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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.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1922.

The Only Way With Coal.

Evidently there is no disagreement in Washington as to the absolute necessity of a commission to investigate the coal industry. The differences of opinion are only on details.

Senator BORAH's bill, introduced on April 20, calls for a commission of three members, one to be suggested by the National Coal Association, one by the United Mine Workers Association and one "to be appointed as representing the public" and "to be in no wise interested in a business way with the coal industry."

It is understood that the President prefers a commission in which the public would be more strongly represented. In the commission proposed by the Borah bill the Commissioner representing the public would have to vote either with the Commissioner representing the mine owners or the Commissioner suggested by the miners.

The Winslow bill, drawn by the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would create a commission of not more than nine members, none to be associated with the coal business. Perhaps the President's idea of a commission of five will be the basis of a happy compromise between the Borah and Winslow bills. This would permit of a larger representation for the consumer.

It seems certain that Congress, by creating a commission with full inquiry powers, will open the door to thorough knowledge of a business which suffers a variety of ills. Coal, as it is now handled, presents the absurd picture of an industry which employs twice as many men as it needs yet at frequent intervals fails to supply the public wants. It is an industry in which the top price of production at the leanest mines is charged by the mines most easily worked.

On April 7 last THE NEW YORK HERALD pointed out that the coal industry can never be run properly until the thousands of mines are consolidated into a few groups privately owned but controlled by the Government. Then production can be standardized, spring and summer idleness done away with, decent wages for the miners made certain and a reliable supply of coal to the public assured.

It is to the end of equalizing coal production costs that any investigation must work if it is to be worth while. The commission appointed by the President will surely have the power to see all the books of all the companies. It will be able to discover what should be, under proper organization, the average production cost of all the coal mined in the United States. That average, with a fair profit added, is the price the public ought to pay.

A commission of a few wise men, whether three or nine, could show Congress the way out of the coal muddle. They need not be geologists or sociologists, but they should have a head for business and a heart for justice—justice for the miner who digs, the company that sells and the citizen who buys. The whole problem is one of common sense and justice.

Cows in Modern Art.

After having passed several seasons at Old Lyme, from which resort of artists it emanated annually with a certain amount of success, the summer tale of cows being poisoned by the by-products of the landscape painter's art now emerges from the younger painters' colony at Woodstock in a slightly varied form.

In the years when it was reported from old Lyme the cattle were invariably poisoned by attempting to turn discarded paint rags into cuds. The newer Woodstockian version of the tale has the bovine casualties caused by the consumption of grass impregnated with paint dropped from the artists' brushes. In either case a perfectly good cow was turned into a blot on a pasture and a problem in the disposal of waste material.

In the opinion of the elder brethren among landscape painters this annual mortality of cows in the neighborhood of artists' colonies is clearly attributable to the color schemes in vogue among painters of the school of modernism. In the older days, when the landscape painter's palette was based on lead white and generally confined to Prussian blue, chrome yellow and chrome green, cows grazed where landscape painters were sketching outdoors with no sign of death observable after the painters had packed up their kits and gone home for the day. But since modernism has come into vogue, with its palette based on zinc white and employing émeraude green, lemon yellow, rose madder, alizarin crimson and similar colors used by the painters since CÉZANNE, the peace-loving and useful cow has suffered.

It is probable that followers of modernism in art will resent this grave implication. But the fact is that the tale of the bovine casualties remains undenied, and to that extent it bolsters up the elder brethren's argument. And it may be that modernism in art has ill effects on the dairy farmer's business something else to be responsible for besides heated disputes and lost tempers and broken friendships.

Ireland's Money Here.

It is likely that most of the Americans who contributed to the Irish freedom fund or bought Irish bonds will sympathize with the effort of the Free State Government to keep the money on deposit here—said to be more than $2,000,000—out of the hands of the irregulars who are resisting the Free State.

This money was given, either directly or through bond buying, to the Sinn Fein. The Sinn Fein, through its Parliament, the Dail Eireann, accepted the treaty setting up the Free State and accepted that Free State as a true measure of Irish freedom. GRIFFITH and COLLINS and their colleagues in the Dail and in the provisional government announced that the Free State would take up the obligations incurred in the struggle for liberty, including the bond issue.

As the Free State Government is bound by its pledge to honor the bonds sold here it would be a mockery if money realized by the sale of the bonds should be used by the men in rebellion to make war against the Free State. The effort of the American backers of the irregulars to hold on to the funds is the effort of a minority to defeat the purpose of the majority.

The revolt against the Free State is futile. Spending any more money in support of it only means adding a few weeks more to the period of death and disorder.

Joining the Adriatic and Balkans.

A railway from the Adriatic coast eastward into the Balkans is at last to be built, according to an announcement just made at Belgrade upon the authority of Premier PASHITCH. Such an outlet to the sea was long the ambition of the Serbs; it was, too, a project which found favor with the people of all the Balkans and southeastern Europe. It was made impossible, however, before the war by European international politics because it meant a diversion of the trade of the Balkans to the south and out of the control of the Central Powers. The result was that, with the exception of the small narrow gauge lines in Bosnia and Montenegro, there was not a railroad on the eastern Adriatic coast south of Fiume, a distance of 400 miles.

One of the reasons for the slow development of the Balkan region has been the lack of transportation and communication between the different States and of outlets of their own to the sea. After the Balkan wars Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece made plans for new roads and ports. Serbia, obtaining control of the railway southward from Belgrade through the Vardar valley, entered into a temporary agreement with Greece by which she was to have the exclusive use of a portion of the Salonica harbor. She then formed her plans for a railway from the Vardar valley westward across Montenegro to the sea. The route was surveyed and pronounced practicable. The world war put an end for the time being to the work of construction.

It is this same railway project which Serbia has now revived. The demand for it has increased with the growth of Belgrade from the capital of a small Balkan country to the capital of the new South Slav States, and through the development of Serbia's agricultural and mineral resources. In fact, the whole of Jugo-Slavia appears to be settling down into a well organized Government with an excellent economic and financial outlook. A railroad to ports through which the new kingdom can reach the markets of the world thus appears to be a necessity. There are three ports on the Adriatic which Serbia finds open to her: Antivari, Montenegro's former port through which much of the foreign trade of that country passed; Ragusa, the former important shipping point for Herzegovina and Bosnia, and Cattaro, the largest and perhaps the best port on the Adriatic coast. It is not improbable that Jugo-Slavia may seek eventually to make use of all three of these desirable outlets for her trade, although she may at first develop only the Montenegrin port.

This Balkan railway will be of especial value because western European nations have declared more east and west lines are one of the great needs of the Continent. At the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel this matter came up for serious discussion. French economists declared that better east and west communications across France and thence under the Alps and through Italy to eastern Europe were France's great necessity in transportation. They declared that if the Atlantic-Orient system, which the world war seemed to show was imperative, was to give the best results there must be a new direct route built from central and eastern Europe to the Atlantic seaboard.

Whether or not this Serbian railroad will be a link in a great east and west railway system is a matter which will develop with time and with the trend of economic conditions in southern Europe. But a benefit which it seems most likely to confer upon Europe is that by opening up new seaports for the southern Slavs it will solve their great problem of transportation and at the same time remove the Fiume controversy forever as a source of international trouble.

Bishop Tuttle's Youthfulness.

When the forty-seventh triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America assembles in Portland, Oregon, next month, it will be called to order by Bishop DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE of the Diocese of Missouri.

Bishop TUTTLE has served fifty-five years in the episcopate. He has officiated at the consecration of eighty-seven bishops. There are stirring traditions of his seminary days when he was distinguished as an earnest student and a hard hitter. Legend has it that back in those times he had occasion to thrash two rowdies on a New York ferryboat and that he made a quick and thorough job of it. It also is related that while stage coaching through the wilds of Idaho he ducked in a watering trough a Western bad man who was making a nuisance of himself and left him there to cool off.

He was inducted into his first charge, which was the newly created missionary district of Utah, Idaho and Montana, by an escort of United States cavalry detailed to that duty by General SHERMAN. The journey was enlivened by a running fight with Arapahoe Indians in which the young theologian took part. That was in 1867. He had then lived twenty-nine years. That would give 1838 as the year of his birth. Now, how old is Bishop TUTTLE?

Of course the record makes him 84. But that has nothing to do with it. That is merely the tale of years credited to his account. The problem of his age must be solved by the application of entirely different principles. For instance, is Bishop TUTTLE given to reminiscence? Absolutely not. "It is not my way to look back," he said to an interviewer who had asked for a talk on the old days. "Young fellows like me prefer to look forward to the future."

Is he despondent as to present day moral tendencies, and does he deplore modern falling off from higher and better standards of years gone by? Emphatically no, to both questions. "The young are not going astray," he spiritedly affirmed. "They do not differ from the young of fifty years ago. Not a few of them are trying to make the world better for their living in it."

Here are two established tests of old age which Bishop TUTTLE fails to meet. Furthermore, he is in cordial sympathy with clean amusements and sports, and from not a single day would he bar them. "Sunday moving pictures, Sunday golf, Sunday baseball, why not, if their devotees have first discharged their religious obligations?" he asks. "Do not let us make religion repellent."

Evidently Bishop TUTTLE is somewhere between 20 and 30 years of age. He meets the characteristics of that period of life as set forth in McGuffey's High School Reader. "In the first thirty years of a man's life," says a selection in that invaluable work of reference, "he is healthy and happy." Bishop TUTTLE is healthy and happy. "He labors cheerfully," says McGuffey, "and rejoices in his existence." Bishop TUTTLE labors cheerfully and not only rejoices in his existence, but makes others rejoice in it and fervently hope that it may be greatly prolonged.

As a compromise figure, the statement is ventured that Bishop TUTTLE is just about 27 years old.

That Graduation Day.

Chairman PETER J. BRADY of the committee on education of the State Federation of Labor is quoted as saying:

> "Many parents and children regard graduation from the 8 B grade as the end of education, and this impression is heightened by elaborate public ceremonies when some trustee or prominent citizen attempts to advise the graduates on the brilliant careers opened to them. There should be no break in the continuity of advancement to the higher grade and graduation exercises should be held only on completion of the fourth year in high school."

It has rarely happened that the interesting ceremonies which for years have marked completion of the grade work in the public schools and the passage of the pupils into high school or the ranks of the workers have been adversely criticized as a factor in discouraging the acquisition of knowledge. If Mr. BRADY has facts to support his assertions he should produce them. Otherwise he is likely to leave the impression that he has been talking without giving due thought to the subject.

It is true that some graduation speakers stand up before a hall full of school children and their parents and utter a lot of platitudes about "embarking on the sea of life." Unfortunately that is precisely what many pupils in the 8 B grade must look forward to doing without further preparation, and it is unwise of any graduation speaker to give children the idea that the training period is over and that the world is now their oyster.

That danger can be avoided by a little more wisdom in the selection of graduation speakers and a little more thoughtfulness on the part of the speakers themselves. It is not necessary to do away with the graduation exercises, as Mr. BRADY suggests. "Graduation" is a ceremony to which parents and children alike look forward with pleasure and pride, and if the custom were abandoned Mr. BRADY would hear a volume of protest which would surprise him.

The little flourish which accompanies the completion of grade school has no deterrent effect upon the parent who means that his child shall have all the education he can give him, or upon the naturally studious child who has in him a hunger for knowledge which must be satisfied. And as for the parent who needs to be convinced that more education would be worth while for his child, and for those pupils who are impatient to be done with books, the graduation exercises offer an excellent opportunity for the speaker to impress upon them that at the end of grade school education has only commenced.

Seniority and Pensions.

Discussing the seniority phase of the strike, the *New Republic* makes a statement which probably represents a widespread impression:

> "If the strikers surrendered on the point [of the restoration of their seniority] they would lose their valuable pension rights."

There may be a few railroads to which this statement could truthfully be applied, but on most of the American lines there is no relation between seniority and pension privileges.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just issued a bulletin in which it explains that so far as it and other railroad systems generally are concerned, while seniority depends upon continuity of employment, pension privileges do not:

> "Pensions are based upon the total years of service, regardless whether they are continuous or not. Under the Pennsylvania Railroad's plan every employee, regardless of grade or rank, must retire at the age of 70 years. If incapacitated he may be retired at 65 or over if he has been in the service thirty years. He receives as a pension 1 per cent. of his average monthly earnings during his last ten years of work, multiplied by his total number of years of service. He may enter or leave the service once or half a dozen times during his career, and the method of computing the pension will be the same in any case.
>
> "Therefore, if a shopman now on strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad seeks reinstatement and is accepted he loses seniority, that is, his name goes at the bottom of the seniority roster at the point where he is employed. But he does not lose anything at all of the accumulated benefit of his previous years of service with respect to his pension privileges."

As the pensions are paid directly out of the railroad treasuries and are not contributed by the men themselves the employers' method of reckoning service by total years rather than by continuity is liberal.

The fine repair job done at sea on one of the steamship Majestic's port turbines, for which new supports were installed while she was crossing the ocean, recalls another notable achievement of an engine room crew. The propeller shaft of the Cunarder Umbria broke at the thrust block at 5:25 P. M. December 23, 1892. In four days the engine room crew repaired the break, and the Umbria reached New York December 31, thirteen days out from Queenstown. The skill and endurance of engineers and others of the crew won high praise. A marine engineer is always a capable man. What tales might be told of emergency jobs done in the war by members of this too little celebrated profession!

In the Campbell Creek district of West Virginia 400 miners celebrated the end of the coal strike by singing "John Brown's Body" as they marched to the pits. When the hazards of a miner's life are considered it seems as if they might have chosen another song.

The news from Naples reveals an American rain maker offering his services in the drought stricken districts. Can it be that his departure from the United States accounts for the spell of dry weather which succeeded the abnormal precipitation of June and July?

Sodas for the Navy!

Inspired by reports of tremendous increases in the consumption of sodas and sundaes at the naval welfare stations.

Come, bosuns, pipe a mournful lay
From Kittery to the Keys,
And let the surf in requiem spray
With briny tears the breeze,
While Mother Carey's chickens flit
To squawk the news afar,
And in the depths the fishes spit
Derision of the Tar!

The tar that erst so taut and trig
Would splice the brace amain,
And pause betwixt hornpipe and jig
His pannikin to drain,
No longer takes his tot of rum,
No longer says "Here's how."
To what a pass the navy's come!
'Tis ice cream soda now!

From boom abaft to binnacle
The battleships all quake
To see fall from his pinnacle
Below the garboard strake
The gob who yieldeth up the bays
Bequeathed of Farragut—
His tipple these degenerate days
Fizz, syrup, cream and nut!

MAURICE MORRIS.

Free Labor and the Unions.

The Right to Work More Valuable Than the Right to Strike.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have read with pride and pleasure all of your forceful editorial articles in defense of the rights of all loyal railroad employees who stuck to their jobs during the present strike, and of the new men who took the places of deserting strikers.

Doubtless a majority of union men are fairly good citizens, but they seem never to rebuke the evil acts of the bad minority. The right to strike is conceded, even though with bad motives and no just cause, but, having voluntarily and deliberately left their jobs, they have as a business transaction forfeited all their rights in and to said jobs, and the sooner this is admitted the better it will be for business prosperity.

So long as some members of labor unions are permitted to commit, with seeming impunity, every type of crime, from destruction of property to wholesale murder, as at Herrin, Ill., so long will such crimes be committed. It is a sad commentary on so-called civilization that such conduct is permitted; barbarism could do no worse.

We are in conditions similar to those in the days of slavery, when Lincoln said a government could not exist half slave and half free; one or the other must prevail. So now, either union tyranny must dominate all laborers or all laborers must be free to secure employment as opportunity offers. The right to work is a thousand times more valuable to the human race than is the right to quit work.

HENRY A. BROWN.

WADING RIVER, August 22.

Passports Are Expensive.

Vises at $10 One Reason Why European Travel Has Decreased.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to your news article about decreased steamship travel may I venture the opinion that the passport nuisance is responsible for the condition quite as much as the increase in rates?

A passport means considerable added expense, immeasurable annoyance, waste of time and, in certain countries, an almost unlimited opportunity for petty extortion. People of moderate means who before the war crossed the ocean almost every summer find the expense of the passport fee and the various vises a very serious item. A college professor, for example, who finds himself obliged to provide passports for himself and his family at $10 each, with visés ranging from $10 down in each country visited, may discover that price of petty annoyance to be the last straw of added expense which decides against the trip.

Business men and women who do not need to consider the additional expense but can spare time only for a short trip are not infrequently daunted by the waste of valuable time involved in the transaction. The tales of returned travelers who wished to travel are not encouraging. Cannot the steamship companies invoke the assistance of our Government and the Governments of those European countries which desire visitors and abolish the passport nuisance until another war makes it necessary?

K. M. R.

NEW YORK, August 22.

Commercial Baseball.

The Cheapest High Class Amusement, Says One of Its Admirers.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent "Lover of Baseball" seems to imagine that a man should spend a million dollars or so in buying expensive land in a city, building grand stands and paying a lot of players for purely altruistic reasons. If he will stop to think about it he will realize that baseball is the cheapest high class amusement that can be found anywhere on earth.

The idea that a young fellow who went into the game at college or on the back lots at home just for the love of it ceases to play the game fairly the moment he gets paid for playing it is a peculiar method of reasoning. You will find crooks everywhere of course—in college teams, in amateur teams, among semi-pros. But that they are more common in professional baseball than anywhere else I do not believe.

In regard to the intimation that the major league races are so arranged that the city drawing the largest crowds shall win the pennant, he shows lack of information on his subject. A winning team will draw crowds anywhere. And the number of spectators at a game depends, not on the size of the city, but on the number that can crowd into the park.

Pennants in the last few years have been won by such places as Cincinnati and Boston. The New York Yankees, representatives of the largest city on earth, have captured just one pennant in their major league history.

ANOTHER LOVER OF BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, August 22.

American Films Criticized.

An English Complaint of Scenes Involving Cruelty to Animals.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have recently received a letter from the chief secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England. He writes that his country gets some very bad films from America, which are open to strong objections from the humane standpoint. Secretary Fairholme writes that a very strong impression is given in England that cruelty is allowed in America on account of the films sent abroad.

It is evident that a strict censorship should be established in this country to suppress many of the films which are allowed to be used. I inclose herewith a leaflet on the subject of "Film Standards." The American Humane Association of Albany, N. Y., will be very glad to send copies of this leaflet, without charge, to any persons interested in the subject. In the meantime we urgently petition the moving picture censorship boards in the States where established to exercise greater care with reference to the dissemination of films which convey the impression that cruelty is permitted in the United States.

W. O. STILLMAN,
President of the American Humane Association.

ALBANY, August 22.

A Season's Story From California.

From the Ukiah Press.

Mrs. H. O. Dutcher noticed a sparrowhawk swoop down near where her hundreds of young turkeys were running, and to her surprise found the hawk with its head firmly held in the jaws of a monster lizard. The lizard measured seventeen and one-half inches.

U. S. Prestige Waning in South America

High Price of Dollar and Protestant Propaganda Noted by Dr. Lima as Factors in Declining Popularity.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22.—Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima of Brazil in his final lecture at the Institute of Politics declared to-day that the Monroe Doctrine has been made safe by the disappearance of Germany as a world power. He said the United States was becoming increasingly unpopular in the Southern Hemisphere, and attributed this largely to the high price of the dollar in terms of the currency there.

He emphasized the unimportance of racial differences in South America by saying "black pigment does not prevent down there a statesman from attaining the first positions in the land if he gets a title to them through his ability or even through his political shrewdness.

"Pan-Americanism is to be and will be a continental doctrine," he continued. "It is not merely a catchword, but lies at the root of the greatness of the New World as a continent of peace and progress. Owing to the combined action of several circumstances, the first and chief of which is the character of its civilization, much more modern and shaped far differently from that of Europe, America has been incomparably less the field for international violence.

"Regarding the Monroe Doctrine, nearly all the nations of the Old World had acknowledged it before the great war, with the exception of Germany. She virtually became in that way the potential ally of any Latin American nation that would be tempted or led to deny that famous doctrine its egotistical interpretation.

"The United States need not fear to meet with any opposition in the matter since Germany's power has been overcome. But notwithstanding the disappearance of all rivalry within the American borders the popularity of the Monroe Doctrine has somewhat diminished and that of the United States has not increased with the war. Its popularity was steadily gaining before that, aided largely by the scientific attainments which institutions such as the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations were spreading for the benefit of humanity.

"For the decrease in popularity one thing has contributed, not in a small scale—the high price of the dollar, which minds less familiar with financial matters and those who have been suffering through it in their private interests, which speak louder than any other, attribute to what they call American greed, neglecting explanations of a more technical nature, consequently more scientific and more accurate.

"We have seen lately the growth in Brazil of suspicions which had never shown themselves previously—which at least had never acted as a disturbing element in the social relations of America—against the so-called religious propaganda of the Protestant bodies.

"Such a reaction, more political than religious, exerts itself, although in a gentle way, under the form of a premonition, against institutions which were formerly considered beneficial, the Baptist Schools as well as the Young Men's Christian Association, all of them being taken as expressions of a policy of insidious penetration eloquently denounced by eminent voices of the church's hierarchy.

"Recent innovations in the United States seem to have little possibility of emulation in South America. Among these are prohibition and woman suffrage.

"Woman suffrage does not possess charm for all South American women. Some among them defend the feminine right of vote as a just recognition of the intellectual and moral equality of both sexes. Women in Hispanic-America show themselves as yet very moderately militant in the field of public affairs, in the same way as they were little bellicose regarding the war. I do not agree at all with the saying of a pessimist I am acquainted with, who told me that prohibition and feminine suffrage are converting the United States into a country of hypocritical men and intriguing women."

The round table on "International Commercial Treaties and Policies," under the leadership of W. S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, discussed the question of shipping policies. Because the United States is handicapped by the high cost of labor in shipbuilding the additional cost of ships built in American shipyards should be paid from the national treasury, declared R. T. Merrill, Director of the Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board.

Mr. Culbertson outlined a comprehensive program for the betterment of the nation's worldwide commercial policy. He advocated the negotiation of a new series of commercial treaties and authority for the President to penalize discriminations against our overseas commerce. For the settlement of questions not included in this program Mr. Culbertson was of the opinion that an international conference on commercial policies should be held.

With the approach of the close of the Institute of Politics on Friday, a super-round table convenes each evening, made up of the various round table leaders and their secretaries.

To-night Dr. David P. Barrows, President of the University of California, submitted an analysis of what he conceived to be the attitude of the American government toward the Far East. He set forth thirteen points as the fundamentals of this attitude.

"These propositions are presented and defended not in a spirit of futile criticism nor to revive irritations," said Dr. Barrows, "but in the belief that only by the recognition of the mistakes of the last seven years can international policies be corrected and the basis laid for a frank and honorable understanding."

The Counterfeit.

Why did you bring this counterfeit to me
And tell me it was real, could you have thought
That I would not discern what you had brought
And know its worthlessness, could you not see
That I who had pure gold would never be
Content with tarnished brass? Ah, once you sought
The best and finest metal ever wrought
To fashion for our House of Love a key!

Before to-day not one imperfect thing
Passed from your hand to mine; would you defile
The lovely memories I have of you?
If you, enamored of another's smile
Have come to me, take back the gift you bring.
I want no homage if it be untrue!

ELISABETH SCOLLARD.

Provide Life Preservers.

Lesson Taught by the Drowning of Mr. Phipps From a Motor Boat.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: From the account in your paper of the drowning of Donald A. Phipps by being swept from his motor boat in a heavy sea it seems that the boat had no ring life preserver handy in the cockpit which could have been thrown to Mr. Phipps. If a ring or other life preserver, or even an oar, had been thrown to Mr. Phipps, who was a good swimmer, he might have kept afloat and been saved.

I have had forty years experience in small boats and have saved some half dozen persons by having a ring life buoy handy in the cockpit and also by placing an oar under the chin of the person in the water. I have also seen drowning accidents due to the want of such easily procured aids. No motor boat or small boat of any kind should be without one life preserver at least.

CRANFORD, N. J., August 22. C. J. G.

The Lash for Robbers.

English Court Held Crime Justified the Punishment.

From the London Times.

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K. C.), Alexander Robb, 31, engineer; Alfred Edward Walker, 26, bath chair fitter; Thomas Henry John Crawley, 24, laborer, and Herbert John Reeves, 23, chauffeur, were indicted for a robbery with violence on Mr. Herbert Fearne, relieving officer to the Lambeth Guardians, and stealing from him £200.

Robb pleaded "Guilty." The other prisoners were found guilty of robbery with violence. Detective Inspector Good said that Robb, the ringleader, had confessed to a number of other robberies which he desired to have taken into consideration.

The Recorder sentenced Walker and Crawley each to three years penal servitude; Reeves to four years penal servitude and ten strokes with the "cat"; and Robb to six years penal servitude and fifteen strokes with the "cat." He said there was a great deal too much tendency both in this country and in other countries for comparatively young men to commit crimes of violence. The wicked attack on Mr. Fearne was an illustration of the extent to which lawlessness had become prevalent in this country. He refrained from ordering Walker and Crawley a whipping on account of their good character.

The Hardest Month on Tires.

From Farm Life.

More tires are worn out in August than in any other single month. July and September come second and third. June next, followed by May and November. April, December, March, February and January in order given.

Benefits of the Tariff.

The Argument That Everybody Will Profit From High Duties.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: You show only the debit side of the ledger account when you put the increased cost of living chargeable to the proposed tariff law at approximately $3,000,000,000.

Why do you not tell the credit side? It is easy to show in that column $6,000,000,000 plus, or a profit more than equal to all the cost you charge against the newer protective act.

Why don't you say that the American interests, everybody, in fact—and all will additionally earn more than twice $13.16, the average per capita yearly cost—and not the foreign interests will have money put into their pockets?

Farm lands that will grow the materials, factories that will fabricate them, railways that will transport them, all creating vast revenues—the story is old; you suggest its retelling, however. It runs down the line to doctors, lawyers, grocers, butchers who kill the mutton from which the wool is taken—mutton that people eat, which otherwise would not be available unless imported.

What if we do pay the duty? Doesn't that $3,000,000,000 pay that amount of taxes which without the tariff would be raised otherwise? Again, since all the people live off one another, what would all the labor of the United States that is employed in tariff made goods and the outside related interests be doing? Where would they get money to spend for newspapers, &c., if their European and Asiatic cousins were manufacturing what our mechanics will produce under the new tariff?

Don't think I too have not given this subject study from the economic standpoint. Everybody knows to have a dollar to spend you must first possess it. Under free trade tendencies the American citizen just does not have the dollar. History has repeatedly proved it. Under it the foreign laborer works, while the American rests.

I too speak advisedly. I represented an American industry before Congress under the Reed, Dingley and Underwood tariff bills. I was chairman of the Ohio Republican State central committee, twice a United States Collector of Customs and a member of the military staff of William McKinley, the believer of the full dinner pail, a pupil under his teachings.

JOSEPH C. BONNER.

NEW YORK, August 22.

Pictures.

I shall make of each day a canvas to hold
The thoughts that I dream but have never yet told;

The thoughts of the things I am longing to be,
And beauty to hear and beauty to see.

One thought is a picture of children that run
Through tulips and poppies, and laugh in the sun.

And one is a picture of heaven afar
When no thought is stirring save only a star.

And one is a bird whose silver soft wings
Now flash and now fade, and forever he sings

The song that through ages has never been heard,
The music of silence, the unspoken word.

The pictures are many, but always the frame
Is over and over forever the same:

A desk and a chair and a silent brick wall,
And a border of duty surrounding it all.

HELEN FRAZEE-BOWER.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day and to-morrow; probably local showers; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day and to-morrow, possibly local showers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Air pressure was high to-night in the Atlantic States and on the North Pacific coast, and low along the northern border and over the plain States and the Southwest. This pressure distribution has been attended by moderate, although gradually rising temperature in the Eastern States, temperatures near or below normal, west of the Rocky Mountains and by abnormally high temperature over the plain States. The highest temperatures reported to-day were 106 degrees at Wichita, Kan., 104 degrees at Oklahoma City, 102 degrees at Fort Smith, Ark., and 100 degrees at Fort Smith and Amarillo, Texas. There have been scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the Rocky Mountain region and on the east Gulf coast.

The outlook is for generally fair weather in the Atlantic States and for cloudy weather and occasional showers in extreme Southern Florida, the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region during to-morrow and Thursday. The tendency will be toward high temperatures east of the Mississippi River during to-morrow and Thursday.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	98	72	29.80	..	Cloudy
Albany	78	52	30.02	..	Pt. Cldy
Atlantic City	74	66	30.14	..	Clear
Baltimore	82	58	30.10	..	Clear
Bismarck	94	66	29.70	..	Pt. Cldy
Boston	82	54	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
Buffalo	78	62	29.96	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	92	66	29.94	..	Clear
Charleston	78	70	30.12	..	Clear
Chicago	82	70	29.86	..	Clear
Cleveland	82	58	29.96	..	Pt. Cldy
Denver	86	60	29.94	..	Rain
Detroit	82	58	29.90	..	Cloudy
Galveston	88	80	29.94	..	Pt. Cldy
Helena	82	50	29.80	..	Clear
Jacksonville	80	72	30.06	..	Clear
Kansas City	98	70	29.74	.08	Clear
Los Angeles	80	60	29.84	..	Clear
Milwaukee	78	66	29.86	..	Pt. Cldy
New Orleans	88	80	29.98	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	104	80	29.82	..	Clear
Philadelphia	80	60	30.12	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	86	54	29.98	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	74	56	30.22	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	78	52	29.98	..	Clear
S. Lake City	82	68	29.82	.30	Pt. Cldy
San Antonio	98	76	29.84	..	Pt. Cldy
San Diego	74	62	29.82	..	Clear
San Francisco	68	52	29.86	..	Clear
Seattle	72	52	30.06	..	Pt. Cldy
St. Louis	80	70	29.88	..	Cloudy
St. Paul	82	68	29.80	..	Clear
Washington	80	52	30.10	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.12	30.10
Humidity	66	46
Wind—direction	W.	S.W.
Wind—velocity	8	20
Weather	Pt. Cloudy	Clear
Precipitation	..	..

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

8 A. M.	63	1 P. M.	77	6 P. M.	78
9 A. M.	67	2 P. M.	78	7 P. M.	78
10 A. M.	72	3 P. M.	78	8 P. M.	76
11 A. M.	73	4 P. M.	79	9 P. M.	73
12 M.	76	5 P. M.	79	10 P. M.	69

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	67	65	6 P. M.	78	72
12 M.	76	69	9 P. M.	73	69
3 P. M.	78	70	12 Mid.	68	67

Highest temperature, 79, at 4:40 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 58, at 5 A. M.
Average temperature, 68.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, merchandise fair, Grand Central Palace, 11 A. M.

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

Association of Railway Executives, meeting to discuss strike settlement, Yale Club.

Traffic Club, summer golf outing, Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

American National Association of Masters of Dancing and International Association of Masters of Dancing, joint convention, Hotel Commodore, 9 A. M., 2 and 7:45 P. M.

Board of Education, meeting, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 4 P. M.

National Garment Retailers Association, style show, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, evening.

Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, open debate, "Is the Volstead Law a Success?" 2 Rector street, 12:30 P. M.

WOULD STOP USE OF POISON GAS IN WAR

International Law Conference Opposes Bombing of Civilians.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22.—The International Law Conference will open here on Thursday and all the leading countries of the world will participate. The American delegation is headed by Arthur K. Kuhn, the British by Prof. Hugh H. Bellot and the German by Dr. Walter Simon, former Foreign Minister. Some of the delegates deplore the action of the United States in not joining the League of Nations and advocate the sending of invitations to Germany and Russia to become members, as the league would be of no service without all countries in it.

The conference will endeavor to secure prohibition of poison gas and the bombing of civilians by aircraft in time of war and establish an international criminal court to try the offenders. It also will consider the question of stolen Russian national securities, the national status of women and maritime law.

BELGIUM TURNS BACK SOVIET STATESMAN

Tchitcherin on Way to London Has Faulty Passport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—George Tchitcherin was prevented from crossing the Belgian frontier because he did not possess a proper vise on his passport.

With a number of his Soviet associates Tchitcherin was traveling from Cologne to Ostend on his way to London. But at Herbesthal, on the Belgian frontier, the gendarmes who came aboard the train found that the passports of the Russians lacked vises from the Belgian Consul at Cologne and refused to let the party enter Belgium. They were forced to go back to Cologne to get their vises.

HARDING CANCELS TRIP WEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Definite announcement that President Harding had called off the trip he expected to take to Mooseheart, Ill., the latter part of the week was made to-day at the White House. The President, it was said, feels it would be inadvisable for him to leave Washington during the present industrial crisis.

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