

PATRIOTS SLURRED IN SCHOOL HISTORIES

Another Book Put Under Ban by Knights of Columbus Inquiry.

NO APOLOGIES OFFERED

Authors Call Boston Tea Party a Band of Lawless Wantons.

NATHAN HALE IS IGNORED

Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson Ridiculed.

In the forthcoming issue of Columbus, the Knights of Columbus publication, Charles Grant Miller renews his attacks upon history textbooks used in the New York schools, and adds one more book to the list of those already under investigation by a committee of twenty-one school teachers appointed to ferret out possible unpatriotic or pro-British allusions.

It was Mr. Miller's articles appearing in newspapers here and reprinted in many cities throughout the country that first drew the attention of the city authorities to what was alleged to be a concerted effort to "de-Americanize" school children, and subsequently caused the appointment by Superintendent William Ettinger of a group of teachers and principals to investigate the charges. Their complete report, it is understood, will be available in the early part of next month.

In a footnote to the article, which is entitled "Benedict Arnold Redivivus," Mr. Miller is described as "a stalwart foe of propagandized history" and his writings are recommended to the earnest consideration of K. of C. readers.

Benedict Arnold's Spirit.

"Benedict Arnold is a long time dead," the announcement reads, "but his spirit still survives between book covers. There are dozens of capable writers who, for some reason best known to themselves, perhaps because they are enamored of the Anglo-Saxon impulse, rewrite American history to suit their concept of what it should be. Mr. Miller, who is a student of Arnoldism in American history and an American of long lineage, cites author and book, chapter and passage in this article which will make even the most phlegmatic realize the urgent need of the K. of C. American history movement."

The new book mentioned in Mr. Miller's articles, which has not heretofore figured in the committee's investigations, is "A School History of the United States," by John P. O'Hara, published by the Merrimack Company. Mr. Miller's principal objection to this textbook is that it refers to the revered Boston Tea Party as "a lawless destruction of property," and omits many historical incidents that he believes should be included in text books for patriotic reasons.

"That there is a common direction back of these revisions becomes apparent in the uniformity of the distortions, modifications or omissions of many of the vital principles, heroes and incidents of the Revolution and the war of 1812," declares Mr. Miller. "Some of the directing forces also openly appear. McLaughlin and Van Tyne boldly proclaim in their preface: 'We make no apology for the omission of many of the "yarns" of American history.'"

Six of the seven school histories under censure, Mr. Miller states, omit entirely any mention of "the heroic story of Nathan Hale," and the remainder, one, "A History of the United States for Schools," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, refers to Hale only as "a graduate of Yale."

Taxation Garbiling Charged.

"In these revised histories," the critic states at one point, "our children are being taught not the consecrated maxim, 'Taxation without representation is tyranny,' but quite the contrary; that in England's taxation of the colonies there was no injustice or oppression, and that the real reasons for the war were sought were that England having at a great cost crushed out the power of autonomy on the Western Hemisphere, the colonies no longer needed the protection of the mother country and were unwilling to pay the fair share of the costs incurred."

Since the meeting of the committee at the office of Edward Mandel, the chairman, in Flushing last Monday, the attitude of several of the publishers who were present has undergone a noticeable change with regard to conforming with the committee's requests for certain changes and deletions in the texts.

The consensus in the publishing trade is that the committee has acted in a notably fair minded manner throughout the controversy, and several of the publishers admitted having been impressed with the force of the argument so often advanced by the committee—that it might be appropriate for school children in a small New England town might be quite out of place among the homogeneous population of this city, where many of the pupils come from families already saturated with radical tendencies.

An explanation offered by one well known publisher for whatever slight pro-British leanings might be found in the text books was that some of these books were revised and rewritten in 1919 so as to include the world war, and many of the authors held sincere convictions regarding the advisability of closer relations between the two English speaking nations. This attitude, it is said, may have been responsible for "toning down" some of the passages that might tend to keep alive racial antagonisms.

What Mr. Miller calls the general tendency of these authors to hold up to ridicule Americans of the Revolutionary period is illustrated by several passages chosen from the various histories that are being examined by the committee. Prof. Hart's book, "School History of the United States," is picked out as being particularly guilty in this respect.

Speaking of this book, Mr. Miller says: "For instance Prof. Hart deems it important to teach our children that the colonists were as well off as any people in the world, and that to this day it is not easy to see just why the colonists felt so dissatisfied. They were not desperately oppressed."

Similarly in the history written jointly by Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago and Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan the following passages occur, according to the Miller article: "It is hard for us to realize how ignorant and superstitious were most of the earlier colonists of America," page 124.

"We can now afford to laugh at our forefathers," page 256. "Patrick Henry, a gay, unprosperous and hitherto unknown country lawyer," page 141.

"Hamilton is said to have exclaimed at a banquet once: 'The people, sir, is a great beast,'" page 222.

"On the Fourth of July, 1801, voters of a town in Connecticut drank to the toast, 'Thomas Jefferson: May he receive from his fellow men the reward of his merit—a halter,'" page 243.

Regarding "Our United States," by Dr. William B. Guitteau, which has been revised by the same critic previously, Mr. Miller adds: "Dr. Guitteau has fallen into lock-step with Hart, Ward, McLaughlin, Van Tyne, O'Hara, Everett Barnes and other Anglophilic revisionists of American history, and his attack upon the principles and causes of the Revolution is timed to the congenial rhythm of 'God Save the King.'"

Mayor Hylan's letter ordering an investigation of history text books is reprinted in full on the second page of Mr. Miller's article, and is recommended as a precedent which other cities throughout the country might do well to follow.

Jews Give Religious Pageant for Charity

Affair at Astor Depicts Troubles of Race.

A pageant depicting the tribulations of the Jewish race throughout the centuries and the manner in which the Jews have clung to their religion and ideals was given last night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor by the women's division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York.

Several thousand persons, including many of the most prominent of the race in this country, were to the view of the pageant and exhibitions of the work done by many of the philanthropic organizations. These will be continued and the pageant acted again this evening and to-morrow evening, and there will be another pageant, "The Menorah," this and to-morrow afternoon.

In successive scenes the story of the Jewish race, stretching from the time of Abraham, who preached the idea of one God. In colorful settings and costumes, in dancing and in acting, the play is remarkable for the scenes of men, women and children in the cast are all amateurs, most of whom have never acted before.

The worship of the golden calf and the return of Moses from Mount Sinai; the persecution of Jews by the Inquisition in Spain in 1492, a pogrom in Poland, and a present day incident in America, are the principal scenes. The action is bound together by a duel of words between a sage, played by Dr. Leon W. Goldrich, executive director of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and a skeptic, played by Carl Lang. Through the scenes the spirit of idealism, Miss Katherine Samstaz, floats at crucial moments.

Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, chairman of the woman's division of the ways and means committee, spoke of the federation's purposes before the pageant was presented.

GAS KILLS 5 IN HOME; ONE DECORATING TREE

Police Find Family in Christmas Tragedy.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—An entire family was killed here by fumes from a gas heater, it was discovered by police today when they forced entrance into the home on response to the appeal of anxious neighbors.

The dead are Gaetano Maimonde, 48; his wife, Josephine, 38, and their children, Philip, 14; Lucy 10 and John, 3.

The body of Maimonde lay beneath a partly decorated Christmas tree. The other three were in bed apparently having been asphyxiated while they were asleep. In a rear room police found the body of a pet dog belonging to the children.

Neighbors had not seen the Maimondes since Christmas Eve and asked the police to investigate. When entrance was effected they found a heater blazing high and the house filled with gas.

DRINKS AT EACH HOUSE SPOIL FURNACE TENDER

Released on His Excuse for Intoxication.

Two novel excuses for drinking too much were offered yesterday in Yonkers Police court. John Keenan of 10 Mulford street, Yonkers, said Christmas was his birthday and he had to celebrate two holidays at once, and Patrick Dorgan of 31 Main street said he tends to turn for a living and received a drink every place he went to put coal on the fire. He tried to be sociable with all his clients, he said, but the pace got too fast.

PHILADELPHIA BENT ON HALTING CRIME

Three New Criminal Courts to Be Established for Speedy Trials.

LONG TERMS PROMISED

Police, District Attorney and Board of Judges Unite for Action.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Philadelphia has accepted the challenge of the underworld. The battle for supremacy between the agencies of the law and the forces of crime is now on.

Stirred by a succession of crimes which day after day deprived Philadelphia of property and in several instances, lives, the courts, the police and District Attorney's office have evolved plans which will, it is expected, reduce crime in the Quaker City to a minimum and bring about the comparative era of peace which prevailed in 1919 after one of the judges of the courts had imposed sentences amounting, all told, to 533 years during his month on the bench in the criminal courts.

Long sentences and speedy trials are believed to be the antidote, but not convinced that these methods will be best, the Board of Judges, which includes the fifteen members of the Common Pleas courts in Philadelphia county has requested a survey of criminal procedure in the county, and the Philadelphia Law Association has appointed a committee to carry it out.

In furtherance of his belief that speedy trials will go a long way toward checking crime Samuel P. Rotan, District-Attorney, requested the Board of Judges to establish a new criminal court. At present there are three criminal courts, the judges of the Common Pleas courts taking turns in presiding over them with changes every month.

The board, cooperating with the prosecuting attorney, went further than his request, and beginning January 2 there will be six criminal courts in Philadelphia. The extra courts will be continued until the present criminal list is cleared up, and as long thereafter as it is necessary to restore to Philadelphia the peace and safety which its residents demand.

The principal difficulty with only three criminal courts in which to bring cases against felons has been that, with the crime wave at its height, it has been impossible to mete out quick justice. The courts have been overcrowded, cases have been delayed, the county prison filled to capacity, criminal lawyers skilled in their art have been able to obtain delays and crooks have been permitted to pursue their ways virtually unhindered by law.

Many times thieves, already under ball and awaiting trial, have been picked up a second time, and even a third, in connection with other crimes. The postponements which figure so largely in the tactics of some of the criminal lawyers has been effective. In many cases the trials have been so long delayed that the principal witnesses have forgotten so many of the details of the particular crime in which they were called that the criminals have been able to get off without punishment of any kind except the large amount of money they paid to lawyers and professional bailgoers, who have been reaping a harvest.

The proposition was put up to the Judges of the courts in forceful language by the District Attorney. He informed them flatly that unless they cooperate with his department, and in providing the means for the quickening of the arm of the law, that he would not be responsible for the continued reign of thieves, bandits, gunmen, burglars and their ilk.

The board did not dodge the responsibility. With the three new courts, which have been granted, and which will start operating with the new year, will come a new era and the wheels of justice will be geared up to a notch never before reached in Philadelphia.

With the dockets cleared and about 1,300 cases which are now awaiting trial disposed of, the courts and the District Attorney's office will be prepared to cope more successfully with the criminal element.

After the present cases have been attended to it will be possible, it is estimated, to bring an offender to trial within six days after the commission of an offense.

With speedy trials provided for, the District Attorney and Superintendent of Police William B. Mills are convinced that the next step is the imposition of sentences which approach the maximum provided by law. Their opinion is not based on theory but on fact. It finds its basis in their experience in 1919 when Philadelphia had its share of criminal activity which was marked throughout the nation. Life and property were menaced, and the police department worked night and day in an ineffectual effort to stem the tide. Arrests were made by the score, but nothing seemed to daunt the underworld.

Then two saloon bandits were rushed to immediate trial before Judge John Monaghan, who happened to be presiding in a criminal court. The case against them was clear, and there was a wealth of convincing testimony. They were found guilty and the judge, de-

termined to stop the crime wave if it was within his power, sentenced them to from nine to fourteen years each. The underworld gasped, but allowed the incident to pass as an exceptional case.

Then the campaign started. Case after case was presented before Judge Monaghan and soon became apparent that the first case was not merely an incident. Heavy sentences began to pile up; before he was through with his month in the criminal court the judge had compiled a total of 533 years meted out to criminals for their part in disturbing the peace of Philadelphia. Sentences ranging to twenty years, where formerly two or three years had been the most severe penalty, proved effective. The crime wave receded.

History repeated itself last month, when Judge Monaghan again presided over a criminal court and long sentences again became the order of the day. Police officials and others responsible for the prosecution of criminals began to notice the falling off of serious crimes immediately.

It is upon this record created by Judge Monaghan, who is expected to preside over one of the criminal courts next month, that the police and District Attorney base their belief that long sentences are the best antidote for crime.

The habitual offender is the criminal against whom the Judge has leveled the wrath of his judicial office. First offenders are always given a chance in Judge Monaghan's court and most of them make good. It is when they break their parole that the law as represented by this conscientious, forceful and capable Judge, lays a heavy hand.

Ninety-eight murders were committed in Philadelphia this year. In six cases, two during the last week, first degree verdicts, which means the imposition of the death penalty, have been returned. At the present time there are about thirty men in prison awaiting trial for murder. Several of them have been in jail for more than a year without trial. These men will be listed for trial and their cases sent through the courts one after another.

FIRING SQUAD KILLS MEXICAN DISTURBER

General Reyna Figured in Revolutions Ten Years.

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 26.—Gen. Francisco Reyna, who had figured prominently in revolutions in Mexico in the last ten years, was executed to-day by a firing squad in Nogales, Sonora, against the international line. He was alleged to have been caught getting rifles, saddles and ammunition from a cache near Canosa, Sonora, fifteen miles west of Nogales.

Gen. Reyna was captured this morning and was taken to the Nogales, Sonora, Jail, where he was tried by a military court. Mexican officials said that the capture of soldiers unearthed thirty rifles, thirty saddles and about 4,000 rounds of ammunition at the spot where he was digging.

Reyna and about 200 followers, it is alleged, planned to launch a revolution January 1. He also was charged with having had connections with another proposed revolution, the alleged leaders of which were arrested in Nogales, Sonora, about a month ago and were executed.

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\$3,000,000 RUM TAXES DEMANDED BY U. S.

Distilleries and Alleged Bootleggers Involved.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Payment of more than \$3,000,000 in revenue taxes will be demanded by the Internal Revenue Department at Washington from the owners of four distilleries and their agents in this city seized by the Government, and from an organized gang of bootleggers, including two former prohibition officers now under arrest, on charges of dumping more than 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol in this city during the last three months.

Notice of this demand by the Government against the owners to pay the \$3,000,000 taxes due or face litigation was announced to-night by Harvey L. Duncan, Assistant Associate State Prohibition Director.

Report of these four concerns and the organized gang of bootleggers was compiled by Mr. Duncan following the seizure last Saturday of the Burlington Industrial Alcohol Company, Burlington, N. J. The figures speak for themselves and represent a fortune of \$160,000,000 spent for liquor in this city at present bootleg prices, Duncan said.

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FARMERS EXCHANGE BURNED

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 26.—The largest fire in the history of the Borough of Woodstown destroyed the South Jersey Farmers Exchange Building this afternoon, with a loss of about \$75,000, including tons of fertilizer and a large quantity of produce.

Wilson's Famous Steel Box. Woodrow Wilson's Letter Authorizing the Use of His Personal Papers. THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON. 27 December, 1920. My dear Baker: Thank you for your letter of December twenty-third, which gave me a great deal of pleasure. I have a trunk full of papers, and the next time you are down here I would like to have you go through them and see what they are and what the best use is that can be made of them. I plunked them into the trunk in Paris and have not had time or physical energy even to sort or arrange them. I am looking forward with great satisfaction to the work you are purposing to do, and have no doubt that it will be of the highest value. With the best wishes of the season, Cordially and faithfully yours, Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, Amherst, Massachusetts.

America and The World Peace The New York Times. By Ray Stannard Baker written from Woodrow Wilson's Personal Papers. BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1922 CONTINUING EVERY SUNDAY UNTIL COMPLETED. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies of The New York Times, so their supply is limited strictly to the demand. To get the Baker series—the first complete inside story of the Paris Treaty Negotiations—it is necessary to order in advance. Subscription rates by mail for readers outside of New York City: Sunday, one year, \$4; six months, \$2.25; daily and Sunday, one year, \$12; six months, \$6. Address The New York Times, New York.

TALES OF THE UNION PACIFIC COUNTRY. Every Worker became a Fighter. MANY CHAPTERS in the history of the Union Pacific Railroad are also the history of the United States. Authorized by President Lincoln as a military necessity, construction was begun in 1864. The Civil War was raging, and the road was needed as a tie to bind California and the West to the Union. Repeatedly attacked by Indians, construction gangs were required at a moment's notice to lay down their picks and seize their rifles. Surveying parties working far in advance, carried their lives in their hands. Every worker became a soldier; in ten minutes a gang of graders or track-layers could be transformed into a company of infantry. The resolute determination that built the system still lives in its spirit and its policies. Its total mileage is now 9,381, but the work of extending, widening, straightening and double-tracking still goes on. Its service to American commerce and American prosperity, begun half-a-century ago, fulfills the same purpose today as when it first bound two coastlines together and made a unit of the continent.

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