# NEW YORK HERALD

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MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1922


## The Most Vicious Soldier Bonus Measure Yet.

The latest bonus device of FORDNEY and his faithfuls of the Ways and Means Committee for gouging five thousand millions of dollars out of the American people would degrade the American dollar and wreck the Republican party. No party can raid the Treasury for five billions of dollars for its own political advantage and retain the confidence of the folks back home.

Checking out five billions of the people's money for the bonus doesn't seem to mean anything to Congress. All Congress has to do is to commit the country to the debt and then let the people find the money to pay the debt. And finding the money to pay the debt means more and more taxes. The Treasury can't pay out money until it gets the money in, and the only way it gets the money in is by squeezing it out of the people.

If Congress were conscientiously for the bonus its frenzy to jam a bonus measure through wouldn't be so offensive. A conscientious act is an honest act. A conscientious act may be stupid, but it is not vicious. A conscientious act, whatever its measure of intelligence, is not born of selfishness. The bonus raid on the Treasury by Congress is born of selfishness.

In working up the latest scheme for chiseling out the bonus money Chairman FORDNEY excluded all Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee from the secret conclave. The Democratic members may well congratulate themselves that they had no part in this latest Ways and Means monstrosity. It is 100 per cent. Republican, to the shame of the Republican party. As an example of economic wisdom it is a blight.

The original plan of this measure gave the pawnbroker and the usurer a chance at these bonus notes. The present draft makes it impossible for a soldier to borrow money on his bonus certificate from these sources, but in eliminating the pawnbroker and the usurer the measure puts a demand on the banks of the country that would prove a calamity. It demands that they loan to soldiers 85 per cent. of the face value of their bonus notes.

But to meet these bonus loan demands the banks would have to call in the money now loaned out to business, to agriculture, to industries, to transportation, including the money loaned on farm mortgages, on home building mortgages and on other items. If this were done it would precipitate a nationwide disaster, strewing the land with bankruptcy and wreckage.

Either this, or the Government would be compelled to furnish the money to the banks for these loans. And in view of the fact that the Government hasn't a surplus dollar on hand it would be forced to start up its printing presses and turn out endless millions of flat money to meet the requirements of the banks. And this flat money becoming a part of the entire currency of the country would depreciate the value of all our money—depreciate the value of your money, Mr. Citizen, lessen the purchasing power of your money, Mr. Citizen.

## Mythical Tax Reduction.

The Hylan administration announces a "reduction" in the city tax rate to a flat figure of $2.74 on each $100 worth of property. If this actually meant a saving of money to property owners it would be great good news, because it would mean a cut of from two to nine points from the tax rates for 1921, which were the highest in the history of the city. It would be the first definite sign that New York city had abandoned its wild, reckless spending. But unfortunately the reduction in the tax rate does not mean a reduction in the cost of running the city.

There is no indication in the city budget that expenditures are to be reduced. The 1922 budget is $350,601,507, compared with a budget of $345,530,039 for 1921, which was the largest budget up to that year. The amount of money which must be collected in taxes this year to supplement other receipts by the city is estimated at $286,000,000 by the Comptroller. This item makes no provision for contingencies; even so, this $286,000,000 in taxes equals the amount collected in 1921.

The joker in this scheme to make New Yorkers believe they are going to pay smaller taxes is the assessed values on which the tax rate is based. To enable the Hylan administration to keep within the law and still fix a tax levy high enough to raise the money for its spendings this year's valuations of real and personal properties for purposes of taxation are fixed at $10,460,599,880, and on this amount the tax rate of 2.74 will yield the $286,000,000 needed to meet the budget. Last year's valuations were $10,186,207,279. If this year's tax requirements were collected on the property valuation of 1921 the tax rate would be above 2.80, the highest average rate for all the counties in the history of the city.

## Gatti-Casazza's New Term.

The extension for three years from 1923 of Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA's engagement as managing director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, announced to-day by the officers of that organization, will be received by the operagoing public as a suitable recognition of his accomplishments during the fourteen years of his rulership and an assurance that the policy he has followed to the satisfaction of the patrons of the institution will be maintained in the future. The Metropolitan is now the most important lyric theater in the world.

To GATTI-CASAZZA this preeminence of the Metropolitan Opera House in the musical world is in large measure due. No other operatic theater now equals the Metropolitan in its breadth of enterprise or in the excellence with which its plans are carried out. It may be said that no other similar undertaking has the material support on which the New York opera may draw, but it would not reflect particular credit on any impresario to win unique fame at the cost of reckless and unprofitable expenditures. It is one of the characteristics of the administration of Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA that operatic preeminence and business methods have been united. The highest artistic standards have been reached, but obedience has been given to conservative business principles, on which every great enterprise in its final analysis must be based if it is to endure.

Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA's term of management has not been marked by the development of many great singers anywhere in the operatic world. He has obtained the services of the best when they were to be reasonably obtained. The business of producing opera is not one that can be made to run parallel with other commercial undertakings. Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA has done more than any of his predecessors, however, to instill business methods into the conduct of an opera house.

Possibly the most important result of Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA'S fourteen years of management at the Metropolitan is the recognition of the opera house as an institution of New York. To-day less than ever before is the public led to attend its performances because of the appearance of this or that individual singer. New Yorkers now go to the opera. They do not go on account of this or that artist, as their predecessors in large numbers did. Of course such an attitude of mind could be brought about only by raising every detail of each production to a uniformly high plane of merit. In spite of most discouraging labor conditions in recent years the orchestra has been made an organization of splendid excellence. The chorus has been trained to an equally high degree of skill. The scenery surpasses in beauty and appropriateness the settings used in any other opera house in the world.

These reasons would be sufficient to explain the wise course of the directors in renewing Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA's term of management. To them must be added a liberal but conservative business policy which has made his administration unprecedented in its prosperity.

## A Frosty Blessing.

Let those persons who are disposed to make grouching comment on the wintry debut of March take a second thought on the subject. Let them consider the balmy weather of a year ago and what that balmy weather did to American fruit crops.

Premature high temperature in 1921 brought forth the buds and exposed them in their tenderness to the late frosts that almost inevitably follow a spring of unseasonable warmth. Apples, peaches, plums, pears and all the luscious family of berries were frozen stiff in their cradles. The 1921 shortage in these important varieties of food was the most severe in years. Here in New York and in all the adjacent States such fruit as we got had to come from points far distant. Prices climbed skyward. To many they were prohibitive.

During February of this year there were periods of warm, almost summery, weather which created much uneasiness among fruit growers. Temperatures up in the seventies were recorded. Grass began to take a distinct tinge of green. Fruit tree buds swelled and seemed likely to emerge, thus to encounter a peril similar to that which resulted so disastrously in 1921.

Then came March, storming in with its snow and sleet. Back went the buds to sleep again, just as they should at this time of year. The fruit growers then breathed a long, deep sigh of relief. The weather gave them just what they needed. The peril of another frost blight on their crops is at least temporarily averted.

With continued retardation of blossom time until the late frost danger is passed there is every prospect of bumper 1922 fruit crops in this section of the country. The trees are more vigorous because of the rest they got last year. They have grown in size and increased in strength. The crust of snow and sleet on their trunks and branches has kept the sap back near their roots. This is what is required to prevent untimely expenditure of their strength and untimely development of their buds and blossoms. The fruit crop of 1922 is not yet secure, but March's frosty advent has saved it from one peril.

## Too Much to Ask of a Child.

A European writer, RUDOLPH REQUADT, has a scheme for studying the human animal. He is now looking for a small tropical island, rich in fruits and small game. On this island he and his scientific colleagues purpose to turn loose half a dozen boy and girl babies. Concealed from the infant the students will see what the young of the species can do when it is left to its own resources. The watchers will take notes and make motion pictures.

Such is the plan. Of course it will fail unless the children are well beyond the toddling stage. A child brought up after the fashion that has prevailed for thousands of years is unlikely to thrive on berries and other foods that grow within its reach. At the end of two days the pitying spectators will be leaving milk for their subjects.

Mr. REQUADT's idea is not new. More than twenty years ago, in a short story called "Primordial," the late MORGAN ROBERTSON caused a boy and a girl, each aged about three years, to be cast ashore on opposite sides of a lonely island. The boy's struggle for existence, his pursuit of food, his discovery of fire and, at the end, his meeting with the other castaway, made a literary classic. Every reader was thrilled; few believed.

It's too late, Mr. REQUADT. Civilization has led us so far from nature that there is no way for the infant to wander back. Of all the mammals the child is the only one that cannot find for itself even its mother's breast.

## Lloyd George's Crucial Year.

Political observers in England note that DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, the British Prime Minister, has come bang up against the onerous job of preventing history from repeating itself to his disadvantage. Of DEMOSTHENES it is written that "his influence in the councils of his countrymen reached its climax in the eight years between the peace of Philocrates in 346 B. C. and the battle of Cheronea in 338 B. C." Moreover, it was just eight years after JULIUS CÆSAR formed his alliance with POMPEY and CRASSUS in 60 B. C. that this coalition was wrecked and CÆSAR elected to proceed thenceforward on his own account. The eighth year has a definitely established reputation as a crucial one in politics.

The star of LLOYD GEORGE has dominated the political firmament of Britain for seven years. During all this time he has been incessantly tackled and heckled by Liberals, Conservatives, Laborites, Unionists and Independents, and never has he so much as batted an eyelash. When his opponents wanted battle he gave it to them, good and plenty. When in 1918 a general election seemed desirable he gave them that too. When his opponents condemned the Versailles treaty he championed it and then modified it.

His political foes accused him of shaking hands with murder by opening up trade with Russia, but he replied that the welfare of Europe demanded the resuscitation of Russia, and the English people were deaf to his critics and ignored the fact that no trade with Russia developed. The opposition wanted recently to make an issue of economy. LLOYD GEORGE grabbed its thunder by appointing the Geddes economy committee, whose report, if adopted, would save millions where the opposition's proposals would have saved only thousands.

In addition to all this, the opposition has been practically leaderless. The names of GREY, BALFOUR and CECIL have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Premiership, but until now there has been only negligible response from the electors. But the eighth year of the reign of the smiling Welshman is nigh; besides, the fifth year since his election will expire in 1923, and British political tradition says that no Premier shall go longer than five years without a vote of confidence from the electorate.

It seems therefore that a general election in the not distant future is likely. What will happen to the coalition which has backed up the Premier all these years is a present concern of Englishmen. There has been talk of a new Nationalist party to be headed by the Prime Minister; his letter to AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN telling the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Unionist backbiting and sniping would have to stop lends color to the belief that the Premier is ready to jettison any who do not feel like joining him in the new party move. Certainly the letter is no indication that the Premier will try to conciliate the recalcitrant members of the coalition simply to win their support.

In the light of the past the rumor that the Premier intends to resign and that his letter was intended to pave the way is not convincing. He has never shown himself a quitter. On the contrary, he always has been eager to join issue with his opponents. The only reason for paying any attention at all to the rumor that LLOYD GEORGE might resign is the fact that it originated with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a London newspaper reputed to be well informed with regard to the political plans of LLOYD GEORGE. He might, however, resign as leader of the coalition and throw down the glove to his foes.

The plight of LLOYD GEORGE is not nearly as gloomy as it is pictured by his opponents. Sir GEORGE YOUNGER's recent bluff was called by LLOYD GEORGE, and YOUNGER was obliged to admit his weakness. The Premier's star still outshines all others; without a strong leader there would be no chance for any of the other British leaders to win against him if he chose to head a Nationalist combination recruited from among the liberals of all existing political groups. Even ASQUITH, nominal leader of the opposition, who is making at least one or two speeches a week in the House of Commons, does not, except at long intervals, say anything that has enough of the ring of battle in it to get into the newspapers.

It is not the Premier who looks upon the deserting members of the coalition and exclaims "Et tu, Brute!" Despite the approach of the eighth year of his power and the fifth year of his political rule, LLOYD GEORGE still swings his fists in the air and strikes terror in the hearts of his foes.

## Lower Telephone Rates.

Telephone rates can now be reduced 5 per cent. in New York city and 7 per cent. in other parts of the State, as ordered by the Public Service Commission, without endangering either the efficiency of the telephone service or the financial position of the companies. This is all to the good. So far as it takes into account the lower costs of material and the somewhat lower level of wages the commission's order cutting rates is another indication that conditions are returning to normal.

However, the criticism that the New York Telephone Company has set aside too much for depreciation and has accumulated enough undivided profits to warrant a reduction in rates cannot have figured importantly in the considerations which led to the Public Service Commission's order, even if the criticism did come from the commission itself. During the war the problem of telephone service was a physical one. It was a question of supplying a sufficient number of telephones with adequate service to meet the necessities of the Government, of manufacturing plants and of offices engaged in war work. All non-official individuals and businesses not contributing to the nation's war effort had to wait for installation of telephones until after the war emergency.

But after the war ended no other public utility in the State or nation restored normal service more quickly than did the telephone company. The telephone company, in comparison with concerns less ably directed, experienced a minimum of difficulty in making the transition from war to peace conditions.

The House of Representatives has once more cut from the Agricultural Department appropriation bill the item providing $300,000 to pay for the distribution of free flower and vegetable seeds through members of Congress. When this gesture of economy has been made in the past the Senate has always replaced the item in the bill. This year its suppression may be sustained in the final draft of the bill, for economy is the watchword in the Capitol, and the free distribution of seed is a useless waste of taxpayers' money.

Judge HUGH MEANS of the District Court in Lawrence, Kansas, has declared null and void a rule of the Vineland Rural High School that the skirts of girls attending its classes must hang three inches below their knees. The judicial mind appears to be better attuned to practical matters than is the pedagogical intellect; Judge MEANS recognized that when fashion issued its dictate no mere political institution can successfully oppose it.

A maid employed in one of the great New York hotels had $16,100 in bank when she died. The ancient and honorable practice of thrift still has its followers, and their reward in provision for old age and days of adversity is sure.

### A March Storm.

The locust tree taps on the entry door
As if it begged a shelter from the storm,
The white magnolia, like some ghostly form,
Shivers and bends beneath the streams that pour
With eerie hints of Undine's mocking lore;
The daffodils lie broken on the ground,
Trodden by thunder's heavy steps, that hound
Each blossom in the garden's fragrant store.
Snarling and wild the wind goes rushing by
Leaving a trail of wreckage in its wake,
And, dropping from torn nests, wee birdlings die.
E'er tender wings their misery can slake:
Yet, when the fury of the storm is told,
New buds shall fill the places of the old.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

## Meat as Food.

### The Danger Is in the Juices, One Experimenter Thinks.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Mrs. Miller is mistaken in assuming that meat is made fit to eat by combining it well with other foods. Meat is never suitable for food until its juice has been separated and rejected.

Grind beef in a chopper, stir it in warm water, throw away the water, and then subcook the beef. Better still, put chopped beef in a collander or sieve, stand it in a container with a false bottom and a cover, and place the whole in an electric oven adjusted to 155 degrees and subbake for four hours. Then eat the meat and treat the dripped juice as refuse.

I lived on such an exclusive diet for the twelve months of 1917 without a sick day. Neighbors on every side of me had their serious sick spells—when they begged the soup which it was "a sin to throw away." All were healthy people and I the only sickly one.

I had previously tried a monodiet of beef, juice and all, and never had succeeded in holding to it longer than two and one-half months.

EDGAR DAYTON BRINKERHOFF.
EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 4.

## Out in the Desert.

### Struggle of Two Settlers With Rattlers, Famine and Nature.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The enclosed article from the Chandler *Arizonan* headed "United States breaks rules by giving land patent to man and wife" may be of interest to your readers. The novelty lay in the fact that J. L. Suver and his wife filed claims on separate homesteads and each has now received a patent for 320 acres. Mr. Suver says of his experiences:

"Many times during the nine and one-half years we have lived here we were almost starved out. Five years ago our horses nearly starved. Two of them became locoed. Our cow and one horse were bitten each twice by rattlesnakes, though we saved their lives.

"One day while lying on the ground under a shade tree a small diamond rattler crawled under my back with just the thickness of my shirt between us. We lived ten miles from where church services were held once a month. No way to travel only on a hay wagon with a dray horse; so this summer I heard my first sermon preached by Brother McMurdo at our desert schoolhouse two and three-quarter miles from us.

"We have 1,400 rods of dikes, over 100 acres cleared and leveled, about six miles of wire fence, besides the house, shed and well forty-six feet deep from which I drew the water with a windlass for three years for four horses and a cow and house use. We now pump with a small engine.

"We grow wheat, maize, cattle and chickens. Now I am past 65 years old and can do about all my own work."

I have just started a desert library with about fifty volumes in Mr. Suver's community.

ROBERT MCMURDO.
GOODYEAR, Ariz., February 28.

## Central Park West.

### A Resident Objects to Proposals to Remove Tracks and Trees.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In regard to Central Park West Rossiter Johnson advocates widening the avenue and says "there is no use for the half grown trees along the line of the curb" next to the park. He therefore suggests their removal.

Why stop there? Why not remove a good chunk of the park, and in fact in the course of time remove the entire park, because it would be a very nice place to put up buildings, filling it up solidly from Fifty-ninth street to 110th street? There are certainly a great many half grown trees in the park and they could be removed along with the full grown ones.

Not content with removing tracks from Central Park West, Mr. Ottinger wants to take them away from Amsterdam avenue also. Is it his idea to run double decker cars under the elevated railroad on Columbus avenue to take care of the crowds, or would he propose making it a four track trolley street?

Assuming that both these gentlemen have the interests of the public at heart, after reading their suggestions for the improvement of present conditions I am reminded of the quotation "Save me from my friends." H. H. S. P.

NEW YORK, March 4.

## Experience of a Juror.

### His Service in Court a Waste of Time in Part, He Thinks.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The great cause of trouble as regards jurymen is with the bench and bar.

The New York business man is under large expense in carrying on his business and cannot waste time listening to argument not relating to the case presented. After a conviction usually attempts are made to reform the prisoner, either by probation or a suspended sentence. Such a result is discouraging to jurors who patiently studied the evidence, for it means that all this work was thrown away. JUROR.

NEW YORK, March 4.

### The Sixth Who Goes Back.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Warden Lewes of Sing Sing prison denies coddling the inmates and says that only one prisoner out of every six returns the second time. I wonder if the moving pictures, vaudeville, baseball and the classics that they teach up there have anything to do with the one prisoner out of every six wanting to take another look. There would not be so many if they learned that old song, "One, two and three four we march in a line. To the shoe shop or quarry we have to keep time."

FRANK W. EVANHOE.
CENTER MORICHES, March 4.

### Muslin's Tavern.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Can any of your readers give me information about Muslin's Tavern, in Little George street, also 85 Church street and 63 Broome street, about the year 1812?

Has the system of numbering houses changed in the last half century? How near Broadway were the above localities? HARRY DE CLEYNE.

NEW YORK, March 4.

### Calgary's Municipal Street Railway.

*From Municipal Reference Library Notes.*

Calgary's (Canada) municipal street railway carried 18,771,271 passengers in 1921, an average of 65.2 per car hour, which is just two above the estimated car hour traffic necessary to run the system. Calgary gives eighteen tickets for $1, 4 for 25 cents, eight children's tickets for 25 cents and charges 10 cents cash fare. Last year 417,906 cash fares were paid. The estimated revenue of the system for 1922 is $935,000 and expenditure $903,400.

# Damrosch Greeted by Sunday Audience

## Symphony Orchestra Pleases at Aeolian Hall With Fifth of Bach's Concertos.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

It has been noted in this place on several occasions that the Sunday afternoon audiences of the Symphony Society seem to assume a kind of proprietary interest in the organization. Aeolian Hall, where the concerts are given, is more conducive to sociability than the cavernous spaces of Carnegie Hall, and the meetings of Sunday become, as it were, family affairs. So there was an especial friendliness in the greeting bestowed upon Walter Damrosch when he appeared on the platform yesterday afternoon to conduct the first Sunday entertainment since his return from abroad.

The program was variegated. It began with Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World." The second number was the fifth of Bach's Brandenburg concertos, the edition being that of the Bach Society made by Alexander Siloti, who was at the piano. The final number was Debussy's "Iberia."

The performance of the Bach concerto for harpsichord, violin and flute, with accompaniment of strings, gave the audience unquestionable pleasure. It would be strange if it failed to do so, for it is a delightful composition, in which not the least enjoyable movement is the Irish jig at the end. Possibly Bach did not know it was Irish, but any New Yorker will be sure of it. Doubtless, too, the Margrave of Brandenburg, who is preserved in the pages of history because he was an assiduous collector of concertos, regarded this as one of his choice specimens.

These excellent noblemen of the past, who had the laudable habit of keeping private orchestras, provided for posterity much better than they knew. We cannot enjoy performances of these concertos in precisely the conditions of intimacy, small audience rooms and social relaxation for which they were designed, but in such a place as Aeolian Hall they can be made to approach very closely to what we may imagine to be their original effect. The fifth was played yesterday with Mr. Siloti as the pianist, Gustave Tinlot, concert master of the orchestra, violinist, and Georges Barrere, flute.

A casual hearer would conclude that this concerto had a special interest for Mr. Siloti, because Bach, who was a harpsichord performer of first rank, wrought into the first movement before its close an extended and elaborate harpsichord part (now given to piano), filling the place occupied in the day of the Beethoven concerto by the cadenza. Of this Mr. Siloti made much, but he did not slight his duties in the other movements. The second, in which the three solo instruments proceed without accompaniment, was admirably performed—albeit Mr. Tinlot was not on a parity with his companions in richness or sonority of tone.

The other portions of the concert need no description beyond the statement that while some parts of the symphony were rather roughly played the slow movement was finely treated.

## UPROAR AT HEIFETZ CONCERT.

### Crowd So Large Many Force Their Way Into Hall.

The fourth violin recital of Jascha Heifetz in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon took place under conditions approaching the sensational. The crowd of those unable at the last to gain admission thronged the outer lobby with evident hopes, and finally a small portion of it took the law into its own hands, and forcing its way through the closed doors at the right of the music entrance, made a dash for the inside of the hall and into the crowd which already packed the standing room space. Forces belonging to the management, with detectives, were quickly on the scene and the music loving invaders—both men and women—were sought out and removed from the hall, but not without a bodily struggle on the part of some of the men.

It all happened just after Mr. Heifetz had left the stage following a performance of Charlier's transcription of the "Chaconne," by Vitali, and hence without disturbance to the artist. The violinist's other selections were Lalo's "Symphony Espagnol," Bach's "Air on the G String," the Auer arrangement of Haydn's "Vivace," an air from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Coq d'Or," Wieniawski's "Tarantelle" and the "Palpiti" of Paganini.

Mr. Heifetz was in splendid form and in the expression of feeling he reached some loftier heights than is his wont. The audience overflowed onto the stage.

## BAUER AND CASALS RECITAL.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, violoncellist, gave a joint recital at Town Hall yesterday afternoon when they played together an all Beethoven program. These famous artists have been heard here frequently in past years in joint entertainments, but not within the most recent seasons. The occasion was evidently one of rejoicing that they had again chosen to appear together. Their audience filled the hall and their various offerings were received with delight. The program as announced was changed. The sonata listed as the second number, in G minor, opus 5, No. 2, was played as the first number in place of the sonata in F major, opus 5, No. 1, and for the second number was substituted the C major sonata opus 102, No. 1. The remaining works, the "Variations on a Theme by Mozart" and the sonata in G minor, opus 5, No. 2, were given as listed. The compositions furnished admirable variety in showing how the master composed for the two instruments and in their interpretations the two players deserve only highest praise for their beauty of tone, finish of technic and artistic vision in plan of conception.

### A Cloud at Sunset.

Where the sky dips down to the Palisades the sun slipped over the rocky rim
And out of sight in a sea of light that rolled away in the distance dim,
The gulls swooped home to their craggy nests in dizzy circles on flashing wings,
A wind blew up from the unseen sea and whispered stories of wondrous things,
The time scarred face of the granite cliff was veiled in a scarf of amethyst,
The boulders scattered along its base grew indistinct in the evening mist,
A shimmering river of rubies red the ripping tide of the Hudson ran,
And overhead in the afterglow I saw the banner of Gengis Khan.
A streamer of cloud in the far blue vault to other eyes, but behold! to mine
'Twas silk and silver and vivid rose with golden fringes and seed pearls fine,
The flag that over the conqueror's head in the reek of battle so bravely flew
When swords and lances and desert sands were all of a dark and dreadful hue,
As the hordes once rallied around it, lo! so trooped the stars in the darkening arch,
Glittering armies in jeweled mail along the lines of their nightly march.
The rose light faded, the gold turned gray, and high in the scintellant, sapphire space
It slowly flaunted beyond my gaze—the long lost banner of Gengis Kahn.

MINNA IRVING.

## Evolution in Schools.

### Its Teaching Opposed on the Ground That It Is Only a Theory.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I notice that Professor Seligman of Columbia and Professor Petrunkevitch of Yale have issued rather drastic statements against those who disagree with them as to the teaching of evolution in the schools. The first of these gentlemen says that if evolution is eliminated from the public school curricula we will have left no science at all in the schools.

The second denounces his opponents as enemies of the public good. Why is it that men of otherwise good minds and satisfactory education seem to take leave of their logic when they approach the theory of evolution?

Evolution is simply an interesting theory. It is almost destitute of any facts tending to prove it. The entire weight of evidence is against it, and the amazing thing is that it is swallowed by many who ought to reject it immediately. The theory is a heterogeneous mass of assumptions, imagination supplying the great bulk of the alleged evidence in favor of it. No competent judge in trying its validity according to the ordinary rules of evidence would find in its favor. Any competent lawyer taking such a case in court would expect to be thrown out after his opening statement.

The trouble in the matter, so far as its being taught in the schools is concerned, is that many instructors of the type of the two professors quoted do not refer to it as an interesting theory. They teach it as a fact. And therein lies the danger. This is a Christian country, not only nominally but actually, as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided. Nevertheless, Christian or unchristian, facts must be met, but it is dangerous to disturb the religious sensibilities and feelings of the young by teaching as a scientific fact a mere theory which has been already relegated to the scientific dump heap.

To Professor Seligman I would say that if the public schools would turn out children adequately trained in the mathematical and other demonstrated sciences they would be far better equipped for the battle of life than by the study of evolution.

As to Professor Petrunkevitch, I would ask him to name one single man to whom this country owes a debt of gratitude who has been an active exponent of the evolutionistic theory. This country owes its existence, its preservation and the largest part of its progress, both in a moral and material way, to men who have held and do hold the time proved religious ideas. And a great many of them do not intend to have their children subjected to teaching which may lead to a contrary point of view where this teaching is based upon 20 per cent. of hypothesis and 80 per cent. imagination. E. V. MYERS.

NEW YORK, March 4.

## League for Filipino Women.

### Education Through the Home Is Object of New Movement.

*From the Manila Times.*

A number of prominent women in Manila are starting a movement to organize a civic league to be called the Filipino Women's Independent League, the purpose of which is to disseminate education among the people of the islands through the home, to help the men in their struggles for independence and to inculcate into the minds of women a love of country and patriotic interest in anything which concerns the country's welfare.

The leaders of the movement are women who may be said to be of the most intelligent and highly educated class, including Mrs. Pura Villanueva de Kalaw, wife of Secretary of the Interior Teodoro Kalaw; Mrs. Francisco Benitez, wife of Dean Benitez of the college of education, University of the Philippines, and herself an instructor in the university; Mrs. Rosa Sevilla de Alvero, director of the Instituto de Mujeres, and Miss Librada Avelino, director of the Centro Escolar de Señoritas.

Education through the home will be the principal concern of the league. The intention is to educate the mothers to a proper appreciation of the high mission of motherhood, to a realization of what their duties are toward an enlightened community, toward their families and children. The leaders of the movement believe that proper education of children can be attained only by a proper education of mothers. Patriotism will enter as one of the most vital subjects for the young, and the mothers will be made to teach them that the Philippines is their only country to love and to defend.

### Charity Is Missing.

*Morris correspondence in Columbia County (Ark.) Leader.*

Mr. Luther Kitchens says "Have faith and hope." He surely must have lots of faith, for he has been going with a lady friend twenty-one years and has never proposed.

### The Call of the Buckwheat.

*From the Toledo Blade.*

One thing better than any alarm clock is the knowledge that genuine country sausage is going to be a breakfast dish.

### The Annual Nightmare.

*From Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

After making out the income tax most of us look like accidents coming back from happening.

### A Voyager.

Once I would be a voyager
And roll the purple seas,
Seeking some high adventure
Beyond the Cyclades.

Now were my heart contented
No more to range and roam,
Could I with Love be cabined
Within the walls of home.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

# Daily Calendar

## THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and slightly warmer to-day, to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer; south winds increasing to-morrow.

For New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer; southerly winds, increasing to-morrow.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer, diminishing west, shifting to south winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer, diminishing west, shifting to south winds.

For Western New York—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably rain; southerly winds, increasing to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The coast storm has continued to move rapidly northeastward, and its center was over Nova Scotia to-night. It has been attended by rain or snow within the last twenty-four hours, and in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and in the Atlantic States south of Virginia, and by gales along the middle Atlantic and North Atlantic coasts. The highest velocity reported was seventy-two miles, from the Northwest, at New York city.

The extensive area of low pressure that was over the Far West yesterday has moved eastward, and the lowest pressure to-night was over the middle Mississippi Valley. This disturbance has been attended by rains in the Pacific States and by local rains or snows in the plateau and north Rocky Mountain regions and Western Nebraska.

The temperature has risen over the eastern half of the country, and it has fallen throughout the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the northwest. The western disturbance will move northeastward, preceded by rising temperature and generally fair weather east of the Mississippi River to-morrow, and it will be attended by much cloudiness during Tuesday, and rain is probable in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States. Mild temperature will continue east of the Mississippi River until Tuesday night, except that it will fall in the upper lake region and the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys Tuesday afternoon.

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

| Stations. | Temperature High. | Low. | Rainfall last 24 hrs. | Baro-meter. | hrs. | last 24 Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 84 | 76 | | 29.58 | .. | Snow |
| Albany | 44 | 32 | | 29.98 | .58 | Clear |
| Atlantic City | 50 | 38 | | 30.08 | .. | Cloudy |
| Baltimore | 56 | 36 | | 30.12 | .. | Clear |
| Bismarck | 32 | .. | | 29.74 | .. | Cloudy |
| Boston | 42 | 34 | | 29.80 | .08 | Clear |
| Buffalo | 38 | 28 | | 30.08 | .. | Clear |
| Cincinnati | 52 | 50 | | 30.00 | .. | Clear |
| Charleston | 60 | 36 | | 30.24 | .. | Clear |
| Chicago | 50 | 34 | | 29.74 | .. | Clear |
| Cleveland | 48 | 30 | | 30.04 | .. | Clear |
| Denver | 40 | 32 | | 29.70 | .08 | Cloudy |
| Detroit | 50 | 28 | | 29.98 | .. | Clear |
| Galveston | 64 | 52 | | 29.90 | .. | Cloudy |
| Helena | 34 | 28 | | 29.98 | .. | Cloudy |
| Jacksonville | 64 | 40 | | 30.24 | .. | Clear |
| Kansas City | 62 | 34 | | 29.46 | .. | Clear |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 48 | | 30.10 | .. | Clear |
| Milwaukee | 44 | 32 | | 29.70 | .. | Pt.Cl'dy |
| New Orleans | 66 | 42 | | 30.08 | .. | Cloudy |
| Oklahoma | 72 | 66 | | 29.48 | .. | Cloudy |
| Philadelphia | 54 | 34 | | 30.08 | .. | Clear |
| Pittsburgh | 46 | 30 | | 30.12 | .. | Clear |
| Portland, Me. | 38 | 32 | | 29.78 | .64 | Rain |
| Portland, Ore. | 44 | 42 | | 30.00 | .04 | Pt.Cl'dy |
| Salt Lake City | 32 | 26 | | 30.04 | .01 | Snow |
| San Antonio | 78 | 76 | | 29.76 | .. | Clear |
| San Diego | 60 | 56 | | 30.10 | .. | Clear |
| San Francisco | 52 | 50 | | 30.28 | .. | Pt.Cl'dy |
| Seattle | 48 | 40 | | 30.30 | .. | Clear |
| St. Louis | 58 | 34 | | 29.70 | .. | Clear |
| St. Paul | 42 | 40 | | 29.48 | .. | Cloudy |
| Washington | 56 | 34 | | 30.12 | .. | Clear |

### LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

| | 8 A. M. | 8 P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.65 | 30.01 |
| Humidity | 91 | 57 |
| Wind—direction | N.W. | N.W. |
| Wind—velocity | 17 | 24 |
| Weather | Raining | Clear |
| Precipitation | .49 | .22 |

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 36 | 1 P. M. | 46 | 6 P. M. | 48 | |
| 9 A. M. | 37 | 2 P. M. | 45 | 7 P. M. | 47 | |
| 10 A. M. | 38 | 3 P. M. | 47 | 8 P. M. | 46 | |
| 11 A. M. | 39 | 4 P. M. | 49 | 9 P. M. | 46 | |
| 12 M. | 41 | 5 P. M. | 49 | 10 P. M. | 45 | |
| | 1922. | 1921. | | | 1922. | 1921. |
| 9 A. M. | 37 | 30 | | 6 P. M. | 48 | 39 |
| 12 M. | 41 | 35 | | 9 P. M. | 46 | 40 |
| 3 P. M. | 47 | 37 | | 12 Mid. | 45 | 42 |

Highest temperature, 49, at 4 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 34 at 5: