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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, MAY 1, 1922.

Richard Croker.

In the last fifty years Tammany Hall has had only three leaders—JOHN KELLY, RICHARD CROKER and CHARLES F. MURPHY. The most dominant figure of these was the man who died in Ireland on Saturday. Although he was 81 his death was a shock to all who had watched him treat the years as contemptuously as he had treated his political enemies in the days of his power.

All the noted bosses of Tammany sprang from small beginnings. TWEED was a chairmaker, KELLY a stone mason, CROKER a machinist, MURPHY a car driver. All came from the East Side and from districts where the Irish, who were the backbone of the Democratic party in New York, predominated. All grew up in periods when being in politics meant fighting. And CROKER was the greatest fighter of the lot.

Indeed, it was the fighting quality that made CROKER what he was. He radiated courage and aggressiveness. The leonine head, the mighty jaw, the penetrating eye, the deep chest and the commanding voice all bespoke power. He had not TWEED'S slickness, KELLY'S pretense of high citizenship or MURPHY'S opportunism; but he excelled them all in dominating lesser politicians.

Boss CROKER treated Tammany as the whole experience of the Hall has indicated its need to be treated. It is a one man organization. The two headed rule of KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY was short lived. When KELLY, supreme ruler of the Hall, died, in 1886, the executive committeemen declared that they, and no boss, would control Tammany. The strongest four men emerged from the twenty-four: CROKER, HUGH GRANT, THOMAS F. GILROY and W. BOURKE COCKRAN. The four ruled for a time. Of these CROKER was least in mental gifts, but presently he was the sole Boss and he remained so for sixteen years. GRANT had culture and popularity. GILROY was a fine administrator. COCKRAN had a wealth of scholarship and oratory. But CROKER was a strong man, a man of courage and deeds and a wonderful capacity to make men love or fear him. The others yielded to the combination most necessary in an organization in which, as in the animal kingdom, the fittest survive.

The power which CROKER exercised in getting to the top of Tammany was also great enough to establish the Hall as the sole important organization of the Democratic party in New York county. All the small rivals of the type of Irving Hall and the County Democracy disappeared. CROKER appeased their leaders or starved them.

With all its strength the hand of CROKER was not without cunning. In order to defeat HENRY GEORGE, the United Labor candidate, and THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the Republican nominee, CROKER in the first year of his leadership, 1886, took a County Democracy man, ABRAM S. HEWITT, as the Tammany nominee for Mayor. While this helped the Hall very little in HEWITT'S term it was a Tammany victory at least in name, and it paved the way for the elections of GRANT in 1888 and 1890 and of GILROY in 1892. In 1894 the run of Croker luck was broken by the revelations of the Lexow committee. No leader, no organization, however strong, can withstand a wave of real public indignation. CROKER had his first taste of this when STRONG defeated HUGH GRANT.

As CROKER had spent part of that campaign abroad it was supposed that he was out of politics forever. The strength was still there, however, and the Boss returned from England in 1897 to seize the leadership from JOHN C. SHEEHAN and to inflict the VAN WYCK administration on the city at the election of 1898. Then began CROKER'S most powerful years. The city was his to play with. The people gave it to him when they chose VAN WYCK. He must have smiled grimly in the defeat of 1902 when, offering New York a respectable candidate in the person of EDWARD M. SHEPARD, the voters turned him down.

It is twenty years since CROKER went away. It is ten years since Tammany Hall men stopped whispering the rumor that the Boss might come back and take his old job. But CROKER'S mind had turned to other things. He had reached the complacent stage where the winning of an English Derby was more to be desired than the election of a Mayor of New York. And yet he was still keen for conflict, whether at the racetrack or in the tarpon waters of Palm Beach. All his life was conflict, from the bare knuckle contests in Jones's Woods when he was a boy to the lawsuits with his children when he was an old man.

Whatever his faults as a head of an organization that never was angelic RICHARD CROKER will be remembered for his virtues, too. He knew neither fear nor hypocrisy.

Hold Your Liberty Bonds.

Representative JOHNSON of South Dakota and Representative WOODRUFF are the official sponsors for the charge that Liberty bonds in the hundreds of millions of dollars were issued in defective form or in duplicate by the Treasury Department when these issues were sold, and that other great sums in these bonds returned to the Treasury for cancellation were not destroyed but were put on the market again through dishonest persons in the Government's employ.

These charges have been denied in detail by three Secretaries of the Treasury of two political parties—Mr. GLASS and Mr. HOUSTON, Democrats, and Mr. MELLON, Republican. This fact disposes of the possibility that the denials are based on partisan considerations.

The charges are also negatived by a circumstance familiar to all bankers: Were the allegations of vast errors or frauds in Liberty bonds founded on fact, evidences of those errors or frauds would have been supplied to the public in some of the numerous transactions which have been carried out in these bonds since they were put on the market. Since the first Liberty Loan was floated the turnover in the bonds has been enormous. The public has bought and sold, the Treasury has bought, the securities in small and large units. Had defective or spurious bonds been in possession of the public it would have become known not only to Treasury officials but to bankers, brokers and investors, large and small, generally.

With these circumstances in view the assertions made by Representative JOHNSON and Representative WOODRUFF are hard to believe. It looks as if they have been deceived by exaggerated accounts of minor errors inseparable from the preparation, delivery and cancellation of securities in such enormous numbers as those reached by the Liberty bond issues.

It is particularly important that there should be no popular suspicion of the bonds issued by the Government, because these bonds are owned in small sums by thousands of individuals who, not being accustomed to handling securities, are peculiarly liable to become alarmed over the authenticity of their holdings. Such individuals are preyed upon by thieves and swindlers of all sorts, and if they became anxious about their Liberty bonds the rascals who constantly pursue them would be able to buy the bonds from them at ridiculously low prices.

Whatever may be the motives which inspire Representative JOHNSON and Representative WOODRUFF in their repetition of the charges about Liberty bonds which three Secretaries of the Treasury deny, the experience of investors and bankers is convincing proof that the bonds owned by the public are authentic and sound, and the wise men and women of the United States will hold on to them.

Animal Friendships.

Animals form strange friendships at times. Many famous horses have had companions without which they were nervous, and sometimes so ugly of temper that they could not be approached by strangers.

There was the Godolphin Arabian, the story of whose devotion to a black cat has been handed down by tradition. The cat is seen along with the horse in the pictures by WOOTTON, MURRIER and STUBBS. Kingston, when he was racing at his best, had a terrier in his box, while Clifford's companion was a bantam rooster.

Goats have been favorites with many trainers as a means of getting a nervous horse over bad habits, like weaving and stall walking. Ties formed under such conditions cannot be rudely broken without upsetting the highly sensitive mechanism of these temperamental beasts, and every big stable has its own story of how pets of this type had to be replaced before any progress could be made in training when death or other causes brought about the removal of the companion of a delicate filly or a high strung stallion.

One of the strangest cases of animals of dissimilar types becoming attached to each other has developed within the last month in Maryland, where a lion belonging to a small circus which wintered at Havre de Grace has taken such a fancy to a cur dog thrust into the cage to see how the king of beasts would behave that he will not permit the dog to be removed. The lion shares his food with the dog, which during a street parade on Saturday appeared to be entirely at home in the lion's cage.

Another example of much the same character has developed at the Havre de Grace race course, where a young female police dog has made the acquaintance of a dog fox which comes almost nightly from the adjacent woods for a frolic about the barn of the Lexington Stables, to which the dog, Susie, is attached. The watchman and others have watched the pair play in the moonlight all spring.

Solitude is often responsible for some of the odd attachments, but in other cases side lights are cast on the workings of nature in her most versatile moods.

Chinese Chiefs at War.

The present military clash in China is the outgrowth of a long political rivalry between two powerful Chinese leaders, General CHANG TSO-LIN, Governor of Manchuria in the north, and General WU PEI-FU, Viceroy of Honan, in central China. The fighting so far has been confined to northern China, centering along the railroad line from Pekin to Tientsin on the coast, and unless it takes on a more general character than most of the factional disturbances in the past it is not likely to spread into the interior of the country.

The most notable of recent uprisings headed by these Chinese factional leaders was that in 1917, when CHANG HSUN organized his pigtailed retainers into a military force and marched to Pekin. He met comparatively little opposition on his march. He replaced the deposed boy Emperor on his throne and proclaimed him the ruler of the Middle Kingdom and himself his Prime Minister. It was a pleasant excursion for CHANG HSUN'S troops; they wandered around the palace grounds of Pekin as they had never hoped to do, and laid as much of a tribute as they could upon the Chinese quarter of the city. Then the Government awoke to the fact that CHANG HSUN was at the best only a former bandit and that he had no support beyond his own troops. The military forces of the republic were called out, CHANG HSUN and his pigtailed troops were sent back to their homes and the little boy Emperor, after a week's basking in imperial glory, stepped down from his throne.

The present uprising differs from that led by CHANG HSUN in that each of the two chiefs has a larger following and a political history of longer service. Both men have held posts under the republic. General CHANG TSO-LIN was Inspector-General of the three eastern provinces in 1918, he was a member of the War Ministry, and it is said that he is receiving support from TUAN CHI-JUI, the Premier who was forced out of office on account of his pro-Japanese sympathies. General WU PEI-FU was one of YUAN SHIH-KAI'S satellites, and although he has held several important posts besides that of Viceroy of Honan, it is said that he has displayed no distinguished governmental ability.

They are united on one point, both being opposed to President HSU SHIH-CHANG. They charge him with issuing concessions to foreigners and with paying too much attention to foreign advisers. Both seek control of the central Government at Pekin and are endeavoring to secure support by most liberal promises of government reforms and progress. President HSU SHIH-CHANG confesses his inability to meet the conditions, declaring that he has at his command only the small force of gendarmes who form his palace guards.

China itself appears to display little interest in the struggle, according to reports outside of Pekin. The foreign legations, however, have called upon the Chinese Government to prevent fighting in Pekin, which would endanger the lives of foreign residents there, and also have demanded protection for foreign industries and enterprises in China. President HSU SHIH-CHANG is using the facts of foreign interests in China and the risk of incurring foreign intervention to bring an end to the struggle and peaceful conditions to the country. This is perhaps his most effective plea and it has been successfully employed in several instances in the past history of the republic.

The course of the struggle will be closely followed by nations with interests in China. The chief danger now seems to be that it may result in a breach between the Government of South China at Canton and the Government at Pekin. The indication that this may happen is found in the statement that Dr. SUN YAT-SEN, the head of the Canton Government, and former Premier TUAN CHI-JUI are supporting the Viceroy of Honan. If war between North and South China can be avoided there is reason for believing that the contest for supremacy between the two chiefs, General WU PEI-FU and General CHANG TSO-LIN, will soon come to an end with the fatalities and damages confined to their own followers.

A Cosmopolitan Mariner.

Returns are not in yet from all the numerous races and nations on earth, but at the pace things have been going of late there soon will be few left who have not claimed CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS as a son. The latest to be heard from is Armenia. A New York lady is reported in a Paris dispatch to be on the trail of convincing documentary evidence that the distinguished mariner's real birthplace was somewhere under the shadow of Mount Ararat, that his real name was KOULOMBIAN, that there are several Armenian families now living of that name, and that in the library of an Armenian monastery are family records establishing beyond a peradventure that CHRISTOPHER was a true son of ancient Armenia.

Meantime, *La Revue de Corse*, a Paris publication, is carrying on a spirited discussion of the claims of Corsica as the Columbus birthplace. The little village of Calvi, on the northwest end of the island, is specifically designated as the place where he first saw the light. There was even a movement on foot several years ago to erect there a Columbus monument, and as late as 1918 a writer in the *Mercure de France* advanced powerful arguments in support of the Corsican claim.

All of which has not in the least embarrassed other claimants. Only recently there were published several strongly documented statements clearly demonstrating that COLUMBUS was born in Spain, that he was born in Portugal, and that he was neither a Spaniard nor a Portuguese, but a Jew. As for Genoa, she stands pat, disdaining to enter in any way into a discussion which she regards as so long ago settled in her favor as to be beyond further debate. As a matter of fact Genoa's claims to being the birthplace of COLUMBUS have some pretty influential supporters. Among them is COLUMBUS himself. With presumptively as accurate information as anybody on the subject, COLUMBUS is on record in his will and in other indisputably authenticated documents as saying that he was born in Genoa. Yet it must be remembered that COLUMBUS could only have known by hearsay the place of his birth.

Not that that little detail need have any effect in restraining the expanding racial and national claims to him as a son. It never has had that effect and presumably never will. Nothing, apparently, save total exhaustion of the list of ethnographical and political groupings of mankind on earth will ever definitely close the list of claimants.

Mr. Mellon's Wise Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MELLON, has done the fair and wise thing in suspending the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau that contributions to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation were not deductible from the taxable incomes of contributors.

Secretary MELLON has directed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to review the Bureau's ruling with a view to determining whether contributions to the Wilson Foundation should not be treated in the same way as those made to the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

This is a step which should result in the undoing of what THE NEW YORK HERALD last week denounced as an unfortunate blunder.

Death of Paul Deschanel.

France's sympathy for her former President, PAUL DESCHANEL, is shared by the world wherever the worth and the brilliancy of his service to humanity and the tragedy of his life are known.

No man had taken up the duties of the Presidency of the French Republic with a greater promise of fulfilling them with honor to himself and credit to his country than he. His career had been without reproach, and the regard of his associates, friends and opponents, was attested by the majority by which he was chosen to his high office.

It was a great shock when serious illness brought an end to the promises of service to France. His return to public life as a member of the French Senate awakened hopes for his future. With a sense of supreme regret his friends were forced to feel that the brilliant DESCHANEL of the past was gone forever.

M. DESCHANEL was a man with a wonderful capacity for work, but with all his strength and keenness he was unequal to the official burdens which fell upon his shoulders. It was his conscientious struggle with what he felt to be his duties that brought on his collapse. He fell a victim to faithfulness of service. The last years of his career became one of the greatest tragedies of French public life.

It is reported from Shanghai that airplanes operated by supporters of the Canton Government attacked nine war vessels of the Pekin Government, made a direct hit on one of them and compelled all to surrender. This is declared to be the first encounter between airships and water borne craft. It may take a high place in history, but those who recall PHILO MCGIFFIN'S account of his experiences with Chinese sailors in the Chinese-Japanese war will be inclined to withhold final judgment until further details have been received.

After an absence of 100 years pirates are reported from the Gulf of Mexico, where they are said to prey on Mexican farmers and Mexican coastwise shipping. The story is romantic, but it need not be accepted as authentic. Only a few months ago pirates were alleged to be doing a brisk business almost in sight of the Virginia capes, but investigation revealed them to be rum runners. The Mexican tale of sea rovers may have no better basis.

The May Queen.

The peachy cheeked girl with the violet eyes
And ringlets of shimmering brown,
And white satin pumps and a necklace of pearls
And a delicate organdie gown,
And garlands of roses and ribbons of blue,
And a wonderful lace frilled bouquet,
And a feathery fan that a fairy might wave—
She is not the Queen of the May.

But a tired little woman with soot on her nose
And hair twisted up in a knot,
In a faded blue gingham all tattered and torn,
And shoes that the ragman forgot,
At carpets and curtains and cushions and rugs
And couch covers beating away
In the annual orgy of house cleaning time,
Lo! she is the Queen of the May.

MINNA IRVING.

Advice for the Flapper.

How an Inexperienced Wife May Be a Good Homemaker.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a graduate of a public high school, a State normal school and a State university, and as a former public high school teacher, I must assure Elizabeth Jones that neither the community nor her education above the grammar grades at public expense is in any way to blame for her being "a pretty helpless piece of female machinery," an expensive luxury or a failure as "an assistant, a helper or a homemaker for a steady, hard working husband."

Nearly eighteen years ago, straight from school, I married a man who, like Elizabeth's husband, was making about $4,000 a year. I had no practical knowledge of cooking, washing or children except what knowledge would naturally come from being reared in a family which had always had good food and comfortable surroundings. Unlike Elizabeth, I was not afraid of bearing children, and began to learn sewing by making baby clothes.

With only the help of a series of incompetent, cheap servants, plenty of good cook books and a normal supply of common sense I soon learned about cooking and housekeeping, and am still learning, and hope that there always will be more to learn. I have never yet felt myself in the least handicapped by my education at public expense.

To-day I have a large house, well equipped with labor saving machinery, a husband—the same one I started with—who is earning several times what Elizabeth's husband earns, and a sixteen-year-old boy about to be graduated from high school. At present I have no servant, no help at all except the woman who has been coming three half days each week for the last ten years.

Yesterday, leaving my family to the visiting helper, I motored sixty miles to hear and appreciate a most advanced lecture. To-day I have finished baking an angel food cake, a solid chocolate cake, five loaves of bread and a pan of biscuits. I expect to finish a pretty summer dress that I am making, and, finally, before bedtime, to be fully packed and ready to leave at 6:30 tomorrow morning for a week-end at a rough little mountain shack.

There, unhampered by our city clothes and college educations, my husband and I will drag out the underbrush and chop and burn it, we may build some new kitchen shelves or fish in the stream, and our sixteen-year-old son, all unmindful of the French or history that he has been learning in the public high school, may prepare a really good camp meal and even make some delicious biscuits to show his cooking skill.

It is not Elizabeth's education that has hurt her. It may be that she is naturally an inefficient human being who found her office work uninteresting and monotonous, and married, not because she loved her steady, hard working husband, but because marriage seemed the easiest way out.

I am not one of those who believe housekeeping and child rearing the only business open to women, but if that is the business a woman chooses, for heaven's sake let her bring to it initiative, perseverance and common sense.

EDUCATED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
NEWBURGH, April 28.

The Next Step After Confession.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The married flapper certainly showed great courage in confessing her shortcomings. She should now show more courage by ignoring all obstacles and dismissing the expensive maid and starting in to be a real helpmeet to her husband.

To acknowledge the present state of affairs is a good beginning, and as there is no going back for a live, up to date woman in these days Elizabeth Jones should wake up and get busy, and strength and courage will come as they are needed.

COUNTRY COUSIN.
WHITE PLAINS, April 29.

Judgment of a Man.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The letter of the ex-flapper falls far short of justifying or even excusing the position in which she now finds herself.

The community has never taught me anything about good housekeeping, and being a man I have never had to do it, but, given a good cook book and a month's experience, I feel sure I could run a household at least as well as the hireling who costs the ex-flapper $100 a month. And if I failed I do not believe I would try to pass the buck, but would frankly acknowledge myself as too lazy or too stupid to succeed.

The saying that you cannot get out of a man what God Almighty didn't put in him applies, I suppose, equally to women, and if the ex-flapper hasn't the courage or initiative to undertake to do her bit to help her husband and to improve the community of which she is a part, and which she accuses, then there is no hope for her or her husband.

D. D. S.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29.

Domestic Science in Schools.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am inclined to think that Mrs. Jones is either a shirk whom no amount of education, either in the domestic arts or otherwise, would change, or she needs an old fashioned spanking. There is sufficient time devoted to the domestic arts in both grammar and high school to enable any girl who is not lazy to put these arts into actual practice after she is married in a far more intelligent manner than our grandmothers did, for she is taught that cooking is an exact science and knows the why and wherefore of everything she does.

Of course we are all agreed that a good many married women do not excel in all branches of the domestic arts, but one does not need to be an expert dressmaker to make a simple, pretty dress, nor an A1 chef to get up a wholesome meal, nor a household drudge to get the cleaning of a modern apartment done. I am afraid Mrs. Jones is casting a reflection on her own home training and mother by underestimating her own ability and making a lot of excuses for her own shiftlessness.

Let her turn over a new leaf, get into a gingham house dress, roll up her sleeves and use some elbow grease. This will improve her mentally and physically. And how much money she can save for her husband's and her own old age!

STENOGRAPHER AND HOUSEKEEPER.
NEW YORK, April 29.

Each a Winner.

Arkiado correspondence Foreman (Ark.) Sun.

Mr. Dewey Friend and Miss Lucy Dollar were married last week and have gone to housekeeping on Mrs. N. J. Cook's place.

Capital That Paid No Dividend.

From the Public Ledger.

"Pep" Smart, who is said to be the best "mixer" in our neighborhood, has lost another job.

New Music Organization Gives Concert

Alexander Kudisch Ensemble Generously Applauded at Town Hall—Philharmonic's Last Concert.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

A new chamber music organization, called the Alexander Kudisch Ensemble, gave its first concert last evening in Town Hall. The members of the body are Alexander Kudisch, first violin; M. Anik, second violin; R. Simonowitz, cello, and P. H. Warner, piano. These musicians had the assistance last evening of Joachim Chassman, viola. The program consisted of Henry Hadley's piano quintet, John Alden Carpenter's sonata for violin and piano, and several arrangements and transcriptions, chiefly of folk music, by Mr. Kudisch.

The playing of the new organization was characterized by good quality of tone and vigor of style. There were incisiveness in the rhythm and some commendable treatment of phrasing and dynamics. The shortcoming was in the department of intonation. There was no great discrepancy, but just enough want of agreement in pitch to impart an acid quality to the playing.

Mr. Hadley's quintet is not a new composition. It was written about five years ago and has all its composer's facility of style and clarity of form. Mr. Carpenter's sonata is also not unknown. Both compositions were received last evening with generous applause.

PHILHARMONIC CELEBRATION.

Orchestra Makes Final Appearance in Anniversary Celebration.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last evening the Philharmonic Society gave the second of the two concerts prepared to celebrate its attainment of the ripe age of eighty years. The program was the same as that of Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall; namely, the first and ninth symphonies of Beethoven. The performance was conducted by Willem Mengelberg, the guest conductor from Amsterdam, who made his farewell bow for the season. The chorus of the Oratorio Society sang and the solo quartet was composed again of Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Royal Dadmun, barytone.

The audience packed the Metropolitan as if it were a "Pagliacci" night and the applause for Mr. Mengelberg was as vigorous as any ever received by an opera star. In fact, it sounded like genuine operatic applause. Mr. Mengelberg has made himself immensely popular with Philharmonic patrons, and they have shown every evidence of delight at the announcement that he is to return next season. The playing of the two symphonies last evening differed in no material respect from that described here after the concert of Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall.

JUNIOR ORCHESTRA'S CONCERT.

Youthful Players Show Certain Evidence of Beethoven's Ideas.

Louis J. Cornu's Junior Orchestra gave its seventh concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. This organization, composed largely of youthful players of both sexes—some fifty in number—is wont to give a concert in the spring of the year and always on a Sunday, so that the business men among its patrons may be able to attend.

The concerts show admirable results in so far as determination of purpose, rehearsing and musical instincts go. From the training thus received many of the orchestra's players are already self-supporting. The work is entirely gratuitous. Yesterday the principal number in the list was nothing less than Beethoven's fifth symphony. In view of the ages of many of the young musicians who played it (some of the boys were still in knickerbockers) the performance merited warm praise.

The orchestra as a whole evidenced a certain appreciation of Beethoven's ideas, and its delivery went with a spirit such as showed the different members all knew well what they were about. Among the other selections was Weber's "Euryanthe" overture.

GIRL VIOLINIST MAKES DEBUT.

Miss Florence Stern, a 14-year-old violinist, who was born in California and has studied with Leopold Auer, gave her debut recital here last night in Carnegie Hall. She showed talent, although her public appearance was premature. In Bach's E major sonata, No. 6, her performance had assurance, a commendable tone, good intonation and a facile technic. Tschaikovsky's concerto was beyond her powers.

MISS BURKHARDT'S DEBUT.

Miss Emma Burkhardt, a young American contralto, gave her first song recital yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theater. She disclosed vocal talent, but as yet immature, in a well arranged program of airs and songs. A friendly audience applauded her singing.

Sunset Charm.

From the New Witness.

Pellucid amber, bars of sea-cold pearl—
And Evening comes, who, frail, in scant attire,
Is like some sea washed slender golden Girl,
With eyes asiant and hair of dimmest fire,
Sipping the lilies of the dew splashed lakes,
Who proffer lucent and clear grained cups,
As through the violet dusk her way she takes,
And on the ambrosial hour most calmly sups. . . .

Infinite Sea, mild Balms, remotest Bound
Of Waters wondrous wise and wander wild!
Beyond the common earth's crude crested ground
The Soul spreads wide her effluence; like a Child
Thrills through all skies, all seasons; like a Priest
Benignant hands uplift, and from pure eyes
Pours forth the floods of life: O see the Feast
Of golden gladness, wine bright World, arise!

Ye gentlest Unicorns men call the Stars,
How have ye charmèd with your silvern grace
These arrowy silences, beyond all bars
Revealing as in a flash the Belovèd's Face!

WILFRED ROWLAND CHILDE.

Let Europe Pay.

The American Government's Experience With Foreign Diplomacy.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Arguments against Europe's paying the half billion interest due yearly to the United States are that Europe cannot get the gold and we cannot receive so much goods. Americans abroad spend yearly about two hundred millions. Why not use that as an offset?

We buy a hundred million dollars of coffee yearly from Brazil. We cannot hold that market against cheap European goods. Why not send European goods there to pay for our coffee?

There are other ways of paying involving neither gold nor competitive goods. Can Europe pay? Germany with a sixth of the wealth, population and area of Europe is paying more than all Europe owes us yearly.

Cancellation is advocated. Europe has had hundreds of wars. It is their most honored profession. They are always preparing for a "greater and grander" war. When it comes shall we "finance and cancel" again?

If Europe does not pay this debt the American taxpayer must. Would it not be confiscation to tax one to pay a debt contracted by another? Would this become a political precedent? A lot of questions would arise. Where is the "full wallet"?

The farmers say their property is being sold for taxes. We hear that they are getting nothing for their crops, the railroads losing money, the middlemen making nothing, laborers idle, enterprise lacking capital and consumers economizing to the limit. There is complaint everywhere against taxation. Taxation and its exemptions are everywhere dragging too heavily upon our forces of production.

We may import Europe's ancient quarrels but we cannot settle them. We may follow Europe's aims and forget our own, or we may adopt "European diplomacy."

The manner of our entrance into this war, the treaty and this discussion show our international inefficiency. The difficulty lies in different conceptions of the purposes of government.

The founders of our Government did not design it for international politics. It was then a bold experiment. It is an open contract among free men—with no higher authority.

So constituted how can it deal secretly, plan aggressions, however meritorious, divide and dominate by propaganda, or accomplish any of the "wonders of diplomacy"?

If we wish to go into "diplomacy" we must scrap it and get a new foreign model or make our country the battleground of rival foreign propagandists. Why not let us stick to our "experiment" just to see where it will lead us and in the meantime try to collect our dues and pay our debts?

WILLIAM PITT TRIMBLE.
SEATTLE, Wash., April 25.

Costs Are Too High.

Obstacles in the Way of the Return of Industrial Prosperity.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Any person trained to think straight knows that to ignore or attempt avoidance of facts and their relative bearing on a problem is like trying to swerve a great ship with a rowboat.

Any manufacturer or producer of material who employed a full force, stocking up for future demands against an evidently weak market, would need to be very sure his cost basis warranted such a speculation.

With many millions already written off for depreciated inventories, is it thinkable that the same thing will be done over again during the present excessive production costs?

Labor is the foundation on which consistent industrial progress must build.

Any intelligent workman, wherever placed, knows this and, however reluctant he may be to readjust his income with the bitter memory before him of profiteering, graft and exploitation by his employers and purveyors, he must face the fact or soon go hungry.

Strikes won't help, oratory and politics can only increase discord. The indubitable fact still remains: production costs are too high for the market, labor costs are the retardent. Let intelligent labor think straight, over and through side issues and argument and it will promptly accept the inevitable reduction to normal cost.

After that the worker can justifiably give attention to straightening out uneconomic conditions bearing on his prosperity that now should be treated as side issues.

EMPLOYER.
NEW YORK, April 29.

Planets Will Be Pushing.

Cautions for Farmers to Observe in the Next Two Years.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Corn and potatoes, being such important crops, should be cultivated in the most scientific manner.

This year corn should be planted as usual; but next year in most localities of the northern hemisphere corn should be planted in the lower fields of the farm and potatoes in the upper fields. There will be too much rain in the spring of 1923 and a scarcity of rain that summer. The potato is the earlier crop, but should not be planted too early next spring.

The year after next corn should be planted in the upper fields or high parts of the farm, because there will be too much rain in the spring and summer of 1924, caused by the repelling forces of Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury, Venus, Mars and Uranus forcing the earth outward from the sun.

D. A. N. GROVER.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.

Professor Dicey's Work.

A Tribute to a Great Teacher of the Law.

From the Nation and Athenaeum.

Professor Dicey's death removes quite the most considerable figure in English jurisprudence since Maitland. He was a stimulating teacher, in a high degree generous to his pupils. He talked brilliantly; and even his after dinner speeches were things to remember.

In politics he was a sturdy individualist to the end; yet he retained the fine flavor of mid-Victorian radicalism to which, in other fields, men like Lord Morley have lent distinction. Few Oxford teachers since T. H. Green have exercised in the greater world outside an influence so wide as he.

With Maitland and Sir F. Pollock he was one of the few university lawyers whom a Harvard man would set alongside such teachers of his own as Langdell, Ames and O. W. Holmes.

Lost and Found.

Wild the rain;
And wings the wind,
Breaks its chain
To seek and find.

Coils the clue
And spreads the fold—
Unstained blue
And glowing gold.

April's lost
And April's found.
April's crossed
And April's crowned.

MAURICE MORRIS.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; gentle, variable winds.

For New Jersey—Generally fair and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow; gentle, variable winds.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Pressure was low to-night over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the western Canadian provinces and relatively high on the north Pacific coast. The temperature has risen in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, and it has not changed materially in other regions since last night.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Tuesday in the Atlantic and east Gulf States. The temperature will rise to-morrow and Tuesday in the lower lake region and Tuesday in the north Atlantic States. Temperature changes elsewhere over the eastern half of the country will be unimportant.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Temperature Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Baro-meter.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather
Abilene	66	62	30.02	.14	..	Rain
Albany	62	46	30.02	..	..	Clear
Atlantic City	52	42	30.36	..	..	Clear
Baltimore	66	50	30.32	..	..	Clear
Bismarck	66	60	29.50	..	..	Cloudy
Boston	60	40	30.36	..	..	Clear
Buffalo	56	38	30.40	..	..	Clear
Cincinnati	70	66	30.32	..	..	Clear
Charleston	68	62	30.24	..	..	Cloudy
Chicago	60	54	30.30	..	..	Clear
Cleveland	52	42	30.36	..	..	Clear
Denver	72	68	29.68	..	..	Cloudy
Detroit	60	54	30.38	..	..	Clear
Galveston	72	72	30.04	..	..	Cloudy
Helena	48	42	.....	.14	..	Rain
Jacksonville	66	66	30.18	..	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	70	66	30.12	..	..	Clear
Los Angeles	62	58	29.94	..	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Milwaukee	64	44	30.26	..	..	Clear
New Orleans	74	70	30.12	..	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	66	60	30.08	.04	..	Rain
Philadelphia	66	50	30.34	..	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	68	62	30.32	..	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	54	36	30.28	..	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	68	48	30.06	..	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	54	54	29.98	..	..	Clear
San Antonio	62	60	30.00	.80	..	Rain
San Diego	62	58	29.92	..	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	60	52	29.96	..	..	Clear
Seattle	58	58	30.12	..	..	Clear
St. Louis	70	66	30.20	..	..	Pt.Cl'dy
St. Paul	70	66	30.08	..	..	Clear
Washington	68	62	30.32	..	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.36	30.31
Humidity	65	48
Wind—direction	N.	S.
Wind—velocity	12	8
Weather	Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	..	..

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

8 A. M.	46	1 P. M.	54	6 P. M.	59	
9 A. M.	48	2 P. M.	57	7 P. M.	56	
10 A. M.	51	3 P. M.	60	8 P. M.	55	
11 A. M.	52	4 P. M.	60	9 P. M.	55	
12 M.	53	5 P. M.	61	10 P. M.	55	
	1922.	1921.			1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	46	54	6 P. M.		59	54
12 M.	53	57	9 P. M.		53	55
3 P. M.	60	56	12 Mid.		51	54

Highest temperature, 61, at 5 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 46, at 8 A. M.
Average temperature, 54.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Opening of "Clean Up and Paint Up Week" for New York city.

Musicale under the auspices of the Women's International Auxiliary of P. V. B. S., Hotel Plaza, 10:45 A.