

NEW YORK HERALD

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1922.

On the One Hundredth Anniversary of General Grant's Birth.

The lives of most of our national heroes are the stories of steady ascent to greatness, but Grant's was otherwise. The careers of Washington and Lincoln would be charted with straight lines ever inclining upward.

The youth of Grant before his West Point career was not different from that of any Ohio farm lad. His record at the Military Academy was distinguished by excellent horsemanship and fair intellectual qualities.

Why Grant did not go on to that immediate success which his friends predicted is a problem for the psychologists. Six years after his sparkling career in the Mexican war he was out of the army by the army's wish rather than his own.

From 1854, when he was 32, until 1861, when he was 39, Ulysses S. Grant was as flat a failure as any man who ever came out of West Point with ambition. He failed at small farming; he failed in the real estate business. He was forced back to seek employment with his father at a wage at which any clerk of to-day would laugh.

It was a lucky thing for the United States that Lincoln had a Grant and that Grant had a Lincoln. Without Grant the war might have been lost; without Lincoln General Grant could not have risen to the top of the army, there to exercise that military skill which restored the shaking fortunes of the North.

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for, those memora which belong to the military classics. He wrote them not for interest, not to fix his own record, not out of vanity, but to leave his family independent. Speechless from his cancer, in constant agony, he fought the greatest fight of all his life, and won. The tired fingers released the pen only four days before he died.

The iron will, the bulldog courage that saved the Union, had triumphed once more and carried Grant out of the last valley.

The City's Bond Sale.

Comptroller CRAIG KNOWS perfectly well that the Meyer committee had nothing to do one way or the other with the price of 102.766 received at the sale of \$45,000,000 fifty-year 4 1/2 per cent. gold bonds, called corporate stock, of the city of New York.

All bonds have been advancing for months in the open market as well as in the private market "over the counter." The average yield at current quotations on well secured bonds of American companies or municipalities is in the neighborhood of 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Money is cheap and plentiful in the market. Add to this the fact that the city of New York's bonds are exempt from Federal and State income taxes and the premium of 2.766, or say, \$27.66 on each \$1,000 worth bought by Speyer & Company needs no further explanation.

By paying this extra \$27.66 the bankers obtain a security which yields 4.11 per cent. on the investment, which is as high as the yield on any similar bond in the market. In addition the purchasers are exempt from taxes on the interest itself, which means the same thing as if so much were added to the interest paid on the stock.

The price received for the city bonds was none too high when the fact is considered that the credit rating of this city always has ranked second to none. Indeed, there is room to raise the question whether under better management of municipal affairs and better prospects of economical government and wise expenditure of city funds the premium received for the bonds might not have been several dollars a thousand higher than the altogether ordinary premium which the Comptroller has discussed.

Build Planes, Not Dirigibles.

The British Government has offered, undoubtedly in a spirit of fairness, to turn over to the United States the airship R-36 in final settlement of the account which grew out of the destruction of the ZR-2, which was burned at Hull last year. The American Government has declined the offer. This is wise. There never was a good reason why the United States should have bought dirigibles abroad. In fact, there never was a good reason for this Government's buying or building any of these bulky and expensive airships. The world's experience with the Zeppelin type has been bitter.

The United States is going on with the construction of the ZR-1. It might better devote the money to the perfection of stabilizing and other safety devices for airplanes. In the matter of speed, dependability and economy the plane is in every way preferable to the lighter than air machine. It can operate against heavy winds. The dirigible is at the mercy of the weather, and unless the bags are filled with helium it is a freetramp. The big dirigible's record is one of death and disaster. It should be abandoned by the Government.

New Tactics in Feud Warfare.

The feud wars of the Kentucky mountains in the past have never been wanting in variety and the people of a feud affected region have never complained of monotony of existence or a lack of change. They have, on the contrary, generally been kept keenly alert dodging rifle balls or going to court and funerals. But perhaps in the history of feud warfare they have never faced so complete a reversal of form as that which has just taken place in Clay county, where clansmen who since childhood had been fighting each other and officers of the law have joined hands in support of the civil authorities in their war on lawlessness in the whole Kentucky mountain region.

Clay county has scarcely the national notoriety that Breathitt has, but the two counties are neighbors and the same feud code holds in both. When Breathitt settled down to peace a few years ago Clay started out with a revival of an old feud war. It was caused by the killing of Woods Benge by STEVE MARTIN. In a comparatively short time 300 men, more than the number engaged in the McCoy-Hatfield feud, were on the warpath. The fighting began at Portersburg, near the western border of Clay county. It swept over Manchester, the county seat, centered in the Goose Creek district and spread to the mountains on the Virginia and Tennessee borders.

The fighting took on the character of a civil war. The factions traveled in parties for common protection and each went heavily armed. In a clash on the streets of Portersburg several men were killed and more than twenty were wounded. In one of the attacks on homes of the feudists, a report says, more than fifty bullets, many of them steel jacketed, pierced the walls. This condition continued for more than a year despite all efforts of the peace loving citizens to remedy it.

The fearlessness of Circuit Judge Hiram J. Johnson finally brought a

measure of order to the county. He announced that he had pledged himself to stop the feud war and that he intended to do it. The announcement was followed by threats of assassination and warnings that the court house would be destroyed with dynamite. Citizens of the county formed themselves in bodyguards to protect him and soldiers were ordered to safeguard State property. Judge Johnson early in last January succeeded in getting the feudists to meet him in the court room. Almost 100 came to the meeting.

At the Judge's earnest appeal the opposing clansmen agreed to end their feud, shake hands and go back home to their work. It was the most hopeful sign of peace that the county had had for years. The county was quiet until early this month, when a new feud started in the Mill Creek district over a land dispute. Several deaths resulted, and when officers were sent to arrest the feudists they were killed by shots from ambush. The success which Judge Johnson had had in settling the Martin-Benge warfare encouraged him to believe that he could end the present feud. He called for aid from the county and he had sworn to his trustee.

They answered his call and they helped the officers arrest 200 violators of the law in the Mill Creek region. In turning from fighting clansmen to law supporters the Kentucky mountaineers have taken a long stride toward ending feuds and bringing peace and contentment to a picturesque and beautiful but much harassed land.

Double Woe of Babe Ruth.

How Draconian was the punishment inflicted on Babe RUTH by the Hon. KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS is only now being realized. All who are able to divert their minds from the light and airy subjects of international economics and on the profound mathematics of the American League percentage table know that Mr. RUTH's team, in spite of his absence from the field, is at the top of the heap. The infant's clubmates are playing at what an efficiency engineer would call their peak. Mr. BAKER, the aged warden of Base No. 3, is lamming the pale pellet into the stands. The Yankee pitchers project opposing batmen into the doldrums. All this goes on while the Babe, by the Imperial order of Judge LANDIS, sits in the stand as idle as a painted shyn or plays golf.

As if that was not bad enough from the Ruthian viewpoint, the news from the West is worse. A person named KENETH WILLIAMS, who patrols the knish garden for the St. Louis Browns, has more home runs this far this season than the Bambino accomplished in the same number of days last year. He is pating the old pill for fair, as SHAKESPEARE would have said if these times had been his times. So Mr. RUTH, with three weeks of suspension to come, is faced by a threatening rival at the very moment when it seems that his own club can play ball nicely without him. What is Solomon beside KENESAW?

The Trees of New England.

The annual fight for the lives of New England trees has opened this spring with unexampled vigor. It is not the usual more or less perfunctory warfare of desultory effort. It is a campaign conceived on broad lines and carried on with characteristic New England determination and intelligence. New Englanders are awake to the fact that their forests, their orchards and those superb over-arching shade trees which for generations have been the crowning glory of New England highways are in peril. They have made up their minds that it is the peril and not the trees that must go.

Gypsy and brown-tail moths are the most dangerous enemies of the trees. One thing these gypsies and brown-tails cannot stand up against is arsenate of lead. Massachusetts is equipped to feed them arsenate of lead by the ton. The State Department of Conservation, at a cost of \$60,000, has contracted for the delivery at various destinations throughout the Commonwealth of 475 tons of this poison for tree spraying purposes. Private property owners will use in addition 300 tons more. Thus nearly 800 tons of this moth destroyer will be applied to orchards and trees in all parts of the State.

But the good work is not to be confined to tree conservation alone. It is to be extended on a larger scale than ever before to tree propagation. Out of the State nurseries the State Forester has already distributed to landowners approximately 1,000,000 four-year-old coniferous trees for this season's transplanting, and orders are being received by him faster than they can be filled.

Reforestation from a purely commercial standpoint is beginning to attract attention. Young forests planted on Bay State reservations seven or eight years ago are rich in promise of future value. Older forests are already approaching the marketing stage. All this has passed unnoticed by shrewd owners of unproductive land.

This zeal for forestry in New England is largely due to the havoc wrought among the trees by sleet last winter. The wreckage of orchard and shade trees thus caused did more to awaken the public to the necessity of tree salvation than any other single factor.

And, vanishing, revealed an argent linn Set in a studded steel-blue hemisphere. The silver inlaid sword of Damocles, Night triumphs for the moment, but the Dawn Will gather in those fragments of the sky. And Day will fill his creche anew, Oblivious of the sabotage of Night.

Night's Sabotage.

Into the bustling foundry of the Day There strode a veritable Nemesis, The Night, whose sullen mien and implied threat Of evil doomed all tasks. Day fled; remained Twilight, and trembling on the mountain's rim, Night shattered Twilight's crucible: The melt of gold rushed forth, and on it swam Dross clouds of zaffre, bronze and cinabar. Which, in the western winds grew tenuous, And, vanishing, revealed an argent linn Set in a studded steel-blue hemisphere.

Second Mornal—Yes, he hasn't even offered to teach us how to swim. Cherry Grove correspondence Clarksville, Ark., Feb. 25. Little Charlie Cessell had to be carried to Sunday school on account of a crushed foot.

Lady Astor's Clear Vision.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I add my word of sincere admiration of Lady Astor's general attitude and keenness of vision? Long may she live to advocate not only reform, but righteousness! I am reminded of the old dictum of Queen Beatrix's day: "Oh, that all our ducks were Drakes, and kings queens." A. J. F. New York, April 26.

In City Hall Park.

First Mornal—He certainly is a rough guy. Second Mornal—Yes, he hasn't even offered to teach us how to swim.

Unmarked Graves.

Uncle Sam Supplies Headstones for Those Who Die in His Service. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In Florida about forty men once in the service of the United States are buried in unmarked graves. Doubtless the statement is true, yet "M. S." should not attribute the neglect to indifference on the part of the United States Government, for the Quartermaster-General of the army has never hesitated to supply headstones on identification of the soldiers, sailors or marines for whose graves the headstones are required when requested to do so by the Grand Army of the Republic or relatives of the dead of the civil and subsequent wars.

It should be understood that hundreds of Union soldiers died by the wayside in the Southern States, and had not kind residents of localities where were found isolated graves informed the nearest Grand Army of the Republic post of the fact, these would be many more unmarked and neglected graves of men who gave their lives for their country.

The Quartermaster-General not only furnishes headstones but also removes burials from isolated, unmarked graves and places them side by side with their comrades in arms in the nearest national cemetery when the body is identified as that of a service man.

The Grand Army of the Republic in the several States have cooperated with the Quartermaster-General in this matter, as it is a sacred duty with the order to find and give proper recognition to the country's dead. Therefore, it is requested that THE NEW YORK HERALD may assist in having the graveyards of the unmarked soldiers and marines marked with headstones by informing the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., the undersigned, if the graves are in Florida, or any Grand Army of the Republic comrade elsewhere as to the location of the neglected graves.

HENRY MARCOTTE, Post Commander Department of Florida, Grand Army of the Republic, St. Augustine, Fla., April 25.

Fun for the Country Boy.

It Ranges From Games to Teaching a Calf to Drink Out of a Trough. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article entitled "Pleasures of the Country Boy" hardly touched upon the innumerable pleasures and games the country boy enjoys. The names of which are Greek to the city boy. Has the writer of that article ever heard of hally, hally, over; bull in the ring, peg of the block, I spy, cross tag, squirrel through the trees, leapfrog and follow my leader? Has he ever cracked nuts or made molasses candy of an evening or dug out a skunk? Has he been sliding in a pug or skating on a straw ride? Or about stoking, skiing, coasting and sleigh riding? Does he know the difference between a jack rabbit and a jack jumper? Did he ever go walnutting or chobotting? Has he ever ridden bareback or taught a young calf to drink out of a pail?

Most of the amusement—the onlooker can be got out of the last in three minutes than the best comedy on Broadway can produce in two and a half hours. L. H. R. BENNINGTON, Vt., April 24.

Jersey's Flaming Mystery.

It If It Was a Meteorite It Had Novel Characteristics. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: That Jersey meteorite which left a trail of alcohol smoke and a smell of alcohol will remain a mystery, but it also leaves certain positive conclusions. If it was a sure enough meteorite then the testimony of the witnesses to its flight will not bear examination and if the published accounts are true there is no need of any further investigation. A meteor was seen for so long a time as one minute. The ordinary meteor whose flash and streak entities it to be called a shooting star is visible scarcely longer than a second of time. The impression on the retina persists about the same length of time. The meteor flashes at a height varying from ten feet to eighty miles or more. It is invisible to the eye when intensely heated: it is invisible after it has been disintegrated as vapor or as fine dust.

The meteorite dust which finally settles to the earth consists of minute metal bubbles, some of them so small that twenty thousand might be lined up while the space of an inch. Meteorite dust particles are caught in the wind at weather stations, but the observer is not always sure whether his specimen is meteoric or volcanic dust.

The meteorite is merely a very large meteor which may weigh anywhere from a few ounces to many tons. Perhaps it may have been heated to incandescence at some time or other during its physical existence; from external appearance there is evidence aplenty to support such a hypothesis. Certain it is that not one of the number of meteorites which have been found immediately after striking has been hot enough to char or even to be unpleasantly hot to the touch.

Collectors of meteorites in the various museums aggregate several thousands. One of the most interesting collections is that of the Museum of Natural History in this city. Of the entire number found only a few hundred have been observed at the moment they struck the earth. If any meteorite has been incandescent at the time of impact, evidence of it is not to be regarded as an important contribution to astrophysical science, if true—but probably it is not true. MOUNT VERNON, April 26.

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Might Have Had an Alibi.

Cherry Grove correspondence Clarksville, Ark., Feb. 25. Little Charlie Cessell had to be carried to Sunday school on account of a crushed foot.

Philharmonic 80 Years Old, Celebrates. Daily Calendar.

First of Two Important Concerts of Beethoven Music Includes Famous Ninth Symphony. By W. J. HENDERSON. The Philharmonic Society is 80 years old. It celebrates that important fact in the musical history of this city by two concerts of Beethoven music the program comprising the first and ninth symphonies. The first of the concerts took place last evening in Carnegie Hall amid demonstrations of public interest quite in accord with the dignity of the occasion. The second concert, repeating last evening's program, will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening.

The ninth symphony of Beethoven has long been numbered among the priceless gifts of the Philharmonic society to the musical life of this community. It was first performed by the organization at a festival concert in Castle Garden on May 20, 1846. The program included, besides "Symphony in D minor, No. 9," Op. 125, for grand orchestra, closing with four solo voices and grand chorus on Schiller's ode "To Joy," first time in America.

The historical production took place in the fourth season of the Philharmonic. Now seventy-six years later the venerable body, its members young and old, its members of various nationalities, began to preach the gospel of Beethoven.

In place of an orchestra subsisting precariously on the dividends of its own labors we now have a splendid body of artists, backed by a large fund, insured by a company of public spirited citizens headed by Mr. Clarence Mackay, and supported by conductors of the highest distinction in the world.

Willem Mengelberg remained in this country to direct the anniversary concert. It was assured therefore that the performance would be well prepared, for those acquainted with Mr. Mengelberg's methods know that he is indefatigable at rehearsal. The results were made manifest last night in a memorable performance of the difficult final symphony of the Beethoven series.

Meticulous insistence on points was not always to the benefit of the performance, nor was the unusually broad tempo of the slow movement. Mr. Mengelberg's reading emphasized many details with unmistakable purpose, but it must be confessed that there was something lacking in the greater nobility of utterance.

The grandeur of Beethoven's melodic sweep was sometimes sacrificed for the sake of a phrase, and this was most frequently the case in the contrasting passages given to the wood winds, the flute in particular often standing forth with a power and brilliancy that seemed to be wanting among the strings. The whole was a finely wrought, deeply felt and remarkably finished performance of the great symphony.

The chorus was that of the Oratorio Society, the solo singers were Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Royal Dalmian, baritone. The presentation of the symphony may receive some further consideration when it is repeated on Sunday evening.

Pershing Speaks to Writers.

Authors Meet at Breakfast in Washington. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., April 26. Composers, artists, editors, publishers and critics rubbed elbows to-day at the authors' breakfast, a feature of the convention of the League of American Pen Women, being held at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mrs. Harding, a member of the league, sent personal greetings to the delegates by Mrs. Henry Wilder Keyes, acting president, who entertained at her table a group of men and women representing various branches of the official world and the writing profession. Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the Vice-President; Mrs. Taft, wife of the Chief Justice; Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Secretary of State; Senator Lodge, and among the guests at Mrs. Keyes's table, the list also including Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mrs. Angela Morgan, Miss Sara E. Rigby, president of the National Press Club, and Mrs. W. P. Bigelow, editor of "Good Housekeeping."

Gen. Pershing was a guest of Mrs. Lodge, president of the association. Admiral Robert Coontz and Major-Gen. John A. Lejeune. After Mrs. Keyes's address, during which she introduced the guests of honor, Mrs. Gelder took the floor. Brief speeches were made by Gen. Pershing, Basil King and others.

Mr. Morgenthau to Speak.

To Lecture on Near East in Aid of Drive for American Colleges. Mr. Henry Morgenthau one time Ambassador to Turkey, and Dr. Mary Mills, president of the Constantinople Woman's College, will speak on condition in the Near East at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, 23 East Sixty-ninth street, to-morrow afternoon as a part of the campaign for \$1,000,000 for the three American colleges in the Levant—Robert College of Constantinople, Constantinople Woman's College and American University of Beirut, Syria.

Mr. Morgenthau is familiar with all the recent developments in Turkey and the other countries of the Levant. The campaign for the American colleges was recently opened in New York with a gift of \$50,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. At the meeting at Mrs. James's home a group of songs of the Near East will be sung by Miss Marie Bushlan, a graduate of Constantinople College, who will appear in costume.

How much of his reasoning may have been inspired by his secret meeting with the New York bankers, none can tell. But Congress was so impressed by the economic soundness and perfect logic contained in the message that no serious attempt was made to override the veto. When John Sherman began to plan for the resumption of specie payment on January 1, 1875, he said to friends that but for the veto of the inflation bill by President Grant, resumption of specie payment would have been impossible, at least until many years had passed. E. J. EDWARDS, New York, April 26.

For Home Grown Meat.

Ohio Butchers Seek to Restore the Local Cattle Market. From a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. A progressive firm of butchers in a small Ohio city seeks to better the live stock of that locality by a plan described in the following letter to the Department of Agriculture. He wrote it without consulting with anybody. So far as it is known his Secretary of the Treasury was not consulted. It probably is the only important action taken by the President which was exclusively his own.

Red Candles.

A cloudy curtain dark with rain Across the sun was drawn When Spring in smock of flimsy green Came tripping o'er the lawn. She bore a basket full of plants And blossoms sweet and gay. Pink, purple, crimson, gold and blue, A glorious display.

"It's almost twilight here," she cried, "I cannot see to set These beds with my geraniums And fragrant nighonette." So, all along the winding walks Where she desired to go, The gardener placed his tulips, tall Red candles in a row. MINNA IRVING.

Grant and the Bankers.

A Meeting in New York Preceding the Inflation Bill Veto. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A graphic description of a meeting between President Grant and a group of New York bankers was given by the late Frederick D. Tappen, who was for many years a bank president in New York and also chairman of the Clearing House Association.

The meeting took place at the time when the President had under consideration the so-called inflation bill, which was passed by a very large majority in each house of Congress. The President was told that before he acted upon the bill it might be well for him to meet the leading bankers of New York who might have some suggestions to offer to him.

There was to be a dinner at the old Union League club house, then at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, and at this dinner General Grant was to be the guest. He came over from Washington one afternoon and a committee of which Mr. Tappen was one escorted him to the club, where he represented the banking and financial life of New York and to some extent of the country.

It was a gathering of extraordinary interest for all who were privileged to share in it. General Grant sat at the head of the table and in informal conversation while the dinner was in progress he was agreeable and companionable. But as soon as the purpose for which he met the bankers was announced the President became instantly the reticent, grim, sphinxlike character familiar to the public when he was fighting the battles of the civil war.

One after another of these New York bankers expounded his view respecting the inflation bill. Some of them confessed that they were in favor of it. One who was of national fame warmly supported the bill. Others argued against it. When each speaker finished what he had to say General Grant began to put questions to him. These questions were as searching as those which characterize an expert cross-examiner. Yet it was impossible for these men to show any financial and banking shrewd in studying faces and interpreting the expressions of the countenance, to detect either by the wording of the questions or by General Grant's manner whether he was disposed to favor the inflation bill or to veto it. Not a tone of his voice, not a mannerism revealed to anybody that was passing in the general's mind. He put his questions with singular facility, apparently desiring to obtain all possible viewpoints.

Mr. Tappen used to say that this sphinxlike, imperturbable manner greatly impressed every one of the able bankers who spoke to the President or tried to answer his questions. It seemed to them that for the first time in their own experience they were looking at the Grant who as commander of the Union armies gained reputation for silence and for inscrutable countenance.

A few days later General Grant sent his veto of the inflation bill to Congress. Mr. Tappen learned later that

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and cool, fresh north-wind shifting to north and northeast winds. For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and cool, fresh north-wind shifting to north and northeast winds. For Northern New England—Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and cool, moderate to fresh north-wind.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy to-day, cooler on the mainland; to-morrow fair and cool, fresh north-wind. For Western New York—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Temperatures were normal to-day in the region of the great lakes and the Mississippi Valley and above normal in the Atlantic States and along the Southern border. General rains have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the Valley and the Rocky Mountain region. At Fort Worth the rainfall in the last forty-eight hours was 10.6 inches.

In the middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be partly cloudy, with possibly local showers to-morrow and Friday. In the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region the weather will be generally cloudy and cooler to-morrow and fair Friday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-five miles from New York.

Table with columns: Station, last 24 hrs., Baro., last 24 hrs., Wind, Weather.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer, 30.50; Humidity, 75; Wind-direction, N. W.; Wind-force, 10; Clouds, 100%; Weather, Clear; Precipitation, none.

EVENTS TO-DAY. American Forestry Association will plant a cedar tree on the grounds of the Grand Central Station, Riverside Drive, New York.

National Budget Committee, conference, Hotel Hamilton, 10 A. M.; Bankers Club luncheon, 1 P. M.; National Budget Committee, conference, Hotel Hamilton, 10 A. M.

Ohio Butchers Seek to Restore the Local Cattle Market. A progressive firm of butchers in a small Ohio city seeks to better the live stock of that locality by a plan described in the following letter to the Department of Agriculture.

"While we have never made a business of dealing in purebred live stock we have always encouraged their use. We try to keep a line on wellbred young bulls in our vicinity and whenever we buy an animal for slaughter we use our best efforts to have him replaced with something better. We believe this plan will help to build up the quality of cattle in the neighborhood to the advantage of both ourselves and the farmers.

"When we kill an animal that has an exceptionally good 'dress' we display the carcass in our window, giving on a card the age, live weight, dressed weight and the percentage of dressed meat. In this way we advertise to producers that they get more weight from well bred stock than from inferior stock of the same age. We have demonstrated also the superiority of veal calves from well bred parents and have shown that they mean more to the farmer in dollars and cents than the other kind."

Exchange Club, luncheon, Hotel McAlpine, 12:30 P. M.; New Jersey Daily League, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.; Society of Young Men, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.; National Budget Committee, conference, Hotel Hamilton, 10 A. M.

Overhead in the Office. The Desk—What makes the clock so slow? The File—Spends all the time watching the man.

Life. From the Los Angeles Times. There is no death. Though earthly forms may seem To sink beneath a weight of endless pain, And every human prop, too weak, too lame, Perfection reigns supreme. There is a gleam Of light which ever leads us on; a gleam Of truth which conquers every claim Of lying sense. Above, false fears! Are they deceitful whisperings of pain, We have the Word, forever near and dear: We have the Truth, which turns night into day; The Voice, which trumpets out in accents clear, "I am eternal life: I am the Way!" Oh, mortals, know you not the Light is here? Oh, come to Him, from darkness turn away! JOHN J. JAMESON, LONDON.

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Ohio Butchers Seek to Restore the Local Cattle Market. A progressive firm of butchers in a small Ohio city seeks to better the live stock of that locality by a plan described in the following letter to the Department of Agriculture.

"While we have never made a business of dealing in purebred live stock we have always encouraged their use. We try to keep a line on wellbred young bulls in our vicinity and whenever we buy an animal for slaughter we use our best efforts to have him replaced with something better. We believe this plan will help to build up the quality of cattle in the neighborhood to the advantage of both ourselves and the farmers.

"When we kill an animal that has an exceptionally good 'dress' we display the carcass in our window, giving on a card the age, live weight, dressed weight and the percentage of dressed meat. In this way we advertise to producers that they get more weight from well bred stock than from inferior stock of the same age. We have demonstrated also the superiority of veal calves from well bred parents and have shown that they mean more to the farmer in dollars and cents than the other kind."

Exchange Club, luncheon, Hotel McAlpine, 12:30 P. M.; New Jersey Daily League, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.; Society of Young Men, luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.; National Budget Committee, conference, Hotel Hamilton, 10 A. M.

Overhead in the Office. The Desk—What makes the clock so slow? The File—Spends all the time watching the man.

Life. From the Los Angeles Times. There is no death. Though earthly forms may seem To sink beneath a weight of endless pain, And every human prop, too weak, too lame, Perfection reigns supreme. There is a gleam Of light which ever leads us on; a gleam Of truth which conquers every claim Of lying sense. Above, false fears! Are they deceitful whisperings of pain, We have