NEW YORK HERALD

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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, OCTOBER 11, 1921.

To Mayor Hylan.

In two abusive letters addressed to the owner of THE NEW YORK HERALD you hotly deny that there has been any work done on your private motor car at the expense of the city.

So far as THE NEW YORK HERALD is aware it has not accused you of any such thing. In sworn testimony before the Meyer committee you were accused of having had such work done at the expense of the city.

It was this sworn statement that THE NEW YORK HERALD printed and discussed. The effective place to deny this sworn testimony is at its source, the place where it still stands on the records.

Central American Federation.

The Central American Federation, which came formally into being yesterday through the union of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, is an attempt to restore in a measure the political community which existed eighty years ago under the name of the Federal Republic of Central America. This confederacy fell victim to internal political dissensions, and to-day its successor lacks among its members the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which were parts of the old association.

The States composing the Central American Federation have adopted a frame of government closely resembling the Constitution of the United States, modified with regard to the executive department in a manner indicative of confidence in the system followed in Switzerland. It is evidence of the sobriety and mature political judgment of the citizens of the constituent States that the Federation has been formed after free discussion and that it enters upon its career backed by an authentic and unquestioned mandate from the people who have erected it.

It is the hope of the people of the United States that their fellow freemen on the American continents will find it possible to maintain their liberty under democratic institutions in peace and to prosper in freedom. The Central American Federation begins under favorable auspices; may it fulfil the purpose and ambitions of its creators with harmony among its own inhabitants, unvexed by attempts at aggression from abroad.

Central Banks and Exchange.

Something more definite than a mere vague idea must have been in the mind of HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce, when he cited the instability of foreign exchange as one of the chief obstacles to foreign trade, and then put forward this thought:

> "The great banks of issue are the guardians of stability in currencies. It would appear to me that those institutions—the Federal Reserve, Bank of England, of France, of Amsterdam, of Italy, of Spain, &c.—could well consider that it is within their own province to concert some unofficial plan leading to the reestablishment of most of this primary condition [currency stability] of economic life."

If Mr. HOOVER had in mind some definite attempt of this kind, or even the outline of one, for the central banks to try to stabilize exchange he could not possibly have framed a more tantalizing paragraph to whet the appetite for something more solid and satisfying to come. But he went no further than the bare suggestion as quoted. Earlier in his speech he indicated that he would not favor the use of central banks except as stabilizing agencies and not as manufacturers of credit.

The world has had its lesson in fiat money. After recent experiences no set of sane bankers would attempt to stabilize a currency while the Government of the country retained the unrestricted privilege of issuing paper money to pay budget deficits, a privilege carrying with it the power to nullify any attempt to steady the currency. Before stabilization could be accomplished budget deficits would have to be eradicated or else financed by long term loans within the country concerned.

In the specific case of the German reichsmark Secretary HOOVER recognizes that paper money issues on account of reparations payments are the cause of the currency depreciation. In the week ended September 30 alone more than four billions of paper marks were added to the money circulation in Germany, bringing the total to above 86,000,000,000 marks, or 1,400 per capita. This is seven times the per capita money circulation in this country, and the 86,000,000,000 marks excludes all kinds of German currency except Reichsbank paper. No action by the central banks could remedy this situation. If they attempted it they would get swamped.

From no matter what angle it is examined the European currency problem appears to be due to fundamental causes beyond the reach of mere central banks. But no matter how unusual or novel his idea may be, if Secretary HOOVER has a feasible scheme the central banks would undoubtedly be more than willing to consider it with a view to giving it a good trial if it promised to survive the test.

Register!

There is no excuse for the failure to register of any qualified citizen possessing good health and not absent from the city.

Ample opportunity is made under the law for the preparation of the poll list.

Every evening this week after 5:30 o'clock and all day Saturday the election officers will be at their posts to add names to the register.

If every man and woman who finds it convenient to register to-day will do so there will be no danger of congestion in the closing hours of registration.

The right time to register is on the earliest opportunity a citizen can make for that purpose.

Those who do not register will have no chance to vote against JOHN F. HYLAN; what a pleasure they will miss!

The Baseball Seesaw.

The world series is running very much as the individual games have been played—to the delight of a populace which likes to be kept guessing until the end. The Yankees have the advantage this morning, but to-night may see the Giants favorites again.

Before the series the public attributed marvellous versatility to the Giants and seemed to regard Mr. RUTH as the only hope of the American League team. Fate has reduced the Babe to a pawn. Yesterday he was bunting and being batted home: it is as if HERCULES hired somebody to carry his bludgeon. But the Yankees do very nicely with their star crippled, as yesterday's score testifies. And the Giants have neglected some of their boasted strategy in favor of hard hitting, are much better off than they were at the close of last Thursday's game.

Incidentally, as if in refutation of the miserable slander regarding the inability of this town to produce its own baseball players, the Hon. WAITE HOYT, a Brooklyn product, has won two of the Yankee victories in so far as any pitcher can win a game for his side. With HOYT on one team and the home grown FRISCH on the other New York is being handsomely represented on her own ball clubs.

Japan's Preparations.

In a clear and thoroughly impartial manner the staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day presents the apprehension of Japan over the conference called at Washington for the discussion of the limitation of armaments and Far East matters. He gives also in the same spirit of fairness his reason for the belief that Japan is preparing to assert the special privileges which she claims, and he shows from his own investigations the character and extent of her preparations.

The primary cause of the failure of the Japanese leaders to reconcile themselves to the eventualities of the Washington conference is, in Mr. SEIBOLD's opinion, their refusal to believe that there is no ulterior or selfish motive back of the American proposal. The Japanese make no attempt to conceal their belief that they are in a better position to supply the needs of Asia than any other country, that they can control China because China is a yellow man's country and will resist the encroachments of the white race, and that the ambitions of Japan are based on racial psychology and would "prove beneficial to all the peoples of Asia if the United States and other countries would keep their hands off."

Japan has no fears about the results of the policy which she has pursued in Shantung, Siberia and Corea. She can in her own proper time accept the advice of her European allies and withdraw from Siberia; she can turn back Shantung to China and she can leave Manchuria and Mongolia. In the two last named territories she will have obtained from China direct the concession she desires. Shantung will in seven years be more Japanese than Chinese, and in Siberia she will have gained a foothold so influential that she can control trade conditions.

The thing that stands out prominently in the expressions of the Japanese prominent in public affairs and in the business and commercial life of the country whom Mr. SEIBOLD interviewed or talked with is the belief that if Japan has used high handed methods in her Far Eastern policy or has exceeded the limits of the powers conceded to her, she is justified. They believe, or make themselves and the people believe, that what was done was in accordance with the special privileges to which Japan is entitled. As a result of this attitude keen observers, Mr. SEIBOLD says, hold that "regardless of the outcome of the Washington enterprise Japan is actually preparing to meet any eventuality which may interfere with her national ambitions."

What official Japan discerns as the menace to her Far East ambitions is what the Japanese choose to consider a "new American policy." In every recent move of the United States she has seen reasons for apprehension; she asks why the United States should suddenly decide to fortify Guam, Hawaii and the Philippines, to assert her right to Yap and to send her most important warships to the Pacific Ocean. To the Japanese official whatever the United States has done in the Pacific Ocean—this in the broad sense is what the Japanese mean when they speak of their sphere of influence—is done with the intention of imperilling what the Japanese call their rights.

"It is a deserved tribute to the efficiency of the General Staff," says Mr. SEIBOLD, "that no element to the successful conduct of a war has been overlooked in the last year or two." In his investigation he finds that Japan is building on one of the Formosa islands a modern hydroelectric plant of a capacity too great for commercial purposes which is evidently to be employed in the manufacture of nitrates, chemicals and gases used in the making of munitions; on another of the Formosa islands he finds vast aviation fields and workshops, where British instructors have been training officers, fliers and mechanics. The Japanese army is always ready and a military observer informed Mr. SEIBOLD that Japan could put "an army of 3,000,000 men in the field within five months." Of the efficiency of the navy Mr. SEIBOLD gives the opinion of a naval expert to the effect that there is "none better, type for type, in actual existence anywhere on the globe."

This military and naval machine is built up entirely for the purposes of defence, Mr. SEIBOLD believes. An offensive war, leading politicians frankly admitted to him, would be unpopular with the people. It would cost the friendship of England and France, let loose the Coreans and Chinese and topple over the imperial dynasty. Japan's very existence as a Far East Power would be at stake if she were to invite any other than a defensive war.

K Stands for Kick.

Representative FORDNEY has not, as far as THE NEW YORK HERALD knows, disclosed the motive for substituting numerals in place of the familiar letters to identify the schedules of the tariff law. Thus in the old days, which lapsed in 1913 with the repeal of the tariff act enacted by the Republicans, wool and wool manufactures came under Schedule K, a letter which fairly bristled with possibilities. The mere mention of Schedule K—in the old days—sent a hundred Congressmen sprawling instanter with ears glued to the ground to hear what the folks back home were saying.

Schedule K not only stood for wool and articles into which wool entered; it also stood for knockout, kick—and kill, if necessary; it was the Ku Klux kleagle of all that certain territory bounded at one end by a wall of filibuster and fortified at the other by the power of veto.

Thus and there it was that the fate of nations hung suspended by a slender fillet of the stuff without which there could have been no Schedule K.

What was the Ways and Means Committee in 1921 trying to escape when it abandoned the letter system and adopted numerals for all the schedules? Was there a hope that the change would work a magic charm and do away with the dissension and dispute which always have been part and parcel of tariffs made and in the making? If that was the hope, then it has not been realized.

We have before us a copy of an open letter addressed to the Congress of the United States by the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association, Boston, Massachusetts. This letter informs Congress that "it is better to tell the truth about a tariff bill before it is made a law, when there is still time to remedy its defects, than after it has been placed on the statute book, when usually it can be amended or repealed only after a change in party control of the Government." The man, woman or child who would attempt to refute that statement certainly would be wasting time and energy.

The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association then launches a broadside at that provision of the Fordney tariff on wool which lays a specific duty of 25 cents a pound on the "scoured content" of imported grease wool.

Now, gentle reader, you must know that what you cherish closest to you in both your waking and your sleeping hours during the cold winter months was once a raw, fibrous substance heavily laden with grease and dirt. It had to be put through many cleansing and working processes before it was transformed into the finished garment.

Sometimes the raw wool as it is landed here contains four times as much grease and dirt as useful fibre. Sometimes the content of useful wool is in much higher proportion to the grease and dirt. Sometimes the wool is high grade and sometimes low grade. It is evident, therefore, that a specific duty of 25 cents a pound on the scoured content of wool in the grease would amount to much more as a percentage or ad valorem proposition on the low grade, unscoured wool than on the higher grade, scoured product.

It is this feature of the Fordney wool schedule to which the carded woollen folk object. They present a logical and convincing case on their own behalf, and they sum up under a subhead which reads "The Indefensible Schedule K," completely ignoring the fact that the numerical manœuvres of the Ways and Means Committee displaced that troublesome designation and put in its place "Schedule 11."

The number eleven has its pedigree, its historical associations and its powerful superstitious connotations. If the magic of this number were ineffective in casting a spell of peace and contentment over the dissenters for whom the old Schedule K was meat and sleep and the very centre and circumference of the Cosmos, then what may we expect from Schedules 2, 3, 7 and 12 when the rolling of the tariff bones gets going in earnest?

Newest Trotting Champion.

That Peter Manning, which established a new world's record of 1:57¾ for trotters over the Lexington track of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association on Thursday last, was certain to lower the mark of 1:58, held jointly by Uhlan and himself, had been believed by those who had followed the career of this remarkable young gelding.

It was in line with the development of the purely American type of horse which has achieved worldwide renown. How long Peter Manning will reign as king is problematical in these days, when two-year-olds that can trot in 2:10 are as numerous as 2:15 performers were among the aged horses twenty years ago. Already three performers loom large upon the horizon and may be troublesome. One of these is the great four-year-old stallion Arion Guy, by Guy Axworthy, 2:08¾, owned by Mrs. HARRY K. DEVEREAUX of Cleveland, which trotted to the world's best performance for his age of 1:59¾ over the same course and on the same day that Peter Manning showed his greatest speed.

Another horse looked to expectantly is the champion race trotter of the year, Greyworthy, 2:02¼, by Axworthy, 2:15½, the property of SANFORD SMALL of Boston. The third is the world's champion three-year-old gelding Czar Worthy, 2:03¾, the fastest three-year-old trotter seen this year.

Anthrax.

Among human beings deaths from anthrax, or splenic fever, are rare. In 1919 there were but forty-six deaths from this disease in the United States, seventeen of which were in New York city. Although there has been a slight increase in the number of cases throughout the United States in the past ten years, the death rate has decreased materially. Better methods of treatment, especially the use of an anti-anthrax serum, and riper knowledge have taken from the disease much of its sting.

Anthrax is caused by a micro-organism, or bacillus, which produces all the effects of blood poisoning. It is essentially a disease of cattle, but man is likewise subject to it; and whenever it has attacked human beings the infection has been derived from contact with wool, hair or hides. What is still more to the point, the greater number of cases among human beings are due to infected shaving brushes.

The bacillus of anthrax is spore bearing. The bacillus itself is easily destroyed, but the spores are very resistant and may lurk within the brush for a long time. Prevention of infection from this source is not difficult, and it is unwise to take chances. A new brush should be sterilized before use and the sterilization should not be entrusted to an amateur.

Four weeks from to-day you can vote—if you have registered.

To-day there will be selected from among the unidentified bodies of American soldiers who fell in battle in France one on which will be conferred the signal honor of public burial in Arlington after a period of solemn lying in state in the Capitol at Washington. Thus will begin a ceremony which will end only when another national shrine has been created, to which through all the days the United States endures its people will journey to pay homage to the departed who died for their country.

The unemployed in front of baseball bulletin boards do not seem to be worried over business depression.

Apparently a particularly virulent brand of hooch is served at the parties given by motion picture performers. There is no make believe about the deaths which result from it.

Sub-committees of national conference will recommend plan to aid idle.—*Newspaper headline.*

Meantime let it be borne in mind that the Lord helps those who help themselves.

With food rising in price and marks going down in purchasing power, Germany's people face a hard problem. An overworked printing press produces nothing to fill an empty stomach.

A baseball fan is as fixed in his allegiance as man could wish to be, but a speculator on baseball games is as inconstant as a weather vane. The odds founded on the "dope" have a strange way of changing as success favors one nine or the other.

Women Offer Jobs.

An Appeal and a Solution of the Unemployment Problem.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I report a conversation among a group of sufficiently earnest women aroused to the unemployment situation?

"I have an idea—if only I was a person who ever started things!"

"What's the idea?"

"Well, you know, all of you, how difficult it is at this time of settling a house for the winter to get any help in doing it—cleaning and all that. The women we once could get as help all went into some other line than housework during the war. Perhaps that's one of the reasons why ex-service men can't find a job now. The women won't go back to their old places."

"I begin to see; we might start some kind of a bureau or other of household service; 'ex-soldiers only please apply.' Some of them might be willing to help us out till a man sized job could be found for them."

"I've known some men handier than women, better as cooks, and a lot of other things. Some of them must have done—both in the army and the navy—some of the odd jobs we need so much to have done. The sailors, for instance, must have scrubbed——"

"The anchor."

"But, seriously——"

And so the talk ran on. Meantime one of the group was scratching away on a pad and soon produced what she called an advertisement to be inserted in some friendly newspaper and to be called "The Housewives Entreat the Heroes of Their Country":

We are cookless, we are maidless,
In our kitchens we are aidless—
Hear our bugle note and drum!
You, O gobs and doughboys trusty,
You marines alert and lusty,
Once more to our rescue come!

All our shining pans are rusty;
Ceilings cobwebbed, curtains dusty;
Rugs unlaid, unswept our floors;
Mirrors dim and gilt frames tarnished;
Woodwork needing to be varnished;
Jiggly locks on all the doors.

Please, boys, no excuses mumble;
Do not think the task too humble—
Once did proud Achilles spin;
Hercules—he too was handy!
As to pay—no words we'll bandy,
You our dollars shall rake in!

Come and help us, we implore you,
See us on our knees before you—
We, poor housewives, worn to shreds!
What? You will—brave gobs and doughboys;
You will come? If that is so, boys,
We'll shower blessings on your heads!

May I hope that the above conversation and verses may add a mite toward the solution of the unemployment question? E. M. T.

NEW YORK, October 10.

News of 1728.

A Copy of an Old New England Paper Reported From Nicaragua.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your paper of June 10 you refer to a copy of a newspaper in the United States which is 165 years old, having been printed in 1756.

I beg to say that I can beat that by fully twenty-eight years, having a copy of the *New England Weekly Journal* of April 8, 1728. It is a single sheet, nine and a half inches by fourteen and a half inches and in very good condition. It contains the latest European news of October, 1727, and has several advertisements offering "very likely Negro girls" for sale. EMILIO MUELLEN.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, October 1.

Highway Memorial Trees.

Oaks Recommended for Planting in Honor of the War Dead.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Now is the time for the fall planting of memorial trees in honor of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the world war.

There is no better place to plant memorial trees than on our main highways through the country. By planting memorial trees on both sides of these roads and placing guards to protect them from mutilation and markers to designate the men for whom they are planted the dead will be honored and beauty will be added to the thoroughfare, shade from the extreme heat of the sun's rays will be supplied in the summer time and a resting place will be furnished for the weary traveller who may seek shelter under their boughs.

Of main importance in securing good results is not to plant too large a tree and to give sufficient new soil, which is the chief secret of insuring success in arboriculture.

I recommend the oak as the most suitable tree for memorial purposes on highways. First of all, it is a species that has a large number of varieties, some of these indigenous to parts of the United States. Then we should consider its sturdy habit, its wonderful power to withstand storms, the firm hold of its foliage, which clings to the tree much later than the leaves of any other deciduous tree. The oak also symbolizes, by its sturdiness and endurance unto death, the one in whose memory it would be planted. It is also a long lived tree. Some oaks in this country are known to be more than a hundred and fifty years old. WESLEY B. LEACH.

HOLLIS, October 10.

The Job He Refused.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Some one more prosperous than I left a copy of THE NEW YORK HERALD on my favorite bench in Bryant Park to-day. In it I read where a restaurant man offered a job as "pearl diver" (dishwasher) at $3 a day with no takers. He did not tell it all. Quite usual in such cases. This is what was offered to me—probably by your correspondent: $3 a day of twelve hours distributed as follows: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 4 P. M. to 8 P. M., 9 P. M. to 12 P. M.

I suppose the rest of the twenty-four hours I could spend in the library seeking knowledge how to better my position. THIRD BENCH.

BRYANT PARK, October 6.

A Tip to Travellers.

From the Kansas City Star.

George Marble, who is away again on a trip to New York, writes home: "A negro porter on a fast train out of St. Louis, which has had several accidents the past few months, showed me special favors because I drew car 11, space 7, on the train."

Now, What Is He Doing!

News note in the Clarksville (Ariz.) Herald-Democrat.

D. N. Cline is tabernacleing with R. C. Burnett, taking three squares a day on him.

Olympic on Swift Trip With Notables

Expected to Complete Best Run of the Year To-day With 681 Cabin Passengers.

A wireless message reported the Olympic of the White Star Line 543 miles east of Ambrose Channel at noon yesterday. She is expected to pass the lightship about noon to-day, barring adverse weather conditions, and thus make her best run of the year. She left Cherbourg at 7:45 P. M. October 5, and had averaged about twenty-two and a half knots an hour, the management said.

The Olympic has on board 681 first cabin passengers and 500 in the second cabin. On board are, among others, Sir William Alexander, chairman of the British Dyes Corporation, and Lady Alexander; Sir Alfred Butt, theatrical proprietor; Lady Granard, formerly Miss Beatrice Mills, and her children, the Viscount Forbes, Lady Moira Forbes and Lady Eileen Forbes; also Lady Harcourt, formerly Miss Burns; Reginald McKenna, formerly British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mrs. McKenna; Sir Ernest Raeburn, formerly British Minister of Shipping at New York; J. D. Rodgers, second secretary of the American Embassy at London; Hubert Smithers, son of the chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway; Bishop A. J. Carey, H. Winik of the Western Import Company, Tom Davies, Charlie Chaplin's London manager and colleague; Wallace Eddinger, actor, and Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank.

Also Frank Connes, member of the commission investigating the financial conditions in Russia: the Hon. Charles Izard, Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. William P. Bonbright, Mr. Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. C. G. Cornell, Mr. Lamar Hardy, Mr. William G. Low, Miss Rhoda Low, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Miss Katherine Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mr. James Speyer, Mrs. Munson G. Shaw, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Miss Claudia and Miss Eleanor Phelps and Mr. Percy A. Rockefeller.

Among arrivals here by the Celtic were Duse Mohamed Ali, editor of the *Africa and Oriental Review* of London, here to promote trade between West Africa and the United States; the Earl of Sandwich and the Countess of Sandwich, who will visit friends; Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson and Mrs. Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Tod and Mrs. Herbert E. Bowen.

Among the passengers on board the Cunarder Carmania sailing to-day for Cherbourg and Southampton will be Sir Edgar R. Bowring, president of Bowring Bros., Ltd.; Mr. Isidoro De Garmica, Spanish Military Attache to Guatemala; Mrs. De Garmica, Mr. Louis R. Mirabant, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ridgway, Mr. A. E. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton, Mrs. A. L. Walker, Mr. A. D. Wenzel and Messrs. Julian M. Wright and Herbert G. Wylie.

Starting for Europe on board the Centennial State to-day will be Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Dey, Mrs. William Hiss, Miss Eleanor Hiss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Joseph A. Milburn, Dr. and Mrs. John Parmenter and Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Rhodes.

WESTERN CONTRALTO HEARD.

Miss Mina Hager Interests Her Recital Audience.

Miss Mina Hager, a Western contralto, gave a recital of songs yesterday in Aeolian Hall. Her technical equipment proved slender, but her artistic ideals were undoubtedly of the highest. She showed herself to be that marvellous rarity, a singer willing to subordinate herself to the purposes of the composers represented on her list. She really seemed to be present solely to introduce and interpret unfamiliar lyrics.

In so far as a thin and unsteady voice and a want of communicative power would permit her she discharged her self-imposed duties most commendably, and she presented to her hearers some vocal music not heard every day and quite worth hearing. Pergolesi's "Salve regina," beautiful in the classic Italian style, began her concert. She sang Poulenc's "Le Bestiaire," six delicious portraits of beasts and fishes with pertinent comments, and John Ireland's extraordinary "Marigold," a set of three utterly modern creations.

The last group consisted of six songs by John Alden Carpenter, of which the "Berceuse de Guerre" ought to hold its place in the repertory of all dramatic sopranos. Miss Hager read it intelligently, but it needs the big emotional note to do it justice, and this could not be sounded by her pallid voice. It is sufficient to say of this young contralto that with her insignificant vocal material she did what some far more pretentious singers cannot do, namely, she interested an audience by song interpretations showing understanding, taste and sensibility.

GERMAN PIANIST ARRIVES.

Wilhelm Beekhaus, German pianist, who has been giving concerts in Argentina, arrived here yesterday by the Lamport & Holt liner Vauban from Buenos Aires. He served in the German army in the world war. He intends to give concerts in the principal American cities.

The Invading Column.

How do you read the menu card;
Without pained notice of the prices?
With tally is your taste unmarred
And entail blurred by what entices?

Do you reel off hors d'œuvre to nuts
Without the wrench of computation?
Suffer no sinking that rebuts
The waiter's silky sinuation?

Can you a planked steak Bordelaise
Ponder at berries four when goulash
Is six bits—and ignore that phase
Quite, without batting an undue lash?

When you a sous cloche designate
What do you see through that retraction:
The little squab at twice the rate
Or the æsthetic satisfaction?

Peaches and cream at half a bean
Can you deglute within your casket
And never let a thought careen
To thousands at that price per basket?

Haughty, in short, do you pooh pooh
Of bills of fare the vulgar raking
For the low dollared grub? I do—
But only just before awaking.
STANLEY K. WILSON.

First Ship to Germany.

The Tanker Chester Sun Reached Hamburg in August, 1919.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: We notice in THE NEW YORK HERALD a letter from R. H. Farley of the International Mercantile Marine commenting upon your statement that the Susquehanna was the first American vessel to enter a German port after the war and calling your attention to an earlier arrival, the Manchuria of the American Line.

Merely as a matter of record and with all due respect to Mr. Farley we believe that a correction is in order here.

Our steamer, the Chester Sun, a tanker of about 7,000 tons gross register, built in an American shipyard during the war and flying the American flag, arrived in the port of Hamburg on August 5, 1919, and delivered there a cargo of oil. This vessel was heralded in the German papers at that time as being the first American steamer to arrive in a German port after the war, and from the information which we have we believe that statement was correct.

Since that time the Chester Sun, or one of her sister ships owned by the Sun Company, has maintained a regular service carrying bulk oil to Germany.

SUN COMPANY, HARRY C. CARR,
Assistant to President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 10.

Relativity of Reality.

The Idealist and the Scientist Trying to Understand This World.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In reply to the letter of F. L. Rawson I would like to say that Science has always acknowledged the changeable nature of the order of Nature, but Science tries to found its tenets on established lines and will not listen to the ipse dixit of any one who through an ardent imagination tries to subvert those truths as far as world wisdom has proved them to be true. I think the idealist has had his day, and very little use he has made of it—a dipping into occult and remote fields with a paucity of results. This, however, does not satisfy him, but he must become a healer, and he must hold communication with other worlds.

Einstein may have given Time a jolt by his assertion of its relative value, but this is merely assertion, and turning back the hands of the clock may not reveal facts, only contingencies. Men have been known to explain the riddle of the universe by mathematics. Science has always accepted the difficulty of Time and Space, but she does not call in the aid of illusion to bolster up her opinions. She knows that Force and Gravity are as mysterious as Space and Time, and yet she has based her system on such uncertain groundwork.

The idealists Berkeley and Hume never denied the phenomena we call the outer world, but asserted that the mind was the recipient of the impressions. To-day, however, we do not say mind, which is a figment of metaphysical days: we say brain or brain cells. We cannot account for sugar being sweet, but we say it is sweet, and all the mental science in the world cannot make it bitter. The trouble with the mentalist is that he places all his sensations or impressions within, and then he goes and acts like all ordinary men and places them outside in his usual life occupations. Science talks of brain cells; the people of ardent temperament call it mind. The controversy is at best one of words.

Mr. Rawson quotes Plato to prove that the world of phenomena is a world of delusion, but he does not tell us if the mental world is also a delusion. What law has he established to prove that he is not deluded by the inward phenomena if he admits that he is deluded by the outer world? Any man may say if the outer world is delusion so is the inward one. In any case the phenomena of life are the same, and man will bring his misfortunes to the best standard of judgment. He will still bring his cancers, his lunacies, his smallpox, his tuberculosis to that great source who has done some good for the world. Christian Science has a long way to go, and the more sensible part of the people will cleave to the scientific methods, which have slowly but surely proved themselves to be of invaluable assistance to mankind. D. B. McCARTIE, M. D.

NEWARK, N. J., October 10.

Find Prehistoric Corn.

Uncovered by Government Experts in Tennessee Stone Graves.

Weekly News Letter of the Department of Agriculture.

Corn that grew in Tennessee in prehistoric times, possibly before Joseph put away his seven years supply in Egypt, was unearthed recently by W. E. Meyer of the Bureau of American Ethnology and sent to the United States Department of Agriculture for identification.

During recent excavations in Davidson county, Tennessee, Mr. Meyer came upon a number of stone slab graves containing mortuary vessels. Some of these held specimens of charred maize in fairly good condition. From the size and shape of the grains it was possible to identify the variety as many rowed tropical flint, a form about half way between true flint and popcorn.

The same type of Indian corn occurs in the West Indies, and there is no question in the minds of scientists but that there was a very early communication between the West Indies and North America. Not only corn but beans, squashes, pumpkins and tobacco are of tropical and subtropical origin.

These staples, now so important throughout both hemispheres, found their way into North America and were cultivated beyond the great lakes in Canada long before the discovery of America. There is abundant evidence of communication between the West Indies and Florida, and up the Mississippi and its tributaries.

As They Make It in Oklahoma.

Ponca City correspondence in the Oklahoman.

Liquor so strong with acid that it ate holes through paper was seized in sections of the State by prohibition enforcement officers recently. Drops of the liquor fell accidentally on a newspaper on the officers' desk and wherever the drops came in contact with the paper holes appeared immediately. Then the officers purposely poured some of the liquor on the paper, which was eaten up quickly. The still was taken with the liquor.

The Great Obstacle.

From the Kansas City Star.

"Wife has been pestering at me considerable of late to sell out and move to town," said Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "The children yelled like catamounts for the change whenever they happened to think about it. And I was pretty nigh on the p'int of doing so last month, but just then some feller told me it was almost impossible to raise dogs in town."

Isle of Dreams.

From the Kansas City Star.

Oh, hasten thee, sweet isle of dreams,
Too slow the night is falling
On blessed sleep, wherein it seems
I hear my darlings calling.

My empty arms their forms entwine,
With God's own love I'm thrilling!
I call—their voices answer mine,
And heav'n my soul is filling.

Then wake me not from bliss so sweet
To vain and mocking laughter,
And lilting songs—all vain deceit—
That echo not thereafter.

Oh, babes, still living in my heart,
I hear you ever calling!
And still I live from thee apart—
But the night is falling—falling!
AGNES DALTON KINNEY.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day, considerably colder to-night; to-morrow fair and colder, fresh southwest, shifting to northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day; considerably colder to-night; to-morrow fair and colder; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day; probably light rain to-night; to-morrow generally fair and colder; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; colder to-morrow; fresh southwest and west winds.

For Western New York—Rain and slightly colder to-day; to-morrow unsettled and colder; probably light rain; fresh to strong southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Pressure continued low to-day over middle and north sections, east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest and it was high and rising over the west Atlantic Ocean, while a strong area of high pressure advanced rapidly southeastward over the Rocky Mountain region and the plains States. This pressure disturbance has been attended by local rains during the last twenty-four hours in north New England, the lake region, Minnesota and North Dakota and by generally fair weather elsewhere.

The temperature continued to rise in the Atlantic and Gulf States, while considerably colder weather overspread the plains States and the Northwest.

There will be local rains to-morrow in the lake region, extreme upper Ohio Valley and the interior of the north Atlantic States. Otherwise generally fair weather will prevail to-morrow and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River. Considerably colder weather will overspread the States of the lake region, Ohio and Mississippi to-morrow and to-morrow night and the Atlantic and east Gulf States to-morrow night and Wednesday.

Observations at the 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	64	29.78	0	Pt. Cldy
Albany	68	48	29.86	.01	Cloudy
Atlantic City	66	62	29.88	..	Clear
Baltimore	78	54	29.80	0	Clear
Bismarck	46	46	30.34	..	Cloudy
Boston	72	56	29.82	..	Pt. Cldy
Buffalo	54	48	29.84	.26	Cloudy
Cincinnati	63	60	29.90	0	Clear
Charleston	78	64	30.02	..	Clear
Chicago	55	46	29.88	..	Pt. Cldy
Cleveland	54	54	29.88	0	Clear
Denver	68	50	30.20	..	Clear
Detroit	56	46	29.86	0	Cloudy
Galveston	82	74	29.96	0	Clear
Helena	62	52	30.22	0	Clear
Jacksonville	80	64	30.02	..	Clear
Kansas City	72	50	30.02	0	Clear
Los Angeles	74	60	29.94	0	Clear
Milwaukee	54	40	29.78	.01	Raining
New Orleans	84	62	29.98	0	Clear
Oklahoma	58	56	29.88	0	Pt. Cldy
Philadelphia	76	54	29.86	0	Clear
Pittsburgh	62	58	29.90	0	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Me.	60	48	29.80	0	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	44	30.06	0	Clear
Salt Lake City	74	50	30.01	0	Clear
San Antonio	88	60	29.84	0	Clear
San Diego	70	62	29.92	0	Pt. Cldy
San Francisco	66	56	30.04	0	Clear
Seattle	66	50	30.06	0	Clear
St. Louis	66	54	29.90	..	Clear
St. Paul	46	36	29.96	.18	Cloudy
Washington	80	54	29.82	0	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.87	29.86
Humidity	75	63
Wind—direction	S.	S.
Wind—velocity	6	18
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	..	..

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

8 A. M.	54	1 P. M.	69	6 P. M.	72
9 A. M.	56	2 P. M.	71	7 P. M.	68
10 A. M.	60	3 P. M.	72	8 P. M.	72
11 A. M.	64	4 P. M.	73	9 P. M.	64
12 M.	66	5 P. M.	73	10 P. M.	63

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	56	67	6 P. M.	72	70
12 M.	66	75	9 P. M.	64	63
3 P. M.	72	76	12 Mid.	63	61

Highest temperature, 73, at 5 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 52, at 7 A. M.
Average temperature, 62.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Board of Estimate public hearings on tentative city budget, City Hall, 2:30 P. M.

Charles G. Tomerlin "The Fourth Dimension in Business," dinner, Sphinx Club, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Harold D. Greeley, "Current Cost Problems," meeting, New York Society of Accountants, Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first street, 8:45 P. M.

Dr. Harry L. Bowlby, "The Truth About the Blue Laws Propoganda," Broadway Tabernacle forum, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, 8:15 P. M.

Woman's Republican Club, reception, Plaza Hotel, 3 P. M.

New York alumni, University of Georgia, dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

Torrey Botanical Club, report on summer work and excursions, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 8:15 P. M.

Anna C. Chandler, talk for elementary school teachers, "The Building of a Mighty Church," Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3:30 P. M.

Neurological section, New York Academy of Medicine, meeting, 17 West Forty-third street, 8:30 P. M.

Dr. John H. Clifford will give personal reminiscences of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., Bowery branch Y. M. C. A., 8 East Third street, 8 P. M.

Bronx Woman's Club will hold its first meeting in the clubhouse, Jerome avenue and 198th street, 2:30 P. M.

Linnaean Society of New York, report on summer observations, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, luncheon meeting, Hotel Commodore, 12:30 P. M.

Retail Dry Goods Association, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 P. M.

Daughters of Pennsylvania, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

New York Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, meeting, Hotel Astor, 10:30 A. M.

Class of 1916, New York University, dinner, Cafe Boulevard, 7 P. M.

Society for Political Study, meeting, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

Delta Upsilon fraternity, luncheon, Cafe Boulevard, 1 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

"Trend of the Times," Prof. William B. Guthrie, at Wadleigh High School, 115th street, west of Seventh avenue.

"The Netherlands' Part in America's Making," Charles A. Ditmas, at Public School 16, 208 West Thirteenth street. Illustrated.

"Foreign Influence on American Figure Painters," Ernest Knaufft, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth street, east of First avenue. Illustrated.

"The Czecho-Slovak in American Music," Mme. Marie L. Vojackova-Wetche, at Public School 132, 182d street and Wadsworth avenue.

"The Greeks in America," Thomas J. Lacey, at American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West.

"The Influence of Italian Music Upon American Music and Composers," Harold Yarroll, at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.

"Modern American Indian," Miss Iva Josephine Rider at Public School 56, 207th street and Hull avenue, The Bronx.

"Songs of the Emerald Isle," Frank T. Molony, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton avenue, near 155th street, The Bronx.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

"Trend of the Times," Miss Jennie M. Davis, at Bay Ridge High School, Fourth avenue and Sixty-seventh street.

"Book of the Hour," Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, at Brooklyn Public Library, Pacific Branch, Fourth avenue and Pacific street.

A concert of Irish music will be given by Manhattan Male Quartette, at Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam avenues.

"The Italians in America," Giacomo Quintano, at Public School 50, Conover and Wolcott streets.

"An Evening with Our American Composers," J. Steel Jamison, at Public School 174, Dumont and Alabama avenues.

"English, Irish and Scotch Influence on American Music and Poetry," Miss Sally Hamlin, at Public School 94, Old House Landing road, Little Neck, L. I.

"Hungary's Contribution to American Musical Life," Adolph A. Kugel, at Public School 26, Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville, Staten Island.

TO OBSERVE T. R.'S BIRTHDAY.

The Boy Scouts of America will observe the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, October 27, by taking part in the various ceremonies of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and by making a memorial pilgrimage, October 29, to his grave at Oyster Bay. A similar pilgrimage was made last year, but efforts will be made to have this year's pilgrimage on a bigger scale.

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