

NEW YORK HERALD

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tion. Treasury looting, bad management, waste, overtaxation, general inefficiency and general crookedness.

There are two imperative things for you to do right now. First assert yourselves as owners of your Government—take a vital, positive interest in it; second, begin organizing at once to beat the Congressmen at the polls this fall who are brazenly forcing the bonus through.

And once rid of unfaithful servants, make sure that the next men you send to Washington will not rob you for their own political interests.

One word more: A people who have no vital interest in the management of their Government, in the outworking of the business of their Government, are not fit for a republic.

Make no mistake about this. Freedom has its price; popular government has its price; and the price of these is the price you must pay to your own business to make it a success.

The Maine Election. The triumph of the Republican candidate for Congress, JOHN E. NELSON, in the Third Maine district Monday over ERNEST L. McLEAN, the Democratic candidate, is not a thing to make Republicans throughout the country feel that they have a walk-over in the Congress elections this fall.

In 1920 this same district gave JOHN A. PETERS a plurality of 19,600. Now it gives 7,200. In 1920 PETERS had the advantage of the Presidential vote and the Republican landslide, so no worth while conclusion can be drawn from the wide contrast in these two votes.

But in previous Congress elections we get figures which in contrast with those of the Monday election throw some light on the matter. In 1914 the Republican plurality was only 1,515, but that was when the national Government was Democratic and it came close on the heels of the Republican-Progressive party split of 1912.

There was still much feeling between the two elements at the time of that election. Moreover there was no woman vote, as there was no woman vote in 1916, when the Peters plurality was 3,654. And in 1916 the Progressives were not enthusiasts in their support of the old party.

In 1918 the Peters plurality was 5,363, and without the woman vote. While THE NEW YORK HERALD hasn't the figures giving the woman vote in Monday's election it thinks it approximately safe to say that 40 per cent of the 28,000 votes cast were from women. Deducting this 40 per cent from NELSON'S plurality of 7,200 leaves but 4,320 in contrast with the Peters plurality of 5,363 in 1918.

A further fact that has a bearing on the Monday election is that it was a special election to fill a vacancy—a not a regular election when politics is boiling. The total vote cast on Monday was less than half that cast in the same district in 1920. Considered all in all the result of this Maine election is not a safe indication of what will happen this fall in the Congress elections.

Vision in Port Development. P. H. W. ROSS of the National Marine League urges that Congress invest the New York Port Authority with power to compel the railroads touching tidewater on the New Jersey side to electrify their terminals, the contention of the National Marine League being that such electrification will, first, relieve the coal shortage by reducing car blockage, and, secondly, diminish the cost of terminal loading.

With every period of business activity the producers of the nation are faced with a car shortage. Practical shippers say this shortage is largely caused by congestion at the terminals, the result of antiquated and expensive methods of freight switching by steam locomotives.

The National Marine League will attempt to prove to President HANSON and Congress that electrification of the New Jersey terminals will bring about the unified operation and coordination of effort which President EUGENIUS H. OUTERBRIDGE of the Port Authority says is essential to a proper port development plan.

Wisconsin and other States he content to suffer this disadvantage?

The Port Authority and the National Marine League, with a vision of the future, are seeking an authority that will compel a reduction of terminal loading costs. In the merchant marine act of 1920 Congress gave to the Shipping Board a degree of jurisdiction over the economics of rail, highway and waterway transportation, and over the natural direction of the flow of commerce. It is not unthinkable that the States of the West and middle West which control Congress may transfer that jurisdiction to the New York Port Authority.

And yet, with all he has thought and done, written and said, Dr. Eliot was not hurried. He is the calm but constant student of life and letters. "Nature's patient ways shame hasty little man," he once wrote, and he is as deliberate as the Nature he admired. Probably that is why at 88 he is typical of New England's finest culture, high, typical of American individualism at its best.

On the Eve of the Coal Strike. If the officials of the coal miners unions carry out their threat to issue the strike call this week to pull out 500,000 workers in the bituminous and anthracite fields on March 31 they will commit the most senseless act ever known in the coal mining industry of this country.

There is not enough of a demand for American coal, as it is, to keep three-quarters of the country's miners at work. Furthermore, the cost of union labor coal is so high that the bulk of what business is left is now going to the non-union mines. Even foreign coal is able to come into our ports and undersell the high cost union labor product.

For the unions to go on strike under such conditions simply means that they will turn the whole coal business of the country over to the cheap non-union producers of the United States and the cheap union producers of Europe. The result of such a blunder on the part of the union leaders can only be their permanent loss of many American coal districts which have been unionized for generations.

It has been stupid enough for the union officials to refuse to recognize the necessity of wage readjustments based upon both the falling cost of living here and the capture of the American coal market by mines that do not recognize the union. But to make matters worse for themselves in such a juncture the union leaders have insisted that no scale could be considered unless it was based on archaic methods of making all wages the country over conform to the wage in the highly productive central, worked out fields, according to this edict, must pay the same high wage costs as the new ones with coal close to the pit mouth.

Regions where the fuel value of the product is very low must stand on the same plane with high grade coal regions. They must all do this or else close down. No differentials are allowed either, so far as wages are concerned, for regional living costs, or other differing factors in different fields, which anybody with common sense can see ought to be taken into account in adjusting wages and all other costs.

In extension of this obstinacy on the part of the union officials, who are deliberately bringing on the coal strike, it is announced that before long the union leaders will reveal to the nation just exactly where it is that the onus for the high production costs belongs, and whence the high price to the consumer is derived. It is already a matter of record that the cost of transporting coal from the mines to tidewater has doubled in the last ten years and the wage cost in a ton of coal has trebled.

In 1910 the day wage in the mines was \$2.52, and in 1921 it had risen to \$7.50. In about the same period the cost of transporting bituminous coal to tidewater rose from \$1.55 a ton to \$3.11 a ton. The actual transportation and wage cost in a ton of bituminous coal laid down at tidewater was \$2.36 in 1915. At the present time, on coal from the union fields, it is \$5.37.

Without allowing any profit to the dealer or any return on the coal mine investment, this \$5.37 a ton, which is mere transportation and wage cost, is itself more than the price at which bituminous coal brought from the non-union fields in this country and from the mines in Wales across the Atlantic is now sold to consumers.

Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard, entered this week upon the eighty-ninth year of his very remarkable life. Happily for the world and himself he refuses to pay much attention to the milestones. He works steadily—as all men do who live long and usefully and happily. The brain of the scholar and trained thinker does not fade or tire at four score.

Professor Eliot was 35 when he became president of Harvard in 1869. He began his work there with the definite purpose of making Harvard the equal of the universities of Europe. He raised it from a college of a thousand students to what it is today. Long before he retired at the age of 75 his accomplishments had attracted the admiration of the intellectual world. His work at Harvard stimulated every other seat of higher education to greater effort.

him quite as interested and as mentally active as he was at 60. Scarcely anything happens in this country but Dr. Eliot's opinion about it is demanded and rarely does the questioner depart without an answer.

Religion, international affairs, labor, prohibition, the training of soldiers, women's dress, the manners of the young—nothing is too large or too small for the discerning eye of the Cambridge sage. The mind which in the earlier and more academic life applied itself so successfully to varied problems like chemistry, art, education and sociology now turns to survey the wider fields of passing life.

Will politics in this country ever be so purged that passing the buck will become unpopular? Is democracy a form of government based on jealousy of success? Why is the "malleable" more profitable than the "inflexible"? This applies to any trade, business or profession.

Would Wall Street be a perpetual target for designing politicians if its name were not so short and snappy? Does a successful politician resemble a second class orchestral leader who waves his baton after the players have played? Is a suit for alienation of affection compatible with the personal dignity of the plaintiff?

Will the feminist movement ever free itself from sex consciousness and efforts to equalize inherent disability through statutory enactment? To the so-called mixed jury really more mixed than the old time jury composed entirely of men? Where and who are those who are really disturbed by one piece bathing suits and short skirts on women?

Why do some people become so angry when we affirm that we have not added in respect of sanitary plumbing and aseptic surgery? What is Americanism? Is a man a good citizen of any country provided he minds his own business and pays his taxes? Will there ever be a country without politicians and reformers?

ALBERT R. GALLATIN, NEW YORK, March 21. From Margaret Fuller. A Letter to George Sand introducing Thomas Hicks, the Painter. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was very much interested in your editorial on Mazzini and Margaret Fuller and the statement contained therein that "to her Mazzini rose as its [the Italian revolution's] most commanding and attractive figure; he was to her the only real prophet of the struggle."

I have before me a letter written by Margaret Fuller to Mme. George Sand in Paris, introducing Thomas Hicks, a young painter. Apparently it was never presented. The letter is as follows: "ROME, 19th May, 1848. 'DEAR MADAME: I never received an answer to a letter I wrote you last summer after leaving Venice, yet I hope and think you have not forgotten me, but set some value on my affection, as I do on your writings, you have not met me, and breathe in this same world with me. Nay! I have confidence to introduce another, the only person perhaps among my countrymen I should wish to introduce to you."

"It is a young artist of America who has been living for some years back in Rome. He wishes to know you and to paint your picture. If he does the latter it will not be caricature, like the others that exist of you, and there ought to be a true portrait. 'I am aware of the many claims on your time and that they are probably multiplied in this season of great events, yet give him some of it, dear madame, he is worthy, not only of knowing but being known by you; if I may judge by your writings you have not met a person so genuine and so capable of understanding you. 'Now you have seen Mazzini and he writes that he drew strength and faith from the intercourse. Now his time has come in Italy, sooner than could have been expected. Princes, princes and blustering men of letters, pumple, Nor among the latter sort for a true man that love the light, is there one yet in evidence that can compare with Mazzini. 'Good luck, and if we never meet again, yet do not forget your affectionate friend, — MARGARET FULLER. 'Mme. George Sand, 5, place d'Orléans, Paris. 'I have sent this to you, as it may be of some interest. R. G. F. NEW YORK, March 21.

Band With a Handicap. Discarded Instruments Asked for. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: We have great many boys and young men who ardently seek for an instrument to play in. We have a small band for them to play in if they get an instrument. We have teachers to instruct them in its use, but the price is prohibitive. If this letter reaches the ears and hearts of any owners of instruments that they will sell them to the Brooklyn Music School, 126 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, where they may once again learn to sing and make hearts glad.

Some of these boys are blind, some lame and otherwise cut off from the normal fun of their comrades. If they can but have a replica of one which will gain music but companionship. Of the brass and wood wind instruments, the latter of which should be Boehm system, we need cornets, clarinets and slide trombones; we also can find good use for more violins, violas and cellos, and if anybody can send us the real secret of his array of worm and decrepit instruments more than repaid, I am sure, by a visit to the school where it was in use. KENDALL K. MURPHY, Director. BROOKLYN, March 21.

More Apples Than Ghosts. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Nova Scotia ghost has been exploited lately to some extent in your valuable paper, but I wonder if it might be an item of interest to your readers to say that last year over one million barrels of apples were exported from the valley of Nova Scotia and still a surplus of over five thousand on hand this spring. This is a fact, not a spirit happening, and a visit to this wonderful little province by the sea would make a very fascinating subject to trip. A. BLUESOME. NORTHPORT, March 21.

Women and Other Puzzles. A Perplexed Observer of Life Draws Up a Questionnaire. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Why does the Peerless One shout that no proclaimer of evolution can make a monkey out of him? There is no need to say he has done it himself.

Why does New York city raise real estate assessments and at the same time permit Albany to pass socialist rent laws which tend to destroy rental values and cripple salubrity? Why are lawyers allowed to pass laws which injure business and professions save their own? Will politics in this country ever be so purged that passing the buck will become unpopular?

Is democracy a form of government based on jealousy of success? Why is the "malleable" more profitable than the "inflexible"? This applies to any trade, business or profession. Would Wall Street be a perpetual target for designing politicians if its name were not so short and snappy?

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Italian Pianist Makes American Debut Daily Calendar. Alberto Sciarretti Gives Recital and Proves Himself a Sound Musician.

By W. J. HENDERSON. Alberto Sciarretti, pianist, from Italy, made his American debut last evening in a recital in Town Hall. His program was composed largely of compositions by composers Scamatti contributed a prelude and fugue and Martucci a scherzo, romanza, giga, tarantella and theme with variations. Saint-Saens, Debussy and Liszt furnished the remaining numbers. It was a pleasure to hear the Italian music, for the pianists with whom the local concertgoers are best acquainted rarely if ever offer any of the gems of the Italian treasury.

Without doubt this is because popularity is best preserved by keeping to the beaten path. When in doubt, play Chopin. It is a safe rule and is generally followed. Even pianists might well inquire why he said nothing about the papable chorale. But technical finishing aside, it is good piano music and might be made to sound even better than Mr. Sciarretti made it sound with his monochrome performance.

And every American ought to delight in Martucci's tarantella, which rejoices in the possession of a middle section made out of something marvellously like a good old plantation melody. Mr. Sciarretti proved himself to be a great pianist. He has an excellent finger technique, clean, swift and crisp, and a perfectly sound and healthy tone. He plays with appreciation of rhythm and form and a feeling for the character of a musician. His art wants something in respect of warmth, color and variety; but he can be heard with interest.

HERMELP GIVES SONG RECITAL. Her "Request" Program Includes Many Delightful Selections. Mme. Frieda Hermelpe gave another song recital last evening in Carnegie Hall before an audience which filled the great auditorium. Conrad Ross played her accompaniment. Her "request" program, of delightful selection, had such numbers as "Sweet Bird," from Handel's "Il Penseroso," sung with flute obligato, the "Mignon" polonaise and the "Il Bacio" also from Handel, manieder and French lyrics, with Rameau's "Pauvre Jacques."

The singer, whose lovely voice seems to breathe an addeduster and warmth this season, sang with her accustomed skill, beauty of phrase and diction. Her rendering of her opening air, Bach's "The Day is Done," was an example of legato style, while in her coloratura work in the "Sweet Bird" her singing had grace, charm and finish. Her German songs were very warmly applauded.

MISS McNEVIN IN SONGS. Discloses Again a Voice of Unusual Beauty. Miss Evelyn McNevin, contralto, was heard in song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. She was not in condition to do herself justice, since she was suffering from a cold, and the indulgence of the audience was asked. She gave a recital here last April and showed much promise, so that it was a pity that last evening she was unable to prove that she had made progress.

What was said of her voice a year ago, however, can be repeated. It is one of unusual beauty and abundant power. It is quite likely that most of the bad tone placing disclosed last evening was caused by the singer's inability to control her voice. In spite of her handicap she interested an audience of considerable size and received much real applause.

MISS CONRAD GIVES RECITAL. Miss Henrietta Conrad, a soprano, who last night heard here in a New York Symphony Orchestra concert, gave a song recital—positioned from November 20 last, in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Her program included "La Forge," who played the accompaniment. Miss Conrad has had much training and concert experience in Europe, and she had operatic engagements in Germany which the war prevented her from fulfilling.

Her program yesterday comprised two groups of German lieder, three modern French numbers, including Liszt's "The Debussy's 'L'Infant Prodigue' and a group of American songs with Carpenter's "May, the Maiden" and three lyrics by La Forge. Throughout her recital she gave evidence of serious study and a frequent understanding of the composer. Nervousness and lack of breath control frequently marred the quality of her tones, but in certain numbers her voice showed well in the middle and upper registers.

Her German diction was better than her French and English. Her general technique was excellent, but her taste and artistic sensibility. Her stage presence was greatly in her favor. Mr. La Forge gave her excellent support at the piano and likewise at the organ in a number of the several encores.

Grandmother's Daughters. Grandmother's parlor was musty and dark. Green paper window shades shut out the light. Vases and candlesticks stood on a mark. Hand knitted tidies were spottedly white. Sofa and chairs were upholstered in slipper haircloth that made me of yore. Feel that an iceberg was next to my back. There was a whatnot, its shelves cluttered up. With queer little jugs from some far away land. Woo china trinkets, a saucer and cup. Shells that still whispered of ocean and sand. Quaint set engravings were hung on the walls. Smirking beauties in ringlets and stays. Ruth with the greeners, Niagara Falls— Art of the old fashioned God's Book days. But grandmother's chairs never broke in the springs. Grandmother's carpet were forty-odd years. Grandmother's pantry was full of good things. Grandmother's taxes were not in arrears. Grandmother's colds were but simple affairs. Easily cured with a plaster and pill. No silly appendix took her unawares. She was too busy for any such ill.

Grandmother's attic was sweet with the scent Of herbs hanging up in the rafters to dry. Also her cellar was spicy with blend Fragrance of gillflower and Northern Spy. Grandmother never adopted fad. Never aspired to a life in the city. But judging the case by the blessings she had— Grandmother's daughters should have all the pity. MINNA IRVING.

THE WEATHER. For Eastern New York—Cloudy and slightly cold to-day; to-morrow fair, strong northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair, not much change in temperature. Fresh northwest winds. For Northern New England—Cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow air. Fresh west and northwest winds.

For Western New York—Cloudy and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair with rising temperature. Fresh west and northwest winds. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The North-west disturbance was central over Maine to-night with rapidly diminishing intensity, while another disturbance that has moved inland from the North Pacific coast over northern Alberta and moving southward. Pressure was high Tuesday from the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mostly fair weather will prevail to-morrow and Thursday in the States east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will continue below normal generally east of the Mississippi River to-morrow, followed by slowly rising temperature Thursday except in the North Atlantic States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M., yesterday, are as follows: Temperature, Rainfall, Wind direction, Force, and State of sky. Station Name, Last 24 hrs., 48 hrs., 7 days, 10 days, 15 days, 20 days, 25 days, 30 days, 35 days, 40 days, 45 days, 50 days, 55 days, 60 days, 65 days, 70 days, 75 days, 80 days, 85 days, 90 days, 95 days, 100 days.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer, 30.00; Humidity, 57; Wind-direction, W. S. W.; Force, 10; State of sky, Clear; Cloudy Precipitation, .10; None; The temperature, 52.0, recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table: 9 A. M., 36; 10 A. M., 37; 11 A. M., 38; 12 M., 39; 1 P. M., 40; 2 P. M., 41; 3 P. M., 42; 4 P. M., 43; 5 P. M., 44; 6 P. M., 45; 7 P. M., 46; 8 P. M., 47; 9 P. M., 48; 10 P. M., 49; 11 P. M., 50; 12 M., 51; 1 A. M., 52; 2 A. M., 53; 3 A. M., 54; 4 A. M., 55; 5 A. M., 56; 6 A. M., 57; 7 A. M., 58; 8 A. M., 59; 9 A. M., 60; 10 A. M., 61; 11 A. M., 62; 12 M., 63; 1 P. M., 64; 2 P. M., 65; 3 P. M., 66; 4 P. M., 67; 5 P. M., 68; 6 P. M., 69; 7 P. M., 70; 8 P. M., 71; 9 P. M., 72; 10 P. M., 73; 11 P. M., 74; 12 M., 75; 1 A. M., 76; 2 A. M., 77; 3 A. M., 78; 4 A. M., 79; 5 A. M., 80; 6 A. M., 81; 7 A. M., 82; 8 A. M., 83; 9 A. M., 84; 10 A. M., 85; 11 A. M., 86; 12 M., 87; 1 P. M., 88; 2 P. M., 89; 3 P. M., 90; 4 P. M., 91; 5 P. M., 92; 6 P. M., 93; 7 P. M., 94; 8 P. M., 95; 9 P. M., 96; 10 P. M., 97; 11 P. M., 98; 12 M., 99; 1 A. M., 100.

REASONS FOR CHOOSING RIVERSIDE DRIVE INSTEAD OF FIFTH AVENUE. TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Most New Yorkers will cordially sympathize with the St. Patrick's Day celebration. The establishment of the Irish Free State is a just cause for rejoicing not only by those of Irish heritage but by all who believe in democracy, whatever their nationality.

But is it not time that the use of Fifth avenue for parades be definitely abandoned? It is not fair that a section of the community, however large, should parade for miles in length, along this great thoroughfare and hamper the movements of several hundred thousand citizens. This use of the avenue, which is the middle artery of the city, seriously interferes with all east and west traffic.

On Riverside Drive, with its grand outlook, a non-business street of ample width, New York has an ideal avenue for parades. It is long, straight, and the normal traffic of the Drive can be readily handled by West End avenue and Broadway, and as the Drive is the extreme west highway there is no cross-town traffic to be interfered with.

IRVING PUTNAM, NEW YORK, March 21. Last of London Bridge. Arches of Famous Old Structure Uncovered by Builders. From the Manchester Guardian. The builders of the new giant office block on the edge of the river at London Bridge allowed people this morning to take a first glimpse of the archway of old London Bridge, the foundations of which were being dug. For century or so this noble piece of masonry all unknown had been holding up the yellow faced Pearl Insurance office now destroyed. Preservation of the relic was impossible, so like the remains of the Roman camp at Manchester, the archway must be brought to light only to disappear for ever.

This morning clerks from warehouses round and a few determined women sightseers were scrambling down ladders into the clayey pit where in the vague light the powerful span of the arch swept over their heads. It was all wonderfully fresh and eloquent. Marks of use could be traced on the silvery stone. One might pass one's hand over the ivory surface of the arch and follow the wear of the tides of many centuries—of more than seven centuries. If this is indeed part of the original bridge of Peter of Colechurch. The water has carved the soft stone into curves as you might expect it to be with a knife. This was the most eloquent thing to be seen.

The work of the early eighteenth century could be studied in the three molded ribs of Portland stone put under the old bridge at that period to strengthen it, and the spring of the arch of the additions which in 1769 widened the bridge was revealed in an old mooring ring still in place was the only human touch—oddly enough, no interesting relics were found in the old stone. It was interesting if only for a minute to inspect this fossil of old London dug out of its medieval bed while the crowd of lunch hour office youths looked down at their feet from the parapet of the new London Bridge. These were the very stones that upheld those rows of sharp toothed houses built along the medieval bridge which made of it the river heart of old London.

Captains in Old Birdy Allen's Town. A dozen men and women who have nothing but their money to distinguish them from bums and busies are drinking and carousing in such an ancient way that the town's good name is suffering. The Gazette, under the 12,000 decent people in Kenilworth and raid and picket that outfit until it was nearly empty of its members. They recently turned a decent Country Club dance into a revel at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Gazette.