NEW YORK HERALD

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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.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922.

Gompers on Brindellism.

For a man whose years and experience should have fitted him for wisdom SAMUEL GOMPERS has a singular tendency toward ineptitude when discussing the rights and wrongs of organized labor.

The latest vagary of the president of the American Federation of Labor is to lay all the evils of labor corruption at the door of SAM PARKS and his contemporaries. This was revealed in his examination by Mr. UNTERMYER at a session of the Lockwood housing committee.

According to Mr. GOMPERS the Chicago contractors led PARKS astray by having him made a business agent. They "laid hundred dollar bills" before this "poor devil who had never seen a ten dollar bill in all his life." Thus began the bribing of labor leaders by contractors and, as Mr. GOMPERS says, "the system grew up."

The public is left to assume that once PARKS opened the door to blackmail it was impossible for the honest men in organized labor to close it. And Mr. GOMPERS brings the theory right down to date by stating his belief that what was true of PARKS in the matter of temptation was true also of BRINDELL. "The system grew up," says GOMPERS of BRINDELL, "and he learned it very quickly."

If Mr. GOMPERS were the attorney for a murderer would he go into court and plead that CAIN, who established the first precedent, was to blame for his client's crime?

Would Mr. GOMPERS say that because somebody had devised a system for breaking the Ten Commandments it was too much to expect other persons not to take advantage of the system?

Mr. GOMPERS declares that the remedy for labor evils is not legal regulation but patience. This is a very patient country. It waited a long time before it went at Brindellism. If Mr. GOMPERS had been the cause of sending BRINDELL to prison, if Mr. GOMPERS would denounce BRINDELL and those unions which stick to BRINDELL in spite of his shame, then there would be more patience with the president of the American Federation when he pleads for patience.

But all SAMUEL GOMPERS does is to excuse what he cannot defend and ought to denounce. Surely in his heart Mr. GOMPERS does not absolve a grafter like BRINDELL. He merely lacks the courage to speak his mind.

All the World Feeds Us.

New Yorkers with a longing for fruit or food of almost any kind can gratify their desires in the city markets. There are dealers who keep in touch with the markets of the world and pride themselves on being able to supply any delicacy. The price may be high, but whether the quest is for peaches from South Africa, alligator pears from South America, endive and hot house grapes from Belgium, artichokes and truffles from France, pâté de foie gras from Germany, melons from Cuba, Malaga grapes from Spain, grapefruit from Porto Rico or the Isle of Pines, pomegranates, oranges and figs from California, early potatoes, lettuce, celery, oranges, grapefruit or kumquats from Florida, the New York market will have what is sought.

That the most delicate fruits can be sent from South Africa to New York in good condition is largely due to the methods employed in their packing. Only a single layer of fruit is placed in a box and each individual fruit is wrapped in paper. The route is by way of London, but it is unusual for a consignment to arrive here in poor condition. The trip at best takes from twenty-five to thirty days. The price of the fruit is high, ranging from $2 to $3.50 a dozen, but dealers say there is a demand for all they can get at these figures—a fresh illustration that New Yorkers will buy the best of anything when they want it.

As with South African fruit, so with delicacies from Europe. Everything sent here is packed with care. The splendid grapes from Belgium come in paper cornucopias wrapped in cotton. Endive and artichokes arrive from abroad in perfect condition, in fact, the growers of the Continent seem to have reduced the element of loss in such shipments almost to the disappearing point.

A reason for the popularity of Western apples is found in the uniformity of the products of Oregon and Washington. One orchardist in this State is making headway through the introduction of a well known grade of winter apple, which he is marketing in orange boxes, the individual apples separated by cardboard, after the system employed in packing eggs.

The rivalry between Florida and California in the production of oranges and figs is especially keen. The green figs from the Pacific stand shipping better, but in the matter of oranges the Florida variety is favored because of its flavor.

For the man with a full purse there is little the markets of any part of the world afford which cannot be had in or out of season within the confines of Manhattan Island.

Joffre Here Again.

It is going on eight years since General JOFFRE achieved worldwide fame at the Marne. It is five years since he came to the United States as the head of the French High Commission to confer with the American Government on the conduct of the war. It was in April that he arrived here before—just five years ago to-day. Then he saw a people busy with preparation for war. To-day he will see a normal New York which has put the war a good way behind it and is engaged on the business of peace.

It must be a treat to an old warrior like Marshal JOFFRE, who is threescore and ten, to travel in peaceful places. He saw nearly fifty years of war and its rumblings. He defended Paris in 1870, served France in his middle life in her Eastern possessions and was 62 when he stopped VON KLUCK. Soldiers wait till Fame chooses to see them. GRANT, whom JOFFRE is here to honor, was immortal at 43.

New York will be glad to see the ruddy, kind faced Marshal now and as often as he cares to visit us.

Exit Farrar in Triumph.

The demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House over Miss GERALDINE FARRAR on the occasion of her exit from grand opera was significant of the affectionate admiration in which the singer is held by the people of New York. The prima donna departed from the scene she has long ornamented amid a shower of roses and cheers and tears. It was a fine human tribute to a delightful human being.

New York adopted this beautiful and gifted American girl as its own promptly upon her appearance at the Metropolitan. With an abiding faith in the outcome it has watched the growth of her artistic career from that day in November, 1906, when it heard her as *Juliette* in GOUNOD's "Romeo et Juliette," and it has acclaimed with a feeling of pride her triumphs.

Miss FARRAR explained a good part of her popularity the other day when she told a Metropolitan audience that she had always sought to give the public 100 per cent. of what she was and what she could do. That is one of the secrets of Miss FARRAR's success. She gave the best of herself to her work. The rewards she has reaped are the rewards of years of patient, untiring study and devotion to her art.

In bidding farewell to Miss FARRAR as an operatic star New York expresses the hope that there lies before her still greater artistic achievement. And it sends with her its heartfelt wishes for success in whatever field she may choose to utilize her distinguished talents and to display her winning personality.

Money for the Best Plays.

Nobody would conclude from the success of the plays which have enjoyed record financial takings in recent years that the public was in the least indifferent to the theater. It is said that more than $2,000,000 passed into the box office of the New Amsterdam Theater in exchange for tickets for "Sally," which has just ended a run of seventy weeks. "Lightnin'," which was played for three years at a smaller theater, the Gaiety, attained figures almost as high. At the Vanderbilt Theater "Irene" established the long distance musical comedy record by holding the stage for eighty-five weeks. The receipts for the 174 matinée performances of "Sally" are said to amount to $550,000. Surely a public that will pay so much to see what it wants to see is not neglecting the playhouses.

What it wants—that is the test of public support. That mysterious and elusive quality determines success or failure. Just to the degree in which this quality is present in any theatrical performance does success come to it. Apparently there is no longer any disposition on the part of careful theater shoppers to go blindly anywhere just for the sake of seeing a show. Only the best plays are able to attract them.

Additional evidence of liberality when the desired kind of entertainment is supplied may be found in the fact that these three notable money makers in the theater were more or less simultaneous in production. Old fashioned record breakers, such as "A Trip to Chinatown" and "Adonis," were separated by longer intervals. So changed are conditions to-day, however, that it is scarcely fair to make a comparison between theater patronage of the present time and of a score of years ago. It is plain that the public is more willing and able than ever before to pay a high price for what it wants. If less desirable products are neglected or forgotten that does not indicate any lack of money. It shows that discrimination has become a habit as the result of so much that is good.

Bolshevists as a King's Guests.

After two of the Soviet delegates to Genoa had accepted the hospitality of the King of Italy aboard the royal yacht they seem to have been nervous about the effect at home of such a procedure. So it was announced by a colleague that "common politeness" compelled the Russians to pay their respects to the head of the State where they were guests.

It is usually unnecessary to explain common politeness, much less apologize for it, but the incident is encouraging. Common politeness is one of the most important items in this sensitive world. If everybody in the world was perfectly polite there would be no wars or murders, no courts or jails. Among the several reasons why Socialism has not succeeded is its lack of good political manners. It is so busy shoving people off the sidewalk that there is no opportunity to help those who are wanted on the sidewalk. The world has looked askance at Bolshevik Russia largely because the Soviet was dashing up and down, stepping on the political toes of everybody.

The Genoa conference began to look up as soon as it was announced that Mr. TCHITCHERIN was going to wear a silk hat, which is the very badge of political politeness. His having lunch with a King on a royal yacht has added to the impression that Russia is tired of running wild. Nobody will be surprised to hear that LENINE is taking dancing lessons.

Explaining Earthquakes.

A distinguished English scientist, Dr. JEANS of Cambridge University, on whom the Royal Astronomical Society's gold medal was recently conferred, is of the opinion that before reaching its present spheroidal form the earth had various shapes, some of them verging on the grotesque. He thinks, for instance, that at one time our planet resembled an enormous pear; that it was abdominally bulbous, with a prodigiously long and elastic neck. In those days, a matter of some millions or billions of years ago, the earth was a molten mass revolving then as now on an axis. At the equator the pull of the sun lifted an enormous tidal wave of the melted matter, which became the constantly stretching neck of the earth pear, a stretching which was only preliminary to ultimate severance of the mass from the mother body.

The severance came. A molten mass was torn from the earth's flank and sent flying 240,000 miles into space. There, or thereabouts, it was checked in its flight by the earth's power of attraction and became the entity in the sun's large family of satellites known as the moon. Professor PICKERING, the American astronomer, is of the opinion that the scar left may be traced in the basin of the Pacific Ocean.

All of which is more or less ancient astronomical history, this theory of the moon's origin having been enunciated many years ago by Professor GEORGE DARWIN, son of the propounder of the theory of evolution. What brings Dr. JEANS's pear neck theory into the zone of immediate interest is the fact that another eminent scientist, Professor SOLLAS, traces a geological connection between the tearing away of the moon from the earth and the earthquake shocks which are frequent in precisely those Pacific Ocean regions where Professor PICKERING placed the hole left by the moon's violent separation from the earth.

Professor SOLLAS believes that the earth is still getting rid of excrescences in a process of smoothing itself down to a more balanced regularity of surface. In other words, earthquakes are in the nature of healing processes following the major surgical operation of pulling the earth's pear neck out by the roots and making of it that globular mass of volcanic slag which lights up so beautifully as our own bright regent of the heavens.

Pleasures of the Country Boy.

The city born boy has his rotation of games, beginning with marbles in the early spring and followed by baseball and other pastimes, filling the twelvemonth with a variety of entertainments. These are wanting to a great extent in the life of the country boy.

The average boy brought up in the country has few pleasures and a good deal of hard work. Early in life he learns a lot that is good for him, whether he stays on the farm or goes to the city, where at first he will be more lonesome than he ever was in the solitude of the farm.

Sometimes the influences in character building that come from labor are not appreciated, but as a rule the young man who has learned to use his hands to advantage has a brain to match them when education has a chance to play its part in determining his career.

Every city resident, no matter what his age may be, who came originally from the country has at this time of the year a spirit or restlessness which is a reminder of his boyhood back in the country at the season when the ice had left the streams and there was a variety of fish to be had for the taking. In some districts there were trout to be lured, while in others there was nothing better than the plebeian sucker, but in the pursuit of all kinds of fish there was recreation which made the prospect of spring seeding more enjoyable.

The methods employed in taking these fish were crude but effective. Angleworms instead of flies were used for trout, but it was the practice to take the sucker either by snaring or by using a three tined spear. The snares were made from horsehair—the long strands from the tail of a white or gray horse made the best—and the loop was passed over the heads of the phlegmatic fish as they lay in the deeper pools of the creeks and rivers.

The wealthy sportsman with a forty pound salmon at play in the rapids of a Canadian stream has a thrill which makes him a devotee of IZAAK WALTON for the rest of his life, but none of those that whip the Restigouche or the Metapedia enjoys the sport more than the boy who lands his first fish on a glorious spring morning under rules of his own making.

San Francisco's Blind Boss.

That remarkable blind man, CHRISTOPHER A. BUCKLEY, who died last week, was not, before he became the undisputed boss of San Francisco, the uneducated ward worker that he has sometimes been pictured. He was the manager of a theater and cashier and accountant for the theater's owner. BUCKLEY, while still thus employed, attracted the favorable attention of men prominent in his city's Democratic organization by the executive skill he displayed. Not long after total blindness incapacitated him for his duties with the theater he became the sole boss of his party and the ruler of San Francisco.

In the next twenty years or so no one disputed party leadership with BUCKLEY. He filled all offices; the policemen, firemen and school teachers were his personal appointees. He elected practically all the city officials. Sometimes he elected Republican candidates, for he was a free trader in offices. BUCKLEY had many lieutenants but no advisers. The personal loyalty of his machine workers kept them in constant training, made them a permanently mobilized force.

The blind man overcame his physical handicap with a wonderful memory. It was said of him that he could call the roll of any ward club in his organization. In his private car on a trip to a State convention in Los Angeles BUCKLEY organized a vaudeville performance, calling on one for a song, another to dance. "Now," he said, "we must have 'Martin Halligan's Aunt.' But that's DENNY's song and he's not here." Then he said to a messenger: "Go and fetch DENNY; he's in car 6, section 12."

Boss BUCKLEY's free trading undid him. Partisanship grew and there was demand in both parties for organizations with closer adherence to party lines. BUCKLEY had become rich; he would play the game only by the rules he had made. Resentment grew into rebellion, and after a score of years of picturesque leadership he was swept from power.

New Jersey has found it necessary to issue an official warning to prevent persons from putting their money into companies formed to exploit possible oil fields in the State. According to the warning there is nothing to indicate the existence of oil in quantities sufficient to pay for commercial development. The swindling promoters of fake oil wells in other States owe a vote of thanks to New Jersey.

The Commissioner of Parks in Rye, the town which contains Oakland Beach, has proclaimed an ordinance under which aviators must keep 2,000 feet above the earth and refrain from stunts while flying over the park. The regulations are based on wisdom and experience. Low flying airplanes and aviators performing stunts are a real danger to others in these times.

A Kansas City pastor who is not afraid of Dan Cupid has set aside two rows of seats in the rear of his church for the exclusive use of those who want to spoon and have no other place to meet. Lovemaking in public has its disadvantages, but the young folk of the Missouri city are fortunate in having a place to go from which they will not be moved on by a policeman, as sometimes happens in city parks.

Wild Garden.

Of my wild garden I will sing.
'Tis any spot of earth in Spring:
These seedlings, with twain leaves unfurled,
So bold that they would claim the world!
What little tremor no car heard
When first the clods above them stirred
And up they climbed by devious stair
To claim the freedom of the air!
Small titans—how they tug and bend,
And for mere standing place contend,
So many, and so many still
One scant, square foot of ground they fill!
Like armies of the dragon tooth
The most will perish in first youth,
Yet, though they never come to flower,
Flowerlike are they for this short hour;
Mauve, amber, jade and veiny red,
They come forth from their umber bed,
Clad fairily, and here and there
Their jaunty seed caps still they wear!

Along the forest edge I go;
There, too, does my wild garden grow.
What artful masquerade of shoots—
This new growth from old wintered roots!
Such is the fern that loves to dress
In coat of moleskin silkiness,
And such the mandrake's threefold guise:
For here its pallid tapers rise,
And there a hooded friar green,
Head bent, as if in prayer, 'tis seen;
And last, beneath its broad leaf's shade,
A mandarin in full parade! . . .
Seedlings and shoots and swelling stems,
That but half hide your leaf bud gems,
Yours is a beauty known to few,
And therefore I have sung of you.

EDITH M. THOMAS

Ship Subsidies.

The Case of the British Mercantile Marine and Our Own.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It seems to me that the origin of ship subsidies is not generally known and is carefully hidden by those interested in the passage of the ship subsidy bill.

Let us take Great Britain, as this country seems to be the target aimed at and continually used as the reason why the United States should now subsidize its shipping. First of all, Great Britain possessed certain colonies that needed assistance to grow. In that way only could they become an asset of the empire. Courageous, enterprising merchants had planted the commercial flag of Britain all over the world. After the days of sailing ships they found that trade was growing by leaps and bounds and that there should be a regular mail service.

But there was not quite enough cargo to satisfy the shipowner that he could grant the regular service, as it would not pay him. So the Government, with an eye to the future, stepped in, granted a mail subsidy, and it cannot be denied that the assistance has been thoroughly justified, as some of the then obscure parts of the globe have since become important ports and immense contributors to the commerce and wealth of the British Empire. Gradually as the infants grew into commercial manhood the subsidies were withdrawn and they "go it alone."

Now, the United States has no such parallel case to deal with. Orders for shipment abroad come from countries that to the largest extent do not owe their present status in the world's affairs to any assistance given by this country. Neither does the capital employed come from other than foreign sources, and it is in no way contributed to by the United States. There are, of course, very slight exceptions.

Steamships of the kind which we see lying up the Hudson and at other places along our coasts and otherwise known as tramps do not receive one cent of subsidy from the British Government.

We hear much of new trade routes, but the putting on of a steamship to any point will not create trade to that point. The new trade has to be created by the same sort of enterprising merchants to whom I have already alluded and the steamships are impotent without them.

Such merchants are pioneers, establish stations—as witness the west coast of Africa—grant the financial facilities for the working of the enterprises, and not until the steamship is wanted does it come into the picture.

I therefore pretend to prove that shipping is the second string of the foreign trade fiddle. The flag follows trade, not trade the flag. This present demand for subsidies does not ring true.

Why should I, in my business, be asked to contribute to another business with which I have nothing to do and which cannot benefit me? It surely says little for those who have gone into the shipping business and are getting a little beyond their depth that they should expect me to help them out of the hole. If any business project does not prove remunerative it is scrapped or goes bankrupt.

"We must keep our flag on the seas!" is the cry. But the commercial flag of the nation is not the national flag. It is only flying over commerce and not over our national existence. The American public cannot be accused of not loving their national flag, but millions of them know nothing of shipping and are at the moment more interested in how to make ends meet in their own varied lines of gaining a livelihood.

The flag that carries our commerce the cheapest is the one that will get the business, as every intelligent merchant and manufacturer knows that he has to take freight into the basis of his calculations before he can submit his bid for business and he gets down to brass tacks to get it. The present surplus of ships all over the world is the result of the war and should be scrapped just the same as surplus war material. The first loss is the best.

Have the merchant marine fleets of the French, Spanish and Portuguese nations been a success? Of course not, and because their commerce has not grown.

NEW YORK, April 22. J. McG. B.

Crimes in Cities.

Is the Situation in the South Different From That in the North?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: While murder for money or attempted robbery with the purpose of murder is practically an everyday occurrence in New York city, will you inform your public if the same expression of crime is present in New Orleans, Atlanta, Houston, Birmingham or Jacksonville, representative aggregations of population in the South? And if not, why not? READER.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Next Republican Platform.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the Republican campaign in this State next fall Governor Miller's administration will be the platform. And no man can run for Governor on that platform except Governor Miller himself. He will be renominated and reelected in spite of H. & H. CHARLES R. SKINNER.

ALBANY, April 22.

In May, 1901.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: When was the old Star Theater at Broadway and Thirteenth street taken down?

NEW YORK, April 22. B. F.

Case to Beat the Highwayman.

From Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A money carrying case for bank messengers and others sounds its own alarm if the bearer is held up. The case has in its lid a good sized gong and two circuits operated by means of triggers in the carrying handle. If the unlucky messenger wishes to sound an immediate alarm a slight pressure on one trigger is all that is required. If he should consider it expedient that the holdup man be some distance away when the alarm rings another trigger sets a plunger which starts the alarm after a predetermined interval. The alarm will ring for six hours continuously. As a consequence so much unexpected attention is attracted to the thief that he is apt to discard his noisy loot and run.

Not So Bad as It Might Have Been.

From the Atchison Globe.

George Smart, who has a wooden leg, doesn't regard himself as so very unfortunate. The other day a vicious dog attacked George and bit the wooden leg and lost several teeth.

Man's Hidden Fear.

From the St. Joseph News-Press.

The look on a man's face when a sympathetic woman says she "understands" him probably is caused by a hidden fear that maybe she does.

Fritz Kreisler Pleases Large Audience

Austrian Violinist Presents Thoughtfully Prepared Program at Carnegie Hall.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

Fritz Kreisler, the distinguished Austrian violinist, gave a recital last evening in Carnegie Hall. The auditorium was packed, and many persons had to be seated on the stage. Mr. Kreisler had thoughtfully prepared a program which courted the favor of a large assembly. There was much mere fiddle music in it, but that is what a Sunday night audience expects. There was also something for the more fastidious among the hearers.

The list began with the C minor sonata of Grieg, which was followed by the time honored G minor concerto of Bruch. Of course, this is a concerto for violin and orchestra, and Mr. Kreisler was accompanied by a piano. But perhaps there are only two or three other concertos which will bear deprivation of the orchestral part as well as this one of Bruch. The violin sings nearly all the time and the orchestral duty is chiefly one of accompaniment.

Willem Willeke, the cellist of the dearly remembered Kneisel Quartet, was represented by a "Song Without Words," and there were several of those clever transcriptions which Mr. Kreisler is in the habit of making in order to supply himself and other violinists with short pieces. Violinists, like their bows, have their ups and downs, and doubtless there are occasions when Mr. Kreisler does not play as well as he can. But he never fails to play like a distinguished artist. And there is something distinctive about his playing. He has a strongly individual style. He was quite himself last evening, and his audience was moved to much enthusiasm.

MISS SQUIRES'S RECITAL.

Contralto From Middle West Shows Fine Dramatic Power.

Miss Marjorie Squires, a contralto of the middle West, who sang here with success last October, gave her second song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The waning music season brought out a rather small audience, but it was an enthusiastic one. The program included the "Air de Lea" from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" and songs of Schubert and American writers. Miss Squires showed her splendid voice and good knowledge of style in Rossi's air, "Ah! Rendimi" from "Mitrane" and also the same in Cimara's "Stornello." Save some forcing of tone her delivery had fine dramatic power in the Debussy excerpt. For the first time in Schumann's "Stille Thraenen" of the third group she sang off the pitch, but this song was otherwise given with admirable effect. John Doane played the accompaniments well.

YOUNG MEN'S CONCERT.

Orchestra Warmly Applauded by Aeolian Hall Audience.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, Paul Henneberg conductor, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. This organization, formerly led by Arnold Volpe, and founded twenty years ago by Alfred Lincoln Seligman, offers good advantages to young men for orchestral training. Its performance shows the results of much rehearsing and it brings forward standard compositions at its concerts.

Yesterday the program opened with Goldmark's "Im Fruehling" ("Springtime") overture. Beethoven's fifth symphony followed and later came the "Meistersinger" prelude of Wagner. As a solo number Solomon Ruden, concert master of the orchestra, played Saint-Saens's B minor concerto. The audience gave warm applause.

VOICE TRIALS FOR OPERA.

The free voice trials for admission to the free chorus school of the Metropolitan Opera Company will close next Saturday. Edoardo Petri, director of the school, made this announcement yesterday, adding that owing to the unprecedented rush of applicants, all requests should be sent to him at the Metropolitan Opera House by mail only and not later than Wednesday, as applications made after that date will be disregarded.

N. Y. U. CONCERT TO-MORROW.

The third and last of the spring series of the New York University Choral Society will be given to-morrow evening at Gould Memorial Library auditorium at University Heights, when Haydn's "Creation" will be presented. William Lyndon Wright will conduct. The soloists will be Miss Ada Marie Castor, soprano; Henry Moeller, tenor, and Wetzlin P. Bilx, bass.

MUSIC STUDENTS' CONCERT.

It was announced yesterday that a concert will be held at Town Hall May 9 to raise funds for the Music Students League, which has been organized with a membership of four hundred to bring unknown and qualified students before the public. J. Fletcher Shera is president and Dr. Eugene Noble, executive head of the Juilliard Foundation, is vice-president.

Hills.

From the Shoe Retailer.

The fire of sunset travels, range on range
Across the hills and drops the twilight shroud . . .
The flaming fingers of a passing strange,
So different in sameness; change and change
Of color on each slope and crest and cloud.

For years uncounted thus these hills have known
The glory of the day's departing light,
Been crowned with jewels of no earthly throne
And ruled beneath the deep'ning heavens sown
With all the priceless crystals of the night.

Through all the ages past these hills have seen
The stars fade with returning of the day,
And felt the first warmth on their highest green
And met the sun before the lowland sheen
Of lace edged morning mist has burned away.

Upon these hills the winter snows have lain
In shelt'ring ermine robes; these hills have heard
The stirring of the dormant life again
When all the vanguard hosts of April rain
Come marching to the flutes of brook and bird.

The firs, the pines, the hemlocks lift heads high
Above the brush grown hollows, and they stand
In silhouette, when autumn winds march by,
Like bowing sentinels against the sky
And hold their arms for Nature to command.

Among these hills are homes; the people live
Their lives like trees, clean, wholesome, sturdy, brave;
Like trees they cling to virgin earth and strive
Toward the sky, and to the hills they give
Their utmost, and each hill has known its grave.

The fire of sunset travels, range on range,
In harmony of peaceful, perfect rime;
Men live their lives and die, a passing strange;
The hills remain, enduring, without change,
And everlasting till the end of time.

WINFIELD S. BROOKS.

A Defense Against Birds.

Mulberry Trees Protect Fruit and Feed Silk Worms.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have received so many inquiries from fruit raisers as to what kinds of mulberries to plant to protect crops from the birds that I have made careful inquiry on the subject.

The Russian mulberry, which fruits early in the spring in Florida and continues to bear fruit for two and one-half months, is hardy in the North and will protect early crops. It is an enormous bearer and the fruit is large and fine for eating, canning, jellies, pies, &c. The mulberry is called the Florida blackberry by tourists, as it forms the basis of most of the blackberry pie served there. A dash of cinnamon for flavoring makes the deception complete.

The everbearing mulberry fruits after the spring berries are gone. Lee's weeping mulberry is everbearing and is used for planting on lawns, as it is very ornamental. It enables us to utilize useless lawns for raising food for the birds.

Vacant spaces about buildings, fences and the like may also be utilized for sunflowers, and the surplus seeds garnered for winter use in feeding the birds. Perhaps a daily ration of sunflower seeds for Florida's devouring hordes of birds may protect the early strawberries that ripen before the spring crop of mulberries gives them protection. In other years these strawberries ripening in December and January sold for 75 cents a pint box in the home market, but this year the birds ate them all.

Some of my correspondents inquired about the white mulberry for feeding birds. It is only raised for silk culture, as the fruit is worthless. Lettuce and black mulberry leaves may be fed to young silkworms if they hatch early in the spring before the white mulberry has leafed out, but after the worms have attained some size they must have white mulberry leaves for their diet in order to spin silk of the best quality. The black mulberry makes a coarse silk.

If mulberries are planted extensively, as they should be if we are to eat our own domestic fruits again instead of depending on foreign raised fruits always beyond the means of most people, there is no reason why silk culture should not be carried on during the summer months by school children and other unemployed persons. The keeping of hens is a side issue with most farmers and gardeners, and yet the hen is one of the national assets. The silkworm also might add its quota to the national wealth.

Perhaps there is no other tree that has yielded to the world such a priceless and princely legacy as the truly regal mulberry, which has clothed the world in shimmering robes from time immemorial. A. V. G. THOMAS.

SAUGERTIES, April 22.

Railway Time Inspection.

Present System Outcome of Train Collision in Ohio.

From the Rock Island Magazine.

Webb C. Ball, pioneer jeweler and general time inspector of the Official Bureau of Railroad Time Service, died on March 7, after several weeks of illness at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. It was a railroad tragedy that gave Mr. Ball his greatest opportunity of service. On April 19, 1891, a collision occurred at Tipton, Ohio, between a fast mail and an accommodation train, and from the inquiry which followed it was found that the accident was due to defective watches in the hands of the train crews.

Mr. Ball testified at the trial and was afterward asked further to investigate the existing conditions and plan a reform. As the immediate result of his recommendation he was authorized to inaugurate a standard system of time service and watch inspection for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which system has since become general in use on the majority of the large trunk lines; in fact, Mr. Ball was commonly known as the "man who held the watch on 175,000 miles of railroad."

Mr. Ball organized and chartered in both the United States and Canada the Official Bureau of Railroad Time Service and was made general time inspector of this organization, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. From the Ball system of railroad time service developed the present systems of standard clocks and watches in the hands of trainmen by which trains are operated and the frequent inspection of all timepieces used for this purpose. The Lake Shore—now part of the New York Central Lines—was the first to put the systems into effect. To-day the Ball method is used by perhaps 75 per cent. of railroads in this country and Canada.

During the war Mr. Ball performed a great work by installing his system of time service and watch inspection at Camp Funston at the invitation of Major-General Wood. This service was gradually extended to the various divisions training in this country.

A Fine Arkansas Alibi.

Dew Drop correspondence Conway Log Cabin.

On account of so much rain the farmers have quit trying to farm and gone to fishing.

Thankfulness.

From the Kansas City Star.

If, when the evening shadows fall around me,
I can look deep within my heart and say:
"I have been true unto the best within me,
Have tried to live just as I should to-day,"

I can be glad, though failures press upon me
And doubt and grief oppress and weigh my soul,
And know that some time, though the way be weary,
I yet will reach a noble, worthwhile goal.

KATHERINE EDELMAN

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle, variable winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; gentle, variable winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; gentle, variable winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; gentle, variable winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; gentle, variable winds.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There was showery weather to-day over the plains States and the southern Rocky Mountain region and fair weather over all other parts of the country. Low temperatures continued to-day generally east of the Mississippi River, and the weather became cooler over the plains States and the Rockey Mountain region.

There were frosts this morning in the middle Atlantic and the New England States and the region of the Great Lakes. The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Tuesday throughout the Eastern and Southeastern States and the lower lake region. The temperature will rise gradually over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

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.	Weather.
Abilene	68	66	29.96	.02	...	Cloudy
Albany	50	32	30.34	...	...	Clear
Atlantic City	48	34	30.33	...	...	Cloudy
Baltimore	52	42	30.36	...	...	Clear
Bismarck	66	58	30.00	...	...	Clear
Boston	48	36	30.28	...	...	Cloudy
Buffalo	48	32	30.42	...	...	Cloudy
Cincinnati	60	56	30.38	...	...	Clear
Charleston	64	60	30.28	...	...	Clear
Chicago	62	50	30.32	...	...	Clear
Cleveland	50	40	30.40	...	...	Clear
Denver	66	38	29.62	...	...	Rain
Detroit	52	40	30.38	...	...	Clear
Galveston	76	72	30.06	...	...	Pt. Cldy
Helena	68	62	30.06	...	...	Cloudy
Jacksonville	70	64	30.22	...	...	Clear
Kansas City	62	60	30.10	...	...	Cloudy
Los Angeles	62	60	29.92	...	...	Clear
Milwaukee	64	40	30.28	...	...	Clear
New Orleans	78	72	30.14	...	...	Clear
Oklahoma	62	60	30.00	.14	...	Cloudy
Philadelphia	52	46	30.32	...	...	Clear
Pittsburgh	50	44	30.50	...	...	Clear
Portland, Me.	46	30	30.32	...	...	Clear
Portland, Ore.	60	58	30.28	...	...	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	62	62	29.94	...	...	Clear
San Antonio	78	76	.....	...	...	Clear
San Diego	62	56	29.94	...	...	Clear
San Francisco	60	54	29.96	...	...	Clear
Seattle	52	52	30.38	...	...	Pt. Cldy
St. Louis	60	58	30.26	...	...	Cloudy
St. Paul	68	62	30.06	...	...	Cloudy
Washington	52	46	30.08	...	...	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.28	30.28
Humidity	51	53
Wind—direction	N.	N.
Wind—velocity	14	16
Weather	Clear	Pt. Cldy
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. ... 47	6 P. M. ... 45	
9 A. M. ... 42	2 P. M. ... 46	7 P. M. ... 45	
10 A. M. ... 44	3 P. M. ... 47	8 P. M. ... 44	
11 A. M. ... 45	4 P. M. ... 47	9 P. M. ... 42	
12 M. ... 46	5 P. M. ... 47	10 P. M. ... 41	
1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
9 A. M. ... 42	55	6 P. M. ... 45	58
12 M. ... 46	64	9 P. M. ... 42	55
3 P. M. ... 47	54	12 Mid. ... 41	53

Highest temperature, 50, at 1:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 40, at 3 A. M.
Average temperature, 45.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Circus parade, Madison Square Garden to Palace Theater, to celebrate the B. F. Keith "Third of a Century" vaudeville anniversary, 11 A. M.

Catholic Day for the Blind, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, luncheon, noon; tea, 3 P. M.; entertainment, afternoon and evening.

Archbishop Hayes will be the honor guest at the annual luncheon of the Catholic Actors Guild, Hotel Commodore, 1 P. M.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers, meeting and luncheon, Hotel Commodore, 10 A. M.

American Newspaper Publishers Association, convention, Waldorf-Astoria, all day