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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, JUNE 28, 1921.

Put the President on Guard.

Senator KENYON and Representative MADDEN will have the whole country behind them in their programme to give the President power to cut flagrant items out of a national appropriation bill.

The President of the United States cannot, like the Governor of the State of New York, exercise his discrimination in favor of proper and necessary items of expenditure and against unnecessary and unjustifiable items of squander or graft. When an appropriation measure goes from the Legislature to the Governor he can trim out the bad and spare the good. When an appropriation measure goes from Congress to the Chief Executive of the nation he must either take it all or reject it all.

The result is that members of Congress who are promoting indefensible spending schemes bend their strongest efforts to tying them up in the same legislative package with essential appropriations. In the furtherance of their pet schemes they do not hesitate to resort to what is nothing less than legislative blackmail. They threaten other members that unless the raids on the Treasury are tucked in with some measure sure to pass they will obstruct and even defeat appropriations without which the Government could not operate. The worse their business the bolder they are.

In the sense that the Government must have appropriations for legitimate purposes the members thus threatened with the stoppage of imperatively needed legislation are helpless to resist the holdup game. In the same sense that the President himself must let the ugly thing go through, though it be no better than highway robbery, when to kill it would be to kill the whole appropriation bill to which the crooked items are attached, he also is helpless.

Giving the President the power to cut out any item that is a travesty on sound business and an offence to financial morality would protect the American taxpayers from the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars that are now shovelled out of the Treasury in brazen defiance of both the appropriating power in Congress and the vetoing power in the White House.

If anybody doubts what the American people want to do about such Treasury cracksmen let Congress put the change in the fundamental law up to the nation. It will certainly and overwhelmingly adopt the amendment which is sought by Senator KENYON.

Put the President on guard.

Brawn May Not Save Dempsey.

An authority on the prize ring once said that any man of 175 pounds was big enough to fight all comers for the heavyweight championship. BOB FITZSIMMONS never weighed as much nor did TOM SAYERS, the Englishman whom HEENAN the American fought for the heavyweight championship abroad. JEM MACE, long the best man in England, was at his best at 175 pounds, and the gypsy fighter was a tough nut to crack with or without gloves when he was past 50. While he was a clever boxer and a hard hitter with each hand, it was his footwork which made him great.

One of the best assets of the man of 175 pounds or thereabouts—CARPENTIER, it is said, will scale between 170 and 175—is shiftiness. A fighter can have no more useful quality than ability to escape the attacks of an adversary while at the same time maintaining a position in which advantage may be taken of openings as they offer themselves.

Between DEMPSEY and CARPENTIER there is a difference of twenty pounds in favor of DEMPSEY, and the American is reckoned the harder hitter. CARPENTIER, however, carries a punch whose effectiveness cannot be questioned. In the ring he is a marvel of agility. What he has shown in his training at Manhasset is only a sample of his skill in this respect.

DEMPSEY is in a position in which he must fight or lose caste. He cannot hope to wait for the lighter man to carry the battle to him. The quick wit and nimble legs of the French idol may thus counterbalance the sledge hammer tactics of DEMPSEY.

An interesting point has been raised by students of the prize ring who foresee a victory for DEMPSEY. They declare that the best of the world's great pugilists have been of the dark type, citing as illustrations MACE, SULLIVAN and DEMPSEY to support their argument. CARPENTIER is a blond. There have been few good fighters of that complexion. JOE CHOYNSKI was one of the best. BOB FITZSIMMONS was red headed. Fighting goes with that brand of hair as naturally as freckles. So the lanky champion may be eliminated from consideration in our analysis of this alleged phenomenon.

That the Frenchman was happier in the choice of a training camp than his opponent is not to be disputed. When a man is preparing for a struggle which is going to call for the best he has in muscle and mind it is well to get as close to nature as possible. If DEMPSEY fails to knock his opponent out he will have his reputation dimmed while on the other hand if CARPENTIER holds his own he will be accounted a winner. This is the penalty a champion must pay in any game. For such a draw is equivalent to a defeat.

Germany's Growing Payrolls.

German wage earners are going back to work in larger and larger numbers. When they get on the job they make the chips fly. This is how they are restoring the industrial capacity of their country, meeting the indemnity payments their Government must make and paving the way for lasting trade power in the markets of the world.

The workers of the United States more than any others must face this speeding up German competition. They must face it in markets abroad which have been absorbing the export products of millions of American workmen because the German exporter has been a trained and successful foreign trader for decades. They must face it here in our own country because on the whole international map this is the biggest and richest market in which Germany may exchange her goods into the gold, the materials and the credits on which she has set out to rebuild her domestic production, her sales abroad and her fleets of commerce. She will strain every muscle to capture trade here under our own noses.

This country cannot match German low cost goods in any neutral market or even in our own market with high cost goods—high cost not only because of inflation wages that still obtain in the United States but because of low speed production for the wages that are paid.

The life or death of the American export business depends on the productivity of American industry. The life or death of the American domestic business depends on the productivity of American industry. The productivity of American industry depends on whether American wage earners are slackers or workers.

Good Tidings.

An old proverb, with a surprisingly fitting application to these days, runs "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." This happens to be the 25th in the XXVth Chapter of the Book of Proverbs, and comes to mind at hearing, in the midst of a surfeit of bad news, the good tidings that the emergency of the great famine in China is past. Bishop GRAVES of Shanghai has cabled:

"At first it had not seemed possible that the news could be true. Mr. LAMONT, chairman of the American Committee, however, has ascertained that due to abundant rains in the famine stricken areas, and early harvests, the backbone of the famine has been broken. It is time to express some merited feelings of satisfaction that people have so generously responded. This has brought to a close one of the most tragic chapters in the history of China, if not of the whole world. Years to come will reveal the fact of the invaluable aid rendered to our Chinese brothers by the people of our country."

The money cabled from the United States during the keenest distress of the stricken land on the opposite side of the earth ran into many millions, given with no expectation of any reward or return from those rescued save the unheard thanks of an "alien" race still too weak to do more than gasp their gratitude to the unknown donors so far away.

Readers of the news in these days often fling down their papers with some such exclamation of "soul fag" and depression as "What's the use?—nothing but strikes and lockouts, holdups and murders, divorce scandals and gigantic graft!" And yet here is assurance of the power of far off agony to strike through the very globe itself and so agitate the vast seismograph of human sympathy that it records that beneficent disturbance in a golden tracery of outpoured help. Here are the unlocking of hearts and purses and the swift response of tangible assistance until the cables themselves have to flash orders to desist, as the sorest need has been relieved. Where the Chinese people, mad with hunger, had been pulling up by the roots the tender green shoots of new crops and devouring them, thereby endangering the future harvest, now they are watching the upspringing of the fuller growths under the providential rains, with hope of averting further terrors of starvation.

And surely America and the other nations who responded when the S O S call was heard from China's necessity need no other reward than the silent commendation of conscience, together with the joy that the "good news from a far country" brings, welcome indeed as cold water to thirst, of realizing that sympathy and humanity are still potent to sweep over all barriers of selfishness and indifference. The bad news and injurious elements of our time are shown to be after all but as wisps and refuse on the superb swirling tide of increasing magnanimity and good will.

Oil, Lumber and Fordney.

Chairman FORDNEY of the House Ways and Means Committee tells the domestic oil producers who have insisted upon a duty on imported oil that it must and will go on the free list. In this action he is as sound as an American dollar.

An adequate supply of oil is essential to the welfare of this country. The store of our domestic wells cannot be excessively drained without endangering the future of the nation. Every gallon of foreign oil consumed in the United States means a gallon saved of our gradually disappearing oil supply.

But if Chairman FORDNEY is so tender of the pressing oil needs of the country, why is he so strikingly indifferent to the even more pressing lumber needs of the country?

The domestic shortage of oil supply is nothing like the lumber shortage. There is oil enough in this country, if we are foolish enough to exhaust it in a few years, to take care of our domestic needs and more. There is even oil enough, if we go on letting it sell abroad as we are doing, but should not do, to take care of some of the present foreign needs for a while. But there is not lumber enough in this country to supply the home demand by a wide open margin, even if we slaughter every available tree and make a waste of the forests that are left to us.

The country cannot get along without lumber. The country cannot escape disaster if we strip our forests bare. We must have foreign lumber in large quantity or we must suffer heavily for lack of it. Yet Chairman FORDNEY declares there must and will be a terrific duty on lumber to bleed the American public white with the cost of ending the housing shortage in the immediate present. And overconsuming our own lumber must expose the country to the perils of lumber destitution in the near future.

Why so right—so right economically, politically and patriotically about oil, Mr. FORDNEY, but so wrong—so shockingly wrong in every way about lumber? What is the secret, Mr. FORDNEY?

A Foolish Interstate War.

Motor car reciprocity among the States has been a fine example of American freedom. It has been a reminder to the people that they have none of the frontier discomforts which annoy the traveller in Europe. Lately there has been some ill feeling between New York and New Jersey, probably because of a misunderstanding which should have been straightened out in a five minute conversation between the officials of the States.

Unfortunately, in view of the experiences of many New York motorists across the Hudson on Sunday, some of the minor officials of New Jersey seem determined to pursue the quarrel and to hold up, arrest or otherwise inconvenience persons whose offences are at the worst of the trivial and technical kind, such as failing to produce an owner's license as well as a driver's.

The busiest season of interstate motor traffic is about to start. Thousands of motorists will be wishing to go to resorts in New Jersey or beyond it on vacation bent in the next two months. There will be also the regular week end and Sunday traffic, which is great in summer. This week there will be a tremendous flocking of cars across the river to the prize fight between DEMPSEY and CARPENTIER. And of course there will be also a large summer flow of New Jersey tourists through New York on their way to New England.

Great States cannot afford to be small or to let their officials be small. Neither New York nor New Jersey should permit any personal anger of officials to result in the annoyance of the citizens of either State. Let the wise men of both States who have the say so in automobile regulation get together and smooth the wrinkles out of the situation. With the mercury in the 80s tempers must not be ruined.

Meanwhile the New York motorist who is going to New Jersey will do well to study the motor laws of that State and obey them both in spirit and letter.

A Model Jail.

The New York State Prison Commission makes uncomplimentary reference to the Dover Plains jail. Specifying in support of its unfavorable generalization it mentions:

Item—Most of the jail windows are smashed.

Item—The running water in the jail is not confined to pipes and faucets but wanders at will through divers leaks and breaks.

Item—The only light in the jail is furnished by a lantern.

Item—There isn't any oil for the lantern.

Item—There hasn't been any oil for the lantern for months.

Item—Somebody has stolen the jail's front door.

All of which leads the commission to make the general charge that the Dover Plains jail is a "disgrace to the community." Supplementing this local opinion is that the jail is "an eyesore of the village."

To both of which conclusions a philosopher would venture, under submission, to enter a protest. The record of the jail's business supports such an opposing contention. For over a year there was only one arrest in Dover Plains involving jail commitment. In that solitary instance the prisoner was in jail three hours.

In other words, Dover Plains does not need any jail. It must have needed one once or the taxpayers would not have spent money to build one. So the present dilapidation of the jail means progress, not reaction. It measures the growing dominance of virtue over villainy. The windowless, doorless junk heap of a jail is not a disgrace. It is a credit to the community. If it is an eyesore, it is an eyesore which is all to the honor of the village. Why rail against it or object to its eloquent dilapidation? It is a model jail, just what a jail in a model community should be—a tenantless scarecrow; its doors and windows all open to the roaming winds; an abode only for the moping owl and the croaking night raven.

The last thing the Dover Plains citizens should think of is its demolition. It is a standing monument to their righteousness. They should keep it in evidence. They should point with pride to it as Exhibit A in Dover Plains's growth in grace.

Boats Get the Business.

In the *Panama Canal Record* is a story which, read in the measure of its extreme possibility, is of tragic import to American railway workers, stockholders and providers of equipment supplies. It is the flow of enormous traffic away from the freight train and into the ship.

In the first quarter of 1920 the lumber shipments through the Panama Canal from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon to the Atlantic coast were 1,202,229 feet. In the first quarter of this year of 1921 the shipments through the Canal were 42,495,579. A gain of 41,300,000 feet in the three months, or at the rate of a 165,000,000 foot increase in a year. Forty times more by water than in the year before!

Again, in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce reports are recounted shipments of fresh fruits in cold storage now going to the United Kingdom, down the Pacific Ocean, through the Panama Canal, across the Gulf of Mexico and then on across the Atlantic Ocean, instead of, as formerly, by the transcontinental rail and water route through New York. Why? The answer is shipping cost. The all ocean rate on apples from the northwest growing districts, says the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, is approximately 40 per cent. lower than the rail and water rate by way of New York. So where our railroads used to get the business the ships begin to get it. The rate makes the freight.

The 12 per cent. wage reduction now extended to all the railroads of the United States may permit a reduction of traffic rates to get back some of the business lost because the rate is too high. If it is not enough to get it back there will have to be more wage cuts to permit more rate cuts to get the business and save the roads. Railroads without traffic are potential junk piles. It all lies with the labor costs.

After all, a rascal on the public payroll ought not to disturb Tammany Hall.

Senator FRANCE of Maryland has at last been admitted to Soviet Russia. Now he has got in, what is he going to do about it?

It is announced that indictments may be expected to-day in the Varotta kidnapping case, which ended in the death of the child. Indictments are all very well when they mark progress toward successful prosecution of guilty men, but in this instance they will not be acceptable if they are obtained in the belief that the public will be satisfied with a gesture.

Huge bergs drifting near steamship lanes.—*Newspaper headline.*

Let 'em float into New York harbor and they will get a royal welcome.

An effective sermon might be written on the New Jersey farmer who, disheartened by the drought, took his life three hours before a heavy rain saved his crops. Men who let bad luck overwhelm them often give up hope just as fortune is about to smile on them.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned because its vote of confidence was carried by a majority too small to suit Premier GIOLITTI. It must be borne in mind that similar resignations in the kingdom have had the effect of strengthening the Ministers, who consequently remained in office. Such may be the case with the Giolitti Ministers.

The people are going to see whether Mr. DAWES, the new Director of the Budget, can cut as well as he can cuss.

An Invocation to The Maid.

Maid of France, the odds are heavy,
Hearken to us here below:
For a Frenchman we would levy
Any aid you can bestow.

It is not your sort of battle,
It is not your style at all,
For the sword blades do not rattle
And no angel voices call.

But when earth's foundations trembled
And destruction filled the air,
When the hosts of right assembled
He was there and did his share.

Therefore, Maid, if Jersey City
Can be reached from heaven bright,
Lend a hand, for 'twere a pity
If a soldier lost his fight.

McLANDSBURGH WILSON.

Cut It to the Bone.

This Is the Time to Save Money for the Taxpayers.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article "Cut It to the Bone" hit the nail on the head.

The nations of the world are so sick of war and so heavily burdened with debt and taxes that not one of them, excepting, perhaps, the United States, would be able to engage in any great war.

The slogan should now be, prepare to reduce debt and taxes, and waste no money for a great army and navy, which would not be needed for many years.

C. STEGMANN.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Blind Unionists.

Inescapable Hardship of Those Who Tolerate Reckless Leadership.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I did not know whether to laugh or cry over the editorial in THE NEW YORK HERALD headed "Down and Out Strikers." I feel very bad because the older men in the Cramp shipyard face such an unhappy future, but if these older men in that shipyard have not known what has been going on in the last few years it is their own fault. Do they not know that most of the strikes that have been precipitated in the United States during the period mentioned had for their animating motive the forcing out of the older men? This was the genesis of the railroad "outlaw" strikes a little over a year ago.

These older men in our labor unions have been wilfully blind. They know what I am telling you to be the truth and yet they have joined in these strikes and helped them along, knowing their ultimate fate.

Perhaps some will attempt to combat this statement, but I am in a position to know what I am talking about and I am telling you the soundest truth, but these older men have been obstinate and stupidly stubborn in the face of truth.

NEW YORK, June 27. E. H. J.

The Oldest Bank President.

Kensington, Conn., Thinks It Has a Right to Boast.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was interested in your editorial article of today on "The Crawl of the Dawdler," because not only as a physician but as a business man I so often see the evil effects upon men who have been active in business life and upon reaching the age of 60 or 65 retire to the life of the "Dawdler" with the remark "I've worked long enough, I'm going to quit and enjoy myself."

Almost invariably within a year or two such a man becomes disillusioned and miserable, realizing that he has thrown away the best and ripest part of his life and the richest period of his existence.

Fortunately men are more and more beginning to realize that it is better to wear out than rust out, at least men in this section are beginning to realize it.

We have in this village as president of our local bank, a little concern with less than $4,000,000 assets, but so well looked after that it is one of the most thrifty institutions in the State, a man 93 years old, hale, hearty and lively as a June cricket, who always presides at the board meetings and handles a large amount of outside business details.

I have in my notes records of thirty-one men within a radius of twenty miles of the centre of the State, from 80 to 90, who are still actively engaged in business and happy at it, and if I live till next month I expect to go fishing with a man who is 89 years old and who can still wade brooks and climb fences.

While I have not yet reached the age of these men, still I am no spring chicken and the older I grow the more work I do, not always because I like it but because if I were to stop I know how quickly I should begin to rust, and God spare me from "rustful death."

R. M. GRISWOLD, M. D.

KENSINGTON, Conn., June 27.

Dr. Griswold has in mind William Bulkeley, president of the Berlin Savings Bank. His institution has paid 5 per cent. to all depositors for the past ten years, and its deposits grew from $460,103.72 July 1, 1911, to $3,123,225.28 July 1, 1920. President Bulkeley's competitors for the title of oldest bank president must step lively to beat him.

The 80 Per Cent. Clause.

An Error in Computation Detected and Corrected.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The letter signed by W. J. Bryan and dated Brooklyn, June 22, which appeared in your paper under date of June 23, relating to the coinsurance clause, contains an error in computation in the statement that "if Mr. Assured fails to live up to his contract, and, for example, let's say, carries insurance up to only 50 per cent. of the actual value of his property, he is compelled to contribute 30 per cent. to the payment of this loss and the company pays the remaining 70 per cent." The percentages should be 37½ (⅜) of the loss, and 62½ (⅝) of the loss, respectively, as follows:

Assume value	$1,000
Assume loss	400
Assume insurance	500
80 per cent. clause attached:	
Company insures $500, pays (62½% or ⅝ of $400)	$250
Assured $500, loses (37½% or ⅜ of $400)	150
Total	$400

W. F. BARTON.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Beach Philosophy.

The Bathing Suit Display Is Not Modest or Immodest.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I notice your "subscriber's" letter on "Women's Bathing Suits."

It strikes me the discussion is not one of modesty or immodesty. A clear headed woman knows that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." An attractive woman wishes to attract. A husband may be the reward. Is it not laudable for modesty to seek a good husband? A man does not lose his mind in looking at a woman's knees. He merely becomes uneasy. Following the logical sequence marriage may be the result.

It seems to me that "on the beach" it is the same as a return of youth to the cradle. Immodesty is not thought or except by prurient minded onlookers who would be shocked by gazing at a Carrara marble Venus. SUBSCRIBER.

NEW YORK, June 27.

"Till Death Us Do Part."

Knicker—Are they happily married?
Bocker—Very, they stick to each other like Government jobs.

Bryce Lauds U. S. as Commonwealth

Former Ambassador Says Constitution Is Greatest Contribution to Government as Applied Science.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 27.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador in Washington, in inaugurating the Sir George Watson Chair of American History at the Mansion House to-day declared the United States Constitution was "the greatest single contribution made to government as an applied science."

Englishmen, Viscount Bryce asserted, studied American history too little, and he hoped the Watson Foundation would bear abundant fruit in a better understanding between the two peoples. Arthur J. Balfour, Chancellor of Cambridge University and Lord President of the Council, who presided over the meeting, at which many distinguished persons were present, referred to Viscount Bryce as the greatest living authority on the American Constitution.

The establishment of the Watson Chair is said to be the first serious attempt to teach American history in England aside from the course begun in Oxford University a year ago. The movement, which is the outgrowth of the work of the Anglo-American Society, is spreading and the English are taking a new interest in American institutions and problems. The Watson Chair will not be attached to any university, but lectures will be delivered in the various colleges.

Viscount Bryce said some Americans were prone to forget their spiritual heritage and declared: "The intellectual, moral and religious history of England for thirteen centuries is a part of American history."

Discussing the relative merits of the British and American systems of Government, and the failure of the United States Constitution to settle the slavery question without civil war, Viscount Bryce declared:

"The British parliamentary system has for more than eighty years failed to settle a question less formidable but always threatening strife and deranging the proper working of its own machinery, that of securing peace and good will in Ireland."

Touching on international misunderstandings, the Viscount said if English teachers, speakers and writers would more carefully study American history they would be "far better able to judge current events and escape from the atmosphere of misrepresentation or exaggeration, or of honest misconception, which most of them have been obliged to breathe."

ACADEMY IN ROME AWARDS FELLOWSHIPS

F. H. Schwarz, E. R. Amateis and V. L. S. Hafner Winners.

Awards of fellowships in architecture, painting and sculpture in the 1921 competition for the Prix de Rome were announced from the local headquarters of the American Academy in Rome, 101 Park avenue, last night. All of the winners, according to the announcement, are artists whose "educational experience is stated to emphasize the fact that these competitions are only for picked men whose talent and acquirements fit them for three years in Rome."

Frank H. Schwarz of 356 East Nineteenth street is the winner in painting. The award in sculpture went to Edmond R. Amateis of New York. V. L. S. Hafner, also of New York, won the fellowship in architecture. The fellowship carries three years post graduate study at the American Academy in Rome, Italy, with liberal allowances of time for travel and other allowances aggregating in volume $1,000 a year.

Mr. Schwarz's work is a canvas, 45 by 36 inches, on the subject "Heroism," and the same theme was taken by Amateis. Mr. Schwarz was graduated from the art school of Chicago and entered the competition at the National Academy of Design here.

Mr. Amateis was born in Rome, but is a naturalized American and studied at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and the National Academy of Design.

Mr. Hafner was graduated from the New England Technical School and presented himself in the Prix de Rome competition as the second prize winner last year in the Rhodes travelling scholarships.

The American Academy in Rome was created twenty-five years ago by Charles F. McKim to raise the standard of American art through the development of men showing exceptional promise. William Rutherford Mead is now president of the association.

NOTES FROM THE HOTELS.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cornell of 927 Fifth avenue, came from their place, Milton Point, Rye, yesterday, and are at the Ambassador Hotel.

Mrs. Kenneth Lord was among those entertaining at dinner in the Italian Garden of the Ambassador last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore of Convent, N. J., are passing a few days at the Plaza. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. J. McVickar of White Plains, Mr and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker and Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose C. Cramer of Chicago also are there.

At the Astor are Mr. and Mrs. Miers Fisher Wright of Bryn Mawr, Miss Anne Ingersol Meigs of Philadelphia, Major-Gen. William G. Haan and Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Casey of Washington.

HARDING TO VISIT PLYMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Harding has definitely accepted an invitation to speak at Plymouth, Mass., August 1, at the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Priscilla's Prayer Book.

When grandmother was a little maid,
Of ghosts and spiders and mice afraid,
Up in the garret under the eaves
She found a book with yellow leaves,
An ancient prayer book, tattered and torn,
The leather binding streaked and worn
And stiff with dampness and green with mold,
But legible still on the flyleaf old
Writing the seeping rains had run—
"Priscilla, 1621."

A prim young Puritan girl was she
Who came in the Mayflower across the sea,
And wore a kerchief and cap no doubt,
Was modest, quiet, and most devout.
She never shimmied or bobbed her hair,
Or drove an auto or took a dare,
Or played a game of bridge for gain,
Or piloted an aeroplane,
Or wore a wrist watch or made a bet,
Or smoked in public a cigarette,
Or angled after a gilded son,
Priscilla, 1621!

But lo! I fancy she stole a look
Over the top of the open book
With heart a-flutter at some young man,
Like a modern coquette over a fan.—
And he looked back, for youth was strong,
And life was dull and the prayer long,
And later they walked in the dusk and dew
Planning a log built home for two,
For Love sailed over the ocean spray
In the Pilgrim ship as a stowaway,
And the little Puritan thus was won,
Priscilla, 1621.

MINNA IRVING.

For Dummy Bombing.

Use Cameras, Says the Inventor of the Bliss-Leavitt Torpedo.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Airplane attacks upon a helpless hulk do not in the slightest degree help to solve the status of the battleship. Over twenty years ago the doom of the battleship was pronounced because of the advent of the automobile torpedo, the torpedo boat and the submarine. It is quite apparent that an attack made by these weapons upon an undefended hulk would quickly send it to Davy Jones. Defend that hulk with destroyers and the result has been found to be quite the reverse.

It is manifestly impossible to conduct a test with loaded bombs and at the same time provide the target with adequate defence.

I herewith outline a war game which I believe would furnish a real test:

1. Bombing planes should carry dummy bombs marked for identification. They should also carry a timing device which would record the exact time when each bomb was launched.

2. The target should be equipped with anti-aircraft camera guns (the gunners being under sufficient protection) and also with a time recorder which would register the exact time each gun was fired.

3. Defending planes should also carry camera guns and a similar time recorder.

4. Bombs launched from a plane at any time after the camera gun records show that plane to have been put out of business would not count.

The actual destructive effect of a bomb is of course a matter of independent test. FRANK M. LEAVITT.

SMITHTOWN, June 27.

An Arkansas Correspondent's Hard Lot.

Hoxie correspondence Walnut Ridge Blade

It is easy to write news when there is news, but if you live in a town where the dogs won't fight, and the cats agree, and roosters don't crow, and the women refuse to talk about each other, and the old cranks have lost their hammers and can't knock, what are you going to do, Mr. Editor? The public expects me to write something breezy anyhow, and we are certainly in the middle of a bad fix. The bootleggers are carrying their goods to other markets, Mayor Kelley has had the town cleaned up, the pool hall is silent as the lonesome past.

Sad Experience.

The Fly—There's no money in movies; I only get a swat when I get on the screen.

Passenger Steamship Rates.

How to Get to Europe at a Pre-War Cost.

From Shipping.

An American who has no objection to mingling with the plain folks of all the world can get to Europe now in a one class liner for $125, which is the same amount of money he would have had to pay before the war for a first class accommodation, minimum rate, in ships of the class of the Caronia or Carmania of the Cunard fleet. Now, however, a first-class accommodation in the Caronia or Carmania costs a minimum of $225.

The one class liner, as illustrated by the big new American liner Minnekahda, which sailed the other day for Hamburg with 1,000 passengers, and the new Cunarder Albania, running between New York and Liverpool, has as fine accommodations as some of the old time liners of the '80s, and it is possible to get two berth rooms in airy positions on the shelter deck by the payment of a little more than $125. Many Americans who cannot afford to pay the tall rates of the finer ships are patronizing these "ships of democracy," and the Minnekahda and Albania took a large number.

To go to England by ships of the Caronia class he cannot get a cheaper rate than $225, two passengers in a room. If he is extravagant he may spend as high as $950 for a good berth in the Caronia, and if he is luxurious he may pay for a regal suite in the Cunarder Aquitania or the White Star liner Olympic from $4,500 to about $5,000.

The luxurious suite is not so expensive as it appears to be if eight persons club together and take it. Then it means about $5,000 divided into eighths. There are other fine suites that voyagers who don't mind the expense may get aboard the Olympia and Aquitania and the French liner France for prices ranging from $1,050 to about $4,000. The lowest priced berth in these great ships may be obtained for $275, or, rather, might have been obtained, as all the minimum berths are engaged until the end of the summer.

In the Path of an Arkansas Storm.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

Here are a few developments of the tornado that struck Gravelly, Yell county, recently: A bank book and some deposit slips issued to T. R. Lazenby, who was killed by the tornado, were picked up forty miles from Gravelly an hour or two after the storm struck; the charter of the Eastern Star Lodge of Gravelly was blown sixty miles and picked up on the streets of Clarksville; a contract signed by Professor A. W. Martin was picked up fifty miles from Gravelly near Scranton; a two story church building which stood near the centre of the town was picked up by the storm and lifted about 100 feet into the air. There it was held for a time turning round and round all the while. Suddenly it was shattered as if by a violent explosion and the bits that made it up were scattered over the country.

My Garden.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

Were you ever in a garden on a fragrant summer night,
When the silvery rain had slackened and the moon was shining bright?
Through the broken clouds above you
The stars came out to keep
Their tryst with fairy blossoms
That would open in their sleep.

When the scent of mint and clover rose as incense on the air
And the corn's fantastic tassels waved like spectres grim and spare?
Tall sunflowers at the corners—
Their faces bending low
As if their bedtime's coming
And they said their prayers to go.

You forget the world is sordid and your body aches with toil
When you stand amid the wonders that have risen from the soil.
You feel the moon's wild magic
And no conceit seems vain
When you see the matchless beauty
Of a garden in the rain.

JESSAMINE S. FISHBACK.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Local thunder showers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate south, shifting to west, winds.

For New Jersey—Thundershowers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; little change in temperature; moderate south, shifting to west winds.

For Northern New England—Thundershowers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; little change in temperature; moderate south, shifting to west winds.

For Southern New England—Thundershowers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; little change in temperature; moderate south, shifting to west winds.

For Western New York—Showers and thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; little change in temperature; moderate southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Pressure fell in practically all sections Monday, and there were centres of minimum pressure Monday night over Ontario, south Lake Michigan and the Canadian Northwest. Local thundershowers have occurred within the last twenty-four hours in the lake region, the Ohio, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, portions of the middle Atlantic States and the south Atlantic States and at scattered points in the plains States.

The temperature continued considerably above normal almost generally to-day except along the immediate Pacific coast.

The indications are for unsettled weather and local thundershowers almost generally east of the Mississippi River to-morrow and in the south States Wednesday, while mostly fair weather is probable in north sections east of the Mississippi River Wednesday.

There will be little change in temperature.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Bar-ometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	94	74	29.84	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Albany	90	74	29.80	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	78	68	29.80	.02	Cloudy
Baltimore	94	82	29.86	..	Cloudy
Bismarck	88	68	29.82	..	Clear
Boston	80	74	29.90	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	76	72	29.82	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	92	80	29.98	..	Clear
Charleston	96	84	29.98	.04	Rain
Chicago	86	76	29.74	.54	Cloudy
Cleveland	88	76	29.80	.34	Cloudy
Denver	90	62	29.80	..	Clear
Detroit	86	76	29.82	.70	Cloudy
Galveston	86	80	30.00	..	Clear
Helena	86	56	29.74	..	Clear
Jacksonville	92	80	29.98	.08	Pt.Cl'dy
Kansas City	88	72	29.82	..	Clear
Los Angeles	80	58	29.84	..	Clear
Milwaukee	80	72	29.74	.01	Pt.Cl'dy
New Orleans	90	80	30.00	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	90	72	29.86	..	Clear
Philadelphia	92	72	29.86	.08	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	80	76	29.88	.02	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	76	72	29.92	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Portland, Ore.	80	58	29.98	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	94	68	29.72	..	Clear
San Antonio	92	74	29.94	..	Clear
San Diego	70	60	29.86	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Francisco	64	56	29.94	..	Clear
Seattle	64	56	30.04	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	84	76	29.84	.12	Clear
St. Paul	92	74	29.76	..	Clear
Washington	90	78	29.86	.02	Pt.Cl'dy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.94	29.84
Humidity	89	77
Wind—direction	S	S
Wind—velocity	7	4
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy
Precipitation	.....	.02

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

8 A. M.	70	1 P. M.	83	6 P. M.	78
9 A. M.	72	2 P. M.	86	7 P. M.	78
10 A. M.	75	3 P. M.	86	8 P. M.	76
11 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	80	9 P. M.	73
12 M.	83	5 P. M.	75	10 P. M.	74

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	72	76	6 P. M.	78	78
12 M.	83	83	9 P. M.	75	73
3 P. M.	86	81	12 Mid.	73	69

Highest temperature, 86, at 3:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 66, at 2:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 76.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Organization meeting of the Downtown Hospital Association, rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty street, this afternoon.

American Optometric Association, convention, Waldorf-Astoria, beginning 9 A. M.

New York State Undertakers Association, annual convention, Clifton Hotel, Patchogue, L. I., beginning to-day.

Hartman