NEW YORK HERALD
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY; TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Ervin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. T. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

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	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
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DAILY & SUNDAY...	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1921.

And Think This Over, Too.

Has it occurred to the Conference that men—patriotic men, the bulwark and defence of nations—will not stand for methods of warfare that don't give them a chance for their lives?

Has it occurred to the Conference that as men have demanded and got better working conditions in industries and on the sea, so too they will demand and get better fighting conditions in war—fair fighting?

Has it occurred to the Conference that the citizenship of nations will not countenance another Lusitania horror, will not stand for poison gas and the unspeakable bombing airplane?

Isn't it well for nations to be wise in time and eliminate these hellish creations? To take the initiative in the inevitable is a good thing.

Let Congress Kill Freak Bills.

Representative SIMEON D. FESS of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, says:

> "The contemplated saving of several hundred millions of dollars through the limitation of armaments will result in hundreds of attempted raids on the United States Treasury with freak legislation."

THE NEW YORK HERALD has been a student of legislation proposed and enacted for a good many years. This newspaper has never observed that great appropriations for armament exercised even the slightest deterrent influence on cranks outside or inside of Congress who had fool schemes for tapping the Treasury.

At every session the back scratchers and the log rollers put in their little bills for taking the kinks out of the beds of nearly dry rivers, or erecting Federal buildings in small hamlets, or subsidizing useless enterprises of one sort or another. They get together in offensive and defensive legislative blocs, mount their private schemes as riders on essential bills and use every parliamentary trick and lobby device to enact their wasteful proposals.

There cannot be many freak measures that are not on record on the roster of bills introduced. The Congress that will be able to save on armament can scarcely be more besought to enact freak bills than its predecessors have been. Whatever amounts of money army and navy appropriation bills may carry the authors and supporters of freak legislation cannot be more importunate in the future than they have been in the past.

Lively Days for Br'er Rabbit.

The cottontail is finding life anything but one continual round of pleasure these days. What with the farmer's boy and his bench legged fyce and the more experienced hunter with his couples of beagles Br'er Rabbit must be constantly on the alert to save his hide.

His real troubles will begin with the first good fall of snow, for then his comings and goings will be an open book which anybody may read. The pot hunter with his scatter gun will be abroad and Mr. Cottontail will need all the speed his sturdy legs can give him to keep out of his pursuer's game bag.

None of the furred tribe approaching him in size can keep pace with the rabbit for a mere sprint. He is built for speed, his crooked hind legs supplying a propulsive force that if possessed by a horse would establish records beside which the performances of Man o' War and other champions of the racetrack would seem ridiculous.

Sportsmen who have noted the ease with which a jackrabbit gallops away from a hunting dog on the prairies of the West have often been amused by the one sidedness of such contests. It is an unforgivable offence for a bird dog to chase rabbits, but dogs will do it despite the certainty of a flogging. The rabbit lopes along for a time just out of reach of the teeth of his pursuer. A sprint of a few hundred yards opens a sufficient gap between him and the dog to permit him to stop and view the strenuous efforts of his enemy. When the dog gets close to him away goes the jackrabbit, to repeat the performance until such time as the bird dog desists and goes sneaking back to his master.

A use can be found for about everything on earth. The rabbit makes excellent stew and his left hind leg under certain conditions is highly esteemed in African golf and other pastimes.

Arbitration and Strike Losses.

Four billions of dollars a year, with a million dollars a day from the New York garment strike alone, is the amount at which the United States Labor Department estimates the present loss of wage earners through strikes, lockouts and deliberate absenteeism from work. It bulks a staggering economic wastage.

But the conclusion of the Government statisticians that this stupendous loss is chargeable to the refusal or failure of employers and employees to take advantage of the mediation and arbitration machinery of the Labor Department is not altogether sound. There are losses from attempting industrial operation on a wrong basis that are as killing as losses from industrial stagnation.

It is an unfortunate fact, and nothing is to be gained by concealing its truth, that arbitration in the faulty way it has been practised must bear its share of responsibility for the very economic disturbances and industrial paralysis now afflicting the country.

There have been two strikingly transparent troubles with heedless mediation and arbitration schemes, and they have borne bitter fruits in the situation now confronting the country. One is that almost invariably the arbitrator has scaled up wages, whether an industry could stand the burden or not, for the express reason that the arbitrators' purpose and commission are to prevent strikes and they have found this the easiest way to prevent them. Following this line of least resistance in the main they have disregarded the fundamental question of the welfare of the industry or business upon which absolutely depend the job of the employee and the function of the employer.

The second fault with such arbitration has been that a decision sought primarily if not solely to meet an emergency such as artificially hoisted living costs, acute shortage of labor or war exactions has been construed afterward as a final determination of a specific question decided, as if it were an interpretation by the Supreme Court of a legislative statute or of a clause of the Constitution of the United States. Not merely have labor unions been prone so to construe the arbitrator's award, but later arbitrators have shown a tendency to build upon such an award as courts might upon judicial opinions and decisions. Notable instances of this are found in the coal industry, the building trades and the railroad business.

In putting wages up the arbitrator is a swift performer; in putting wages down he is a weak and shuffling thing.

In this way it has come about that many of the labor disputes, strikes and "vacations" of the present are due to the processes of the kind of arbitration which was so quick to put up labor costs to a basis which could not possibly be maintained under adverse conditions or in normal times, yet has shown itself without the power or the will to put them down when they must come down if business is to operate and employment continue.

It is not too much to say, under these circumstances, that the usual forms and methods of past arbitration have cost and are costing the public more, and vastly more, than strikes and lockouts are now costing anybody. This is not an argument against the principle of the intelligent and competent economic agency which sound and fearless arbitration could be. It is an argument either for the complete reformation of the kind of arbitration the country generally has had or for the abandonment of the whole system.

An Uphill Struggle.

What with enemies within and without the gates, the fishermen and oystermen in nearby waters are heavily handicapped in their efforts to live and, incidentally, to save an important food supply from destruction. Even if the outside enemies—the oil, the sewage and the garbage—were all that they had to contend with their difficulties would be ample. But these are not all. There remain the enemies within the gates—nature's own forces of destruction. These last are particularly vicious. They are all submarines. They do their deadly work in the true skulking, sneaking, submarine way. Each one of them tries to be a little meaner than the other, and he generally succeeds.

It is the oystermen especially who suffer from these depredators. The borers, the starfish and the drumfish are the worst. Indeed, were these three eliminated oysters might sleep in their beds in peace. The habits of the pests have been closely studied. There has been scientific search for devices that will kill them off. Dr. THURLOW NELSON of the New Jersey State Shellfish Bureau is experimenting from an anchored houseboat on Barnegat Bay. He has got electric burglar alarm wires running from the shells of oysters in the bed below him. The bivalves ring him up every time they open their shells to yawn or take in a food supply.

Dr. NELSON in this way has been able to accumulate a good deal of interesting information about oyster habits. He has not, however, solved the problem of finding some parasite that will prey on the borer. He is still at sea as to how to keep off the starfish. He has found no way to impose prohibitive penalizing slaughter on raiding schools of drumfish.

Of all the submarine enemies of the oyster the borer is perhaps the most destructive. He bores from without, not from within. He fastens himself on the tender shell of the young oyster, penetrates it and absorbs the infant. The starfish clamps himself around the full grown oyster shell, waits until it opens to let in food and then invites himself in to a meal of oyster on the shell.

Then there is the drumfish. He is a big, snout nosed brute averaging about fifty pounds in weight. He comes in raiding battalions, which root up the oyster beds like a herd of swine and chew up oysters by the peck. Dynamiting has been tried on them. Schools of drumfish have been blown to smithereens by electrically exploded submarine cartridges. But that is a clumsy method. It kills drumfish, to be sure, but it kills all other fish within the firing zone as well. Besides, it does not in the least discourage other gangs of drumfish raiders.

Now, with all these beyond the law handicaps in the way of conserving this vastly important source of food supply it is hardly to be wondered at that fishermen and oystermen are lifting up their voices in vigorous protest against the growing menace to their industries by the acres of floating grease which oil burning steamers are spreading over shore and inlet waters. And what applies to oil applies to sewage and garbage pollution. These evils, at least, are within reach of the law's arm.

Remington's Paintings in Peril.

It was a matter of no little concern to Americans whether or not the collection of FREDERIC REMINGTON'S paintings which were buried in the fire ruins of the Ogdensburg Public Library could be recovered intact. REMINGTON was so distinctly an American artist and his paintings so markedly interpretations of phases of American life which are now rapidly passing that the destruction of any of his works would have been a matter of extreme regret.

These paintings were part of the collection which REMINGTON'S widow left to the town of Ogdensburg, where the artist spent much of his boyhood and near which, at Canton, he was born. The souvenirs which formed a part of the gift and which comprised an unusually interesting assemblage of Indian costumes and weapons, of the picturesque garb and equipment of the Mexican vaquero and of articles of historical value belonging to the Spanish period of the Southwest were fortunately in another building and were unharmed.

With the paintings were also a group of Mr. REMINGTON'S last sketches and the final castings of his best bronze pieces. These had all been temporarily stored in the library awaiting transfer to a gallery which had been provided for them by residents of Ogdensburg.

The report to the effect that the collection was uninjured is good news, for had it been destroyed its loss would have been irreparable. While REMINGTON was a prolific painter, his canvases are to a very great extent privately owned. The collection at Ogdensburg will undoubtedly form not only the largest and most complete public exhibition of his paintings but at the same time the most representative. This country could ill afford to lose the best works of such a thoroughly American artist.

Hope for Austria.

Underneath the brave cheerfulness of a recent interview with Dr. WILHELM ROSENBERG, Austria's leading financial authority, there is the substance of a profound and moving tragedy when he says that the "greatest optimist three years ago could not have anticipated conditions as favorable as they are now in certain respects" in Austria. He points out that his country now can obtain coal and raw materials, and for the first time in many months she "can regard the supply of both as assured for the future." He adds that "Vienna, as a capital, gains daily in importance."

Who cannot see in these words new proof of the resiliency of human nature? From the depths of economic ruin where she lies, as it seems, buried inextricably under countless fathoms of depreciated currency and a bewildering state debt, there has appeared to be little prospect of rescuing the Austrian nation. Her economic and possibly political demise has seemed even to her best friends only a matter of time.

But while the world thus looked on in despair Austria was struggling bravely and against terrific odds. She cannot yet see daylight, but she has made progress and her spokesman finds courage to announce that "Austria is lost only if Austria herself gives up."

How shall the rest of the world, which has not known a tithe of the hardships which Austria has undergone, interpret these words? Are they the mere ravings of a madman over a cold corpse, or do they mean that Austria, dismembered from the other parts of the old empire, can live? Perhaps neither one of the two.

Austria has felt for so long the biting pangs of misery, the little relief she has been able to obtain must have been to her like a deep draft of comfort. How much a single loaf of bread must mean to some of her workers whose daily carfare to and from their places of employment is almost as much as a day's wage! Her currency is worth only about one-half of one per cent. of its normal value as nominally quoted on the financial pages, but at that figure its foreign buying power comes close to being nothing at all. Her people have insufficient nourishment. State food subsidies have still to be maintained. Austria's lot is far from a happy one, but she manages to keep up spirit.

When Dr. ROSENBERG tells his countrymen they are lost only when they themselves lose hope he can mean only that while Austria hungers she must struggle and work, and while she works she must sing and be of good cheer. Soon or late she will come into her own. It seems a strange prescription, but for Austria along this course lies possible hope.

Airless Butter.

Good results have followed a method of making butter which eliminates air from the product. During the ordinary churning process a quantity of air is forced into the butter; and even after the butter is ready for the consumer about one-tenth of its volume consists of air.

The air thus entangled certainly contains dust and it is likely to contain germs as well. As a result the butter soon becomes rancid unless kept at a low temperature. Dairymen have tried in many ways to produce butter which would remain sweet without the use of a preservative.

The best and most practical results have been obtained by a method which is simple and inexpensive. It consists in driving out the air by the means of carbonic acid gas, the carbon dioxide of the chemist. The gas is forced into the churn at the bottom and, being heavier than air, expels the air at the top of the churn. The cream is then churned in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide; and the butter when packed for shipment still contains a small proportion of the gas, but no air.

Butter thus prepared is free from the flat taste which often makes it unpalatable; it has a pleasant flavor, and it does not become rancid even after exposure to the air for a long time—three or four months in some instances. In other methods used to make butter proof against fermentation and rancidity the flavor is impaired; in still others the vitamines, those mysterious somethings necessary to life, are destroyed. The use of an atmosphere of carbon dioxide does not impair the flavor of the butter nor does it destroy the vitamines. This method, therefore, is finding favor with dairymen.

Probably no other food is subjected to greater possibilities of contamination by impure air than is milk. In the various processes of milking, precooling, bottling and churning air is forced into the milk; and inasmuch as every cubic inch of air carries several thousands of visible dust particles—and no one can tell how many invisible dust motes—contamination is pretty certain. An exhaustive research made in the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture has shown that the deterioration of butter, especially as regards rancidity and loss of flavor, is due not so much to the air outside of it as to the air held within it.

Carbon dioxide is a pleasant and refreshing stimulant. It is the bubble of soda water and the fizz of sparkling wines and aerated waters. Within the past two years its use has been extended to the preservation of fresh fruits and vegetables; and it has proved especially valuable in the preparation of fruit juices. There is neither chemical nor medicinal action in its use; it merely expels the air which contains the causes of deterioration; and no matter what the economical features of the process may be, one thing is certain: it is in the interest of public health.

Farmers back plan to reduce armament.—*Newspaper headline.*

The man behind the plough has a chance to think things out and reach sound conclusions.

Now the family budget, which was to standardize all domestic expenditures and make thrift a pleasure for its practitioners, is assailed as misleading. Alas for instruments of perfection! They always turn out to have faults.

Two holdup men attacked a member of the Essex County Country Club Saturday and he drove them off without difficulty. Let criminals beware of the man who swings a wicked niblick. He can hold his own against anything anywhere.

A Shy Shade.

All the magazines and books
  And the critical reviewings
Have been given up to spooks
  And their doings.

All the scientific sharps
  Are evolving lucubrations,
Having had, as each one harps,
  "Revelations."

There is scarcely left a breast,
  Irrespective of the sexes,
That is not in fact oppressed
  With "reflexes."

Every scrupulous "control"
  Who has scorned the thought of shirking,
Is a case of over-soul
  Overworking.

But not one has helped me much
  In despite of all their talking:
With a ghost I'd get in touch
  That does walking!

MAURICE MORRIS.

Central Park Conditions.

Improvements Cited in Answer to a Charge of Mismanagement.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Mr. Maxwell asks what is meant by my reference to the bigger things that have been done in Central Park. They can be briefly stated as follows:

The construction of new foundation and new asphalt pavement on the easterly side drive from fifty-ninth street to 110th street; construction of new concrete foundation on drives on the westerly side for nearly three miles; reconstruction of many miles of walks throughout the whole park; removal of thousands of old trees that have borne a red ring around them for many years indicating their uselessness; in their place we see the planting of thousands of other trees; thinning out of the old dead limbs of the old trees and the planting of a great deal of shrubbery, which in the flowering time is very effective; the reconstruction of the Fifth avenue entrance to the park at the Plaza; placing substantial rest benches on Fifth avenue; the rehabilitation of the old Arsenal, and the same as to the menagerie and houses for birds; the supplying of more animals and birds for exhibition; the reconstruction and strengthening of all the bridges; new pathway across the sheep meadow; new pathway across the park at Ninety-sixth street, used by thousands of working people instead of the old transverse road; reconstruction of the bridle paths, making them the best in years according to friends who enjoy that sport.

These are some of the bigger things, and they are noticeable to all who go around the park. I care not which political party is in power so long as our parks are being cared for.

I have always had a great interest in Central Park, having lived alongside of it for twenty-five years, and I walk and ride through it. I was instrumental in having the Dyckman House Park at Broadway and 104th street turned over to the city by Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander McMillan Welch, direct descendants of Isaac and Michael Dyckman, who lived in the present house. I have served as a commissioner in taking lands for park purposes and appreciate the wisdom of their creation and upkeep.

The park is for the people, and Mr. Maxwell knows as well as I do that in the summer time the people of the East Side swarm into the park and sleep there hot nights, and that it takes months to bring back the lawns and shrubbery to their former condition.

We know that each citizen has a right to arrest and take to a police station any one who commits a criminal act in his presence, but we do not care to exercise that right, as we are not equipped for the fray, and we think that right is not known or not respected by all our fellow citizens. JOHN H. JUDGE.

NEW YORK, November 26.

Famous Oyster Shuckers?

Call for a State Commission to Regulate the Sport.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Old Bill Lowney started the ball rolling by declaring that he had a record of opening 100 oysters in 3 minutes 3¾ seconds. Naturally he could not get away with a boast like that. Fulton street, Brooklyn, was quick to take up the challenge. There, not far from Borough Hall, is John Andrews, whose experience goes back some fifty years, when Fulton Market was one of the greatest of oyster shucking arenas. Andrews has a little record of his own: The opening of 9,250 oysters in nine hours!

To a bivalve splitter like Andrews Bill Lowney's record is a mere stunt. Opening a hundred oysters in a few minutes merely serves to limber up Andrews's fingers. He does not really get his stride until he has chipped and undressed a thousand or so, and when he gets his second wind there is no stopping him. Oysters jump out of their shells like corn popping, and if it were not for the fact that Andrews is happily married—he has recently celebrated his golden wedding anniversary—and therefore takes it easy part of the time, the oysters in this latitude wouldn't have a chance to grow shells.

Of course Andrews is only one of the local oyster openers with records. Sheepshead Bay, Canarsie and other famous oyster centres are yet to report, but it should be obvious that Lowney will have to do a lot of work to hold his record. What is needed is standardization in this new sport. There should be a State Commission to supervise oyster opening contests, establish rules and verify records. Then the public can follow the new sport with intelligent interest. By the simple process of changing the calendar so that all the months will have "rs" in them it might be made an all the year round sport.

Appealing to Children.

Objections to a Plan for Raising a French Fund in the Schools.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I wish to protest against the suggestion to raise funds for the children of France by appealing to the children in the New York public schools to help in the work for their relief.

We are told every day of the underfed condition of children in the public schools and are asked to subscribe to aid the efforts for relief. There are thousands of children for whom there is no room in the schools, and some of them are no doubt underfed and suffering from lack of care in their poor homes. And such as these are expected to sympathize with the French children and to take boxes for their pennies to feed the children in far away France.

Let us hope that the plan will not be carried out. The French people will not let their poor children starve in any section, and we must look to ourselves lest those in our care suffer from malnutrition. A CONSTANT READER.

NEW YORK, November 26.

Good News From Washington Street.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Food prices are surely coming down. Yesterday I read the following sign in the window of a small lunchroom on lower Washington street:

"Notice—On and after Monday, November 21, the price of a roll and frankfurter will be reduced to five cents."

NEW YORK, November 26. E. G. H.

Slander.

The Rattlesnake—I don't see why they call submarines and poison gas vipers. I always rattle.

Shopping Day in Arkansas.

From the England Democrat.

Miss Pearl Johnson spent the day and a dime in England Tuesday.

Running Short on Names.

Enterprise correspondence Ozark Spectator.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Thornton, a fine girl. I think they named it No. Ten.

Books Once Owned by Royalty on View

Volumes Autographed by Queen Elizabeth and Marie Antoinette in Collection at Anderson Galleries.

Rare books with special historical interest, some 493 in all, are on view at the Anderson Galleries until the dates of sale on the afternoons of Wednesday, November 30, and Thursday, December 1. The collection comes from the libraries of the Duke of Kent, Philip Earl De Gray, Thomas Foley, Lord Foley, &c., with additions of some splendid items from various American and English libraries, and is distinguished for the number of its items once the property of royalty. Such great women of other times as Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Marie Antoinette, Mme. de Pompadour, Mrs. Sarah Siddons and Emma Lady Hamilton are represented here by old volumes crested or autographed which have at last found their way from the dust of old libraries to the public auction room. It is a collection rich in historical associations and willl stir the imagination of all collectors.

The prize of the collection is perhaps Queen Elizabeth's own copy of George Buchanan's defamatory work against Mary Stuart, another copy of which with peculiar spite Elizabeth sent to Mary instead of the priest she asked for. The precious volume which is entitled "Ane Detectiovn of the duinges of Marie Quene of Scottes, touchand the murder of her husband," &c., London, 1572, bears on both covers the device of Queen Elizabeth, a crowned Tudor Rose. A more intensely interesting volume linking these two regal rivals can scarcely be expected ever to appear in the auction room.

A copy of the complete works of Beaumarchais, dated 1780, bears the arms of Marie Antoinette. A set of Berquin's "L'Ami des Enfans" is from the library of Jane Austen and contains her signature. There are Pere Bourdaloue's "Pensees," which belonged to Marie de Saxe, Dauphiness of France; a first edition of Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," which belonged to Junius Brutus Booth, the eminent Shakespearian actor; the orations of Cicero, once the property of Mme. Victoire, the daughter of Louis XV.; the "Daphnis et Alcimadure," once owned by the Princess Royale, Mme. Adeline, also a daughter of Louis XV.; the "Dictionaire de la langue Bretonne," once the property of Princesse de Soubise, mistress of Louis XIV.; a copy of Euripides, which successively belonged to the poet Thomas Campbell and William Morris, the poet-artist and founder of the Kelmscott Press, and the copy of a book dedicated to Marie Anne Christine de Baviere, the Dauphiness of France, "Heures Nouvelles, Dediees a Madame La Dauphine."

A copy of "L'Office de la Quinzaine de Pasque," Paris, 1741, comes from the library of Mlle. de Blois, daughter of Louis XIV. and Mme. de Montespan, and bears her arms on the crimson morocco bindings by Nicolas Padeloup; the "Lettres de Monsieur de Maupertuis," Berlin, 1753, bear the arms of Elisabeth Farnese, Queen of Philip V. of Spain; the "Opere del Signor Abbate Pietro Metastasio," Naples, 1781-2, belonged to Emma Lady Hamilton, and she later gave it to her daughter by Admiral Lord Nelson; a copy of Montfaucon's "Les Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise" is stamped with the arms of Mme. de Pompadour; there is Charles I.'s copy of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," presented to him when he was Prince of Wales, and bearing the Prince's device of three ostrich feathers; there is Mrs. Siddons's copy of Ann Radcliffe's "The Mysteries of Udolpho," and there is an Italian grammar which once belonged to Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, the sister of Sir Philip Sidney.

Among the group of Shakespeareana there is a fine copy of the Fourth Folio, and there is a choice copy of the rare first folio edition of the "Workes" of Ben Jonson. An original autograph manuscript by Sir Walter Scott, one folio page of his "History of Scotland," is inserted in a copy of the first edition of "Rokeby" Edinburgh, 1812. There are a large number of important first editions and several splendid bindings from famous workshops.

A Roman's Necklace.

They found it in a Roman matron's grave—
  Its links, of gemmed, Etruscan pattern wrought,
  Lying upon her breast that fell to nought
When light and air for one brief moment gave
  A glimpse of what but darkness might enslave
  Through centuries, in that sealed, narrow space—
  The dark haired loveliness and slender grace
Nor art, nor skill, nor suppliance might save.

There was no evidence of what her name,
  Nor any record of what rank she bore,
Although her sculptured tomb bespoke of fame.
  And broideries her tattered garments wore—
Strange, that of all the pride that round her swept
Only this golden ornament is left!

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Rural Community Needs.

One Is Better Medical, Surgical and Dental Care.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Recently you printed a letter asking for suggestions as to what disposition might be made of $300,000 for the benefit of the small community in which the writer lives. Speaking as one who has been led to consider the charitable needs of the rural territory of New York State I would comment as follows upon the five suggestions made by the writer:

First—There is a real need for some scholarship fund to be available to children who are obliged to leave school before completing high school and frequently even before completing grammar school. Many of our most promising young people are compelled to leave school between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and many more between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, who with further education would be of much wider usefulness to the community during their adult years. It seems to me that to few better uses could be put a sum such as that indicated than to establish such a scholarship fund in the hands of wise trustees to provide grade and high school scholarships. College scholarships are already available in considerable number. Valuable suggestions as to how such a fund could best be administered could be obtained from the Committee for Vocational Scholarships, 265 Henry street, New York.

Second—The leaving of any considerable fund to be used for Christmas donations would seem of doubtful value. A somewhat extended experience in dealing with the poor leads to the conclusion that at Christmas time the poor are apt to have an overdose of benevolence, although they may suffer seriously from lack of necessities during the rest of the year. One can safely leave to the private initiative of churches, clubs and individuals provision for Christmas cheer for poor families. However, there should be in every community some organization of these forces and a clearing of the names of families to be helped, so that undue duplication may not occur and so that all needy families may share in the good will of the season.

Third—There is no greater need in rural communities of New York than more scientific medical, surgical and dental care than is usually obtainable. There are but few physicians practising in rural territory. Those few are driven by the demands made upon them so they have little time for study, and as they are working away from the centres of medical research their opportunities for the practice of newer methods of treatment are limited, and so the people in the rural communities are not able to secure the most modern scientific and specialized treatment for their ailments such as city people enjoy. An endowed bed or beds in some such hospital as that at Albany, to which needy individuals from the rural territory could be sent for diagnosis and treatment, would seem a practical outlet for one's philanthropic desires.

Fourth—The deeding of a homestead as an institution for old ladies does not seem particularly desirable. In the first place, an institution costs a great deal of money to operate; it is frequently difficult to secure the right kind of superintendent, so the desired home spirit is lacking; old people brought together in an institution are not surrounded by a wide diversity of interests and life is apt to become very monotonous. Less money in the form of boarding care, if carefully administered, might settle each old lady as a boarder in a comfortable family home where all the family, neighborhood and community interests would tend to brighten the last years of her life. The money would pay for service rather than for the upkeep of bricks and mortar, and the human needs more likely would be met. I suspect that the income of the sum mentioned would not be needed for the care of all suitable old ladies in the county.

Fifth—School prizes to stimulate the study and practice of good citizenship is appealing and seems both practicable and desirable, but it is doubtful if the income of so large a sum could be wisely used for this purpose alone in so small a territory.

My experience in furthering work in behalf of dependent and neglected children in New York State leads me to give prominence to an endowment, established by a far seeing woman in a small city of the State, to perpetuate the services of a trained social worker in that territory, whose sole business is looking after the welfare of needy children in the territory. The terms are sufficiently elastic to make it possible for this children's agent to do whatever is required for their welfare. The fund is in the hands of an incorporated State organization of unquestioned standing, but is administered locally by a committee organized for that purpose.

As human needs and conditions change the provisions of such a gift as is proposed should be sufficiently broad to avoid its restriction to a purpose which may cease to exist.

A county foundation for the benefit of needy children might be established, with trustees who shall determine not only an initial programme but what changes in such programme shall be made from time to time. In this way the fund could be expected permanently to deal with whatever problem was most outstanding at any given time.

H. IDA CURRY,
Assistant Secretary and Superintendent County Children's Agencies, New York State Charities Aid Association.

NEW YORK, November 26.

Peddling Masterpieces.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The seventeenth or eighteenth century author traded rather more on the trustfulness of the public than does the new school, for he peddled his book before it was written and sometimes spent the proceeds before he had completed half a dozen chapters. The only difference is that his peddling was particular rather than general; he went round the houses of the great and wealthy with his "plan," and the great and wealthy, generally in sufficient numbers, got rid of him by agreeing to have their names put down for a subscription. If they were very great or very wealthy they might expect a dedication thrown in, as it were, in which respect the modern pedler has an advantage, for no obligation is implied in the purchase of a copy of the book.

Small Birds Mob a Snake.

Letter in the Field.

Noticing many small birds, chiefly sparrows, white cheeked bulbuls and wagtails, hovering round the base of a date palm and every now and then darting at it with much noise, I went to investigate. I found coiled on the roots of the palm a green snake about three feet long, looking as though dead. It was absolutely inert, and its tail had been almost completely severed from the body about six inches from the tip. On closer inspection I noticed a flicker in the snake's eye, and on touching it with a piece of scrap iron which I picked up near by, intending to kill it, it leaped forward like a flash of lightning, and then, after a pause, dived into a stream and disappeared among the reeds.

Way It Strikes Texas.

From the Galveston News.

Furthermore, we bet that lots of Russian babies would be glad to swap Moscow for a moo-cow.

Forest Waste.

Who can behold with studied unconcern
  The diminution of that ancient line
  Beloved from elder days, the oak and pine,
And all their forest brethren that the fern
Loves for their shielding presence? Must we learn
  Too late the great Creator's wise design
  That set these woodland monarchs, line on line,
Along the upland crests at every turn?

The careless woodman who lays axe at root,
  Unwitting the full meaning of the deed,
  Not he should bear the burden of the blame!
But he who prompts the act for selfish greed
(Bitter the taste be of such wanton fruit!)
  Upon his head should fall the shadow of shame!

A CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Rain to-day; to-morrow clearing; increasing east winds shifting to west this afternoon.

For New Jersey—Rain to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; increasing east shifting to northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Snow to-day; to-morrow clearing; no change in temperature; increasing northerly winds.

For Southern New England—Rain or snow to-day; to-morrow clearing; no change in temperature; easterly gales.

For Western New York—Rain or snow to-day; to-morrow clearing; strong northeast shifting to northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A disturbance of increasing intensity has its centre to-night over South Carolina and it is moving northeast. In expectation of a marked increase in this storm intensity storm warnings were displayed to-night on the Atlantic coast at and north of Cape Hatteras and on Lakes Erie and Ontario. This disturbance has been attended by general rains during the last twenty-four hours east of the Mississippi River, except along the north border, where the precipitation was in the form of snow. Rains also are reported from the Pacific coast except southern California. Temperature has risen in the south Atlantic States and the Northwest, but it has fallen in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States.

In New England and New York there will be snow or rain to-morrow and clearing weather Tuesday, without material change in temperature but with strong east winds and gales.

In the middle Atlantic States there will be rains to-morrow and fair weather Tuesday, with lower temperature and strong shifting winds, becoming west and northwest. In the south Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Tuesday with lower temperature. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be unsettled and colder to-morrow, preceded by rain in the upper Ohio Valley, and fair on Tuesday. In the region of the great lakes the weather will be cloudy to-morrow and Tuesday, with snow or rain to-morrow in the lower lake region and without material change in temperature.

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

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	64	52	30.26	...		Clear
Albany	34	30	30.16	.44		Rain
Atlantic City	58	48	29.88	.36		Rain
Baltimore	48	46	....	..		.....
Bismarck	28	24	30.08	..		Cloudy
Boston	32	32	30.22	.16		Rain
Buffalo	38	38	29.98	.01		Rain
Cincinnati	58	56	29.76	...		Rain
Charleston	76	70	29.78	.56		Cloudy
Chicago	44	40	30.00	..		Cloudy
Cleveland	52	48	29.90	.01		Cloudy
Denver	58	48	30.10	...		Cloudy
Detroit	44	36	29.98	...		Cloudy
Galveston	72	66	30.16	...		Clear
Helena	50	40	29.86	...		Cloudy
Jacksonville	80	70	29.86	.24		Cloudy
Kansas City	36	24	30.20	...		Cloudy
Los Angeles	68	56	30.00	...		Cloudy
Milwaukee	42	42	30.04	...		Cloudy
New Orleans	80	68	29.98	...		Clear
Oklahoma	56	44	30.22	...		Clear
Philadelphia	48	42	29.92	...		Rain
Pittsburgh	54	48	29.82	.60		Rain
Portland, Me.	22	20	30.32	.50		Snow
Portland, Ore.	50	48	30.12	.04		Pt Cl'dy
Salt Lake City	56	50	29.98	...		Cloudy
San Antonio	70	64	30.20	...		Clear
San Diego	66	58	30.04	...		Cloudy
San Francisco	54	52	29.98	.22		Cloudy
Seattle	50	48	30.06	.02		Cloudy
St. Louis	44	36	29.68	...		Cloudy
St. Paul	32	30	....	..		Cloudy
Washington	62	52	29.90	.44		Rain

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.11	30.02
Humidity	92	100
Wind—direction	E.	N.E.
Wind—velocity	18	13
Weather	Cloudy	Rain
Precipitation	.06	.08

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

8 A. M.	40	1 P. M.	41	6 P. M.	42
9 A. M.	41	2 P. M.	41	7 P. M.	42
10 A. M.	42	3 P. M.	41	8 P. M.	40
11 A. M.	42	4 P. M.	42	9 P. M.	40
12 M.	41	5 P. M.	42	10 P. M.	40

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
9 A. M.	41	42	6 P. M.	42	42
12 M.	41	42	9 P. M.	40	41
3 P. M.	41	42	12 Mid.	38	38

Highest tempeature, 43, at 10:20 A. M.
Lowest temperature, 39, at 7 A. M.
Average temperature, 41.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Frank A. Vanderlip will discuss "Europe in the Remaking" at a dinner of the Economic Club, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

New York Medical Association, annual meeting, Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, 8 P