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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, John D. Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death in 1902.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1922.

More Power to Pat Harrison!

When the wool producing statesmen confess pecuniary interests in the wool schedules they say they are within their rights and sneer solemnly at any suggestion that private interest enters into their legislative action.

It is high time there should be clearly established the principle that it is not within a Senator's or a Representative's rights to vote on questions or for measures in which he has a direct personal interest, big or little.

Let Pat Harrison hammer away. The New York Herald is for him in this matter because it believes he has the discernment, the wit and the courage to make the fight, and it does not care a continental for the circumstance that he is a Democrat.

Arbitration in Australia.

Australia's experiment with compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes is not meeting with the success its advocates expected. Theoretically it was an ideal mechanism for the promotion of industrial peace.

Belgium's Military Program.

The Belgian general election last autumn, which was one of the hottest political contests through which Belgium ever passed, was believed by the Belgians themselves to have allayed the bitterness of the dispute between the two racial elements of the population.

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of paternalism, with the result that a situation has been created which makes generalized deductions from experiments there of uncertain value as regards conditions elsewhere.

Mr. Hearst Too Kind.

There is such a thing as being too kind. Mr. Hearst announces that instead of being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor he supports JOHN F. HYLAN for that honor.

May it not be that with his interest in Mr. Hylan Mr. Hearst forgets the State of New York? And the State of New York, after all, is the important thing to think about.

Would Mr. Hearst, as a citizen of the Empire State, like to think that the Governorship—a place that has been held by CLINTON, JAY, MARCY, SEWARD, TILDEN, CLEVELAND, ROOSEVELT and HUGHES—was occupied by a man who, while mouthing abuse of the "interests," signed a letter prepared by the criminal HERTRICK in aid of a scheme to defraud the public?

If Mr. Hearst believes that the Democratic party in this State ought to nominate what he chooses to call a Progressive then he himself, not Hylan, should stand for the nomination against AT SMITH.

The Stadium Concerts.

The fifth season of concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium, conducted under the auspices of the People's Institute, has just ended. It has been an exceptionally successful season, with the programs given by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra of eighty-five musicians led during the first three weeks by HENRY HADLEY and during the last three by WILLIAM VAN HOOGSTRAETE.

If there are any New York lovers of music who are yet unacquainted with the quality of these concerts they should know that they have missed one of the most agreeable additions to the summer life of New York which have been made in many years. The world's best music was played at the stadium concerts, and it was played well.

That in itself was a sufficient recommendation, but it must be added that the concerts had other advantages. They were played in a great open space on the heights of the city. On nights when indoor entertainment promised no comfort the stadium offered the pleasure of the symphony hall and the comfort of outdoors.

Balanced Meals and Health.

Recent mortality statistics have established the fact that while the general death rate has declined 13 per cent. during the last ten years the rate for tuberculosis has been lower 29 per cent. These figures support the hope that in the near future the conquest of tuberculosis will be as complete as that of typhoid fever.

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Abolish Picketing.

To the New York Herald: The labor unions obtaining their struggle hold through picketing—merely an excuse to intimidate, maim or murder any one who sought the job they deserted. Men on strike, knowing their own past, intimidate, maim and murder; women the same; boys the same.

lessons taught them by the war was that they must be in a better state of preparation than ever in the past. They cite the violation of their guaranty of neutrality in support of this. With the purpose of improving their defenses the Government entered into a military pact with France two years ago and a similar agreement is now pending with Great Britain.

But here the Flemish question comes to the front. The Flemings, in the first place, insist that their youth must be organized and drilled as separate units in order that they may preserve their racial identity. In the second place, they insist that they must get what was promised in the matter of the University of Ghent. They declare if the Government does not rule in their favor on these two points they will not approve the proposed plans for the reorganization of the army.

The Belgian Government is thus placed in a peculiar position. France, it is said, is opposed to granting the Flemish proposal, as it might lead to a divided Belgian army and also because naturally her sympathies are strongly with the French Walloon dominance in Belgium. The Belgian Government fears to oppose France because she knows that without French aid Belgium stands a poor chance of collecting her reparation charges from Germany.

On the other hand, the Government's majority depends upon Flemish-Catholic votes. If it cannot get these votes its whole military program falls. The Flemings for once appear to have the whip hand and they stand to win either a university or a separate military organization. Apparently it will take at least another election to decide if the ancient racial war between Walloon and Fleming is really ended.

Another Idol Falls.

After the White Sox scandal everybody seemed confident that it would be a long time before the serpent again entered the baseball Eden. The disgrace and exile of the Chicago players who were bribed to betray their team and the hiring of Judge LANDIS as High Commissioner of baseball were, it was assumed, enough to keep the game clean at least until the present generation had forgotten the tragedy of JOE JACKSON and his associates.

But baseball players, it seems, are just as frail as other great men. One of the fans' idols, PHIL DOUGLAS, has been put out of major league baseball on the ground that he planned to desert his club for money, leaving it at a time when his absence would hurt its chances for the pennant.

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There now remains a problem equally serious; namely, the education of humanity in the science of proper eating and the importance of sunlight and clean air. If normal longevity is to be reached it must be brought about by better ways of living.

Our Quota of Soap.

If all the soap that is manufactured annually in the United States could be floated—and much of it could be—it would represent a tonnage not greatly less than that of the United States Navy, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, transports and all. The Bureau of the Census has just issued figures for 1919 according to which 2,432,591,000 pounds of soap was manufactured in the United States that year.

Figured on the basis of the present estimated population of the country, there is produced each year twenty-two pounds of soap for every person in the country, although there is perhaps no commodity which varies more in point of individual consumption than this one. More soap is being produced in proportion to the population than in the output of twenty years ago—about five pounds more for every individual in the country.

Canada's American Tourists.

Canada has opened wide her doors to American automobilists. Heretofore visiting motorists have been restricted to a stay of not more than thirty days. Now there is no limitation, provided that after thirty days the car owner gives a bond. Formerly non-resident owners of cars who were connected with automobile companies were not permitted to bring their machines into Canada for touring purposes.

All this is neighborly and makes for better acquaintance and improved relations. Likewise it makes for thrift, so far as Canada is concerned. A report issued by the Dominion Government's Department of Parks estimates that in 1921 American tourists spent \$75,000,000 in Canada. It is also estimated that 100,000 American automobiles entered Canada last year. Probably automobiles hailing from every State in the Union crossed the northern border in 1921.

Canadiana computes that this means upward of half a million American automobile tourists. The figures may or may not be accurate, but the fact remains that American automobile travel is an important item in the Dominion's sources of revenue.

Now that restrictions have been removed it is expected that this form of American travel will be increased. Whether this happens or whether the tide of American tourist travel changes its course, Canada's share of it is likely to be large. And the bigger it is the better. The more people on both sides of the line mingle together the better they become acquainted, and the better they become acquainted the more readily do the bars go down that tend artificially to separate them.

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For the Community's Good.

A Virginia Farmer's Motive in Helping to Break a Tieup. To the New York Herald: Recently there was a walkout at the freight station at a town in Virginia on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

A well to do farmer in the neighborhood, the supervisor of highways in his county, who when younger had learned to receive and ship freight as well as operate a locomotive, volunteered and carried on the work at the freight station. While he was thus engaged a locomotive broke down at a lonely point near by and had to be left on siding.

The railroad superintendent visited and asked our farmer if he could not get three or four men to help him get out with him in an automobile to repair the locomotive, at the same time warning him that it was rumored that there were twelve men at the place determined to prevent any one from restoring that engine. Our farmer procured the men and, visibly and effectively armed, went to the disabled locomotive, very emphatically defied the mob, drove it away, repaired the locomotive and went home.

Later the superintendent wrote, asking him for his bill for the services of himself and his men, and I inclose a copy of his reply: "COVINGTON, VA., August 10, 1922. 'Mr. J. F. Bryant, Superintendent C. & O. Railway Company, Chilton Forge, Virginia."

"Mr. Dear Sir: Referring to your request that I send you a bill for my time and expense and that of the several men who have aided me, I want to state that the men who helped me when you were with us at Barber on July 23 did so for the good of the community, and there is no bill to be rendered for their services."

"So far as my services are concerned, I want to state that you are one of my personal friends, just as Mr. Carey and a number of the other officials and directors of your company, and probably the little I have done I would have gladly done for any one of you or for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; but I want you to understand that the service rendered and am rendering is not and is not done for you or your company but for the good of my country, and I want to be on no one's payroll for my service during a crisis such as has existed for some weeks past."

"The time is at hand when every true American should volunteer to promote and preserve the liberty for which America has always stood, and I thank God for the health and strength with which He has so abundantly endowed me, making it possible for me to do my bit. I only wish I could do more."

"With my personal regards I am most sincerely your friend, "T. M. GATHERIGHT."

Veterans Well Cared For.

Shell Shocked Patients in the Hospital at Kings Park. To the New York Herald: On a recent Sunday visited one of the State hospitals at Kings Park, L. I., to see an inmate. Noticing a large number of young men there I inquired about them and the nurse said there were between three and four hundred veterans in that building suffering from shell shock and other nervous troubles.

I was created enough to go over the building and see the conditions under which the afflicted veterans were living. So far as I could judge nothing could be better. The building was apparently fireproof and equipped with everything required for the purpose. The sanitary arrangements were up to date and cleanliness and order could not be excelled.

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Says Hughes's Policy Will Boom Cables

Walter S. Rogers, at Williamstown, Sees Wider Development of American Communications as Result. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 17.—Walter S. Rogers, chairman of the round table on international electrical communication services at the Institute of Politics, said today that the policy of Secretary of State Hughes with respect to granting licenses for the landing of cables will permit a much wider development of the American cable system.

The discussion by Mr. Rogers today was largely in answer to criticism of his remarks of Tuesday by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Rogers advocated a "system of communications adequate to meet American political, military and commercial needs," and the encouragement of American enterprise to manufacture cable and cable apparatus. He said in part: "I am not an employee of the State Department and cannot speak for that department. I quite agree with Mr. Carlton as to the desirability of the prompt granting of cable licenses, but Mr. Carlton has overlooked in his interest a very important factor, namely, the efforts of the State Department to break down cable monopolies in foreign countries."

"This has resulted in certain delays," he said, "and it is quite possible that the policy of Mr. Hughes, if successful, will create a situation permitting a much wider development of American cable systems in the future."

"As to the Government having a constructive program, what I said was that the Government lacked a comprehensive program for furthering the development of American communications with other countries. What Mr. Hughes is doing is a part of such a program and a very valuable part. What is needed, however, if the United States is to have a system of communications adequate to meet American political, military and commercial needs, is a comprehensive, well rounded constructive program."

"Such a program involves, not alone satisfactory conditions of landing licenses, but the definite encouragement of American business to undertake the manufacture of this country of cable and cable apparatus, the development by the Government, either directly or indirectly, of such needed electrical communication services as American private enterprise cannot or will not develop, the improvement of the Government owned services to and in Alaska, the development of a system of national and international radio communication that will be fair to the cable and radio companies and will at the same time protect the public from possible exploitation, and the full utilization of the wireless by the navy in such ways as are unduly to interfere with American private cable and radio interests."

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Shall One Rule Nineteen?

The Unjon Labor Minority and Unorganized Free Labor. To the New York Herald: It is not about time for us, the people, to face certain economic facts which we make a poor pretense of ignoring?

We are all perfectly well aware of the fact that the fight is on between the one-twentieth of our workers organized as union labor slaves and the other nineteen-twentieths of our workers who are unorganized American free laborers.

We know by bitter and humiliating experience that the union labor slaves are so servile and abject that they have no idea of freedom and are always ready to submit supinely to the will of their leader owners, and to carry out that will, as in the case of the Herrin horror and in many other cases of brutality.

We know that the people have submitted to the sneaking tyranny of the union labor slave owners because they have successfully organized their slaves so that they can oppress us by threats of starving and freezing our women and children if we attempt to revolt against that tyranny, and we are now about to yield still further to their brutal oppression.

We know that we, the people, are so incapable of self-government that we are utterly powerless to maintain any of the basic rights of the nineteen-twentieths of our workers which are not allowed by the union slave owners all practical rights to all American free laborers.

Lincoln once had the impression that for a country half free and half slave; we seem to have no difficulty about arranging for a country nineteen-twentieths American free labor and one-twentieth union slave labor. Our solution of the problem consists in stupidly submitting to the rule of the union labor slave owners.

All these things are matters of common knowledge in these days of sneaking strikes and union labor brutalities, as is the fact that the rule of the union labor slave owners is as good as government as we, the people, deserve, or we would have a better.

Why should we pretend to ignore the facts? ONE OF THE NINETEEN-TWENTIENTH. PARIS, Me., August 15.

The Thirteenth Town. Nairobi correspondent London Times. Rumour, a tiny township in Kenya Colony, claims the distinction of being the thirteenth town in the empire. There are ten adult Europeans in the settlement, which has now four liquor licenses and is planning to have a hotel.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER. For Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy and continued warm to-day. Gulf of Mexico to-night or to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; moderate northerly winds.

For New Jersey.—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day. Gulf of Mexico to-morrow; somewhat lower temperature; moderate southerly winds.

For Northern New England.—Showers and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow showers; moderate temperature; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

For Southern New England.—Partly cloudy to-day; warmer on the east coast; local thunder showers to-night or to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

For Western New York.—Thunder showers to-day; warmer on the east coast; to-night; to-morrow fair and cooler; moderate to fresh winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Pressure was high to-night off the Atlantic coast and high and rising over the northern plains States, at the same time it was quite low and falling over the great lakes and relatively low over the Gulf of Mexico and along the Mexican border.

Warm weather was general to-day in the Middle Atlantic States, the region of the great lakes, the great central valleys and the plains States. Temperature 84 and 98 degrees were reported from number of points in the great central valley of the middle and southern plains States.

There have been local rains within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic States and from widely scattered points over the upper lake region, Nebraska and the southern Rocky Mountain and southern plateau regions.

In New England the weather will be unsettled and somewhat warmer to-morrow, followed by local showers to-morrow night and on Saturday. In the middle Atlantic States the weather will be generally overcast and warm to-morrow, followed by local thundershowers to-morrow night and Saturday, and with lower temperature Saturday. In the South Atlantic States the weather will remain unsettled, with local thundershowers to-morrow and Saturday.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer 30.0, Humidity 77, Wind direction W, Wind force 5, Weather Clear.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Retail Dry Goods Association luncheon at Waldorf Astoria, 11 A. M. Dr. Walter H. Eddy will lecture on "Vitamins" at the Waldorf Astoria, Broadway and 120th Street, 5:30 P. M.

OFFERS TO RETURN MIAMI CABLE PERMIT.

Brazil Objects to Use for Europe, Denied to Her. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, last night made public a letter he sent to President Harding offering to return the license permitting the unsealing and operation of the Miami-Barbados cable, because "to attempt to operate the cable would involve us in difficulties with the Brazilian Government."

KEITH'S BANS DRY JOKES JUST BECAUSE THEY BORE.

No Prohibition Propaganda Intended, Critic Admits. Edward F. Albee, president of the B. F. Keith circuit of vaudeville theaters, sent a letter yesterday to Paul Henkel of Keen's Chop House, 107 West Forty-fourth Street, chairman of the publicity committee of the Society of Restaurateurs, explaining his recent ruling against prohibition jokes in the Keith theaters.

The ruling was made, Mr. Albee said, solely because the jokes are so boring that the last three years are about played out. People go to the theater to see a show, he said, and if three or four acts every week spring the same prohibition jokes the customers begin to get tired of them. Mr. Henkel expressed the belief that there was very little nourishment for the dry forces in this explanation.

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