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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.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.

The Heart of the Matter.

The wage question is the very heart of the unemployment question. Approaching the problem from any other angle is futile and fatuous.

If all labor in our industries, organized and unorganized, were to meet at once in conference to discuss ways and means of revitalizing business and should recommend and agree to an immediate return all along the line to practically pre-war wages and full measure productivity it is a certainty that industry from one end of this country to the other would at once bound into a tidal wave of activity. And coincident with this activity would come a splendid nationwide prosperity.

This would be building from the bottom up. All other methods of approach to the unemployment problem are but the footless effort to build from the top down.

Calling men to work with no work for them to do would be an economic blunder. Economic blunders of this magnitude would inevitably bring a worse state of stagnation and financial stress than now exists.

Any theory of handling the unemployment question and the industrial question that is not of the essence of clear, straight economics is fruitless and ephemeral.

Hansel and Gretel's Author Dead

The author of "Hänsel and Gretel" died Wednesday at his home near Berlin, but so long as there are children and grownups with hearts young enough to love a fairy tale when the Christmas holidays come around the memory and name of ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK will survive. HUMPERDINCK wrote other music which may be held in higher regard by musicians, and critics may insist that he achieved his greatest triumph as a composer in "Die Königskinder"; the world, however, has turned and perhaps always will turn with the keenest enjoyment to his opera of the adventures of the brother and sister who fell into the toils of the terrible old Crust Witch dwelling in the cottage of gingerbread and sweetmeats.

It was twenty-six years ago that "Hänsel and Gretel" was first produced in New York. This production was an English version of the opera at the old Daly Theatre. It was not a success. But the opera, after its initial presentation at Weimar in 1893, had won Germany and made its way into England and Italy, and the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, undeterred by the failure of the first New York production, incorporated it later in the German repertory of the house.

Since then the opera has had a permanent place on the Metropolitan list and in recent years it has always been one of the holiday presentations on account of the charm which the story and the music have for children. In this respect there is something strongly reminiscent of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and THACKERAY'S "The Rose and the Ring." In its origin "Hänsel and Gretel" was an adaptation of one of GRIMM'S fairy tales made by HUMPERDINCK'S sister for Christmas presentation, with her own daughters as the performers of the principal characters and the composer himself as the contributor of the incidental music. The little comedy so delighted HUMPERDINCK that he expanded it to theatrical dimensions and the result was the opera as now produced.

HUMPERDINCK came to New York in 1905, and he was then induced by the management of the Metropolitan Opera House to remodel the incidental music of a fairy drama which he had written the year before. This work, known as "Die Königskinder," was produced for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1910. It was acclaimed as an equal of "Hänsel and Gretel" by many music lovers, but this judgment was hardly accepted by the critics in either this country or Europe. Of his four or five other operas none of them reached the success of "Hänsel and Gretel" and "Königskinder."

His wonderful ability as a musician was generously recognized by his contemporaries; it was his mastery of technique which caused the deep interest in him taken by WAGNER and led this great composer to intrust to him so much of the preparation of "Parsifal." If HUMPERDINCK left but one great opera it is a human piece of work which forms a solid foundation for his fame.

The Right Rapid Transit Plan.

The Transit Commission's report made public to-day is not a definite and final programme. It is an outline of the programme which the commission is working out and expects soon to have in finished shape. In so far as it goes it is good in principle, should be workable in practice and of inestimable value to the people of New York and to the municipal treasury.

It proposes, in line with Governor MILLER'S plan, to have the city take over all traction roads, facilities and plants that will be essential and useful to a unified system under a single control.

It will squeeze every drop of water out of every bit of transit property on the ground, over the ground or under the ground that is thus taken over.

It will fix a five cent fare, with restored transfers, as fast as they can be reestablished, for at least one year. If thereafter there is an increase of fare it will be chiefly, if not solely, to pay into the municipal treasury its due, in interest, &c., so that upward of a quarter of a billion of dollars of city borrowing capacity may be freed from the present debt limit restrictions.

It is the hope and the expectation of the Transit Commission that the five cent fare can be maintained as a permanent maximum. THE NEW YORK HERALD believes that when all the water is squeezed out, the rental and rerental leases are expunged, an honest valuation is fixed and all the waste and inefficiency of duplicated and imperfect service corrected, the unified, rehabilitated and well operated whole can do all of that and perhaps more.

The present average fare, as a matter of fact, because of the lost transfers to the public, is six cents, not five. Furthermore, because of the interest which is not now paid into the municipal treasury, causing a corresponding increase in the public tax bills and rent bills, the average fare is even more than six cents.

The five cent fare, with the free transfers, which will result from the adoption of the Commission's programme, therefore will more than meet the demands of the public as to the price they should pay for a transit trip. And in addition there can be resumed the construction of new lines and the extension of old lines to assure to the growing population of this great city the best, the safest and the fastest local transportation facilities that brains can devise and money buy.

The Mayor and the Docks.

In a statement about the dock rentals Mayor HYLAN declares that although the rates charged the Shipping Board were exorbitant "the city of New York had no control whatever over the rates charged by lessees."

It is only necessary to turn to the testimony of Dock Commissioner HULBERT, the Mayor's own appointee, to see how wofully ignorant or misinformed Mr. HYLAN is. On September 15 Commissioner HULBERT, testifying before the Meyer committee, put part of the onus of the exorbitant pier rentals on Mr. HYLAN'S Corporation Counsel and part on Mr. HYLAN'S Sinking Fund Commission. He said:

"I have maintained, under Section 863, that the tenant of a city pier was not entitled to collect on a basis of wharfage any greater wharfage than I could collect if the pier were operated by the Dock Department, but the Corporation Counsel does not sustain me in that, because he says that applies to an open pier."

The committee's counsel, ELON R. BROWN, brought the Dock Commissioner to a more specific admission of what the Hylan administration might have done to curb the greed of the pier lessees.

"Are you aware," asked Mr. BROWN, "that a clause inserted in the lease giving the city control over the charges made for wharfage would have been binding?"

"I am," replied Mr. HYLAN'S Dock Commissioner.

"But there has been no such clause inserted?" said Mr. BROWN.

"There has not," the Dock Commissioner replied.

"Why not?" asked Mr. BROWN.

"There was such a clause recommended by the Dock Commissioner," answered Dock Commissioner HULBERT, "and his communication was received and filed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Received and filed—in other words, choked to death.

The Sinking Fund Commission which thus turned down Mr. HULBERT'S request for a means to end the pier graft was composed of the Tammany Mayor, Mr. HYLAN; the Tammany Comptroller, Mr. CRAIG; the Tammany City Chamberlain, Mr. BEROLZHEIMER; the Tammany chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and one Republican, the President of the Board of Aldermen.

So Mayor HYLAN'S Sinking Fund Commission, which he can control almost as absolutely as he can control his Dock Commissioner, refused to take the steps which Commissioner HULBERT declares would have put the pier grafters in the city's power.

If Mayor HYLAN had read and understood the testimony of his own Dock Commissioner he could scarcely have made such a ridiculous statement as he did about the city's inability to control the subleases of docks. But the Mayor, we fear, is not reading and understanding. He apparently is signing pronunciamentos prepared for him by unintelligent or mischievous friends.

A second instance of the Mayor's rushing into print without the facts appears in Mr. HYLAN'S defence of the private detective bureau system of policing the New York piers. This cost the steamship and dock companies $35,850,000 last year. The Mayor tries to excuse the extravagance by saying that this expense was only a little more than one-half of 1 per cent. of the value of the exports and imports passing through this customs district.

What the Mayor didn't know, or care to know, when he put his pen to that excuse was that the private detective companies charged $35,850,000 for policing not the piers of this customs district but the piers of New York alone. Major KNIGHT'S figures on the cost included nothing west of the Hudson.

Mr. HYLAN seems hopeless. In his examination before the legislative committee recently he showed that he knew little about the city's finances. "Ask DUNCAN!" was his cry. But where's the canny DUNCAN nowadays when the Mayor is making so many grotesque errors? Perhaps he has taken to the woods.

To Commissioner Enright.

On reading your statement this morning in the New York newspapers, which charges THE NEW YORK HERALD with misrepresenting facts in its article of September 23 concerning the large number of unsolved criminal cases in New York, I immediately took the matter up with the management of our news department. The explicit nature of your answer to THE HERALD'S news article leaves little room for me to sustain that article in its entirety. It is evident that it was not free from errors.

I think you know me well enough to be assured that I will not tolerate in my newspapers any deliberate or careless misrepresentation of facts, and it is certain that there was no such intent and purpose in THE HERALD'S article concerning your department. The question of our unsolved criminal cases was a natural and proper one for a news article.

A very careful and painstaking man was assigned to the investigation. He got his information from the official records of the various District Attorneys' offices, the Medical Examiners' records and other official sources. That he believed his work to be thorough and dependable there is no question in my mind, and that the management of THE HERALD believed it to be thorough and dependable is positively certain.

Inasmuch, however, as these errors did creep into the article your protest against it is perfectly natural and justified. I am saying this to you, personally, through this newspaper. Your annoyance, however, is not greater than my regret at seeing errors of this character in any one of my newspapers.

Newspapers, as you know, are not made by one man. New York newspapers in particular are made by a large staff of men. The best the owner of a newspaper can do is to insist that his newspaper shall be truthful, faithful as to facts and stand always for the right as he sees the right. This is my own attitude with my newspapers and it is the spirit of the office.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Plight of the Railroads.

What General ATTERBURY, operating vice-president of the Pennsylvania railway system, meant the other day when he declared that the transportation properties were being sacrificed to prevent deficits is specifically illustrated by the details of the August expenses of the Great Northern, one of the best railroads of the Northwest and of the country.

In August the Great Northern was able to show net operating revenues of $2,300,000 in contrast with a deficit of more than $5,000,000 for the corresponding month of 1920. But to rescue itself from the financial wreck conditions of the previous year the road was compelled to resort to heroic measures which in the long run could mean nothing but physical wreck.

Maintenance of way—work on the roadbed, bridges, tunnels, &c.—was simply butchered with a cut from $4,143,294 in August, 1920, to $1,394,355 for August of this year. Maintenance of equipment—repairing, restoring and otherwise keeping up the rolling stock—was about cut in half, with a reduction from almost $4,000,000 down to a little more than $2,000,000.

It is true, of course, that part of these reductions in expenditures would be accounted for by the considerably lower costs of materials and supplies and the slightly lower costs of labor. A dollar spent in upkeep now might be equal in results to a dollar and a quarter spent on such work a year ago. It might be worth even more. But the higher purchasing power of the dollar in the last twelve months, the lower number of cars and locomotives needed to move a heavily decreased traffic, and even the excess labor charges of August, 1920, could not begin to account for a fall of total maintenance charges from more than $8,000,000 in August, 1920, to less than $3,500,000 in August, 1921.

For the great railway systems to go on starving the physical properties would mean their inevitable and early breakdown. Yet it is equally obvious, as General ATTERBURY has warned, that "transportation must be liquidated." Traffic rates must come down as all other prices have come or are coming down. The business of the carriers depends upon lighter haulage charges.

How can the traffic rates get down, then, as they must get down to win back the freight tonnage that is necessary to their health and prosperity? How can the upkeep of the properties at the same time be resumed as their very safety demands? Only by a general readjustment of the swollen operating charges, labor, coal and everything else that is making it cost more to run the roads than they can stand, the traffic can stand and the country can stand.

Matty.

If there is a stranger from Tibet in the audience it may be necessary to explain, for his enlightenment and his alone, that the headline refers to CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON, in whose honor a baseball game will be played to-day at the Polo Grounds by the National League teams of New York and Boston.

Whatever the size of the check which the Giant management may send after the game to MATTY at his cottage in Saranac, the amount will be a miserable fraction of what MATTY did for the New York baseball club. Some wizard at figures and psychology might be able to compute the number of millions of dollars that MATTY brought to the box office, but that is not the really important thing about the career of CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON as a professional ball player.

The really important thing cannot be reckoned by turnstiles or cashiers. It cannot be gauged by the cheers that used to hail MATTY from the grand stand and bleachers. It cannot be measured at all. It is the effect that MATTY had on the American boy in the matter of clean sportsmanship and fair play.

It might strike a European as curious that a professional athlete rather than an amateur should be a large influence for good on a rising generation; but Americans understand why. Baseball is our great game. It is the sport of the back lots as well as of the carefully groomed diamonds. Nearly every boy, at one time or another, plays ball. It offers finer opportunities for the combination of speed, skill, strength and quickness of mind and eye than any other athletic sport. There are no widely known amateurs in baseball as in football and tennis. The best of the amateurs in baseball become professionals. MATTY, pitcher for Bucknell, could not inspire all the boys in the country; but MATTY, pitcher for the Giants, was the small boy's idol.

The fine thing about MATTY was that he brought with him into professional baseball all the good qualities of the amateur and none of the amateur's faults. The intelligence that took him through college was still with him, sharpened by conflict, through his professional life. He pitched with brain as well as arm.

There have been pitchers almost as great as MATHEWSON; one or two, maybe, were more expert physically. But none approached him in the rare mixture of qualities that endeared him to the public and made him a genuinely good example for the youngsters. For him no rowdyism, no baiting of umpires, no sulking, no spiking, no quitting. In victory he was admirable, but in defeat he was magnificent. No sportsman, amateur or professional, ever took a beating with better grace.

MATTY, to the boy, was the mirror of his own ambition. The tall, broad shouldered figure, the handsome face beneath the peaked cap, the watchful eye turning from batsman to base runner, the fine swing of the big, lithe frame as the ball started for the plate—none can forget the picture that was visible at the Polo Grounds year after year. And none can recall it without the wish that there were more Mathewsons and that Big Six was himself again.

An aviator must shudder when his motor stalls at a height of seven and three-quarters miles. At such an altitude, however, he has a good deal of time to study the book of instructions.

The League of Nations will adjourn on October 4. It could not hope to compete for public interest with the World Series, which will begin on the 5th.

The New Pierage.

Much long ago was written,
While oratory raged,
Of rotten peers of Britain
In a rotten borough age.

That's largely been forgotten,
But now springs to the fore
Another pierage rotten
That makes five boroughs sore.

Yes, New York's rotten pierage,
Examiners detect,
Leaves ancient ones in steerage—
It's truly our elect.

The Tiger bridge construction
With each supporting pier
Will crash down in the ruction—
November 8th's soon here!

MAURICE MORRIS.

Civil Practice Rules.

An Eminent Jurist Explains Some of the Simplifications.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The new Civil Practice act and the rules of civil practice in the courts of this State go into effect on the first day of October.

While they have been regarded with apprehension by many members of the bench and the bar, they will be found to be a vast improvement upon the existing technical and involved practice. In view of the many inquiries regarding them, a brief statement of some of the beneficent simplifications of the practice act may not be amiss. Among them are these:

(a) An action may be severed and actions may be consolidated whenever it can be done without prejudice to a substantial right.—Section 96.

(b) At any stage of an action, special proceeding or appeal, a mistake, omission, irregularity or defect may be corrected or supplied with or without terms, and if a substantial right shall not be thereby prejudiced, such mistake, omission, irregularity or defect must be disregarded.—Section 105.

(c) An error in a ruling of a trial court must be disregarded if a substantial right of any party shall not thereby be affected.—Section 106.

(d) No action or special proceeding shall fail or be dismissed on the ground of a mistake in the court in which the action or proceeding is brought, and whenever in any action or special proceeding it shall appear at any stage of the proceedings, or upon appeal, that the appropriate remedy upon the facts pleaded, alleged or proved is different from that asked for in the pleadings or corresponding papers the proceedings may be amended.—Sections 110-111.

(e) The distinction between the orders of the court and the orders of Judges is abolished.—Section 128.

(f) No action or special proceeding shall be affected by the non-joinder or misjoinder of parties. New parties may be added or substituted, and parties misjoined may be dropped at any stage of the cause as the ends of justice may require.—Section 192.

(g) All persons may be joined in one action as plaintiff, in whom any right to relief in respect of or arising out of the same transaction or series of transactions is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, and judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable according to their respective liabilities. It shall not be necessary that each defendant shall be interested as to all the relief prayed for, or as to every cause of action included in any proceedings against him.

Where the plaintiff is in doubt as to the person from whom he is entitled to redress, he may join two or more defendants to the intent that the question as to which, if any of the defendants is liable, and to what extent may be determined as between the parties.—Sections 209 to 213 inclusive.

(h) Demurrers are abolished.—Section 277.

(i) The taking of the evidence of parties and witnesses before trial is greatly broadened and simplified.—Sections 288-328.

(j) The provisions for the issuance of letters rogatory are greatly amplified.—Section 309.

Of course much will depend upon the attitude of trial Judges and of those holding special terms. If they will bear in mind that the practice act and the rules relaxing to it are remedial; that they are liberally to be construed; that a failure exactly to comply with their provisions should not prejudice a right or prevent relief; that if it affirmatively appears that exact compliance is imperative to prevent injustice, the Judge or court is empowered forthwith to direct the defect to be supplied, and if necessary to suspend or adjourn the action or proceeding to enable that to be done, much time, money and irritation will be spared.

A. T. CLEARWATER.

KINGSTON, September 29.

The Remedy.

Verses From Zechariah a Text for New York and the World.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your recent detailed statement of crime conditions in New York city will no doubt have its good effect. It is well to have public attention called to the conditions, but for purposes of comparison statistics of the crime of murder in some of the other large cities of the country will be necessary.

I have a remedy to propose which I believe will be not only mine but a remedy proposed by many. Of course New York city will work out its own salvation in the way it chooses, but the remedy I propose will be a time honored one.

If the skyscrapers of New York did not hide them the church steeples rising over this great mart of the world would show New York city to be largely the residence of churchgoing people, whose religious organizations for the most part revere the Bible and hold it above every word written.

My remedy is from Zechariah, viii., 16 and 17. Could there be a more appropriate admonition than this gem of words for any city seeking what it should do in the situation pictured by your article?

These are the things that ye shall do: Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates:

And let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbor, and love no false oath: for all these are things that I hate, saith the Lord.

And how about the armament conference to take place in Washington next November? Would it not be a fine model for the conference, comprising men who are professed believers in the Holy Bible, revering the word of God above every other word, the President of our own country who has issued the call for the conference being one of them?

When has the world at a call of nations, unless it is that of the Versailles treaty, seen a greater occasion when such guidance is needed?

ALLEN W. JOHNSTON.

SCHENECTADY, September 29.

A Monastery Wine Mystery.

From the London Daily Mail.

Mystery surrounds an old monastery near South Lea Farm, Datchet. The greater part was pulled down some years ago and fire destroyed a good deal of the remainder. There are several deep wells, and it is said that at the bottom of one there are 3,000 bottles of wine placed there by monks, but an attempt to find them has failed. Under the ruins are a large number of earthenware bottles of quaint pattern, and there is a legend that a subway leads from the monastery to Burnham Abbey.

An Arkansas Tip.

From the Searcy Citizen.

One thing we notice, your poll tax and dog tax are the same. Moral: Don't disgrace your dog.

Miss Fitziu Sings Mimi in 'La Boheme'

Appears as Guest With San Carlo Opera Company at the Manhattan.

"La Boheme" was sung by the San Carlo Opera Company at the Manhattan Opera House last evening. Doubtless some of those in the steaming auditorium envied the shivering Bohemians on the stage, for it may have been cold in Paris, but it was hot in the theatre. However, the fevered state of the thermometer had no effect on the size or enthusiasm of the audience. There was aplenty of applause for all the favorite melodies, but perhaps no great joy over the comedy.

The Bohemians were not as merry in their garret as they might have been, albeit they were sufficiently uproarious. But shout as they might, they could not hope to surpass the sonorities of the orchestra, which played with immense power nearly all the time. The star of the evening was Miss Anna Fitziu, not a member of the company, but a guest. Her *Mimi* was weignty and cool in temper, not suffering from emotion, and at times laboring under the disadvantage of hightones not easily compassed.

Miss Madeleine Keltie was a pretty and pert *Musette*, musical also, and found favor with the audience. Romeo Bosacci was the *Rodolfo*. His voice was unsteady much of the time, but he phrased his music well and showed some taste in his delivery. Joseph Royer as *Marcelle*, Pietro de Biasi as *Colline* and Luigi dalle Molle as *Schaunard* strode through their roles in a determined manner, but of course the melancholy farewell to the overcoat worked the usual sentimental approval. Mr. Papalardo conducted.

MRS. F. S. COOLIDGE'S MUSIC FESTIVAL OPENS

Large Audience Attends First Concert in Berkshires.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LENOX, MASS., Sept. 29.—The fourth annual Berkshire chamber music festival given by Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge at her temple of music on the edge of the woods of South Mountain in Pittsfield opened this afternoon at 4 o'clock with a superb concert by the Letz Quartet of New York. The weather was warm and mellow as midsummer and the mountain foliage, which is just starting to turn, added brilliancy to the scene.

The quartet is composed of Hans Letz, conductor; Edwin Bachman, Edward Kreiner and Horace Britt, assisted by Hugo Kortschak. They played for the first number Beethoven's quartet in B flat. Each number was finely rendered and Mr. Letz received several encores.

In the audience, which included composers, violinists, pianists, musical educators and local students, were Mrs. William Pollock and her son, Mr. Marshall R. Kernochan, and Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis Corcoran of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. John Stewart McLennan, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Flournoy, Mrs. Frederick G. Crane and her guest, Mrs. Henry Laurens Dawes; Mrs. Edward J. de Coppet, Miss Mary Ellis Opdyke and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whiting, Mrs. William T Councilman of Boston, Mrs Richard C. Dixey, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Charles L. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Morse, Miss Gertrude Watson and her guests, Mrs. Thatcher Clark and Miss Rebecca and Miss Dora Clarke of London; Mr. W. W. Corbett of London, Mrs. John Alden Spoor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. West, Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. McPherson, Mrs. Grace Campbell Van Norden, Mrs. Henry R. Russell, Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane, Jr.

Gov. Channing H. Cox and President Allen of the Massachusetts Senate are at the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge. Congressman Allen T. Treadway gave a dinner party for them at Heaton Hall to-night and they also were in a luncheon party to-day at the Berkshire Inn, Great Barrington, where the Governor spoke at the eightieth annual fair.

Arrivals at the Red Lion Inn include Mrs. Henry A. Wilmerding of Flushing, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cairns Henderson and Miss Margaret I. Henderson of New York.

Mrs. Andrew J. Miller, Miss Frances M. Miller of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Q. Trowbridge of New Haven are at the Berkshire Inn.

TO HONOR CARDINAL MERCIER.

Bust of Belgian Prelate to Be Unveiled Here October 19.

The unveiling of the bust of Cardinal Mercier, which has been presented to New York University by a committee of Americans and Belgians, will take place at University Heights October 19, it was announced yesterday. A letter has been received from Brand Whitlock, United States Ambassador to Belgium, consenting to serve as one of the vice-presidents of the committee.

The bust will be unveiled by Baron Emile de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, honorary president of the committee, the members of which are John G. Agar, Paul Wayland Bartlett, Prof. Henry G. Bayer, Clifford N. Carver, the Right Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Pennsylvania; George L. Duval, Maurice Francis Egan, former Minister to Denmark; Harry Harkness Flagle, Daniel Chester French, William D. Guthrie, Lionel Hagenaers, president of the Belgian Chambre de Commerce; Archbishop Hayes, Archer M. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. F. Landon Humphreys, president of the Order of Cincinnati; C. Oliver Iselin, Robert Underwood Johnson, former Ambassador to Italy; Otto Kahn, Joseph A. Nash, William H. Page, Frederic Courtland Penfield, J. F. Stillemans, director of the Belgian Bureau; J. Sanford Saltus, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Whitney Warren.

Journey.

From the Nation and the Athenaeum.

Along the relic of an ancient ride,
Where all the summer's weeds, an upstart race,
The thoroughfare of centuries denied,
I took my way, nor wished a better place.

There gilded flies and bees buzzed sweet content:
The path became a glade, a thousand ways
About the hills and holes the brambles went,
With first dewberries blue as thunder haze.

Red rosy flowers a thicket swarmed beyond,
Where long ago the faint brook's droppies died,
And, not to drown me in their blossomed pond,
Into the pasture's gap I turned aside.

Stern on their knolls the patriarch thistles stood,
Nid-nodding in assembly passing wise,
While often urchin winds in antic rude
Plucked their white beards, puffed them to sink or rise

Like tufts stolen from the clouds whose concourse slow
Darkened a while or lightened travelling on,
The darkest turning whiter than new snow
As through the clifts the sun a moment shone.

A nameless track, a rabble of outcast weeds
And knots of thistle wool in clownish chase,
What fare were these to furnish pleasure's needs?
I laughed at time, nor wished a better place.

EDMUND BLUNDEN.

At the City College.

Complaint of the System of Registering Students in Commerce.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Surely things could be better managed than they are during the registration period at the commerce branch of the College of the City of New York.

About 700 students apply every evening for admission to the college. To register them one hour and a half is allowed, according to the bulletin—7:30 to 9 P. M.

Here is how it is worked: Each applicant gets a registration blank bearing a number and is requested to wait until his number is called. The blank is filled out in greater part by the student. Each blank has to be O Kd by a college official, who sees if the courses the student is applying for are closed, whether he is able to take them, &c. There is but one person at the commerce branch to do this, one man to handle approximately 700 applications a night, and to do it in one hour and a half.

Take my case as an example: I was given blank No. 1548 at 6:30 on Wednesday evening, September 21. The blanks Wednesday evening numbered up to about 2000. We were told that before the night's bunch could be taken care of there were 196 fellows left over from the previous night who had stayed until 1 A. M. just to be told to "come again to-morrow night." It took from 7:30 until about 11 o'clock to register the 196 leftovers. My number, 1548, was called at about 11:30. What time the fellows got through who held numbers in the 18s, 19s and 20s I don't know.

The college offers a course in systematic management—it might be a good plan to apply some of the theory to the college management.

K.

BROOKLYN, September 29.

Refuting a False Charge.

From the Columbia (Ark.) Banner.

We have always heard that Calhoun was the dullest place on earth, but last Friday morning changed things up some. Justice court opened in the morning with two cases.

Boll Weevils Spread Fast.

The Pest of Cotton Fields Helped by Farmers' Neglect.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Robert H. Hutchinson has accurately described the difference between the cotton boll weevil and the boll worm in correcting several erroneous statements in previous letters.

The boll weevil belongs to the beetle family, having horny, shell-like anterior wings serving as a cover for the membranous posterior pair when not flying.

This insect is hatched and fully developed in the cotton squares early in the season and later in both squares and bolls; the smaller weevils emerge from the small, undeveloped squares, the larger ones from the nearly matured bolls where the food supply is practically unlimited.

The enormous injury to cotton by the boll weevil is principally caused by puncturing the squares. These squares and the young bolls contain the immature pollen and moist pulp furnishing food and drink for the adult weevil, shelter and a natural incubator for the eggs and food for the larvæ.

After the deposit of the egg in the puncture the edge of the small cavity is completely sealed by the female weevil, while the feeding puncture is always left open. Both cause the square to flare, that is, the bracts which normally close tightly around the bud spread and after several days the square falls. However, this does not interfere with the hatching of the egg or destroy the food supply for the larva.

During the spring and early summer weevils fly the least, which is one of the many reasons that the suggestion of one of your correspondents to use open flame lamps to kill the corn weevil's cousin is impractical. It is almost impossible to discover them flying before cotton bolls are well open, at which time the weevil has reached the restless, migratory stage, caused principally by lack of food.

In seeking new feeding grounds they fly both in the daylight and at night, searching for cotton maturing later in the season; hence the annual curve of progress in a northeasterly direction of this insidious insect shows its travels from Mexico to the eastern part of North Carolina.

From the time it leaves its winter quarters the weevil works industriously and exclusively on cotton until late in the fall, when temperatures below 56 degrees Fahrenheit drive the adult weevil into hibernation.

After cotton has been harvested the planter should promptly have the stalks cut and burned in order to kill large numbers of weevils which otherwise would enjoy a winter of suspended activity after their last or hibernation flight.

Not many farmers will do this, although it has been proved effective and is recommended by experienced entomologists who have discovered that many of the weevils are fertilized in the fall and consequently a single surviving female in the spring is capable of beginning or renewing an infestation.

Statistics printed in bulletin No. 114, issued by the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, show that the number of progeny that may spring from one pair of hibernated boll weevils, based on four generations in one season from June 29 to November 4, is 3,089,520.

LAWRENCE A. RAMAGE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 26.

Independence in a Straw Hat.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Having worn my 50 cent straw hat two seasons I propose to continue wearing it as long as it suits the undersigned. If women can wear straws in cold weather this male will do so while fine weather lasts.

BROOKLYN, September 29. ACACIA.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Showers to-day, cooler by to-night; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh southerly winds.

For New Jersey—Showers to-day, cooler by to-night; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers to-day, to-morrow clearing and cooler; fresh southerly winds.

For Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers to-day, to-morrow clearing and cooler; fresh southerly winds.

For Western New York—Local thunder showers and somewhat cooler to-day, to-morrow fair; fresh southerly winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Air pressure remained high off the Atlantic coast, and it is high but falling over the plains States, the Rocky Mountains and plateau regions and the north Pacific States. A disturbance of considerable intensity had its centre to-night north of Lake Huron and it is moving eastward.

There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the south Atlantic and Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake regions. Fair weather prevailed in all other parts of the country. The weather remained warm throughout the eastern and southern States, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, while the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the plains States and the southern Rocky Mountain region the weather has become considerably cooler. There was freezing temperature this morning in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and eastern Oregon.

In the middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be overcast and humid, with showers and thunderstorms to-morrow and fair and cooler on Saturday. In the South Atlantic and east Gulf States there will be local thundershowers to-morrow and Saturday, with somewhat lower temperatures Saturday. In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region there will be showers and thunderstorms and cooler weather to-morrow and fair weather on Saturday. In the upper lake region the weather will be partly cloudy and cooler Friday and fair on Saturday.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	86	70	29.92	.08	Cloudy
Albany	86	58	29.92	..	Clear
Atlantic City	78	72	29.98	..	Clear
Baltimore	86	68	29.92	..	Pt. Cldy
Bismarck	58	42	29.96	..	Clear
Boston	76	62	30.00	..	Clear
Buffalo	80	64	29.76	..	Clear
Cincinnati	84	66	29.78	..	Clear
Charleston	84	72	30.06	..	Clear
Chicago	86	72	29.66	.68	Raining
Cleveland	82	64	29.72	..	Clear
Denver	58	40	30.08	..	Clear
Detroit	84	68	29.64	..	Clear
Galveston	84	75	29.92	2.06	Pt. Cldy
Helena	64	36	29.94	..	Pt. Cldy
Jacksonville	90	72	30.02	..	Clear
Kansas City	72	56	29.98	..	Clear
Los Angeles	88	66	29.80	..	Cloudy
Milwaukee	80	60	29.64	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	82	76	29.98	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	74	60	29.98	..	Clear
Philadelphia	88	66	29.98	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	82	62	29.84	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	70	54	30.02	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	46	30.04	..	Pt. Cldy
S. Lake City	62	46	30.06	..	Clear
San Antonio	90	70	.....	..	Cloudy
San Diego	76	68	29.76	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	76	62	29.78	..	Clear
Seattle	58	42	30.14	..	Clear
St. Louis	86	70	29.74	.50	Raining
St. Paul	60	54	29.76	..	Clear
Washington	90	68	29.96	.20	Raining

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.07	29.99
Humidity	78	96
Wind—direction	E.	S.
Wind—velocity	1	15
Weather	Foggy	Pt. Cloudy
Precipitation	.....	.....

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

8 A. M.	74	1 P. M.	80	6 P. M.	71
9 A. M.	76	2 P. M.	80	7 P. M.	70
10 A. M.	78	3 P. M.	79	8 P. M.	70
11 A. M.	80