.

The Bayreuth festivals are held in the famous Richard Wagner Theatre, the Festspielhaus, which was opened in 1872, and where the "Ring of the Niebelungen" was first performed in 1876. There were yearly festivals in this theatre thereafter, with one or two interruptions, up to the beginning of the war, when they were discontinued, the management after the composer's death in 1883 being first in the hands of Cosima Wagner, his widow, and later of Siegfried Wagner, his son. The chief feature of the festivals for some time before the war were the productions of "Parsifal," in which it had a monopoly in Germany, but this was lost early in 1914, when the copyright on the opera expired and it was produced in Berlin.

Dance for Soldiers' Vacations.

The first benefit for the vacation fund of the Students Club, composed of disabled veterans of the world war taking training under the Federal Board for Vocational Education, will take the form of a Flag Day dance to be held on the evening of June 14 in the ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel under the auspices of the Continental Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Axel O. Ihlsong of 126 East Thirty-fourth street is chairman of the committee in charge of the dance. Admission is $1.

Each Federal board student is entitled to a vacation of two weeks this summer, and it is to raise funds for these outings of men who have sacrificed their health for the country that the dance will be held. The entire proceeds will be used for the vacation fund. Tickets and subscriptions may be obtained from Mrs. Ihlsong.

California Night.

From the Los Angeles Times.

As slumbering day lies cradled in evening's turquoise sky,
A mystic voice from out the past sings memory's lullaby.
Low hanging o'er the purple hills a blue-gray veil of mystery weeps,
And in the air a perfumed breath floats gently as the desert sleeps.
The turquoise shadows into blue, the last faint ray of light
Fades humbly 'neath the darkening brow of fast approaching night.
Upon a mountain's dusky head bright Venus flashes, looking down,
And glitters with a changing light, as diamonds in a monarch's crown.
And in its lone nocturnal flight the moon with sweet attractive smile
Allures a guileless little star to lie in its embrace a while.
Then midway in the arching vault it spurns the star from its embrace
And, lingering with a haughty eye, it slightly turns its lofty face.
The star with sorrowing countenance floats dimly in a veil of tears,
And joins the twinkling universe to mask its face and hide its fears.
And as the quiet desert sleeps and night lights flash in inky sky,
I close my eyes and hear the voice that sings sweet memory's lullaby.

FREDERICK W. SHEPARD.

Abbott Thayer.

By George Grey Barnard.

Abbott Thayer has passed to the great unknown.

Who among America's artists so worthy to pass on? Who among us so worthy to have lived on?

His face full eyed upon the fields of God; the great tapestry God made suspended in the midst of the stars, the tapestry covered with trees and flowers and invisible song of the birds.

All things of God's will that crept and ran and flew were beloved by Abbott Thayer. His heart communed with them. His eyes, of the master, saw their harmonies. His hand with loving devotion outlined their meaning to us. He above all other American artists has stood to the four winds of God's intent. He willingly gave all that his art and art itself might go on immortal—like his beloved Monadnock.

He gave so much to others and asked so little for himself. Brave, dear Abbott Thayer! His whole life was "excelsior in his devotion to nature and art."

Lordly Monadnock will be the headstone where his body lies, but his soul goes on with those devoted to God's manifestations of beauty on earth, peace among men.

Charlotte Cushman.

Last Appearance of a Great Actress at Booth's Theatre.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The name of Charlotte Cushman will awaken many thoughts of pride, of regret and of affectionate reminiscence. On Saturday night, November 7, 1874, this illustrious actress appeared at Booth's magnificent theatre, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, for the last time, and then passed away professionally, to be seen no more in her celebrated repertoire of *Lady Macbeth, Queen Katharine* and *Meg Merrilies*.

The little bell of the prompter tinkled for the last time, the curtain swept reluctantly down to the footlights and America's greatest tragic actress is now a tradition. Nobody seems to have grasped her sceptre; merit there is of various sorts, but not of the highest type, not of the ideal representation of Melpomene. Talent there is and emotional susceptibility, and there are pretty faces, abundance of fine clothes, but not the supreme control of first rate intellect.

Miss Cushman was a wonderfully gifted woman, made so by her inflexible resolution, which conquered every obstacle. On the night of her farewell appearance the thoroughfares leading to Booth's Theatre were almost impassable, and the immense theatre was packed to its utmost capacity, so great was the outpouring to do honor to this gifted woman.

The Arcadian Club presented the great actress with an emblematic floral and laurel tribute and an address. The device was in the form of a lyre made of immortelles in Greek model, the masks of the muses of Tragedy and Comedy being worked in, together with the names of Miss Cushman's stage characters. Addresses were made by men of prominence, and the musical societies with music and torches escorted Miss Cushman after the performance at the theatre to her home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where from the balcony she made an address to the multitude that blocked Broadway.

In Shakespeare's "Macbeth" Miss Cushman made her farewell appearance. Following is the complete cast of characters:

MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth....Miss Charlotte Cushman
Macbeth....Mr. George Vandenhoff
Macduff....Mr. Frederick B. Warde
Duncan....Mr. Edwin Sheppard
Banquo....Mr. Charles Wheatleigh
Malcolm....Mr. Charles Rockwell
Hecate....Miss Annie Kemp Bowler
Rosse....Mr. D. E. Ratton
Lenox....Mr. E. K. Collier
Seyton....Mr. Stuart Bolton
Fleance....Miss Lilly Naylor
Donalbain....Miss Louisa Byron
Physician....Mr. John Weaver
Gentlewoman....Miss Emma Grattan
First Witch....Mr. Charles Le Clercq
Second Witch....Miss Mary Wells
Third Witch....Mr. J. W. Burtone
First Apparition....Mr. Frank Little
Wounded Officer....Mr. H. C. Bridges
First Murderer....Mr. J. Major
Second Murderer....Mr. Thomas Connor

The above was copied from the original programme.

WILLIAM HARRISON RODGERS.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.

Dust Explosions.

Greater Care in the Use of Electric Lamps Urged.

Faulty electrical installations and inadequate protection constitute a serious fire and dust explosion hazard in dusty industries, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in Department Circular 171, "A Recently Developed Dust Explosion and Fire Hazard." To prove that fire and explosions may be caused by electric lamps the Department specialists conducted a series of experiments in the laboratories of a large lamp manufacturing company.

All electric lamps in places where explosive dusts are present should be equipped with vapor proof globes, protected by heavy guards to prevent breakage. Many of the dangerous practices, such as the use of open wiring, drop cords, unprotected lights, &c., can be eliminated by modern installation methods.

The bulletin says explosions have occurred as a result of lowering into a bin an unprotected electric lamp attached to a cord. The lamp may swing against the side of the bin, and if the globe is broken the hot filament in the lamp is exposed for an instant and the surrounding dust cloud ignites.

It is believed that any combustible dust if allowed to collect on the lamp in sufficiently thick layers and remain long enough will ignite. The ignition of the dust is probably due to the fact that the very chaffy dusts collect on the globe where they form a blanket which prevents radiation of the heat generated in the lamp and raises the temperature of the bulb to the ignition temperature of the dust.

Some of the dusts seem to melt or congeal and form on the globe a crust which does not burn readily. During the recent dust explosion prevention campaign about twenty cases were reported where explosions or fire was supposed to have been started by the ignition of dust which had settled on the lamp or by the accidental breaking of the bulb in dusty atmosphere.

Under ordinary conditions, with the small lamps commonly used in industrial plants and with free circulation of air about the globe, the specialists believe it unlikely that fire will start readily. They recommend, however, that all electric lamps be equipped with vapor proof globes. The straight side, vapor proof globe which prevents the accumulation of dust on the lamp may be used to maintain a low temperature. The use of drop cords and the so-called extension or portable lamps is probably the most common and objectionable practice and should be eliminated as far as possible.

A Lucky Frenchman.

Columbia correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The left hind foot of a Missouri rabbit, caught in a graveyard by the light of the moon, has been silver mounted and sent to Georges Carpentier, European heavyweight boxing champion, by Herbert Williamson Post, American Legion. Herbert Williamson Post advised the Frenchman, who is a war veteran, that they wish him luck in his bout with Dempsey.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day, to-morrow unsettled; probably local thunderstorms, not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh south winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably local thunderstorms, not much change in temperature, moderate to fresh southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, not much change in temperature, moderate to fresh southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, not much change in temperature, moderate to fresh southwest winds.

For Western New York—Increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by showers to-night and to-morrow, not much change in temperature, moderate east to southeast winds.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Pressure continued relatively high to-day over the East States and lower west of the Mississippi River. This pressure distribution has been attended by local thunderstorms within the last twenty-four hours in the Ohio Valley, the south Appalachian region and over most sections from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. There were also light showers in portions of the middle Atlantic States.

The temperature continued above normal in the upper Mississippi Valley, the northern plains States, north Rocky Mountain region and almost generally west of the Rocky Mountains, and it was approximately normal in the East and South States.

The indications are for thunder showers to-morrow in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States and almost generally east of the Mississippi River Friday, except in New England. Partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Atlantic States to-morrow. The temperature changes will be slight as a rule during the next two days.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	84	66	29.78	..		Cloudy
Albany	82	64	30.06	..		Clear
Atlantic City	66	60	30.12	..		Cloudy
Baltimore	76	62	30.10	..		Pt. Cldy
Bismarck	80	..	.....	..		Clear
Boston	82	68	30.08	..		Clear
Buffalo	82	68	30.08	..		Clear
Cincinnati	68	60	30.00	.14		Cloudy
Charleston	82	76	30.12	..		Clear
Chicago	76	70	30.00	..		Cloudy
Cleveland	68	60	30.08	..		Pt. Cldy
Denver	72	56	29.84	..		Pt. Cldy
Detroit	74	60	30.12	..		Cloudy
Galveston	86	80	29.90	.54		Pt. Cldy
Helena	..	64	.....	..		
Jacksonville	80	74	30.10	..		Clear
Kansas City	76	68	29.82	.48		Cloudy
Los Angeles	74	60	29.82	..		Clear
Milwaukee	68	68	29.88	..		Cloudy
New Orleans	84	78	30.00	1.82		Cloudy
Oklahoma	78	64	29.80	..		Cloudy
Philadelphia	74	64	30.14	..		Clear
Pittsburgh	76	62	30.08	..		Pt. Cldy
Portland, Me.	74	64	30.06	.16		Pt. Cldy
Portland, Ore.	76	56	30.02	..		Cloudy
Salt Lake City	84	64	29.76	..		Cloudy
San Antonio	92	74	29.76	..		Clear
San Diego	64	58	29.84	..		Pt. Cldy
San Francisco	74	50	29.96	..		Clear
Seattle	68	50	30.02	..		Cloudy
St. Louis	76	68	29.97	.52		Cloudy
St. Paul	76	64	29.88	..		Cloudy
Washington	78	64	30.10	..		Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORD.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.18	30.12
Humidity	75	65
Wind—direction	SW	S
Wind—velocity	9	18
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	.....	.....

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

8 A. M.	61	1 P. M.	71	6 P. M.	70