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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.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922.

The Tariff Captains.

The latest program of work on the tariff bill is not encouraging to those who wish that the House of Representatives would cleanse the measure of its excessive taxes.

As the plan stands the real work of conference between the Senate and the House is to be left to Senators McCUMBER, SMOOT and McLEAN and Representatives FORDNEY, GREEN and LONGWORTH. The three from the House are the ranking members of the Ways and Means Committee. Senators McCUMBER and SMOOT rank first and second on the Senate Finance Committee, but Senator McLEAN is fifth in point of seniority on that committee. The tariff framers have sidetracked Senator LA FOLLETTE, who is third in seniority but who opposes the bill as it passed the Senate, and Senator DILLINGHAM, who has no such enthusiasm for very high tariffs as Senator McLEAN displays. It is noteworthy that the two conference leaders, McCUMBER and FORDNEY, are not to return to Congress, the Senator having been turned down by his constituents and the Representative having decided to "retire."

It may happily be that the House will awake to the economic and political evils that lie in the schedules which favor the profiteer at the expense of the consumer. It may be that the House, awakened, will put pressure on its conferees to compel a return to sanity in the tariff bill.

But with the six conferees named in command of the situation the chances of tariff modification along common sense lines seem regrettably dim.

The New Moroccan Problem.

General BERENGUER, Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, returned recently to Madrid and resigned his post. In a statement to the Spanish Senate explaining his resignation he did more than anybody else has done since the beginning of the insurrection to enlighten Spain upon the Moroccan situation. The Spaniards themselves seem to have had little knowledge of what their Government had done. They had perhaps even less than people of neighboring nations, because the task of restoring order in their Moroccan zone was undertaken as an international duty and Europe has been intently watching Spain's progress to this end.

Referring to General SILVESTRE, the officer who advocated a strongly aggressive policy and whose expedition ended disastrously, General BERENGUER gave the impression that this officer did not have a thorough understanding of the difficulties with which he was confronted when he entered upon the Moroccan warfare. He advanced into the enemy's country without first learning if the native troops were loyal to him.

The result was that SILVESTRE suddenly discovered that the morale of his troops was not good, that he was surrounded by a large Moroccan force and that he was so completely cut off from supplies and hope of relief that there was nothing left for him but to abandon all advantages he had gained. This was the explanation of the evacuation of the Spanish stronghold in the interior of the country, the capture of General NAVARRO and his command and the disaster to General SILVESTRE's expedition, of which so much has been expected by Spain.

Speaking of his own position when he took command of the troops at Melilla, he declared that he had not enough men to relieve General NAVARRO when he was besieged in the mountains by the Riff tribesmen or to make any other military demonstration against the enemy. When Spain finally sent him troops he found that many of them did not even know how to load their rifles. They were without supplies, and "the only thing they had was enthusiasm."

The Moroccan question is thus again the most important matter with which the Spanish Government has to struggle. There are two marked divisions among the people. One party favors a purely conciliatory policy and a protectorate founded upon the principle of mutual forbearance and assistance. The other party, which says that it cannot see how such a protectorate can be brought about in the face of the tribesmen's open hostility to peace, asserts a real protectorate must be established by force and if Spain weakens now she will miss one of the greatest opportunities she has ever had and she will lose forever her international prestige.

The Spanish Moroccan policy of firmness and decision announced a year ago seems to have disappeared. In its place has come a series of political expedients as vacillating and indefinite as any in the past. It thus becomes a matter of unusual interest to observe what course France, Great Britain and other nations interested in north Africa will take in the present perplexing situation.

Hughes on the Newberry Case.

The letter written by Secretary HUGHES to the Rev. Mr. MACCAULEY of Paterson, New Jersey, in defence of Senator NEWBERRY of Michigan is bound to be of political importance even if Mr. HUGHES wrote it only to satisfy the clergyman's desire to obtain a statement of fact from the great jurist who was NEWBERRY's counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator NEWBERRY's term of office does not expire until March, 1925, but there has been talk of the possibility of expelling him from the Senate at the next session. Furthermore, Senator NEWBERRY's colleague and supporter, Senator TOWNSEND, is having a fight for renomination in the Michigan primaries next month. The friends of both NEWBERRY and TOWNSEND may well feel that Secretary HUGHES's letter will help to clear the political air.

Always a powerful writer, Mr. HUGHES hits hard and hotly in defence of the Senator whose conviction in Michigan of conspiring to violate the Corrupt Practices act was set aside by the highest of our courts. That conviction, declares Mr. HUGHES, was obtained under an invalid statute and, "despite the long period of preparation, the rigid investigation, the careful choosing of their ground, the long drawn out trial, the attempt in every possible way to besmirch, and the zeal and even bitterness of his pursuers, their attempt to establish a violation of law on the part of Senator NEWBERRY completely failed."

Secretary HUGHES remarks that under the construction which the prosecution put on the statute "hardly any candidate could have escaped violating it." That is perfectly true, for the Michigan law forbade the expenditure by a candidate of more than $3,750. A candidate and his supporters might as well be forbidden to spend anything. They could not reach more than a small fraction of the voters of a populous State with $3,750. The campaign of GIFFORD PINCHOT for the Gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania cost nearly $130,000.

The primary system now in effect is to blame for the high cost of candidacy. A man seeking office must undergo two campaigns almost equally hard on the voice and the pocket. The primary expense is particularly severe because only in rare cases, such as that of General WOOD in 1920, will the public open its purse to the man who is still only a candidate for nomination.

In the Michigan case NEWBERRY's friends saw him opposing one of the richest two men in the country—perhaps the richest now that Mr. ROCKEFELLER has given so magnificently to aid humanity. Those friends apparently believed that it was necessary to spend liberally in order to beat HENRY FORD. That they went to an improper length is likely; and for their sins NEWBERRY was, in Secretary HUGHES's phrasing, "wrongly and most unjustly convicted."

No wise man is going to defend the spending of huge sums to nominate or elect men whose only political asset is their wealth, but before passing on the morality of political expenditure all the circumstances of the case should be considered.

Some of the gentlemen of the United States have shed crocodile tears over the so-called corruption in Michigan. A few weeks ago THE NEW YORK HERALD had this to say about these statesmen:

> "For two or three years the purists in Congress have viewed with horror the alleged expenditures made by Senator NEWBERRY from his own purse—from his own purse, mind you—to secure his nomination for the United States Senate. To-day many of these men—these same purists, mind you—who denounced NEWBERRY in bitterest and most scathing terms are themselves out for the purchase of votes, but this time not with their own money but with your money, Mr. Citizen. This is what jamming through the bonus bill means, stated in cold facts."

What was true when that was written is true to-day. It will still be true and worth remembering if the attack on NEWBERRY is renewed for partisan purposes.

What Strike Violence Means.

When striking railroad shopmen or their sympathizers pulled spikes from the ties of the Michigan Central tracks near Gary, Indiana, Sunday morning, causing the rails to spread and ditch a train, and thus killing two men, they confessed that the shopmen's strike had been ineffective. If the Michigan Central had been tied up by the strike in the way the striking shopmen tried to tie it up there would have been no reason for strikers or sympathizers with strikers to resort to violence.

If the Santa Fe shops at San Bernardino, California, were idle; if the railroad company had not been able to recruit a force of shopmen large enough and sufficiently capable in craftsmanship to do satisfactory repair work, neither strikers nor strikers' sympathizers would have thought it worth while to attack the shops, as they did the other night, and assault the men at work for the railroad.

If the Southern Railway shops at Salisbury, North Carolina, were not repairing rolling stock at a rate alarming to the striking shopmen neither strikers nor strikers' sympathizers would have taken the trouble to cut the water mains serving the yard on Saturday night.

Such acts of violence are not demonstrations of strength by strikers or strikers' sympathizers. They are confessions of weakness, confessions of defeat. They are designed to intimidate the public at large. They corroborate the confident assertions of the railroad executives that so far as it is a struggle between railroads and shop unions the shopmen's strike has been won by the railroads.

Perhaps there are strikers and strikers' sympathizers who in their desperation believe they can intimidate the American people by violence. They cannot do it. The American people are not to be intimidated by the lawless acts of reckless strikers or sympathizers with the strikers.

Mounts for Our Troopers.

The quality of the 243 horses bought in Missouri by Superintendent GEORGE F. CHANDLER of the New York State Troopers when the service was organized more than five years ago is indicated by the fact that 140 of them are still on the job. When it is stated that a trooper with his saddle and equipment may weigh anywhere from 175 to 250 pounds credit must be accorded to the head of the State Police for showing good judgment in selecting the type of horse that would stand up under the work.

Nothing is known of the breeding of the animals, which were bought in a lot at Lathrop, Missouri. They are a stout, round bodied lot, about 15 hands high, and the coats of the majority bear the marks of the branding iron.

The road is not the only place where these Western horses have proved their qualities. Those that became footsore or unfit for work through other reasons have been turned over to the State Department of Health for serum making purposes. A recent letter from the officials in charge of the antitoxin, vaccine and serum laboratories of the State says they have been found well suited to laboratory work. Whether the qualities desirable for serum making are a heritage derived from the unconfined life on the ranges of the West or a condition developed in constabulary work is an unsettled question.

An even greater degree of health and serviceability may be looked for in the troopers' mounts of the future. Experiments in combining the blood of these horses with thoroughbred strains are now being carried on in cooperation with the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club. The oldest of the foals are now three years of age. Some will develop into officers' mounts or high class hunters, one animal of the latter type by Fashion Plate having lately been sold for $500.

Superintendent CHANDLER has his own ideas of the size a trooper's mount should be, and it will be interesting to watch the careers of horses whose blood represents a blending of the race horse and the mustang of the plains. That they will be easy of gait and tough of fiber is probable, long experiment showing that the warm blood of the race horse improves every type with which it is combined.

Policemen's Powers.

Advance sheets of the Law Reports for August 12 contain a memorandum of interest in the discussion of the powers of policemen brought on by the alleged overzeal of a patrolman who deprived a woman of a cigarette she endeavored to smoke in the street. It was written by Presiding Justice EDWARDS on a motion for dismissal of action and other relief made by a man whose behavior on the highway aroused the suspicion of a policeman, and who on being searched was found to have a revolver in his possession. The man had no license to possess the revolver and the policeman on finding it arrested him.

The accused man pleaded that the policeman in stopping and searching him committed an invasion of his constitutional rights, citing the Bill of Rights, the Civil Rights Law and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to support his contention. Justice EDWARDS examined at length the law bearing on the facts, declaring that:

> "On fundamentals, surely, the court and advocates on both sides stand on common ground. Any form of autocracy, of usurpation of authority, of 'insolence of office,' is intolerable in America to-day, as always heretofore. Nor is there controversy here between individualism and collectivism as an abstraction. Society functions for its individuals. A multitudinous community lacking individual aspiration and effort is, to use an algebraic expression, zero to the nth power—nothing, though multiplied indefinitely. But the freedom of the individual citizen is circumscribed by the requirement of obedience to rules of right conduct where others are concerned and by the mere presence and contact of numerous fellow citizens, also having rights."

Reasoning from this ground of agreement, Justice EDWARDS wrote:

> "Was the arrest lawful? The defendant was all the while committing the crime of having the revolver in his personal possession without a license.
>
> "Was the crime committed in the presence of the officer? The defendant was on the street a few paces from the officer; all that intervened between the officer and the physical object, the body of the offense, was a brief space and a bit of cloth. To this mere propinquity were joined visible indications in some degree significant. Defendant's glancing at the officer and retreat as described when the latter appeared to be about to accost him might reasonably have been considered flight with its implication of guilt. Personal presence includes corporeal extension within the sphere of sense perception. Presence is not the same as view.
>
> "To justify arrest without a warrant by an officer for a misdemeanor the statute requires that the offense be actually committed or attempted in the officer's presence. There is no definite statement of the necessary extent of the evidence conveyed to the officer's consciousness. The purpose of the permission is promptness, to secure apprehension and identification.
>
> "In the emergency the officer proceeds or tarries at his peril. If he does not act he may incur penalty of dereliction. If in arresting he makes mistake of law or fact as to the commission of the offense, no matter how clearly apparent to him may seem the doing of the forbidden act by the person arrested, the officer is a trespasser and liable accordingly."

The policeman was held to have acted within the law and the motion was denied in all things. The memorandum concludes with the unimpeachable declaration that "courts exist to accomplish justice in the actual world of living human beings, and in such accomplishment it is indispensable to find the truth; therefore the rules of evidence generally sanction the pursuit of truth wherever it may be found and from whatever sources it may be obtainable."

Signs in Ireland.

Reports from Dublin represent EAMON DE VALERA as telling the rebels that they are free to return to their homes whenever they see fit. This would be cheering news for Ireland if Mr. DE VALERA had more influence with the irregular troops than he really has. It is significant, however, of the general situation in Ireland.

There is no hope for the irregulars. Wherever the Free State troops have advanced the rebels have been driven out in defeat. The armed irreconcilables are overmatched. More than that, they lack the friendship and support of the civilian population. The Irish people who supported Sinn Fein in its struggle for freedom are supporting COLLINS and his Free State Government.

No rebellion can win unless the rebels have their own people behind them.

Surrogate COHALAN goes out of office by the hand that put him in.

The agricultural extension agent of Catron county, New Mexico, has been singled out for anonymous but special distinction by the United States Department of Agriculture for equipping his automobile with special low gear shifts to enable him to overcome a rise of 2,000 feet in two miles on one of the highways he has to travel. Motorists who feel aggrieved because they sometimes must shift to second to top a rise hereabout should take heart from the news. At least they do not have to rebuild their cars to make the grades they regularly encounter.

Cupid's court at Hammonton, New Jersey, is reported as already encountering difficulties. Like the course of true love, that of its substitutes apparently is not smooth.

Yesterday was the coldest August 21 recorded in the archives of the New York Weather Bureau, and Observer SCARR has not received a single complaint about it.

Morvich easily beaten.—*Newspaper headline.*

How are the mighty fallen!

The Cheat.

Life is cheating you,
Pouring her counterfeit coins into your lap
You think they are gold because they glitter,
You never test them to see if they ring true.
Yes, you are letting life cheat you.
Nothing remains to be said,
You would not hear if I were to warn you,
If you should hear you would not listen,
If you should listen you would not understand,
If you understood you would do nothing
Just as you are doing now:
You would go on letting life cheat you.

Some time you will have a new vision,
A finer preception,
A keener sense of discernment,
You will discover that your heap of coins is worthless,
That your house is falling—
The house that you tried to build without a foundation;
You will have nothing left,
Nothing but the realities you scorn.

When this time comes I ask but one thing of you,
When you realize that you have been cheated
Do not say that it was I who cheated you,
That I should have told you, warned you—
God give you the wisdom you now lack,
Wisdom to see that you cheated yourself.

ELISABETH SCOLLARD.

Gasoline Prices.

Found to Be Higher in New York City Than in the Adirondacks.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: What fixes the price of gasoline?

I decided about four weeks ago to take the bus out for a trip through the country and filled up the tank at starting at the rate of 30 cents a gallon. I drove to Peekskill, where the rate was 28 cents a gallon. All along the river, from Poughkeepsie to Albany, the rate was 25 cents a gallon.

Now we have reached the end of the water route but not of the railroad. We made a little stop at Gloversville, where the rate was 26 cents. Then we got to Northville, at the end of rail and trolley. There the rate was 26 cents. From Northville everything must be carried on trucks to be taken up the mountain. Nevertheless, at Wells the rate was 28 cents. At Speculator the rate was 28 cents. At Lake Pleasant the rate was 28 cents. Then we went on to Indian Lake Village, where the rate was 28 cents.

Now to get to all of these towns means a haul of from thirty-three to sixty-one miles through a rough country and all by auto truck, and yet the rate was less than it was in New York city. Why is this so? S. I. AUSTIN.

NEW YORK, August 21.

Chemistry for Junkmen.

How an Anaconda Dealer Might Have Obtained Pure Copper.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Mr. Parry asks information about how that Anaconda junkman obtained pure copper from a stream by means of scrap iron. If a list of activities of the metals is consulted it will be found that iron comes before copper, which means that it will replace copper, or any other metal which follows in the list, in a chemical combination.

The blue waste water most likely was a solution of the well known copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, and the iron replaced the copper, leaving iron sulphate in solution and free copper deposited on the iron. The melting point of cast iron is from 1,150 to 1,250 degrees centigrade, while that of copper is 1,083 degrees, clearly showing that it may be separated in this manner.

To see what happened in the junkman's case try dipping a steel knife or a piece of iron in oil of vitrol and see what a nice copper plate is obtained at the expense of the iron of the knife.

BROOKLYN, August 21. A. H. J.

The Herrin Murders.

Information Wanted as to What the Authorities Are Doing.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: There are some millions of red blooded, free born American citizens who are asking themselves a few questions these days. Among these are the following:

1. What have the local, State and Federal authorities done, or what, if anything, do they intend to do relative to the unspeakable slaughter at Herrin of men acting within their constitutional rights by a cowardly mob of brutal assassins in a most treacherous, inhuman and fiendish manner?

2. What steps, if any, have been taken or will be taken to bring these murderers and assassins to justice?

3. If no measures have been taken, and it is obvious that no effective ones have been taken, why not? Is it through inability to obtain testimony regarding a shocking crime committed in the presence of thousands of witnesses? Is it through a lack of a sense of duty on the part of the officials? Or is it that the officials are so afraid of the red element that they have been intimidated?

If the radicals want a fight by all means let us have one, and to a red hot finish. R. L. DE N. FORD.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The authorities of Williamson county, Illinois, showed no disposition to pursue the rioters with perseverance and diligence. Consequently Attorney-General Brundage of Illinois intervened soon after the outrage occurred and has been conducting an investigation. It was reported last week that a special Grand Jury would soon be impanelled to consider the evidence which has been collected. The Federal Government has no jurisdiction in the case.

Wages of Trainmen.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If evidence was needed that trainmen are overpaid the railroad man who writes to your paper furnishes it.

He says it takes from two to five years to make a brakeman and during that time he gets $4.48 a day. He quoted a superintendent as saying it takes about five years before a conductor is any good. And for five years the no good conductor gets $5.80 a day.

He asks if these rates of wages are disproportionate to those received by other classes of labor. They certainly are. RICHARD O'CONNOR.

NEW YORK, August 21.

What the Business Woman Needs.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If a business woman is not quite happy it is not because she happens to be in business and has no time to keep house, but because she lacks an objective.

In order to be contented we must all have something to take our minds off the daily grind, men as well as women, whether that something be music, art, literature or some other fad or avocation. THOMAS E. MARLEY.

MILFORD, Pa., August 19.

Time for Impersonating Queen on Stage.

Correspondence London Times.

Surely the answer to the question as to when Queen Victoria may be impersonated on the stage is "When good taste permits." The very fact that the scene in which the Queen would be portrayed is only such as has already been discussed in books and criticisms would seem to show that there is something of a controversial character about it. If Mr. Ellis wants a more definite answer to his question I would submit that it is not good taste to impersonate Queen Victoria during the life of any of her children. Major J. DESPENCER-ROBERTSON.

Meteor's Fall in Saskatchewan.

From the Montreal Gazette.

A giant meteor plunged into the Big Quill Lake, near Wynward, Saskatchewan. A fiery body was seen by many in the district to drop from a clear sky and clouds of steam rose from the lake for some time after it had sunk in the water. Other meteoric disturbances are reported from Vanscoy, Saskatchewan, southeast of Saskatoon. People in the neighborhood heard five or six loud explosions and the earth between Vanscoy and Pike Lake was shaken.

The Difference the Comma Makes.

From the Louisiana (Mo.) Journal.

Still, business in Pike county is good. Leave off the comma and you will see the point of our remark.

Japan Declared Nation of Peace

No More Militaristic Than Other Powers, Dr. Fujisawa Says at Williamstown—'Swelled Head' Going Down.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 21.—Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa of Japan, in the public lecture at the Institute of Politics to-day, compared militarism in Japan and other countries. He admitted that after the sudden and complete triumph over Russia in 1905 the customary self-restraint of the Japanese people gave way to a militaristic or "swelled headed" attitude.

He declared, however, that "the mistaken notion that Japan is militaristic to the core is just about as far from the truth as the truth is separated from the assertion that Japan is not at all militaristic."

Of Japan's activities in Manchuria he remarked that her every act was scrutinized with exceptional severity.

The most wholesome lesson taught his people by the war, he declared, was the revelation that "the noble qualities which we have been unconsciously proud of are shared by the people of most of the countries in the war in an equal, if not in a surpassing, degree."

"Japan has been frequently, and particularly in the foreign press, accused of being belligerent, a warlike nation, and consequently a menace to the peace of the world," he said. "Let me now analyze how far such an accusation can be justified by undeniable facts.

"Japan has a record for peace that may well be the envy of other nations. For two hundred and fifty years before the advent of Commodore Perry Japan was at peace with the outside world, and, what is, I believe, not less remarkable, with herself.

"During the seventy years Japan came in contact with the West there have been two internal wars and three or perhaps four, if we include the Boxer rising, external ones, all comparatively brief, altogether taking up hardly one-twelfth of her seven decades of world intercourse. Thus viewed statistically her record compares favorably with those of any other great Power of the present day.

"All the laudations and glorifications so lavishly bestowed by the outside world not only upon Japan's achievements during the Russo-Japanese war but on all that she was able to accomplish in such a short time since the restoration of 1868 gave rise to a severe tension to the moral fiber which has hitherto tied up the self-restraint of the Japanese people. Without our knowing we were dragging toward a mental attitude which deserved our being characterized as militaristic or being called 'swelled head.'

"In passing it may be observed that, even granting that Japan is militaristic in a certain sense and to a certain degree, such an insinuation as that there is no reason why the fate of the independent Philippines should be left to the will of the strong country which is covetous of the fertile soil and profitable commerce of the islands is far more than the Japanese militarism deserves and is so monstrous that it appears verily comical."

Dr. Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, and Leonidas Matlis, Greek Consul in Boston, engaged in a sharp verbal interchange when the "Macedonian question" came up in Prof. Robert H. Lord's round table conference on "Problems of Eastern and Southeastern Europe."

"Is it true," Dr. Panaretoff asked Mr. Matlis, "that the Greek officers went to the Turkish Minister on one occasion and said, 'Our soldiers are at your service to go and fight these Bulgarians?'"

"I do not believe it," the Consul replied. "I know from personal observation that was not the case."

Dr. Lord, addressing Dr. Panaretoff, said:

"The idea has several times been broached that the Macedonian question, so far as Serbia and Bulgaria are concerned, might possibly be settled some day if federations were arranged between Jugo-Slavia and Macedonia."

The Bulgarian Minister replied, "I believe if Serbia should grant autonomy to Macedonia under Serbian rule Bulgaria and Serbia could come to an understanding in one day."

In the round table on interallied debts a committee consisting of A. G. Alley of Milton Academy, Leslie C. Sloper of Boston, Myron T. Pierce of Boston and Mrs. L. J. Wurts of Pittsburgh reported a plan for the rehabilitation of Europe that resembles in many details the so-called Vanderlip plan.

Oscar T. Crosby, leader of the round table, was not in full accord with the plan. It provides a board of trustees to whom the payments on account of the debts owed to the United States by the Allies are to be paid, such funds to be used for the rehabilitation of Europe by means of loans on business collateral and to be returned ultimately to the Treasury of the United States in such small payments and over such a term of years that the business of the country shall not be deranged.

The plan calls for: First—An act of lofty generosity by the United States to raise its prestige high among the nations. Second—The utilization of this prestige to secure a conference of nations to formulate methods of restoring Europe's well being. Third—The cooperation of the United States with the other nations in the safeguarding of the common welfare.

Mr. Alley in presenting it said:

"It is true that this plan involves sacrifices on the part of the United States.

"The world has, or had, in embryonic form, the habit of subordinating national violence to the common welfare as defined by the constituted authorities. Embryonic though the habit is it has, by means of conference or arbitration, prevented many wars and it gave us a period of almost fifty years during which there was no war between first rate European Powers.

"The preservation and development of this habit is the object of the course to which your committee would pledge the United States, and so incalculable is the value of this habit to the United States and the world that we do not hesitate to declare the strengthening of it to be an adequate return for such sacrifices as our plan may ask of the United States.

"Finally, the committee's plan will free the United States from that innocuous formula to which it is at present committed by Congress. I view with no elation the steady increase of our book assets by the operation of the Congressional 4½ per cent."

The Patience of the Hills.

Give me the patience of the silent hills,
The green, calm hills that watch beneath the sky,
Still vigils keeping as the years go by,
Unmoved by storm or wind when winter spills
A snowy flood. O tranquil trees and rills,
I would be like your majesty of green
Through life's vicissitudes to dwell serene—
Give me the patience of the silent hills!

O noble contours; mighty glades that peer
Heavenward, where the sunlight gleams on high,
Companions of the cloud, sisters of the star,
Bride of the moon in azure regions clear . . .
Give me the silence of the vaulted sky,
The patient fortitude that dwells afar!

BLANCHE SHOEMAKER WAGSTAFF.

The Old Time Circus.

Its Arrival Was a Great Event in the Country Boy's Life.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Of all contrivances designed to titillate the sensory faculties of a country boy nothing could equal the circus. Those advance posters, displayed on old barns, big trees and in the village stores, served notice on the boys that it was time to begin to save money for the purchase of an unreserved seat on a splintered board.

The clock moved slowly till the great day came. The flamboyant morning pageant, the roar of the brass band, the shrieks of the calliope, the grimaces of the clowns, the beautifully caparisoned horses, the tinseled equestriennes, the marching and countermarching of the caged lions and tigers, the big elephants lumbering along on foot; all these were only a foretaste of the miracles concealed on the other side of that flapping canvas tent.

The show was a big one according to our standards, and to give the management its due those old circuses compared favorably with the modern show except in the point of magnitude. Stone & Murray's Great International Circus will never fade from the memory of the boys of that time.

The show was out for money and probably realized that if a boy's exchequer balked at the price for the big show he might manage to rake up a dime for the sideshow. This auxiliary decoy was also irresistible.

There on the canvas, large as life, stared the living skeleton, the tattooed man, the two headed calf, the bearded lady, the educated hog and the wild man of Borneo "imported at enormous expense." Right by the entrance stood the barker. The eloquence, vocabulary and delivery of that stentor converted every boy within hearing of his voice, and it had a generous range.

Then there was the hurdy gurdy inside, whose raucous ululations fairly hypnotized us. We paid and filed in only to discover that the inside show was a hollow mockery of the promises portrayed on the canvas. However, it was an experience that it was well to have early in life.

The evening show over, the great circus folded its tents and stole away, but not silently, en route for the next town.

The following day hay making was resumed. The villagers once more were busy with their peaceful vocations and the droning notes of the locust were again heard in the land.

GEORGE T. ALDRICH.

YONKERS, August 21.

Cost of the Bonus.

Five Billions Means a Tax of $200 on the Average Family.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In considering the subject of the bonus many who favor it do not realize what five billion dollars means, although uttered smoothly by tongue or type.

Some reason that the United States Government is rich, but are unaware that its riches are derived from the outpourings of the people. To arrive at a realization of such a vast sum as five billion dollars they must advance by easy stages. In 1914 the interest bearing debt of the United States was only slightly in excess of a billion, representing about $10 per capita. The disbursements for that year aggregated $770,000,000. The debt in 1921 was twenty-four billions—about $215 per capita—the disbursements were over five billions. It is estimated that bonus payments may reach five billions, adding a per capita obligation of $50. A family of four would have $200 added to its burdens, as all principal and interest must be met by various measures of taxation. FLATBUSH PHILOSOPHY.

NEW YORK, August 21.

Money Orders for Germany.

New Postal Convention Will Be Brought Into Effect Soon.

Post Office Department Bulletin.

With the exception of money orders, mail exchange between United States and Germany has reached to a considerable extent pre-war efficiency, according to officials of the Post Office Department. Officials of both Governments are now working out a money order convention which it is expected will be put into force within a few months.

Difficulties presented by uncertain rates of exchange have made the arrangement of a money order convention difficult. It is regarded probable that the transfer of money will be on the dollar basis. If money is sent from the United States to Germany the recipient would be given marks according to the highest rate of exchange quoted on the day he received the money order.

Maryland's Claim of the Meanest Thief.

From the Chestertown Transcript.

Our idea of a mean, low down cuss is the thief who stole these chickens. S. A. Dobbin, formerly a blind soldier but now with his eyesight partly restored, is successfully conducting a chicken farm near Easton. One night recently thieves stole about one hundred pullets from his flock.

Inspiration.

I shall go nobly, having felt
The majesty of these
Mountains which lift their kingly heads
Above the towering trees,
Clothed with an azure purer far
Than shrouds the dreaming seas.

I shall walk patiently, who know
How often in the past
They met, unmoved, unmurmuring,
Buffet of storm and blast,
Waiting the hidden sun to crown
Their brows with light at last.

I shall go worshipfully, who saw
A glory on them fall,
As once St. John the vision caught
Of heaven's jeweled wall—
Jasper and sard and amethyst,
And pearl gates wide and tall.

For who can look on heavenly things
And still as earthly be?
Who is not broader having known
The sea's immensity?
Or higher, that he walked beneath
The hills' sublimity?

LOIS WHITTLESEY.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled with probably showers; gentle variable winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably showers, gentle variable winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and warmer to-day, becoming unsettled by to-night; to-morrow cloudy and unsettled, probably showers, gentle variable winds.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy and unsettled, probably showers, gentle variable winds.

For Western New York—Cloudy and warmer with probably showers to-day and to-morrow, gentle variable winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Pressure was high to-night over the Atlantic States and low over the Canadian maritime provinces and all Western districts. Centers of minimum pressure were charted Monday night over Kansas, Saskatchewan, Nevada and Arizona. Moderate temperature prevailed generally over the country to-day except the middle and Southern plains States, where the weather was excessively warm. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

In the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will become cloudy and warmer to-morrow and be followed by unsettled weather and probably showers on Wednesday. In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and lower lake region the weather will be cloudy and somewhat warmer, with probably showers to-morrow and Wednesday. In the South Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be loudy to-morrow and Wednesday, with probably local showers Wednesday.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Baro-meter.	Weather.
Abilene	74	74	.....	.....	.....
Albany	76	58	30.02	..	Clear
Atlantic City	72	54	30.08	..	Clear
Baltimore	78	58	30.08	..	Clear
Bismarck	90	58	29.82	..	Cloudy
Boston	74	54	30.02	..	Clear
Buffalo	72	56	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Cincinnati	80	56	30.00	..	Cloudy
Charleston	78	68	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Chicago	78	66	29.88	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	74	50	30.04	..	Cloudy
Denver	82	60	29.88	.10	Cloudy
Detroit	74	56	30.02	..	Cloudy
Galveston	88	80	29.92	..	Cloudy
Helena	82	56	29.84	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	82	70	30.02	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	94	68	29.72	.02	Clear
Los Angeles	80	58	29.80	..	Clear
Milwaukee	76	68	29.86	..	Clear
New Orleans	94	76	29.90	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	104	78	29.74	..	Clear
Philadelphia	80	56	30.03	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	76	50	30.06	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	74	52	30.00	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	70	58	29.96	..	Clear
S. Lake City	80	66	29.68	.06	Clear
San Antonio	76	76	29.82	..	Pt. Cldy
San Diego	74	64	29.80	..	Clear
San Francisco	64	54	29.86	..	Clear
Seattle	66	56	30.00	..	Clear
St. Louis	82	72	29.88	.32	Cloudy
St. Paul	78	66	29.76	..	Clear
Washington	78	54	30.08	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.00	30.04
Humidity	67	43
Wind—direction	N.	S.
Wind—velocity	18	10
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	.....	.....

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

8 A. M.	57	1 P. M.	68	6 P. M.	75
9 A. M.	58	2 P. M.	70	7 P. M.	74
10 A. M.	62	3 P. M.	72	8 P. M.	71
11 A. M.	65	4 P. M.	73	9 P. M.	70
12 M.	67	5 P. M.	72	10 P. M.	68

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	58	69	6 P. M.	75	72
12 M.	67	67	9 P. M.	70	68
3 P. M.	72	69	12 Mid.	68	67

Highest temperature, 75, at 6 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 55, at 7 A. M.
Average temperature, 65.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, Merchandise Fair, Grand Central Palace, 11 A. M.

Synod of the British West Indies Diocese, Church of England, Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth street.

American National Association of Masters of Dancing and International Association of Masters of Dancing, jo