

NEW YORK HERALD

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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1922.

The Coal Mine Butchery.

The eyes of this country are centered upon southern Illinois. One reason is that one of our great States, one of those States in which the traditions of order and honor and power of law should be of the strongest, remained supine in a critical and tragic hour.

A second reason is that the right of every man to work—a right as sacred as every man's right to quit working—has been stamped on in the bloody mud of the mining field.

But the deepest reason of all is the horrible nature of the crime, the revelation of the brutality of which the human race is still capable.

It is useless to turn back to the records of the riots of Chicago or East St. Louis or Omaha for a parallel to what happened at Herrin. Red as those pages were, we find in them at least the slight excuse of conflict.

The affair at Herrin was a massacre, done not merely with deliberation but with hideous pleasure. There is nothing in the history of the United States to compare with the savagery of the mob that turned the surrendered strikebreakers loose only to shoot them down; that cut their throats as they lay wounded; that cursed them as they were dying in the hospitals; that killed women and babies, and that brought the children into the morgue to "take a look, kid, at what your father did."

No even the massacre at Fort Pillow, the darkest chapter in the story of the civil war, can match the details of the Illinois horror.

"It was just the old story of a mob getting started," one of the union miners explained. What started it? Was it the telegram from President J. Lewis of the United Mine Workers in which he declared that "representatives of our organization are justified in treating this crowd [the strikebreakers] as an outlaw organization and in viewing its members in the same light as they would view any other common strikebreakers?"

that already the influx of Chinese is being greatly augmented. Restrictive legislation has been proposed. One suggestion was an immigration tax equivalent to about \$1,000 a head. Another was refusal of a liquor trading license to anybody who is not a British subject.

But the representatives of the British Empire feared international complications if these measures were adopted. The Empire is greatly interested in maintaining good relations with China. Both plans were abandoned.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to investigate the subject and report on the facts. Jamaica has had race problems in the past, and something may be found in the island records to suggest a remedy for the present difficulties.

Mend the Tariff Making System.

Nobody in his economic senses, or for the matter of that, in his political senses, can question the imperative need of the reform in making tariffs urged by Senator FRELINGHUYSEN with his amendment to the McCumber measure. He says, and says truly, that there never has been a time when any tariff, Republican or Democratic, was made with an exact knowledge of all the facts in the country's situation.

This was bad enough under normal conditions when great tariff students in Congress, men of natural brain power and broad experience, were entrusted with the responsibility of writing tariff schedules for American industry and the American public. It is a positive menace now, when industrial and financial conditions are in chaos over the greater part of Europe and when the responsibility of meeting the great problem in our Congress has fallen into the hands of economic charlatans, political tricksters and sordid log rollers.

If the country does not get the services of the kind of permanent tariff commission Senator FRELINGHUYSEN proposes in his amendment, if that commission is not vested with powers enough to let it master the facts and technicalities of world economic conditions, along with the true situation of American industry and business, and if Congress lawmakers are not willing to construct tariffs on the basis of the fundamental facts and the technical conditions presented by the expert work of such a commission—if this reform does not come and come at once to replace the present unsound and dangerous system of making tariffs then the country is in a fair way to go on the tariff rocks.

Aside and apart from the question of whether it is now too late to rid the Fordney-McCumber tariff of its tariff excesses and save the country from the perils they threaten, the Frelinghuyzen proposal must appeal to Republicans and Democrats alike who are sound in their heads and honest in their public conduct. It is for a party to determine its tariff policy, whether it is to be a high or a low tariff, a tariff merely on manufactures, a tariff for protection or a tariff for revenue only. It is for the voters of the United States to accept the party policy they wish to have put into force.

But whether it is a low tariff policy, a high tariff policy or whatever kind of policy that is to be carried out, no party in control of the Government can ignore the facts and defy the laws of economics without making a wretched botch out of its tariff measure.

In the United States to-day there are Republicans and protectionists by the hundreds of thousands who are asking one another whether the party leaders in Congress have gone crazy over the tariff. There are Republicans and protectionists by the tens of thousands who believe that the Fordney-McCumber tariff will destroy their party. This is becoming a national sentiment which is immeasurable in its political possibilities.

Steepchase Perils.

The recent decision of the English steepchase authorities to modify the jumps at the Aintree course, over which the Liverpool Grand National is run, has come after years of protest on the part of persons who deplored the loss of good horseflesh there and the danger to life and limb imposed on riders taking part in the contest, which is to the world of steepchasing what the Derby is to flat racing. So severe is the course that frequently thirty or more horses come to grief during the journey of more than four miles.

champion Heros XII. The four-year-old Corot, by Joseph E. Winder's recent purchase, Sweeper II, a son of the American horse Bloodstock, was second, while third place was all that Music Hall, winner of this year's Grand National, could secure.

Few English or Irish horses have been able to win the great French jumping classic, as it calls for speed of the highest order and staying qualities as well. Jerry M. and Troytown, renowned in Irish cross-country lore, were two that won the double event.

Snarled Fishlines.

The bass, pike, pike perch and pickerel fishing season opened in New Jersey on June 15, and it opened in troubled waters. Jerseymen, particularly those along the Delaware River, assert that they are the victims of unfair discrimination on the part of Pennsylvania across the river.

Fishermen from Pennsylvania are at liberty to fish in all New Jersey waters on payment of a non-resident license tax of \$3.25. For a similar privilege in Pennsylvania Jerseymen must pay a non-resident license fee of \$5. An appeal will be made to the New Jersey Legislature at its next session for the enactment of retaliatory measures. If Jerseymen must pay \$5 for the privilege of fishing in Pennsylvania waters it is proposed that Pennsylvania shall pay \$5 for the privilege of fishing in New Jersey waters.

Right there issue is joined and an interstate grouch is on pending legislation on one or both sides of the Delaware. But the controversy does not stop there. Jerseymen allege further lack of reciprocity on the part of Pennsylvania authorities with respect to interstate fishing rights along the Delaware River. New Jersey's Fish and Game Commission has interpreted the law on a broad and liberal basis. Pennsylvania who land fish in the stream from the Jersey side are not bothered by demands for display of their licenses. In New Jersey waters tributary to the Delaware, waters where the tide ebbs and flows, New Jersey requires no fishing license. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, has imposed restrictions on fishing in similar waters in its territory, and if a Jerseyman lands on the Pennsylvania shore and is caught fishing there he is liable to arrest unless he can show a \$5 non-resident fisherman's license.

It is a regrettable state of affairs. It creates irritation tending to lines of cleavage in the venerable and venerated rod and reel fraternity—a fraternity so little given, from the very calmly contemplative nature of its interests, to disputes. That fraternity is made up of brethren who above all others would be glad to dwell together in unity and be at peace with all the world if the lawmakers would only let them.

Mohawk Valley's Bicentenary.

The celebration last week at Stone Arabia, Montgomery county, of the two hundredth anniversary of the Palatine settlement in the Mohawk Valley recalls an almost forgotten but important phase of State and national history. The Palatines came to the Mohawk Valley about one hundred years after the beginning of the Dutch settlements on Manhattan Island and along the Hudson Valley and fifty years after the English assumed sovereignty, ousting the Dutch. Like many of the New World's first settlers the Palatines came seeking personal and religious liberty. Their spirit of freedom led them early to espouse the cause of the colonies and to enter with all their energy into the struggle of Colonial and Revolutionary times.

Their county, the Palatinate, the richest and most prosperous section of the Rhine Valley, was laid waste in the wars of the later part of the seventeenth century when Louis XIV. made good his threat to reduce the whole land to cinders. About 15,000 and from there many of them were helped to America. The party which finally reached the Mohawk Valley settled upon an area about fifty miles long, extending from the mouth of Schoharie Creek nearly to the present site of Utica. The bicentenary celebration a few days ago was in commemoration of this settlement.

The spirit which moved these men of the Palatinate was typified in the famous trial of John Peter Zenger in 1735. Zenger when a boy arrived in this country with a shipload of Palatines. Learning the printing trade, he became in course of time, with Rir Van Dam, editor and publisher of the New York Weekly Journal. He announced that the paper "should stand for thought and freedom of speech." For Governor Cosby had Zenger arrested and the trial became a distinctive mark in American jurisprudence.

A World Between.

In Milan's grave cathedral, years ago, I saw, at high noon loitering in its aisles, A little scene that still my thought beguiles: A woman with her baby bending low Beside the altar rail with air of woe. But her sweet baby, with its face all smiles, Reaching its dimpled hands with cunning wiles Toed with a lamp's bright pendants strung a-row.

mental troops could be sent to defend this commanding position. Historians have referred to it as "the turning point of the Revolution."

The people of the Palatine settlement left no doubt of their position in case war arose between the colonies and the mother country. The Palatine Committee of Safety meeting at Stone Arabia sent out to American patriots this message on May 19, 1775: "Be assured we are attached to American liberty. We are determined to let the world see it is our fixed resolution to support and carry into execution everything recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congress, and to be free or die."

There remains to-day but little of the past glories of Stone Arabia except its great stone church, now almost a century and a half old. There is, though, a sacredness about a spot where there breathed such a true regard for liberty and order. The descendants of these early Palatine settlers in the Mohawk Valley can look back through the two centuries with a feeling of deep pride upon these patriotic Americans.

The Lingering "Drive" Habit.

Drives to get money for charitable purposes came in for some hard knocks at the recent convention of overseers of the poor at Atlantic City. The president of the association, HARRY L. BARCK, was particularly severe in condemnation of the practice, and much that he said will be heartily indorsed by citizens long ago wearied of many forms of begging in the streets and in places of public resort.

The drive reached its greatest development in the war. Then it was eminently proper. Everything to help win the war or to add to the comfort of our service men in the field or in camp deservedly met a cordial response. The amounts of money distributed by the hands of generous Americans were prodigious. That some of it went for purposes for which it was not intended was well known. But nobody was in a captious mood.

After the war drives for all sorts of things were proclaimed and launched with trumpets and banners. The theory seemed to be that as long as it was a drive it was all right. Acting from some latent war time hangover impulse when a contribution receptacle backed by almost any old kind of badge was thrust before him the American citizen's hand automatically began to fumble in his pocket. Money poured in.

But the thing was so overdone that with certain forms of the drive the public is undeniably filled up to the point of saturation. Mr. BARCK said that only from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of all the money collected in drives reaches their alleged objectives.

Mr. BARCK announced that at the next session of the New Jersey Legislature a bill will be introduced for forbidding drives for alleged charitable purposes in any community save with the specific consent of that community's governing body.

Mr. BARCK's denunciation of organized private charitable efforts to relieve the unfortunate is on its face too sweeping. There are even drives that long have been and long will be honored by the giving public. But with few exceptions there will be general agreement with Mr. BARCK's opinions. The American public is heartily sick of the very name of drive.

As WALTER HAGEN, the Detroit professional who won the British open golf championship yesterday, is an American by birth and received his training in the ancient game in this country, his victory has a flavor which was lacking in the triumph of Jock Hewitson last year. The Chicago pro learned his extraordinary game abroad; HAGEN acquired his skill here, without the environment and back-ground of the age old links of Scotland and England. With three Americans in the lead at Sandwich golfers in the United States may be pardoned for remarking that they were well represented in this class.

No word has been received since last Wednesday from CLAY L. GARNER, engineer of the United States Geodetic Survey, who set out then with several assistants to make his way through the wilderness beyond Elkton, Tennessee, to measure the height of Mount Leconte in Sevier county, which is believed to be higher than Mount Mitchell. It gives the reader an idea of the vastness of America to realize that no near home there is a spot where a moderny equipped surveying party can be wholly lost for days.

Protection for Prices.

A Frank Avowal by the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: For the first time in history Congressional leadership declares itself for price maintenance instead of protection. This is revolutionary.

Chairman McCumber said, June 10, that the duty should measure "the difference between the importing price and the selling price of the comparable American article made by the American manufacturer."

Every line of the pending tariff bill is on this basis, all wearing apparel, building materials, household utensils, steel and iron, even salt and dead chickens.

When saying this Senator McCumber was showing that some retailers profited by 1,000 to 2,000 per cent. above foreign prices. Retail profiteering, as the Senator said, "is not a matter of the tariff." Manufacturing prices are a matter of the tariff. This bill would make American consumers pay for both domestic and foreign products whatever domestic manufacturers would require. There is to be no relief of the tariff.

Honest protection protects only honest costs of production. It keeps domestic prices as low as such costs warrant, thereby protecting consumers.

"Pair o' Dice Lost."

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I wonder how many of the old New Yorkers who have contributed reminiscences to your columns can remember what year it was that Bryant's Minstrels gave their famous performance in what was then known as Bryant's Opera House, on Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues? Among the members of the troupe were the ever popular Dan Bryant, Bob Hart, Dave Reed and Nelsa Seymour.

Recently, in going over some ancient documents and papers, I came across an old program headed "Part First—Soleira D'Ethiopia," a combination of plain English and euphemistic French, which includes a number of old time songs, such as "Poor Little Lost Oae," "Buz Away, Musketeer," "Nellie Was a Lady," "Stars of a Summer Night" and "You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry."

The latter was a particular favorite, and all of us boys would join heartily in the chorus, which ran as follows: Waste not, want not, is a maxim I would teach; Let your watchword be dispatch, and practice what you preach; Do not let your chances like sunbeams pass you by; For you never miss the water till the well runs dry.

There was also an original and extremely laughable sketch by Bob Hart, entitled "A Second Hand Hotel." The entertainment concluded with the burlesque of "The Deluge or Pair o' Dice Lost," which was a scream, culminating in a "Grand Allegorical Tableau" showing "Vice Rewarded."

Confederate Chieftains Stand by Lincoln Issue Statement Repudiating Attack Made on Him by the Veteran Convention.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. RICHMOND, June 23.—Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and Gen. C. B. Howry, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, issued a joint statement to-night, in which they said that Abraham Lincoln was no more the instigator of the war between the States than Jefferson Davis was responsible for the action of the southern people.

On Wednesday the Confederate Veterans adopted a resolution which condemned Lincoln as the instigator of the civil war. It was embodied in a report of the "Rutherford Committee," which has as its aim the elimination of biased history textbooks from Southern schools. The report recommended a pamphlet, written by the Secretary of the Rutherford Committee, and published by Miss Mildred Rutherford of Athens, Ga. The pamphlet, "The Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861," the report declares, presents the official evidence gathered principally from the United States Government archives, which proves that the "war was deliberately and personally conceived and its inauguration made by Abraham Lincoln, and that he was personally responsible for forcing the war upon the South."

Gen. Carr and Howry stated to-day that neither voice for certain resolutions passed in some confusion just before the adjournment of the veterans. They added: "Abraham Lincoln had no more responsibility in bringing on the war than Jefferson Davis had for the sentiment of the Southern people in resisting coercion. The Southern people were equally responsible for the war. The fact that Lincoln had been struck by the hand of an assassin, deplored the tragedy, and in common with almost every Confederate soldier and every one in the South, we expressed the opinion and have ever since inclined to the belief that the death of Lincoln was the greatest misfortune that could befall a president on a stricken people, because it was the generally accepted idea that Lincoln was as magnanimous as Grant and was as kindly disposed to extend a helping hand as any man in the Northern States."

"These sentiments have pervaded the Southern people ever since and the representatives of the South in Congress have participated in making appropriations for the memorial erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln as a good and great man with our hearty approval.

"We regret that any feeling should arise in the premises, because there is no necessity for temper, ill-will or animosity from either side. A president who felt that it was his duty to enforce the laws of the United States as he understood them and in this statement we are expressing the sentiments of many prominent men in the South."

NEW HONOR FOR COL. WARREN.

By direction of President Harding the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Col. Charles Elliot Warren.

Banker Gets Distinguished Service Medal.

By direction of President Harding the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Col. Charles Elliot Warren.

The Still Night.

There is a calm upon the height, A stillness in the upper air, And in the valleys where we pray, There broods a quietude like prayer.

Does Arizona Need This?

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Would you kindly insert a notice as follows in your paper. I am just a plain missionary, but I feel the need of a spiritual awakening:

Robert McMurdo, Goodyear, Ariz., wants the names and addresses of Christian people who will promise to pray for a revival to sweep over Arizona.

All Right and Already.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: When at business school we had it impressed upon our minds that "all right" was spelled with two 'a's, and we were taught not to think of spelling it otherwise. Not long ago I heard a disquisition upon this subject as follows:

"All right" was to be spelled with two 'a's when speaking of things, "they are all right," but when saying that a thing is all right, it should be written thusly, "That is alright."

Two Pennsylvania Farmers.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: One Susquehanna county farmer gets a milk check and the milk check pays his feed bill. Another Susquehanna county farmer sold seven young calves for \$20. Those calves were fed; they did the milking and paid the second farmer four cents a quart for milk five weeks old.

Confederate Chieftains Stand by Lincoln Issue Statement Repudiating Attack Made on Him by the Veteran Convention.

vice-president of the Irving National Bank of this city, for exceptionally meritoriously service to the Government during the war. Col. Warren served on the staff of Major-Gen. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-seventh Division, and was Chief of Staff of Gen. Thompson's small arms division, ordnance department. He also was on the war credit board.

Col. Warren now commands the Veteran Artillery Corps and holds a commission in the ordnance department of the Officers Reserve Corps. He previously was decorated with the Conspicuous Service Medal and received from the French Government the Medaille de la Reconnaissance.

NAVAL BILL TO CREATE A CIVILIAN RESERVE

Appropriation Measure Expected to Pass To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A Senate provision for continuing work at a normal rate on new naval vessels under construction and appropriating \$3,000,000 to institute a civilian naval reserve was retained in the naval appropriation bill under a complete agreement on the measure reached to-day by the Senate and House conferees.

As agreed to in conference the bill carries about \$28,000,000 and the conference report is to be held through Congress before the proposed House adjournment to-morrow if possible.

In accepting the Senate plan for development of a civilian naval reserve the plan urged by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt before the Senate committee—the House conferees were said to have made an important concession. Under the plan 25,000 men and 10,000 officers will be enrolled and subject to call for service like the National Guard.

In addition to the \$2,500,000 increase for naval construction the House conferees accepted a Senate amendment authorizing transfer from the Shipping Board to the Navy Department of \$3,000,000 of indebtedness owed to the board through private contracts, the additional \$3,000,000 to go into the naval construction fund.

NEW MARK LOAN SOON.

The town of Hagen, Germany, has closed a deal with Parson, Son & Co. for a \$5,000,000 mark loan, on a similar basis as the Elberfeld loan offered recently by the same firm. The bonds soon will be offered to the public in marks and bearing 6 per cent. interest.

The Oil Menace.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Are the people of this country aware of the destruction that the oil burning vessels are guilty of by discharging the refuse into the ocean adjacent to our shores?

Our beaches are no longer clean and those walking or bathing find themselves covered by a nasty black mess that is everywhere on the sand. It is a long, hard task to get it off either feet or clothing.

A Census in the Municipal Building.

From Municipal Reference Library Notes. Commissioner Joseph Johnson of the Borough of Manhattan, in a census taken in the Municipal Building on June 15, 1922, it showed a total of 4,263 employees in the building, 3,522 men and 841 women. The thirty-two elevators in the building made 2,892 trips and carried 81,000 passengers. Of this total 7,095 passengers made trips between floors and this, it is stated by a bulletin from the Commissioner issued to city employees, is a large interior traffic in the city. It can readily be seen from this census that many thousands of persons visit the building daily. The south corridor is used three times as much as the north corridor, and therefore it has been requested that the employees make a point to use the north corridor elevators in order to equalize the service.

Daily Calendar THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow probably fair and warmer; moderate southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and continued warmer; gentle south and southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy; moderate southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow probably fair and warmer; moderate southwest winds.

For Western New York—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and continued warmer; gentle south and southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—High pressure prevailed to-night generally east of the Mississippi and in the far Northwest. This pressure distribution has been attended by an eastward movement of the weather systems which now is general in the great central valley of the Southwest. Temperatures exceeding 90 degrees over the Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, the middle and lower plains States and along the Mexican border and in the interior of California.

There have been scattered rains within in the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States. The outlook for the next few days is for to-morrow and Sunday in the Atlantic States, except where there will be local showers, and in the east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio valley and the lower lake region. The weather will be generally cooler and slightly warmer to-morrow in the Atlantic States and the upper Ohio valley and the lower lake region, and warm weather will continue Sunday in the Eastern and Southern States.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Table with columns: Station, Max, Min, Rainfall, Wind, Clouds. Includes data for Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, etc.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Prohibitionists of the State will meet to discuss plans for the fall campaign, Washington Irving High School. Daughters of the British Empire, Empire Day luncheon, Hotel Pennsylvania, 12:30 P. M.