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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922.

The Republican Party Is Not Committed to the Bonus.

The Republican party is not committed to the bonus. It never has been committed to the bonus. The only Republican commitment to the bonus is the commitment made by individual Republican Members of Congress in 1920 to make sure their election. There was no party authorization for any such promise to ex-service men.

It is this promise that is stirring up all the present row in Congress over the bonus. The ex-service men who are demanding the bonus are demanding that these Republican Congressmen keep their preelection compact with them. Congressmen with no compunctions over mulcting the American people out of five thousand millions of dollars are moving heaven and earth to make good their compact with the soldiers, but they won't get away with it. An aroused public is taking a hand in the row and is reading the riot act to its conscienceless Congress.

Here is the exact position of the Republican party concerning the bonus as set forth in the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920. The platform adopted in that convention says:

"We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligation which a grateful nation justly should fulfill in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

"Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their gratitude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked Republican policy toward the soldiers and sailors of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present Congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the world war.

"The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of $1,180,571,893. This legislation is significant of the party purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war."

Since the adoption of this declaration by the Republican National Convention the amount expended for the care of disabled soldiers is $1,541,477,182.58. Pending legislation provides $244,943,125, or a total of $1,786,420,307.58 up to date for the care of disabled soldiers.

Republican Congressmen agreeing to check out five thousand millions of dollars of the people's money for their own political advantage and without authority of their party gambled madly on the credulity of their constituents. They can't deliver the goods and now see themselves damned by the soldiers if they don't put the bonus bill through and damned by the people if they do put the bonus bill through.

Wild Washington Palms.

Bordering on the desert of San Bernardino county, California, sixty miles from Riverside are three cañons where grow groves of what are said to be the only existing wild palms of their species. The land belongs to the Agua Caliente band of Indians, and supplies a natural system of aqueducts for neighboring irrigation work.

It is proposed to preserve this rare if not unique group of palms as a national monument, as certain land reservations are designated in Federal statutes. Citizens of Riverside agree to relieve the Government of the cost of the land and such other compensation to the Agua Caliente Indians as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, by whom the Indians are represented in transactions of this kind.

In explaining to the House a bill designed to accomplish this purpose a member from California was having rough going until without warning Representative JAMES R. MANN came to his aid in an unexpected burst of enthusiasm astonishing in that usually imperturbable statesman, saying, "These wild Washington palms are a wonderful thing. If we could put one of them in the Capitol grounds here we would pay $100,000 for it and no one would object."

But Mr. BEGG of Ohio showed symptoms of objecting, whereupon Mr. MANN displayed another side of his parliamentary character. "The gentleman from Ohio," he said, "and myself will some day make a trip out there, and he will acknowledge when he sees those palms it is worth a year's life."

Whereupon all objection disappeared and the bill was passed.

Bert Williams's Stage Art.

The late BERT WILLIAMS amused a generation of playgoers who looked on him as an exponent of the native humor of the American negro. Yet he was born in the West Indies and brought up in San Francisco; so that he was little under the influences which are supposed to create the dialect and the mode of thought of the Southern darky. But he set out to win his way as a negro entertainer and was so successful that he became the most popular of the negro comedians the stage has known in the last twenty years.

WILLIAMS acquired the ability to indicate the simplicity, the indolence, the credulity of the negro, which are important elements in his stage success. He has been accused of having refined his artistic methods to a degree that seemed to rob them of spontaneity. Yet he gained by this process the great advantage of distinctness. No listener was ever in doubt as to his meaning. When he intoned one of his melancholy complaints against the hardships of his lot, one not only caught every word of the text but enjoyed just as completely the sentiment of his song.

He had his specialty, just as every dramatic artist has after the direction of his talents had made itself definite. He was above all the melancholy negro. He was the unhappy victim of a shrewish wife or the unlucky loser at a game of craps not conducted in accordance with the stoutest principles of honesty. He was for one reason or another always unhappy. Luck was always against him.

It was his irresistibly humorous expression of this mood that won him his large following. He used cosmetics to a certain extent on the stage and to scores of his admirers his negro origin was unknown. Yet he was negro in every other phase of his stage career. The sunny indifference of the race to the troubles of life was a phase that did not lie in his gamut. He proved by his success that the troubles of the negro, expressed in their latest fashion in the blues which are such popular forms of negro song, can be made as diverting as any other aspect of life.

He leaves no successor among the members of his own race. There have recently been many successful negro comedians. Numerous as they are, none has attained the unique eminence of WILLIAMS. He was a black star in the theatrical firmament of this country if ever there was one. The task of carrying on the work of the blackface funny man will hereafter be the white comedian's burden.

Germany's Presidential Election.

Chancellor WIRTH has announced that within a comparatively short time Germany will proceed to the election of a successor to its Chief Executive, FRIEDRICH EBERT. This means that the nation will make by popular vote for the first time its choice of a President for the new Germany.

President EBERT was chosen by the National Assembly which convened at Weimar in February, 1919, to the office which he has since held. He was then the man who seemed the most available, if not the most logical candidate, and he was sworn into office six months afterward, August 23, 1919. That for almost two years and a half he has continued to hold this office and that Germany during a critical reconstruction period has contented herself with a purely provisional President, a "proclaimed President," is due to a series of circumstances that appear peculiarly German.

Of first importance is the reason which anybody understanding the German psychology will appreciate, the German dislike of a change of the head of government or of rulers. It thus became necessary that the demand for a President by popular vote should be not only urgent but advisable and judicious. In the next place the question of candidates is important. Is there not danger to the new republic in the presentation of a separate candidate by each of the eight parties? Or, as the German politicians themselves expressed it, is not the advantage in favor of the two rather vigorous reactionary parties, united at least on the return of some form of monarchial control, as against the remaining six recognized Republican parties so antagonistic upon local or national issues as to make a union impossible? Again, the nation is divided upon the matter of when the change from one President to another shall take place; the people agreed that August or the midsummer is of all seasons the most unsuitable, but neither do they accept as a solution of this problem the suggestion of the early spring, as in the United States.

There is something more than shrewd politics in the Chancellor's suggestion that the election should be held as soon as German Upper Silesia passes to German administration. Here is a solved industrial problem which has a meaning alike to the workingmen of the socialistic parties and to the capitalistic classes as represented by STINNES and his friends of the reactionary People's party. Upper Silesia means more than the mere territory which is included; it stands for Germany's industrial situation. It represents the best argument with which the coalition party could enter upon the campaign.

Many of the men who were once favorably mentioned as EBERT's successor have passed from the German political field. VON HINDENBURG's name is now scarcely mentioned, and little is heard of Admiral VON SCHEER and the other old Junker leaders of Prussia. That WIRTH might prove a formidable candidate is generally believed if he would consent to have his name used. Dr. ROSEN, Dr. RATHENAU and VON KEHR, former Bavarian Premier, are mentioned as possible candidates. But in all the political calculations it is inevitable that the chances of FRIEDRICH EBERT as his own successor should have foremost consideration. He is said to be weary of his job, he declares that he has passed through all the vicissitudes of the office except attempted assassination, and that he will gladly step aside for somebody else. But considering the present German temper there is some doubt if he will be permitted to follow this avowed intention. He has done as well as any other man could have done and that may be satisfactory to new Germany.

Irish Against Irish.

The news from Ireland, without being of itself particularly alarming, illustrates the new political conditions there. Irreconcilables of the Republican Army entered Limerick on Sunday and commandeered the principal hotels. Evidently it was their intention to seize the police barracks, but the provisional Government troops beat them to this goal and kept order in the streets with armed motor cars.

It is no longer the Irish against the English in Ireland, but the Irish against the Irish. The men who are trying to prolong DE VALERA's dream are not fighting Dublin Castle now. They are fighting the forces of GRIFFITH and COLLINS, the heads respectively of the Dail Eireann and the Irish Free State. They are in revolt against a Government which has been approved by a majority of the Sinn Fein Parliament.

Nobody expected that absolute peace would come to Ireland immediately upon the signing of the treaty. There will be flareups, no doubt, for a long time. But it is likely that the general elections, should they indorse the Free State, will put an end to all real danger. When the young republicans realize that southern Ireland wants the peace and the independence which comes with the Free State they probably will yield to the majority.

The Man at the Top.

The news headline "Yankee Owners Agree to Babe RUTH's Terms" is not only a sign of spring. It was as inevitable as spring itself. The batting behemoth, like every other man at the very topmost top of his business, gets what he wants because he is wanted.

The best lawyer in the United States can exact whatever fee he sees fit to charge. The best surgeon commands his own price; fortunately for the poor, ethics has established a sliding scale in medical fees. The greatest preacher gets a big salary if he cares to speak to a rich congregation. The topmost men in science, invention and journalism dictate their own terms.

A man wants Man o' War and pays $250,000 for him. An American millionaire wants the greatest picture painted by GAINSBOROUGH and pays $650,000 for it. Babe RUTH is the heaviest hitter in baseball and he draws to the game thousands of persons who would not otherwise attend. More than that—and this explains part of the reason why RUTH is at the top of his business—he is always trying to hit his hardest, always doing his best to win.

That is why RUTH's salary is $75,000 a year. He could ask more if the seating capacity of the American League grounds was greater.

Chicago's Crime Commission.

Since January 1, 1919, Chicago has had an organization which during the three years of its existence has done admirable work in keeping before the people of Cook county accurate records of crime in the community as well as of the work of the police and justiciary to restrain, capture and punish criminals. The commission is an outgrowth of conditions that had become intolerable. The police force was demoralized. The machinery of criminal prosecution was hampered by abuses of long standing, and if the criminals were not able to escape punishment through any of the numerous loopholes these abuses left open there were pardons, paroles and freedom on probation ready to turn them loose to prey on society again.

These conditions were not by any means peculiar to Chicago. They were and are common to so many American cities that it is fair to say that they amount to the general rule. Hence it is that the work of the Chicago commission is of interest at this time outside of Cook county. The results it has accomplished are worthy of the study of all large municipalities.

In its third annual report, which has just been issued, the Crime Commission reports that in 1919, the year in which it began its labors, there were 330 murders in Chicago, 6,108 burglaries and 2,912 robberies. In 1921, the year covered by the last report, there were 190 murders, 4,774 burglaries and 2,558 robberies. How much of this reduction in crime is due to the work of the commission there is no means of ascertaining. That a large proportion of the improvement may be credited to it is confidently asserted. When the commission began its work, it says, the Chicago police force was admittedly inefficient. In 1921 the force gave a better account of itself than it had in many years. This also is the commission's statement.

But in Chicago, as elsewhere, police efficiency is of little avail in suppressing crime if criminal prosecution procedure and criminal punishment are weakened by political influence, the toleration of straw bondsmen, weakness of the jury system, paroles, freedom on probation and pardons opening the doors of prisons for the exit of convicted criminals. On these evils the commission's last report lays responsibility for many of the crimes which now are perpetrated in Chicago. It supports this assertion with convincing statistics.

The commission keeps an accurate record of every crime reported, of every arrest made, of every step in court procedure and of the final result of every criminal case. These statistics tell a story of commendable work well done, and this story more than justifies Chicago's public spirited citizens in the support they are giving to this branch of volunteer public service.

Poor Fiume.

Many of the statesmen of Europe must wish that there had never been any Fiume. But there it is, its political condition mocking the treaty of Versailles and endangering the peace of the neighboring States. President WILSON refused to give it to Italy, but the Italian appetite for it will not be appeased. First D'ANNUNZIO seized it while the wise men at Paris were discussing its future. Between poems he wrote a constitution for Fiume, which was a poem in itself. It promised the dawn of a new era for humanity. Alas, it was only the dawn of a new era of belligerency for the Adriatic town.

Italy had the best of it when her statesmen threshed out the Fiume question with the Jugo-Slav diplomats at Rapallo, for the Jugo-Slavs gave up all claim to control of the port and the railroads; but the best of it was not good enough for the Fascisti of the D'Annunzio type. In they dash, overturning the provisional government and ousting President ZANELLA. "Fiume must be Italian!" is the cry of the newcomers. But Rome, remembering that Italy has guaranteed the independence of Fiume, is perturbed. The Ministry trembles and troops hurry to the scene.

One of the peculiar things about the Fiume revolutions is that the city is always urged to be calm. Very likely CHARLEMAGNE urged it to be calm before he destroyed it. In the thousand years since then it has been in the hands of many calmers: feudal lords, medieval bishops, NAPOLEON, the British, Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Hungary again. Fiume might be calm were it not for outer influence, for there are plenty of tunny fish in her sea and much grapes in her vineyards. But her citizens must smile when they remember that officially Fiume is known as a "free city." Free, maybe, from established order.

The French newspapers, which take the latest Fiume adventure very seriously, suggest that the row might well be referred to the League of Nations. Some of them blame Mr. CLEMENCEAU for the lack of peace, just as the Italian press blamed Mr. WILSON. Curiously, nobody blames Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, although it is usually the habit to lay everything to the British Premier.

It might be a good thing to send the case to the League of Nations. That body needs work badly. Also, Fiume is now so hardened, after two thousand years of being meddled with, as to stand almost anything, even a League of Nations investigation or another poem by GABRIELE.

With 200,000 wireless listeners in the Eastern States news does indeed travel faster than the wind.

The Cautious Harbinger.

I heard a lilting
Ere spring came tilting
With vernal lance still tipped white with snow.
'Twas from a robin
Who put a sob in
The dirge he chirped with a depth of woe.

"I wait Spring's burgeon";
He said: "a surgeon
To gash the maple whose blood shall flow;
The shy arbutus;
And then I'll flute us
As gay a tune as the time can show."

"But why," I chided,
"Why be provided
With all the trappings convention names?
Why not go pipe it?
The time is ripe; it
Cannot be long till spring proves its claims."

"No, no," he fluttered;
"Not I," he muttered.
"Let those begin it betimes who durst.
One time I tried it,
And nearly died! It
Was 'flu.' I flew! Now, it's safety first!"

MAURICE MORRIS.

Educating for the Law.

College Training Unattainable by Many Ambitious Youths.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: With regard to your editorial article "The Case of a Poor Young Man," wherein you give quasi approval to the recent edict of the American Bar Association decreeing that a prospective candidate for the bar should have "at least two years of college training," it seems to me there will be much dissent from the conclusions of that body.

With all due respect to the superior judgment of Chief Justice Taft and Elihu Root, the most prominent of the advocates of the preliminary requirement in question, I think it will work a great hardship to myriads of poor but deserving young men. There are many beautiful tributes to the law by Hooker and others, but I consider the finest is that by Edmund Burke, who calls it "the noblest profession of unprovided genius." The adjective "unprovided" is the gist of the remark.

Having completed a course at the New York Law School I can speak with personal knowledge of the antecedents of members of my class. These numbered upward of 100, the majority of whom were engaged at business during the day, but who were enabled to attend the afternoon sessions of the school through the kindness of their employers. By far the greater number were sons of poor parents. Quite a number, like myself, were compelled to leave school at an early age, and never saw the inside of a college.

I have followed with interest the careers of many of them, and they are a credit to the legal profession as well as to their alma mater. Yet under the ruling of the American Bar Association these young men would perhaps to-day be following some other and less congenial business calling.

P. J. DE CANTILLON.

BROOKLYN, March 6.

Loss of the Reina Regente.

Another Instance of Mysterious Disappearance of a Ship at Sea.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In an editorial article entitled "The Mystery of the Cyclops" I note that you state that the disappearance of the Cyclops is the most baffling of marine mysteries.

I believe, however, that there is in the annals of marine history another case more baffling, strange and mysterious than the one you discuss.

On March 10, 1895, the Spanish 9,000 ton battleship Reina Regente, having a complement of 750 officers and men, left the port of Tangier, Morocco, for Cadiz. When it sailed, which was about 4 P. M., a very severe storm was raging over the Strait of Gibraltar.

It would have taken the Reina Regente less than four hours to get to Cadiz, and yet to this day nothing has been known of its fate. Nothing has ever been found to tell the story, not even the cap of a sailor bearing the ship's name.

And this happened in a strip of sea between two coasts the widest part of which is not over thirty miles!

EMANUEL DE GOMAR.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.

The Cyclops was equipped with wireless, which was not in use in 1895, and consequently the Reina Regente had not at her service the means of communication at the command of the American vessel.

The Whipping Post.

Testimony Against Its Value as a Means of Preventing Crime.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: "N. O. Bunkum" asks, "Is it not a fact that Delaware is avoided by criminals because of its flogging law?" Let me say that T. C. Hilles, president of the board of trustees of Delaware State prison, in resigning because of the increase of violent crimes in that State, declared the lash a failure and advocated longer terms of imprisonment in its place.

An attempt to revive the whipping post in Maryland led Warden Hanlon of that State's penitentiary to protest that the use of the lash would never curb crime, and he spoke from many years of experience and observation. The effort to revive it in this State, which abolished it as useless ninety years ago, failed to win Governor Miller's consent.

Let our laws be enforced with greater firmness, our police and judicial bodies be developed to greater efficiency, and we will soon lose our criminals and reform faddists.

CHARLES M. WEST.

BROOKLYN, March 6.

Protect the Public.

A Halt Called on Laws in the Interests of Criminals.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the legislation in this country during the last thirty years has been in the interest of the criminal classes.

Plangent reiteration of sentimental platitudes on the part of reformers with axes to grind is undermining the foundations of a former robust individualism; the inevitable fruit of this sort of activity is a social structure which but faintly adumbrates the ideal. In the future let us pretermit no opportunity to oppose all statutory enactment in the interest of the criminal and unfit.

The Sullivan law plays directly into the hands of burglars and holdup men. Parole boards, indeterminate and suspended sentences are destroying the safety of life and property; instead of apprehending and executing murderers, reformers are agitating to abolish capital punishment.

The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act are supreme begetters of crime; bootleggers, dishonest prohibition agents, robbery, secret drinking, blindness, unmerited death and general disregard of all laws are the direct outcome of fanatical and futile efforts to inhibit the consumption of alcoholic potations.

Does the Americanization of foreigners consist in efforts to teach them how to graft and urge fool laws? Should they not rather be protected from contact with our diseased ideals? Present activities resemble lecture courses for negroes on the art of eating watermelons.

ALBERT R. GALLATIN.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Lent.

Mars—What about this naval holiday?
The Devil—I shouldn't worry, old man; they take a forty days holiday from me every year.

An Editorial Privilege.

From the Watheno (Kan.) Times.

The place to register complaints against this paper is with the editor, unless the purpose is to lick the editor, in which case Miss Applegate will adjust the matter satisfactorily in the editor's absence.

Trio Classique Is Heard in Concert

New Organization Plays Music by Andreae, Beethoven, Bridge and Other Composers.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

The Trio Classique, which gave its first concert not long ago, gave its second last evening in Aeolian Hall. The members of this new organization are Miss Celia Schiller, piano; Maurice Kaufman, violin, and John Mundy, cellist. The program consisted of Volkmar Andreae's trio in E flat, opus 14; Beethoven's in D major, opus 70, No. 1, and Frank Bridge's "Fantasy" in C minor. Andreae's music is not very familiar here, although the Kneisel Quartet introduced him to the public about twenty-five years ago.

He is a Swiss, born in Bern in 1879, and has been a prolific composer. He has also been active as a conductor and one of his achievements in that capacity was directing the first performance in Italy of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" in 1911. Doubtless that was one of the most valuable contributions to the art of music, since his compositions have not made their way with great vigor.

The quartet heard last evening owed the principal theme of its first movement, heard again in the finale, to no less a melodist than Schubert, his general rhythmic and structural style to Brahms and his harmonic scheme to Cesar Franck. An eclectic who choses with taste and discretion is not to be despised, but he is likely to find that the material chosen is more clear and beautiful at the original springs than in the broad channels which he so laboriously digs for it.

This was the result in the case of Mr. Andreae's quartet. It is well made, except in some parts where the composer's ingenuity failed and the ancient device of writing in unison for the strings while the piano made arabesques was employed. The piano part was in general too prominent, and this was not wholly the fault of the pianist. The string players were not always happy either in quality of tone or intonation, but all three musicians gave sincere and commendable effort to the Swiss trio as well as to the other numbers on the program.

MISS GORDON IN NEW ROLE.

Replaces Miss Ponselle in "Roi d'Ys" at Metropolitan.

Lalo's "Roi d'Ys" received another performance at the Metropolitan last evening. The cast had a new singer in Miss Jeanne Gordon, who took the place of Miss Rosa Ponselle as *Margared*. She impersonated with power the unfortunate princess who, failing to secure the man she loves, tries in vengeance to drown her father's subjects, and then, from remorse, takes her own life by jumping into the sea. She looked well and sang and acted generally well.

Mme. Alda repeated her charming portrayal of the gentle and lovely sister, *Rozenn*. Mr. Danise was good as *Karnac*. Mr. Gigli was a somewhat dispirited *Mylio*, but he sang well. Mr. Rothier filled the small part of the *King* with appropriate dignity, and Mr. Ananian was the *Saint Corentin*. Mr. Hasselmans, who was delightfully at home with the score, led the performance. The opera was warmly applauded by the large and brilliant audience.

The audience was a notable one. With Mrs. Vanderbilt were Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mr. Frederick H. Baldwin and Mr. Shipley Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson and Miss Bell Gurnee were with Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. V. Hoppin.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White's guests were Countess Hermann Scherr-Thoss and Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. P. Richardson and Mr. A. Muller-Ury were with Mrs. George L. Rives in the Kountze box.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill's guests were Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque and Mr. Meredith Howland.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam and Mr. Francis J. Otis were with Mrs. William Post.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay's guests were the Misses Katherine and Ellin Mackay, Messrs. Gould Jennings, Harry Cushing 3d and Albert H. Ely.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Cornelius H. Tangeman, Messrs W. Stephen Van Rensselaer and G. Louis Boissevain were with Mrs. Edward N. Breitung.

Mrs. James B. Haggin's guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Haupt, Dr. and Mrs. George Bolling Lee, Mr. Frank A. Munsey and Capt. Francesco M. Guardabassi.

With Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burnham.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin were with Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

With Mrs. Henry Clews were Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams Delano, Miss Evelyn Barden and the Hon. Alfred Anson.

MISS POSSART, PIANIST, PLAYS.

Her Program Presents Interesting Music.

Miss Cornelia Rider Possart, pianist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Miss Possart is no stranger to local music lovers. She has been known for several seasons as a player of sincere intentions and considerable skill. Her program was doubtless the most interesting element in her entertainment, which is commendation not to be lightly esteemed, for many pianists of important technic and interpretative ability dwell in the realms of conservatism to such an extent that they end by all playing the same things.

Miss Possart offered her audience Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue, opus 35, No. 1, Haydn's D major sonata, Schumann's G minor sonata, and some shorter numbers by Beethoven, Scarlatti and Chopin. Her playing was characterized as heretofore by a plain directness of style and by great force of finger. There was little variety of color and for tenderness of utterance Miss Possart disclosed scant sympathy.

Under the March Moon.

The pale new moon in the March sky
Is like a golden feather,
So come, beloved, you and I,
Let us go out together,
Arm linked in arm companionly,
And taste the crisp of the weather!

I shall love to hear your laughter ring,
And though few words be spoken
Heart to heart will be answering
As we need no speech for token
Of that which binds us, a subtle thing
That can nevermore be broken.

The hound of the wind behind the hill
May strain at his frosty tether,
The pale March moon will hang there still
Like a drifting golden feather,
And you and I will have our will,
Which is to be together.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

China's Prospects.

Success of the Republican South Predicted by an American.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have received from a gentleman connected with Boone University at Wuchang, China, a letter on the situation in China. Among other things he says:

"The corruption you referred to is the commonest sort of thing. Every General does that and that's why the central Government has no money and why they have so much power. Most of these Generals are in the Yangtse Valley and north of it. None of them intends in the least to adopt the Constitution. All of them have seized the opportunity of the break up of central authority created by the overthrow of the rule of the imperial family to make money and gain power, each hoping to gain enough to set up a new central one man power which would leave him at the head.

"As yet none has been strong enough to do it, and so they go on maneuvering and borrowing and occasionally fighting, or bluffing at it at least, to see if they can scare the other fellow out. In the meantime the people have always wanted a settled Government, and that one a republican, and will support no other unless they have to by the final success of one of these Generals.

"In the south the Cantonese are more intelligent and so know better and value a constitution more than in the middle and north. Perhaps this also may be due to the fact that they have been furthest from the seat of absolute monarchy. The south is now gradually gaining in strength under the Constitution made at the time of the revolution in 1911, which was never allowed to go into effect in any of the Yangtse Valley and northern Governments. Hupeh, and particularly Wuchang, which you will remember was the center of the revolution, are very enthusiastic for the Constitution. But they have been held down by the northern people in control of the Government. The south will, I believe, continue to grow in strength under the Constitution.

"Strictly speaking the north are all rebels because they have never allowed the Constitution to go into effect. The south is really the true Government because it is acting under the Constitution. The south or real Government has already gained enough strength to do all but take Changsha, which is the gateway to Wuchang, where they intend to establish the Government.

"I believe that the militarists cannot hold out against the Government much longer. They have at their disposal all the Government property they took over at the time of the revolution. They have also all the soldiers they've been collecting by means of their loans from Japan. But they've never been united; they've wasted the greater part of their loans in quarreling with each other for complete control; their soldiers are constantly unpaid and so break out in lootings which enrage the people against the Generals and strengthen the south; and lastly I hope the Washington Conference will make further loans impossible so that they will have no further resource.

"Lastly Shanghai, the metropolis and wealthiest city of the country, wishes to join the south and adhere to the Constitution. With all this to help I believe the south will win out and the Constitution be put into effect. Also I believe we will not be able to continue our academic year to the end of this year, June 24, because by that time Wuchang will be the center of the fighting.

"It took America more than ten years after the Revolution to get the Constitution framed and all the States to adopt it and the Government in any sort of working order, yet we had a population intelligent, having full understanding and long experience in self-government. China's people have had thousands of years of absolute monarchy. They consequently understand very little how to govern themselves. Eighty per cent. of the population are absolutely ignorant farmers who know nothing and care for nothing outside of their own few acres of land. Of the remaining 20 per cent. most are almost equally ignorant and narrow country merchants. It's really only the populations of the bigger cities who know and understand a constitution or its workings."

S.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Photography 100 Years Old.

First Permanent Results Obtained in 1822 by a Frenchman.

From Montreal Gazette.

A hundred years ago—in 1822—the first permanent photographs were secured on a compound of sensitive bitumen of Judea by a Frenchman named Niepce. As early as 1803 a process by which records could be made by the action of light was discovered by a certain Tom Wedgwood, but no method of fixing the print was then known, and it was not until Niepce came along with his process that this was made possible. In 1829 Niepce entered into partnership with Daguerre, another Frenchman, whose name is remembered in daguerreotypes, the earliest photographic records that remain at the present day. A monument was erected in France, near Chalons, upon which an inscription names the year of 1822 as that in which Niepce "discovered photography."

All-Irish Dances.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Pat Brett, a Sinn Fein county councilor of Mullingar, Ireland, is highly indignant. His anger arises from the fact that the colleens of Mullingar are dancing the fox trot instead of the good old Irish jig. No true Irishman, he declared, would trot to the tune of this insidious propaganda, which, according to Mr. Brett, is an English abomination. All-Irish dance programs hereafter are suggested by the embattled Sinn Feiner.

Getting the Party Line.

From Capper's Weekly.

Telling a woman her beans were burning used to be considered a pretty good way to cut short the talking on the party line, but the Osborne *Farmer* believes a still better way was discovered at Howard the other day. The central office burned down.

Ending the Suspense.

Round Head correspondence in the Hillsboro (Ohio) Gazette.

Urban Long was the young man that was referred to in these items last week that was married.

Reform Running Wild.

From the Dallas News.

It has just about got so in some towns that little girls aren't even raising their dolls right.

The Champion Word.

Let transposition flow,
When all the rest are gone
The champion word is No,
From which you can make On!

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Rain with mild temperature to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; strong south winds and possibly gales, shifting to west and northwest to-night.

For New Jersey—Rain with mild temperature to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; strong southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Rain with mild temperature to-day; to-morrow fair and colder, fresh to strong south winds.

For Southern New England—Rain with mild temperature to-day; to-morrow fair and colder, strong southerly winds.

For Western New York—Rain and colder to-day; to-morrow cloudy and colder, probably snow flurries.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The disturbance that was central over the middle Missouri Valley Sunday night continued to move northeastward, and was centered over Lake Superior as a severe storm to-night, while there was a secondary disturbance of moderate intensity central over the western Gulf of Mexico. These disturbances have been attended by rain in the lake region, the lower Ohio and middle and lower Mississippi valleys and the east Gulf States and by local rains or snows in the upper Mississippi valley and plains States. Pressure was high off the Atlantic coast to-night, and high and rising over the plains States and the central Rocky Mountain regions.

The temperature continued to rise in the east and southeast States to-day, while the weather became colder between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River.

There will be rain almost generally east of the Mississippi River to-morrow, probably changing to snow in the lake region and the Ohio valley, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. Mild temperature will continue in the Atlantic during to-morrow, but colder weather will overspread the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States to-morrow and to-morrow night and the Atlantic States to-morrow night and Wednesday.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	60	40	.....	...	Pt.Cl'dy
Albany	54	28	30.08	...	Clear
Atlantic City	48	40	30.12	...	Clear
Baltimore	62	36	30.04	...	Clear
Bismarck	26	20	29.92	...	Cloudy
Boston	58	38	30.16	...	Clear
Buffalo	60	38	29.78	...	Cloudy
Cincinnati	62	46	29.70	...	Rain
Charleston	60	42	30.10	...	Cloudy
Chicago	58	44	29.58	...	Cloudy
Cleveland	62	38	29.68	...	Pt.Cl'dy
Denver	32	22	30.18	...	Clear
Detroit	64	36	29.60	.06	Rain
Galveston	74	64	29.90	...	Cloudy
Helena	34	22	30.68	...	Clear
Jacksonville	74	54	30.04	...	Clear
Kansas City	40	34	29.88	.01	Cloudy
Los Angeles	70	46	30.14	...	Clear
Milwaukee	56	38	30.46	.01	Cloudy
New Orleans	80	62	29.84	.44	Cloudy
Oklahoma	50	36	30.06	...	Clear
Philadelphia	66	38	30.10	...	Clear
Pittsburgh	68	34	29.82	...	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	52	36	30.20	...	Clear
Portland, Ore.	48	30	30.08	.02	Rain
Salt Lake City	32	22	30.40	...	Clear
San Antonio	72	64	29.94	...	Clear
San Diego	64	46	30.12	...	Cloudy
San Francisco	62	46	30.30	...	Clear
Seattle	44	32	30.00	.02	Rain
St. Louis	60	46	29.74	.01	Pt.Cl'dy
St. Paul	36	28	.....	.26	Snow
Washington	68	32	30.02	...	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.20	30.11
Humidity	47	56
Wind—direction	N.E.	S.
Wind—velocity	5	32
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	..	..

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

8 A. M.	43	1 P. M.	54	6 P. M.	49
9 A. M.	49	2 P. M.	54	7 P. M.	50
10 A. M.	51	3 P. M.	55	8 P. M.	50
11 A. M.	56	4 P. M.	53	9 P. M.	46
12 M.	53	5 P. M.	51	10 P. M.	45

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	49	50	6 P. M.	49	63
12 M.	53	59	9 P. M.	46	58
3 P. M.	55	62	12 Mid.	45	58

Highest temperature, 56, at 11 A. M.
Lowest temperature, 38, at 3 A. M.
Average temperature, 47.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Executive Radio Council of the Second District, convention and radio show, Hotel Pennsylvania, opening 7 P. M.

New York Committee of the National Cathedral Association, meeting, Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third street, 3 P. M.

Memorial service in honor of Dr. Victor Baier, late organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, Trinity Church, 8 P. M.

Raymond Robins and Mrs. Maud Swartz will speak at the annual meeting of the Women's Trade Union League, 130 East Twenty-second street, 8 P. M.

Grand Street Boys Association, ladies' night, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 P. M.

Prof. Irwin Edman will speak on "New Horizons in Philosophy," Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

City Parliament of Community Councils, meeting, Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall, 8 P. M.

Dr. Robert Grimshaw, lecture, "Why Manufacturers Lose Money," West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh street, 7:45 P. M.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick will speak on "The Problems of the Far East as Affected by the Washington Conference," Broadway Tabernacle forum, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, 8:15 P. M.

New York Entomological Society, meeting, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will speak at a dinner of the Rotary Club, Hotel McAlpin, 6 P. M.

Edward Howard Griggs, lecture, "Dante," Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third street, 11 A. M.

Prof. George C. D. Odell will speak on "Early Theaters of New York," New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, 8:30 P. M.

Kentucky Society, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Monongahela Democratic Club and the County Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District, annual entertainment, Palm Garden, Lexington avenue and Fifty-eighth street, 8 P. M.

Theater Owners Chamber of Commerce, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

Foreign Policy Association, conference, Waldorf-Astoria, 4 P. M.

Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States, luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 P. M.

Pekingese Club of America, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 1:30 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

"Trend of the Times," Prof. William B. Guthrie, at Wadleigh H. S., 115th street and Seventh avenue.

"Plays of the Hour," Miss Ada Sterling, at New York Public Library, Woodstock Branch, 759 East 160th street, The Bronx.

"Oases of the Sahara," Otto C. Glimore, P. S. 16, 208 West Thirteenth street. Illustrated.

"The Washington Conference at Short Range," by Mrs. Marion Leland, at P. S. 86, Eighty-eighth street, east of First avenue. Illustrated.

"The Rise of the United States to a World Power," Miss Myran L. Grant, at P. S. 132, 182d street and Wadsworth avenue.

"Yosemite—Valley of Enchantment," Charles H. Mills, at American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West. Illustrated.

Historical Violin Recital No. 8, Giacomo Quintano, at Hunter College, Lexington avenue and Sixty-eighth street.

"American Life in the Philippines," Mrs. Frances G. Houghton, at P. S. 58, 107th street and Hull avenue, The Bronx. Illustrated.

"Rome," Garrett P. Serviss, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton avenue, near 155th street, The Bronx. Illustrated.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

"Trend of the Times," Miss Jennie M. Davis, at Bay Ridge H. S., Fourth avenue and Senator street.

"Book of the Hour," Prof. J. C. Carter Troop, at B. P. L., Pacific Branch, Fourth avenue and Pacific street.

"Julius Caesar," dramatic reading, Miss Mona Morgan, at Boys' H. S., Marcy and Putnam avenues.

"Indian Life and Customs," N. K. Dhalwani, at P. S. 30, Conover and Wolcott streets.

"Flashes of Action," Lieut. Ralph C. Bishop, at P. S. 174, Dumont and Alabama avenues. War Department motion pictures.

"Is Popular Music Good Music?" Adolph A. Kugel, at P. S. 94, Old House Landing road, Little Neck, L. I.

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