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MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1922.

Mr. Mellon's Heel on Politics.

If it were possible to draft into the service of the United States Government a few score Secretary Mellons to get business results out of business jobs, no less in public affairs than in private affairs, instead of politics in all jobs, it would be worth tens of millions of dollars a year to the American people.

The affairs of the Treasury are of too great importance to allow of interference in its proper conduct through the introduction of petty politics.

"This Department, particularly the collection of the revenues and the handling of the public debt, must be conducted on business principles and kept free at all times from detrimental influences."

The American people, the people who pay the high price of government for politics, will know what Secretary MELLON means, will appreciate it and will back it up with their votes.

to the benefit of France. They know that the railway will eventually be the only link between Ouargla and Algeria, and that with it in operation France will extend her "sewing machine area" and bring Ouargla and its surrounding oases to the French markets.

It seems not to be difficult to get primitive peoples of the world to accept modern ways and contrivances if tact is used in dealing with them. The important thing is knowledge of the proper method of encouragement to civilization, whether it be by sewing machines for the women or by railways for the men.

The French have shown a knowledge of the subject which is aiding them greatly in their colonial enterprises in northern and central Africa.

The New Rail Wage Cut.

The new railway wage cut, estimated at \$27,000,000 a year, is small compared with the previous cuts approximating \$100,000,000. Yet, at that, the \$27,000,000 to come off the payrolls of clerks, station men, etc., may give the roads much more financial relief than the far bigger sum represented in the wage reduction of shop workers and maintenance of way workers.

The reason for this, as before explained by THE NEW YORK HERALD, is that the American railroads as a whole need to put a great deal more money into the rehabilitation of their roadbeds, rails, ties, ballast and everything, than will come off the existing maintenance of way payrolls on July 1 by the wage cut there.

The railroads need to do this immediately and they will need to do it for years before they can get back into the physical condition they had maintained until Government operation had well wrecked them.

The mischief worked to the physical properties under Government operation was not merely that needed repairs and other maintenance work were grossly and dangerously neglected. There was the further injury done the roads in getting the labor costs of that kind of work so highly inflated under Government operation and getting the personnel engaged so indifferent to efficiency that when the roads were returned to their owners they could not find the money to pour into the work which had been made prohibitively costly by the agreements and working conditions set up under Government operation and only now being slightly mitigated by the private management under the restrictions of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The railroads ought to plow back into the properties all the money that comes off the payrolls in the departments of shops and maintenance of way, and most of them will do that very thing.

There might be a chance, on the other hand, for the roads to make a clean saving out of the \$27,000,000 a year to come off the payrolls of the clerks and station men if they wanted to save it all. As a matter of fact, however, many of the roads will be glad enough to have that money also to put into the everywhere overdue, in some instances desperately needed, repairs and reconstruction.

Meanwhile the real hope of the American railroads digging themselves out from under the financial cavein that crashed upon them with Government operation rests in their ability to get a square day's work done, as it used to be done, by a man paid to do a square day's work. The 300,000 extra men that the Government administration threw upon the railway payroll did not improve the service; on the contrary, demoralization of the working forces set in at once. But the overmanned payroll did but the railroads under a crushing mass of labor charges, and in the national transportation system never can become itself again until it gets back on a solid basis of work paid for only if it is work that is done.

Jack Rabbits of the West.

One of the pests the Western farmer and ranchman has to fight systematically is the jack rabbit. This animal multiplies so rapidly that it is difficult to keep its numbers down to a point at which it does not destroy the crops.

firm which has been visited overnight by a few thousands of the predatory creatures his attitude will be the same as the man whose factory was burning. "Isn't it beautiful?" exclaimed a stranger as the fire leaped from roof to dome. "Yes," was the reply, "when you're not interested financially."

Mexico's Debt Paying Plan.

Mexico's agreement with the international bankers under the leadership of THOMAS W. LAMONT of J. P. Morgan & Co. to undertake the payment of her defaulted foreign debts. Government and railroad, is, under all the circumstances, a highly creditable action.

No man can say now how far the Mexican Government will succeed in accomplishing all that this agreement aims to do within the next five years. For a relatively small population, long distracted with intestine wars and its country industrially ravaged over and over again by revolution upon revolution, the amount already involved is large—approximately three-quarters of a billion of dollars, principal and interest arrears together. Interest payments ahead will magnify the total.

Rich though she be in valuable metals, oil, agricultural products and other natural resources, Mexico might find the burden she has assumed a heavy one if factions were to unite, the sword to lose its terror and the population to return in mass and with enthusiasm to the productive pursuits of peace. It is the more laudable, therefore, that before some of these essentials to prosperity are attained she takes up the debt load again to do the most she can with it in the least possible time.

If for any reason beyond the present vision and the later power to control there be a failure in part to fulfill what is now pledged a stout endeavor and an honest endeavor to make good must raise our southern neighbor nevertheless in the esteem of the world. The effort must put more cheer and confidence in the Mexican nation itself.

A Famous Plainsman Passes.

A dispatch from Abilene, Texas, reports the death of JOHN J. CLINTON, for thirty-seven years chief of police and fire marshal of that town. He belonged to that body of scouts, Indian fighters and frontier peace officers which included such men as Wild Bill Hickok, Bat Masterson, Buffalo Bill, Ben Clark and Comanche Bill Stillwell. He was perhaps, as the dispatch says, the last survivor of these famous fighting plainsmen of the '60s and '70s.

CLINTON was scarcely more than a boy when he started out looking for adventure west of the Missouri. He had had some training in an Arkansas military school and had been drummer boy and scout in the last year of the civil war. He had his first experience with a Kansas cattle town at "wicked Abilene," namesake of the town in Texas in which he was to serve so long. When the railroad pushed on westward from there he went to Dodge, its notorious successor, and remained there for some time, the youngest and most daring peace officer at this Western railroad frontier. He did not fill a grave in the Boothill cemetery principally because of the fact that in the administration of six shooter justice he could draw quicker and fire faster than the other fellow.

He was the boy hero of NEN BUNTLINE's stories and his adventures formed the basis of many other writers' tales of the prairie. CLINTON retained all his life the youthful zest and love of adventure which gave his narratives of the West their vigor and freshness. The most noted Indian battles in which CLINTON took part in Texas were the engagements at Lone Tree Crossing, the Staked Plains, Adobe Walls on the Canadian River and the battle at the water hole near Van Horn which was made famous by FREDERICK REMINGTON's painting.

CLINTON was 20 years old at the time of the fight near Van Horn and a member of Big Foot WALLACE's detachment of scouts whose duty it was to guard the mail from Fort Davis to El Paso. The season had been hot and dry and water in the sand desert was scarce. WALLACE and his small detachment of men were in possession of the water hole when they were surrounded by a band of more than 100 Indians. They held the men at bay for two days and finally by a bold dash cut through the Indian lines and succeeded in reaching Fort Davis after the loss of about half their number. It was from CLINTON's vivid description of the battle that REMINGTON painted "The Fight at the Water Hole," the most realistic of all this artist's work.

continuously up to the time of his death, when Abilene had grown into one of the important railroad and commercial centers of western Texas. "Despite his long record as a fearless peace officer," says the dispatch, "CLINTON is said to have had more friends in Abilene than any other man." He was peculiarly an American product—this man of peace who fought to carry the line of civilization to the outposts and to build up a great West.

The Downfall of Morvich.

The defeat of the hitherto invincible Morvich in the Carlton Stakes on Saturday was not a great surprise. The conditions governing a race in which winners of large sums in stakes must concede weight to those less fortunate brought about the downfall of the Block-out.

In Whiskaway Morvich was meeting a very fit three-year-old which had raced but little at two years and had incurred no penalties. Fifteen extra pounds on the back of a thoroughbred running at the rate of more than fifty-five feet a second becomes a telling burden on a horse not particularly big. The last straw broke the camel's back.

Morvich is a gallant race horse that has done his part with an honesty which compelled admiration. That he will win other important races seems certain, but the belief that he was another Man of War is, at least for the moment, dissipated.

Speed Mania.

An automobile carrying six persons, a father, mother and their four children, was in collision with a Pennsylvania express train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour at Absecon, New Jersey, June 10. Every person in the automobile was killed. An entire family was exterminated. After an exceptionally searching investigation an Atlantic City coroner's jury has placed responsibility for the tragedy on the driver of the car, the unfortunate husband and father who, with all the members of his immediate family, was slain. "The deaths were caused in this case," the verdict reads, "by an error of judgment on the part of the driver of the automobile."

The most remarkable detail of the testimony given at the inquest was the statement of the engineer of the train that he knew nothing of the disaster until he reached Philadelphia. He saw no automobile at the crossing; he knew nothing of striking one. He insisted that his engine did not hit the automobile, and swore that the automobile must have hit the engine.

A Veteran's Plea.

There is a clearing in the forest's heart Brimming with sun these fragrant days of June From dawn of day till fading afternoon And here has nature wrought with cunning art A veritable fairland apart From the deep wood; the fine spun grass is strewn With white gold centered flowers, there is the rune Of honey bees that 'mid the blossoms dart.

The Criminal's Fate.

When Caught He Goes to Prison to Become an Actor. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The following advertisement appeared in Dispatch on the Glens Falls Post-Star of June 15:

Great Meadow Prison MINISTERS "Fun, Pools and Footers" GREATEST SHOW EVER GIVEN BY THE MINISTERS. Tonight and to-morrow Night The Dress Performance Staged Last Night Was a "Hummer" and Proved That the Public is in Store for a Rare "Treat and Wonderful Show" — So Don't Miss It!

Immigration Problems.

They Involve Intricate Economic and Political Factors. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article on "A Country Without Labor to Do Its Work" deals with one of the most confused phases of the immigration question. Our difficulties with that question seem to have two roots.

First, there are the theories of the fathers, who never dreamed of such conditions as confront us. Second, we treat as one issue two that are totally different—the economic value of the immigrant and the political status of the immigrant. It is an illuminating fact that while work to which he is suited is grudged him by those already here, citizenship for which he is not fitted, should be urged on him almost at the gangway of his ship.

That contemporary day of judgment, the mental testing of the drafted army, showed that out of every hundred Poles sixty-nine had a mental age of less than 11 years, sixty-three in every hundred Italians were of that mental caliber, and so were sixty in every hundred Russians. These nationalities now supply us with unskilled labor. Their childish mentality reinforced, as it is, by adult will and desires is adequate for such work. Economically the immigrant who toils with his hands has justified his admission to this country. But his incurable dullness disqualifies him as a citizen of a republic.

There seem to be three ways of meeting the situation: first, by the exclusion of such immigrants; second, by their temporary admission as a mobile labor force. Germany employed Russians and Italians in that way before the war, and for the Italians at least the ocean transportation is a small matter. The third possibility is to accept them as permanent members of the community, but also to accept frankly the fact that they must always be essentially the wards of the stronger groups in the population and must be so dealt with. The thirty Poles in the group of a hundred to whom nature has been kinder will reach a status commensurate with their several abilities, as will the thirty-seven Italians, etc. But if there is any reason why a citizen should be a citizen of the American Republic will you read of THE NEW YORK HERALD please state it? E. M. H. BUFFALO, June 17.

Unable to Get Pension Because He Served Under Another Name.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: My correct name is Robert H. Ludlow Livingston, a son of the old family of this State. In 1861 I joined the United States Navy, serving from time to time on several vessels under the name of Matts Green, and I was honorably discharged as quarter gunner 1864. Although entitled to a civil war pension for many years I never sought one while I was able to make a living by working at anything I could get. Before entering this institution I was employed at the post of West Point, N. Y., but the weight of my years—I am now over 84—made it impossible for me to continue work, and then I sought to have my name put on the pension rolls. So far my pension has not been allowed because I am unable to put my hand on two witnesses who knew me in the navy as Matts Green. That seems to be the only obstacle, and my object in writing you is to ask if you can help me to overcome it and to reach circumstances that will enable me to spend my declining years in more congenial surroundings.

Representative Fish has been most kind to me and hesitate to seek further relief through him. Pardon the length of my letter, but I look upon this as the final effort I shall make to obtain something that I feel is rightfully mine under the laws of our country. R. L. L. GOSHEN, June 17.

In Praise of the Indian.

Their Neighbor in the North Woods Says a Word in His Behalf. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It is good to hear a voice in appreciation of the Indian. Too late to do the Indian any good, it still must bring a sort of satisfaction and perhaps sometimes a little comfort to the few Indians who are left to read such words. Your Cos Cob correspondent who writes of "The Real Indian" probably has lived among or near some Indians to know them so. Yet he seems to speak of the older day Indian only in his letter. I wish some one would speak for those white faces who are our present day Indians who are suffering most, and the feeling against them to-day is as wrong as it was of old.

In the North Woods for twelve years I have lived near them. White settlers have crept in, around and between us. There have been a few, very few, good but most of them were even worse than any Indian is ever said to be. Among the Indians, on the other hand, I have been told there is one man who is "bad"—though he has never been bad when I have seen him—and the rest are a very decent and nice and interesting lot of people.

G. W. and the Dollar.

Was It John Hay Who Originated the Sovereign Quip? To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Twenty-five years ago an English visitor at Mount Vernon asked John Hay: "Really, now, George Washington could not have thrown a dollar across the Potomac, could he?" "Why not?" was the reply. "He threw a sovereign across the Atlantic!" ROBERT NOTT MERRIMAN, ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 17.

Relic Placed Near Cathedral's High Altar to Commemorate Signing of Magna Charta in 1215.

A service in commemoration of the signing of the Magna Charta was held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon. A stone from the high altar of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, on which the Great Charter was laid after it had been signed, was incorporated into the structure of the Cathedral and unveiled. The stone is placed near the high altar.

Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, presided. George W. Wickerson then spoke upon the historic and legal significance of the occasion and traced the political events in England which led up to the signing of the Charter at Runnymede on June 15, 1215, and he said: "Consciously or unconsciously, the framers of the Great Charter embodied in it a declaration of the fundamental principles of liberty, in language which no succeeding age has improved upon. The significance of the occasion and the Constitution of the United States and in those of almost every American State."

"To-day the charter is printed in the legislative handbook of our New York Legislatures and as a preface to the compiled statutes of many of the States. It is true that in America it has been interpreted as a formulation of the vital principles of individual liberty against power by whomsoever possessed; of the right of the minorities to protection against majorities; of the sacredness of human liberty in the broad sense of the right of life, property and the pursuit of happiness."

"Let us be thankful for the vision of liberty which the men of 1215 possessed and rejoice in the stable institutions of our country, by means of which the aspirations of Runnymede have become the accepted liberties of the free English-speaking commonwealth of the twentieth century." Societies represented at the service were: English Speaking Union—Stephen P. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniele, H. G. Armstrong, British Consul-General, and Mrs. Armstrong. New England Society—Albert S. Bard, Dr. Asa B. Davis, Algonquin S. Frissell, E. F. Jenkins, Harry S. Cushing, Miles Roberts and Miss Woodell. St. George's Society—Dr. Walter E. Lynde, Samuel A. Salvage and Henry W. J. Bucknall. Canada Club of New York—Dr. George W. Harris, Arthur Knowlson, T. Chambers Reid, Albert Oliver, Frederic C. Hudd, Alfred O. Tate, John Finlay, E. M. Cowie, John Mc. Cutchson, Glen Parker and Jason S. Creed.

St. David's Society—Dr. Samuel M. Evans, Thomas Bowen, H. Lidgeway, Robert Hugh Lloyd Roberts, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.; Dr. David R. Lewis, John Lloyd Thomas, Thomas Evans, Edward Davies, William J. Lewis, Capt. David J. Roberts and George Morgan Lewis. The Sulgrave Institution—Miss E. B. Borrowe, Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. Murray.

Fatigue a Mystery.

Fatigue in man has never been clearly defined and we feel far from explaining its origin. There enter in so many different factors. It has been attributed to wear and tear in muscle and the accumulation of waste products. The condition of the nerve end plate seems concerned in the matter and a using up of the material of motor nerve cells has been found by good investigators. The accumulation of waste products in the blood is believed to take place and a fatigue toxin was presumably discovered by one physiologist. But over all, in the human subject, there is the element of mental attitude. A class of girls in gymnastics will show the most evident signs of fatigue after a gymnastic lesson and the teacher may fancy he has overdone the matter and imposed too much of a task, but immediately after the lesson, a popular dance time be struck off by the girls, the whole class will be dancing as if they had had no previous muscular exercise. The pupils were suffering only from ennui.

Even the tests for fatigue of a few muscles, which were devised by the experimental psychologists, have of late years been considered very unreliable, the mental attitude element upsetting all the results. It is, in fact, a test we do not know when the fatigue is physical or mental. If it has been difficult to define fatigue, it has been as difficult to distinguish fatigue from exhaustion. It is interesting to note that in experiments on dogs the personal equation comes in very markedly. Many dogs cannot be persuaded to run in a treadmill, while others will run till they drop.

After exercise the human being is more likely to put himself in a situation to become chilled or may conduct himself in other ways which will render him susceptible to infection for which the fatigue is not directly responsible. In this connection it should be mentioned that Vernon, in a study of the effect of fatiguing work in tin mills and other factories in England, could discover no definite relationship between fatigue and the incidence of sickness, what excess illness there was seeming to be due to carelessness about exposure to chilling when wet with perspiration. The subject deserves further study on other animals, and if a definition of fatigue can also be worked out by the investigators it will be of much value.

City Noises.

Some Will Disappear When Electricity Supplies Steam. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Recently I read an excellent article in THE NEW YORK HERALD about "Controlling City Noises." A French scientist, Dr. Marceau, who devoted himself wholly to this subject, was quoted as expressing the opinion "that it was the duty of the French Government to take measures to restrict city noises before the nerves of the people were finally ruined." The same duty should be in force in the city of New York, and surely there is no noise so dreadful in all New York city as that of the steam freight cars on our beautiful Riverside Drive. These noises are constant, day and night; deafening one by day and breaking one's sleep by night, with their shrieking, puffing and sudden explosions. Nothing could be taken more effectively to be done. And why should not the thousands of Riverside residents there be cared for and saved from this torture?

Runnymede Stone Unveiled at St. John's Daily Calendar.

ray Whiting Ferris, Mrs. Charles R. Scarborough, John I. Waterbury, A. B. Humphrey, J. G. Phelps Stokes and Miss Ruth Lawrence. St. Andrew's Society—Mr. and Mrs. William Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moir. Canadian Society of New York—Dr. Charles W. Colby, F. W. Shipley, Dr. John T. W. Rowe and John H. Fulton. The British Schools and Universities Club—Walter F. French, James L. Kenney, E. Hugh Price, E. M. Hopkins, Victor F. Clarendon and Herbert W. Soutar.

MAYORS WANT PUBLIC FUNDS TRANSFERRED

Conference Hits Back at Banks on Tax Recovery. ALBANY, June 18.—Transfers from national banks to State banks and trust companies of all deposits of State and other public funds, demanded in a resolution passed at the State Conference of Mayors at Poughkeepsie last week and made public today, may result from attempts of certain national banks to recover some \$12,000,000 paid as a State tax on their shares.

LORD NORTHLIFFE'S WHEREABOUTS SECRET

LONDON, June 18 (United News).—An element of mystery seems to be surrounding the recent movements of Lord Northcliffe, the British publisher, who is reported to be ill. Dispatches from Paris said he passed through there to-day on his way to London from Switzerland, where he has been receiving medical orders. But his business associates here deny any knowledge of his movements since he left Switzerland. The report from Paris that Lord Northcliffe was being accompanied by H. Wickham Steed, editor of the Times and a close personal associate, was contradicted by the fact that Steed was in the party that welcomed Chief Justice Taft on his arrival here to-day.

John Walter, whose family has long held an interest in the Times, declined to comment on the report published here that Lord Northcliffe had bought the family holdings in the Times newspaper for \$1,000,000. "I have told all questioners that I am unable to comment on the report, no matter what any one says," Walter said.

Wild Strawberries.

There is a clearing in the forest's heart Brimming with sun these fragrant days of June From dawn of day till fading afternoon And here has nature wrought with cunning art A veritable fairland apart From the deep wood; the fine spun grass is strewn With white gold centered flowers, there is the rune Of honey bees that 'mid the blossoms dart.

ONE OF THE SUFFERING ONES.

Do not, VI., June 17.

BORAH ISLANDS TROOPS QUIT HAITI AT ONCE

U. S. Never Had Any Business There, He Contends. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York, June 18.—Senator Borah (Idaho) will clash once more with the Administration's Haitian policy to-morrow when the naval appropriation comes up for final consideration. Senator Borah will demand that American troops be withdrawn from Haiti at the earliest possible moment and that a civil government be established in the island, a demand which he charges now prevails. The Senator expects to wage a losing fight, but he purposes to make Haiti the center of public attention.

Mr. Borah takes the position that the United States has no business in Haiti never had any and that it has forced a military government on an unwilling people and is in Haiti in violation of the rights of lesser nations. The Administration has made it clear that it has no intention of withdrawing troops from Haiti now, and the State Department holds that the only result of immediate withdrawal would be to precipitate a situation that would compel the United States to begin its work all over again.

REDS SAY 36 BILLION FRANCS ARE IN PAPER

Attack Government Inflation Through 'L'Humanite'. PARIS, June 18.—The Communist newspaper L'Humanite without referring to the tons of Soviet paper money and bank notes weighing 1,126,043 pounds, or a little more than 1,000 tons represented by thirty-six billion and a few odd million francs, is attacking in France L'Humanite, which is filled with the Moscow Soviets, makes an attack upon the bourgeois government of France on account of this inflated circulation. According to L'Humanite there are 12,140,700 bills of 1,000 francs denomination, 4,889,000 of 500 francs denomination, 14,000,000 of 100 francs weighing 1.6 grams each, totaling 143,434 pounds; 72,552,000 of 50 franc notes, of 1 gram each, or 159,613 pounds. Bills of small denominations which the paper says, occurs so far as giving the numbers and serials in their weight only amount to 241,600 pounds, 1,126,000 pounds and 220,001 pounds, respectively.

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow, probably occasional showers. Temperature moderate; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow, with occasional showers; moderate temperature; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

For Northern New England—Unsettled, showers to-day; to-morrow cloudy and somewhat warmer; moderate easterly winds.

For Southern New England—Occasional showers to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate easterly winds. The central Missouri Valley—Generally cloudy to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The pressure was relatively low to-night along the middle Atlantic and south Atlantic coasts and over the Western plateau regions. Highest temperatures reported were 116 degrees at Yuma, Ariz.; 112 degrees at Phoenix, Ariz., and 102 degrees at Fresno, Cal. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the central Missouri Valley. There have been heavy local rains in parts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau, New York, N. Y., meteorological station, meridian time: Temperature, Rainfall, Wind, etc. Albany, N. Y., June 18, 1922.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

EVENTS TO-DAY. The first annual convention of the International Theatrical Association will open at the Hotel Pennsylvania to-morrow and Wednesday, continuing through to-morrow and Wednesday.

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