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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, SEPTEMBER 19, 1922.

Keep the Turk Out.

Whatever may be due to Turkey as the conqueror of Greece, the aggressor in the Asia Minor war, the civilized world cannot agree that the Turkish war spoils should be any part of Europe.

It should be the business of France and of Italy as well as the business of Great Britain to keep the Turk out of Constantinople and what is now known as the neutral zone. If France is not eager to go as far as Great Britain in this matter because Great Britain has not favored all the French policies regarding Germany, France will be doing herself, as well as the rest of Europe, an injustice. The Turk has no proper place west of the Dardanelles and he cannot come back to Europe to the best interest of France any more than to the best interest of the other Powers.

Keep the Turk out of Europe.

At the Dardanelles.

The British return to the Dardanelles seven years after their retirement from it in an entirely different rôle from that which they had in the world war. To-day they are Europe's protector of this Near East waterway, performing a duty placed upon them by the Allied Commission at Constantinople. The sending of additions to the Mediterranean fleet and the creation of a formidable armada in these Levantine waters are indications of their belief that if war is to come with the Kemalists it will center around Constantinople and the Turkish straits.

The defenses of the Dardanelles halted the British in their attempted advance upon Constantinople on January 9, 1916, and the Gallipoli campaign ended. This narrow Turkish strait had been fortified largely through the aid of German military engineers and its forts and its defenses of strategic points were manned by Turkish soldiers. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S advice "Take the Dardanelles and Constantinople if it costs forty ships" comes now as a reminder of those days. The attempt was made not at the cost of forty ships but of three lost and three disabled, yet the suffering and the privations of the British Colonial troops in the campaign made the Dardanelles one of the bitterest of the Empire's war memories.

The situation now is reversed. The defenses of this strait would be in the hands not of the Turks but of the British. The forts of Tchanak Kale, Kilid Bahr and Kale Sultanie, the Dardanelles's narrowest points, and of Nagara, Maidos and Gallipoli remain as strong as they were in the world war, but they are not manned nor will they be manned by Turks. There is no defense in the hands of the opposing forces on the Dardanelles, Marmora Sea, at Constantinople or along the Bosporus.

The Kemalists as a military force are on the Asiatic side of the straits. As yet there is nothing to indicate that they have even advanced so far as to encroach upon the neutral territory marked out by the Allied Commission. What their leader desires is the occupation of Constantinople, the plains of Thrace and Adrianople. As the situation stands at present to attain any one of these points he would be compelled to cross the straits or to transport his forces from Asia Minor across either the Ægean Sea on the south or the Black Sea on the north. In the first place, KEMAL is without a navy or a transport system; in the next place, the British warships are sufficient in number to guard against such an attempt on KEMAL'S part.

What force KEMAL has at his command is not definitely known. It is said that he brought to the Ægean coast an army of 140,000 men. To what extent he could increase this force is problematic. The figures of Turkish military forces in the past were always unreliable. The world war proved to the Germans that not half of the Turks whom official reports showed ready for service were actually available, equipped and capable of service. The two sources from which speculation says KEMAL might swell his forces into formidable armies are Bolshevik Russia and the Islamic world through a holy war.

It is perhaps true that if the Moscow Soviet really became an ally of Kemalism it might throw into the Balkan peninsula an army which with the assistance of the Bulgarians could advance from the north upon Adrianople and cross the Thracian plains to Tchatalja and the Ægean coast. But Bulgaria has shown no inclination to encounter the enmity of her Balkan neighbors by such a move. The Moscow Soviet has not definitely announced its determination to incur the hostility of western Europe by joining the Turks.

A holy war, as has been shown by history, is not a very safe dependence for a Moslem leader. Islam is divided by sects and varying political and racial interests and it has never been possible in the last four centuries to unite it on a military adventure. KEMAL will get recruits from Mohammedan lands. Agitators will stir up trouble where they can. But will they arouse an anti-Christian movement of such proportions in India, Mesopotamia or the Eastern Empire as to force Great Britain to abandon her protection of the Near East?

The plain, patent fact now is that the danger centers around Constantinople. Can KEMAL cross the Turkist straits into Europe? He cannot so long as the British navy stands in his way.

The President's Tariff Power.

Senators who object to the flexible rate power conferred upon the President in the Fordney-McCumber tariff should not get very far with their attempt to cut out that provision. It is one of the few good features of the measure, for where excessive duties result in raising the public's cost of living the Chief Executive can lower the tariff rates.

If it were not for this provision the public would have no road of escape from greedy price fixers willing to go the limit under tariff rates that have been made scandalously high. But with that provision in the law anybody can take a complaint of profiteering to the tariff commission and the President, and the rate can be adjusted forthwith.

The mere fact that the duty can be changed by Executive act at any time should serve to hold price fixers within the bounds of decency, knowing what can be done to them if they go too far. Moreover, when economic conditions are subject to extreme fluctuations, as they have been since the war, the very best tariff of to-day might become a very bad tariff to-morrow. There should be a quicker and an easier way to meet rapidly changing conditions than with the slow legislative procedure, and the flexible rate power of the Chief Executive is that way.

The President ought to have the power to change the new tariff rates and ought to exercise that power as often as there is need.

Relativity and Sewer Pipes.

The use of a sewer pipe for the purpose of testing EINSTEIN'S theory of relativity seems to excite the risibility of many who have read that an American, Dr. SILBERSTEIN, will conduct his tests on the velocity of light in a municipal sewage channel. It is not likely that the scientists who will repeat the Michelson-Morley tests will use a sewer for their experiments; nevertheless, a tube constructed of sewer pipe and half a mile or more in length would be an ideal structure for the purpose—and so would be a tube constructed of any other material.

The tests in question are only indirectly connected with Dr. EINSTEIN'S theory of relativity, but they are in close relation to it. They are made chiefly to discover the character of the earth's motion in the ether which is supposed to pervade all space.

If one disregards the movements of the earth as a part of the solar system then it must either be at rest with respect to the ether or in motion through it. Scientific research has demonstrated pretty conclusively that the earth cannot be at rest in the universal ether; therefore it must be in motion. And if it is in motion there must be an apparent flow of the ether past the earth, just the same as riding through still air produces an apparent breeze in an opposite direction.

Thirty-five years ago Professor MICHELSON—later joined by Professor MORLEY—attempted to solve this problem in an endeavor to discover whether or not there were variations in the velocity of light as it traversed space. Exhaustive determinations had fixed the velocity of light roughly at 186,000 miles a second. Now, if the earth is in motion with respect to space it encounters an apparent stream of ether. If the earth moves through the ether at a velocity of 1,000 miles a second—not an untenable hypothesis—the velocity of light noted by an observer would be only 185,000 miles a second; but if the light were sent in an opposite direction its apparent velocity would be 187,000 miles.

It was by means of an extremely delicate apparatus based upon this principle that Professor MICHELSON attempted to measure the velocity of the earth through the ether. To his surprise not the slightest variation in the velocity of light could be detected. Others repeated the experiment in various ways with the same results. It seemed that the earth's motion through the ether was nil—a hypothesis contrary to the fundamental concepts of space and motion and of the physics of matter.

Dame Nature seemed not only to have outwitted the experimenters but to have tormented them also. While the discussion over the failure of an experiment which should have succeeded was in progress Dr. EINSTEIN advanced the opinion that the failure might be apparent only, and due to a law of nature itself. He expressed the opinion that "the phenomena of nature will be the same to two observers who move with any uniform velocity whatever relative to each other."

This hypothesis is one of the principles of the theory of relativity. Apparently Dr. SILBERSTEIN is skeptical to the extent that he will try methods of his own in flashing rays of light to and fro through a darkened tube. If his method will succeed in detecting acceleration, retardation or deflection of light in its passage back and forth it will constitute a fact of tremendous importance; it likewise will be a great triumph of science for which Dr. SILBERSTEIN will receive due credit.

This Is Primary Day.

This is primary day. Every voter who enrolled when registering last year is entitled to vote at the primary election of the party with which he affiliated.

As New York has returned to the convention system of nominating State tickets, delegates will be voted for to-day. There are only local contests in this city, but the voter, particularly the woman who has never made herself familiar with political machinery, would do well to attend the primary in his or her district. It is a good habit.

The polls will be open from 3 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock this evening.

A Scandal in Bohemia.

The Indians were the first, of course, in Greenwich Village. They gave way to the Dutch farmers. Next rich Englishmen used the region for fine mansions. Later, as Manhattan grew, the Village was made into streets filled with neat houses of brick or wood. The section's population underwent many changes after the tide of immigration set in seventy-odd years ago.

In the last decade New York saw the Bohemian invasion of the Village. The tenement house lost its Italians and gained a coat of paint and a set of new tenants—artists, writers, musicians. The cobbler's basement shop (with the cobbler exiled to Harlem or The Bronx) became the Blue Behemoth or Ye Ancient Tea Shoppe. Mimi, with bobbed hair and Russian smock, dined on spaghetti with Rodolph.

Now a new invasion is complained of. The artists—real artists—say that rich and wicked persons who are not artists at all are seeking studios and offering such high rents that the painters and sculptors are being driven to other boroughs. The complainants have hinted to the District Attorney that the rich studio renters are not as straitlaced as Villagers should be.

Bohemia telling on naughty people! It seems unorthodox, but the District Attorney will investigate. Perhaps he will recommend some sort of mandate for the Village.

Police War on the Pistol.

Further approval of the plan of lessening crime by restricting the manufacture and sale of pistols and similar weapons comes from the police chiefs of American cities who have been holding a convention in this city. Some of them would do even more in this direction than the American Bar Association proposes. Thus Chief FRENCH of Columbus, Ohio, advocated a resolution asking the United States Government to cease selling trench knives, bayonets and other weapons left over from the world war as well as the revolvers of obsolete models which it is offering at bargain prices.

The attitude of the police chiefs assembled in this city was a manifestation of a notion widely held. Unquestionably the belief is spreading that more laws against pistols would check crimes of violence. In Maine recently because a man of unbalanced mind shot a girl to death in Portland an enactment was proposed prohibiting the sale of firearms to anybody without a proper permit.

A measure even more stringent has been drawn up, but not yet enacted, in Massachusetts. Under its provisions the manufacture of pistols would be prohibited except for military and official use. Under a recent Massachusetts law the carrying or possession of firearms is forbidden save to those who have permits. But the only restriction as to sale of the weapons is that they must be delivered sealed and unloaded, and even then not on the day of application for purchase. There must be a record kept of all sales and dealers must make a regular report of sales to the local licensing authorities and to the Commissioner of Public Safety. This law is somewhat similar to New York's Sullivan law.

Whether a State law forbidding the manufacture of revolvers save for certain purposes would accomplish its purpose may reasonably be questioned. The object of course would be to keep weapons out of the hands of criminals and persons mentally unfit to have them. So far as may be this objective is reached by the permit system. But that system is inefficient. With mail order sales uncontrollable and with shops in adjacent States selling pistols without restriction such a law is more or less a nullity. The permit system's effect in reducing the armament of criminals and irresponsible persons is inappreciable.

Undoubtedly the American Bar Association's law enforcement committee was within the fact when it reported that pistols were used in 90 per cent. of the country's list of murders. Likewise the automobile is used in robberies. It is plainly beyond the resources of criminal law to keep automobiles out of the hands of criminals, and legislation that can put pistols beyond their reach seems to be a problem equally difficult of solution.

Disarm the Bleachers.

Baseball seems to need a disarmament conference more than it needed a High Commissioner. In St. Louis on Saturday the center fielder of the Yankees, WITT, was knocked senseless by a bottle thrown from the bleachers.

So long as some of the Western cities take their baseball too seriously, so long should their vicious fans be deprived of that favorite implement of assault, the pop bottle. Let their thirst for both sarsaparilla and gore be unquenched.

Let some Hughes of baseball astonish the ball world by daring the other plenipotentiaries to scrap the bottle. Otherwise the players must wear armor.

Things to Think About.

The British Association, which held its annual meeting at Hull, England, last week, is an ambitious organization. Nothing, apparently, but the world's hardest nuts will do for it to crack. Here are some that have just been engaging its attention: Whether or not the American continent is moving westward; why flat fish are flat and red heads are red.

Possibly the association will run short of topics at its next meeting. It might try to help us understand why, when a store is being changed, however slightly, it will always be reopened "after extensive alterations have been completed"; why a man in a restaurant always asks "What kinds of pies are there?" and then says "Let me have apple"; why a woman, having been told at the information booth that the Boston train leaves on Track 18, goes to Track 18, reads on the board that this is the Boston train and then asks in succession the gateman, the Pullman conductor and the porter "Is this the train for Boston?"

These should be child's play for the association. It might even try the questions about where the flies go in winter and what becomes of all the pins.

Bavaria's Closed Doors.

It is an extraordinary economic situation when Bavaria feels called upon to put a virtual ban on foreign visitors. Bavaria, like the rest of Germany, is in dire need of real money and other financial succor from abroad.

When an American enters that country he takes into it a purchasing power based upon the soundest and strongest currency in the world. From one point of view the more good money Americans spent in Bavaria, the more it would contribute to Bavaria's capacity to buy and pay for needed materials that must come from other countries, buy and pay for them with a currency of high value instead of with the German mark of debased value. But apparently Bavaria is suffering from so serious a shortage of the necessaries of life that they must be conserved for her own people.

The very spending, if it were American, that would give the Bavarians a chance to buy some of the needed foreign supplies on the terms of a dollar of value for a dollar of coin must now be foregone in large measure because before the foreign money can be used outside of Bavaria it will be used inside of Bavaria to deplete inadequate domestic supplies and deprive the Bavarians themselves of perhaps enough to eat and wear. This is a case, indeed, of being economically between the devil and the deep sea.

The heat communicated to the earth by the cooler visible stars amounts to only one one-hundredth of a degree, according to observations made at the Carnegie Solar Observatory. Coal shortage or not, most of us will be able to do a little better than that.

Thirty years ago JOHN FISKE, in his "Discovery of America," said of the Turks: "Though they long ago ceased to be nomads they have to this day never learned to comprehend civilized life, and they have been simply a blight upon every part of the earth's surface which they have touched."

Twilight Breeze.

When in summer you sit in a parkway shade,
And small twilight breezes from nowhere rise,
And the branches above you are slightly swayed,
You will not listen, if kind and wise.

For these are the little betraying airs
That have hovered round lovers' lips and brows
And carry their kisses and sweet despairs
To the indiscreet leaves on a thousand boughs.

When in autumn a twilight stroll you take,
And there's none on the once loved path but you,
When all around you strange whispers awake,
Half in reproach and half in rue—

It is only the voice of the cynic wind
Telling the leaves of quick broken vows;
And you, if you be both wise and kind,
Will say "'Tis but gossip of aged boughs!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Aim of Labor Unionism.

It Seeks to Place All Workers on the Same Level.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: If, as stated in your editorial article on the labor situation entitled "One Law for All," "the vast majority of the working people in the United States do not want to have a privileged class created," why have they permitted not only the foundations of such a structure to be laid but a substantial stronghold to be reared thereon? My belief is that the explanation is found in lack of common knowledge of what labor unionism has been doing.

There is no use denying the easily proved fact that considerable suppression has been used in the past concerning what the labor unions were doing. The real spirit of unionism is not even now a matter of common knowledge. It is only when a national calamity such as the present faces us that we become possessed of the facts. The constant petty local irritations pass unnoticed, even though they make in the mass a far more serious situation than even the present coal strike presents.

What we require is a full exposure of what unionism stands for to-day. We not only want to know what are its methods in detail but what is the underlying spirit which animates it. The people should be made to realize that in reaching forth for a hold on the judiciary unionism has but gone one step further in assuming an unwarranted, if not illegal, control of our affairs. For unionism has for years been constantly extending its legislative function, arbitrarily assumed, and has passed a mass of rules under which the producer is obliged to operate under threat of violence.

The bald facts must be faced; the legislative enactments of unionism, the mass of rules and regulations, classifications and restrictions, wholly without warrant in law, are to-day, by reason of the threat of violence which upholds them, often of more force than the legitimate laws of the land.

If THE NEW YORK HERALD would present even an abstract of the rules and regulations of unionism under which our producers stagger it would be doing the country an inestimable service.

It is not surprising that unionism should stretch forth its hand to lay hold upon our Constitution, for it has already perverted the Declaration of Independence. All men are equal, they say, meaning all men are average men, that there is no better, no best. I quite agree with you that "the average member of a trade union believes in one law for all," but I do not see how he can possibly be "American in his ideals, American in his sense of fair play," for the law to which he as a trade unionist has subscribed is not the one law for all of which you write. His "all" is a class and means "all union labor." Outside this "all" other labor is outlaw. It did not take the Herrin massacre to convince us of this.

The law of unionism is that all men shall grade on the mediocre, with one price for all. The best men have no chance to extend themselves, no opportunity to prove their manhood. The average member is the standard where the standard is not even lower than that. Think of trying to run even a baseball league on these lines!

I would like to see an artisans' Marathon, a series of contests to prove what our workmen are capable of. I would like to see competitions in bricklaying and shoemaking and possibly in typesetting, and in any other of the gainful occupations in which the producers feel that their best men are being held down unwarrantably. Such a contest would be productive of great good. It would prove if union labor can meet other labor upon an American basis. H. B. M.

DYKEMANS, September 18.

Rifle Practice.

General Spencer Describes the Devices Used at Sea Girt.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In an article in your paper it is stated that rifle shooting competitions afford little practice in marksmanship under conditions that approximate those of actual warfare.

The article goes on to tell about British methods at Aldershot, which include firing at an imaginary attacking force represented by nine twelve inch khaki disks or, as we call them, silhouettes, at 200 yards, and then proceeds to describe how the outpost opens fire and how the disks or silhouettes disappear.

I feel sure that your readers would be glad to know that in competitions and in practice on the rifle range at Sea Girt, N. J., we began this class of instruction ten years ago, and that we have had firing problems not only at 200 yards but by a column advancing from 600 yards; the control of fire and the effect of fire registered by moving field telephones.

We also have had in competitions matches at 1,200 yards on silhouettes of figures of men standing, under team regulations, by which certain groups of silhouettes are assigned to certain teams, and when one silhouette is hit in a vital spot it disappears and the firer on that silhouette is taken out as dead, his ammunition being given to one of the other members of the team to keep up the fire on the other silhouettes.

Send this to Aldershot with my compliments. BIRD W. SPENCER,
Brigadier-General N. G. N. J., Inspector-General Rifle Practice.

PASSAIC, N. J., September 18.

'Twas a Famous Victory.

Mr. Gompers on the Strikes of Coal Miners and Shopmen.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: When reading Mr. Gompers's claim that the battle was won by the strikers in the recent coal and railroad strikes one quite naturally recalls to mind two of the closing stanzas in Southey's "Battle of Blenheim":

"They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won;
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun:
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory."

"And everybody praised the Duke
Who this great fight did win."
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory."

E. A. TRACY.

SOUTH COVENTRY, Conn., September 18.

An Arkansas Nature Student.

From the McRae Enterprise.

What a wonderful bird the frog are! When he stand he sit, almost. When he hop he fly, almost. He ain't got no sense, hardly. He ain't got no tail, hardly, either. When he sit he sit on what he ain't got, almost.

Call America Land of Ugly Churches

Theirs Best, Episcopalians Say, Yet 90 Per Cent. Mediocre or Worse—1925 Meeting at New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18.—Millions are being wasted annually in the erection of ugly church buildings which will prove "an intolerable burden to future generations," was the conclusion in a resolution adopted by the House of Deputies in the Episcopal Convention to-day. The resolution was reported by the Commission on Church Architecture.

It had very little commendation for church architecture in general and Episcopal Church architecture in particular. "Though the Episcopal Church leads all other churches in this country as to what is good architecture, nevertheless only 1 per cent. of our churches may be called excellent and 9 per cent. good, while of the rest, 15 per cent. are mediocre and 75 per cent. either poor or bad."

The resolution declares that the ugliness of the majority of the church buildings "deprives multitudes of our people of the inspiration for worship which comes from churches whose atmosphere breathes the spirit of worship."

The resolution carries with it a program for a definite development of a higher standard of church art.

The attitude of the Bishops, when it began discussion of the resolution, indicated that it will concur with the House of Deputies in the resolution.

The House of Deputies also went on record against admitting women to representation in its deliberations.

Bishop Edwin S. Lines of Newark, N. J., who delivered the "keynote" sermon at the opening of the convention has been complimented by the Bishops in their intimation that in the pastoral letter which the convention will issue the recommendations of his sermon will be followed very closely.

This intimation was borne out this morning when the bishops went into executive session on the pastoral letter and halted circulation of printed copies of Bishop Lines's sermon pending issuance of the pastoral letter. On this basis the pastoral letter, it is forecast, will urge strongly a more active participation of the church in sociological activities and a more vigorous advocacy of the rights of the laboring classes in industry.

"One of the troubles with the Episcopal church," declared Bishop Lines in his sermon, "is that it has been too close to those high in authority and in wealth, while less considerate for the great majority for whom life is one long unending struggle, often with little hope, often in poverty.

"The church must make its own the cause of the unprivileged people, of those who are in the hard places in life, of those upon whom existing social and industrial order presses heavily, while it must stand against injustice and unfairness on both sides."

The pastoral letter will be published probably to-morrow.

Concurrence of the Bishops with the deputies this morning in the resolution on "mob violence" makes unanimous the position of the Episcopal Church as condemning the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations as disloyal and unpatriotic.

New Orleans was unanimously selected by the voth of both houses this morning as the place for the meeting of the convention in 1925. Providence, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were also advocated, but New Orleans appears to have been the favorite from the beginning. Philadelphia had tried three years ago for the convention, but lost to Portland and was again disappointed to-day.

Cooperation of the United States with Great Britain and the other Powers in efforts to prevent further massacres of Christians by the Turks in Asia Minor is asked in a resolution adopted by the Bishops and wired to President Harding this morning.

Presiding Bishop Tuttle announced the death of Bishop Whitehead of the diocese. The death caused particular regret inasmuch as it deprived the venerable prelate of the opportunity to see the consummation of the work of revision of the prayer book on which he has worked since 1913 as chairman of the commission on revision. Except Bishop Tuttle and Bishop A. C. Garrett of Dallas, Tex., Bishop Whitehead was the oldest bishop in the church.

The question of administration of the communion by means of a common cup, discussed by the Bishops last week, was before the deputies this morning. The Bishops had opposed any alteration in the canon that provides for common use of the chalice. The deputies adopted a resolution urging appointment of a commission to report on the matter at the next convention.

The Little Mile.

If you should walk a little mile
Beneath a mountain's shaggy arm
You would descry a maple aisle
Down dipping to an ancient farm.

There Love and I went on a day
When every wind was a caress
And shadows long about us lay
In their alluring pensiveness.

The asters turned their tender eyes
Sagaciously to watch us pass;
The goldenrod in smiling wise
Waved friendly hands above the grass.

And there were woodbines on the wall
That gave a crimson autumn hint,
And apples ripening to their fall,
And fragrant essences of mint.

And then, close nestling to a hill,
Beneath a screen of flickering leaves
We saw a stead with sagging sill
And moss about its drooping eaves.

In its serene antiquity,
Aged by the touch of rain and rime,
It looked as though it well might be
The dwelling place of Granther Time.

A sound came stealing from below—
The fleeting murmur of a stream;
We heard it float, we heard it flow,
Like melody within a dream.

So on we trod a sloping span
Through jewel weed and sedges rank,
And rested where a water ran
Beneath the verdure of its bank.

We marked the rainbow bubbles dance,
The singing ripples gleam and glide,
And evermore Love's trustful glance
To mine was lifted from the tide.

So lapsed the hours, the golden hours,
Like sands that through the hourglass run,
And we were happy as the flowers
About us in the shade and sun.

Then hand in hand we backward went
As twilight filled the maple aisle,
Within our hearts a great content
That we had walked the little mile.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Media and Sylmar.

Two Communities With Names Having Geographical Significance.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The recent quotation in your paper referring to Kennebunk, Me., as the only town of its name in the United States, which the Portland *Press-Herald* says is a distinction "that few towns in the country can claim," suggests two similar cases.

In traveling over the motor highway from Philadelphia to Baltimore through Kennett Square, Pa., and Conowingo, Md., the tourist passes through the borough of Media, Pa., which was named from its being the center of Delaware county when the county seat was removed there from Chester on the Delaware River. There is a Media in Illinois. The nearest the postal guide gives to this is Mediapolis in Iowa.

A second example of a name made up of geographical elements is Sylmar, Md., about fifty miles beyond Media. Just before coming to Sylmar the tourist bound for Baltimore and Washington crosses the interstate line, and I found on inquiry that the name was made up from an intermediate syllable of Pennsylvania and the first syllable of Maryland. It is probably the only place by the name of Sylmar in the world.

ROBERT BRUCE.

NEW YORK, September 18.

A Historic Maine Willow.

From the Portland Press Herald.

The historic big willow which has long been an old landmark in Norridgewood has just been cut down and the limbs cut up for firewood, while the stump with great difficulty went into the river. The tree was about 128 years old and was planted by Mrs. Richard Sawtelle, a grandmother of W. E. Sawtelle of Los Angeles, California, who had the tree removed. At one time the tree measured about twenty-seven feet in circumference and was called the largest tree in New England.

The Lesser Evil.

From the Kansas City Star.

"What's you idy in keeping that there infernal jack in a shed right across the road from your store?" inquired a customer.

"Well, I'll tell you," responded the proprietor of the crossroads Ozark emporium. "His braying drowns out the arguing of Newt Squizzum, Jegs Boble and the others and gives me a chance to ketch a little nap now and then."

Wars of Two Kinds.

One With Guns, One Without, and Both Expensive.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: We have two kinds of wars, those with guns and those without. Those without guns are fights over spoils between corporations and labor unions and the battles are called strikes.

Corporations know the difference between earnings and profits, but labor unions do not act as if they knew. We have just had one most expensive war with guns and several of our most expensive wars without guns. Those wars have yet to be paid for.

The longer the payment is deferred the greater the cost, owing to interest accumulating and being compounded. Hours of work are hours of gain, but hours of leisure are not. Wealth is a manufactured article, made by applying work to natural resources and practicing thrift. Thrift makes that by-product called capital. To cut down the hours of work done each day means waste.

If we in the United States of America think we can enter an era of prosperity by a process of cutting down our hours of work and increasing our hours of idleness we think in the wrong direction. All we can accomplish is to add inflation to inflation, postpone paying of the debts created by our war with guns and our wars without guns, and let those debts grow by compounding the interest on them. The way it works out is through taxation both of the visible and the invisible kind.

What we are doing at present is impoverishing the second largest division of our population, the middle class. We have had our dances; now we must go to work in order to raise the funds to pay the fiddlers. That fund is what is got by thrift out of labor and means more work and less pay or else a breakdown. G. T. A.

PATERSON, N. J., September 18.

Fire Needs in Queens.

More Alarm Boxes and Hydrants Are Wanted.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the proposed city budget there is an item for new automobiles for the deputy chiefs of the Fire Department. This money could be better applied to give better fire protection in Queens, where the absence of alarm boxes and hydrants makes whole sections unprotected.

A fire there often means a total loss, in spite of assistance from Brooklyn. Automobiles don't extinguish fires. Therefore why spend money for them? Use it for some useful purpose.

GLENDALE.

GLENDALE, September 18.

Business English.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Archie Rice, in his letter on business English, seems a sworn foe of all ordinary forms of politeness.

Why beg? Why say "If you please"? Whether to be courteous or not may be debatable, but there is no doubt that Mr. Rice is wrong in some of his criticisms of business English. To appreciate means not only to be sensible of a thing but also to value, to estimate. Hence "I appreciate your kindness" is good English. Verbal means spoken, not written, and is a synonym with oral.

CHARLES DE VIDE.

BROOKLYN, September 18.

Riches.

They cost so little, but they count so much,
The fleeting kindnesses along life's way:
A loan to one who's known a better day;
A flower for her, not used to any such
Sweet courtesy; a sympathetic touch
For one who failed his happiness to find,
And, for one bound in body and in mind
A word of cheer as helpful as a crutch.

If we could only keep our visions clear
From just the joys and sorrows of our own,
What richer hoard we'd glean for memory's fund,
So hourly, on our usual paths were some
Small deeds that brought us heart and soul more near
The poor, the maimed, the lonely and the shunned.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, continued cool, fresh northeast to east winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy and unsettled, moderate temperature, fresh easterly winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, continued cold; moderate easterly winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, continued cool; fresh northeast and east winds.

For Western New York—Increasing cloudiness, showers in north portion to-day; to-morrow showers, moderate temperature; fresh easterly winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Indications to-night are that the tropical disturbance was central east of the Bahamas and moving northwestward. Storm warnings were displayed on the Atlantic coast at and between the Virginia Capes and Jupiter, Florida, and vessels in these waters have been advised by radio to exercise caution. The pressure was high tonight in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, with centers of maximum pressure over New England and the northern plain States. The temperature has fallen considerably over the plain States, and it has risen in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and the far northwest.

In the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be fair to-morrow and become unsettled on Wednesday with continuation of moderate temperature. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair in the interior and cloudy and unsettled with probably rains on the coast and in Florida. In the East Gulf States the weather will be fair to-morrow and unsettled on Wednesday.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Temperature Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	88	62	29.96	.14		Cloudy
Albany	62	42	30.40	..		Clear
Atlantic City	66	58	30.36	..		Clear
Baltimore	70	54	30.34	..		Clear
Bismarck	58	50	30.30	..		Clear
Boston	60	45	30.44	..		Clear
Buffalo	64	42	30.28	..		Clear
Cincinnati	74	46	30.14	..		Clear
Charleston	80	68	30.06	.01		Cloudy
Chicago	62	54	30.18	.01		Rain
Cleveland	70	50	30.18	..		Cloudy
Denver	62	54	30.24	..		Pt. Cldy
Detroit	64	48	30.22	..		Cloudy
Galveston	82	74	29.94	..		Cloudy
Helena	70	44	30.08	..		Clear
Jacksonville	70	66	29.98	.06		Rain
Kansas City	72	62	30.06	.48		Rain
Los Angeles	90	72	29.76	..		Clear
Milwaukee	60	54	30.20	.08		Rain
New Orleans	84	72	29.96	..		.....
Oklahoma City	92	64	29.94	..		Clear
Philadelphia	68	56	30.40	..		Clear
Pittsburgh	72	48	30.22	..		Clear
Portland, Me.	62	44	30.42	..		Clear
Portland, Ore.	84	52	29.82	..		Clear
Salt Lake City	82	64	29.96	..		Clear
San Antonio	86	70	29.92	..		Rain
San Diego	78	68	29.76	..		Clear
San Francisco	68	52	29.96	..		Clear
Seattle	74	50	29.92	..		Clear
St. Louis	80	54	30.02	..		Clear
St. Paul	54	50	30.12	.04		Cloudy
Washington	70	54	30.34	..		Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.33	30.38
Humidity	76	45
Wind—direction	N. E.	E.
Wind—velocity	14	12
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	56	1 P. M.	63	6 P. M.	61	
9 A. M.	56	2 P. M.	62	7 P. M.	60	
10 A. M.	58	3 P. M.	63	8 P. M.	59	
11 A. M.	60	4 P. M.	62	9 P. M.	59	
12 M.	61	5 P. M.	64	10 P. M.	58	

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
3 A. M.	56	72	6 P. M.	61	76
12 M.	61	77	9 P. M.	59	69
3 P. M.	63	80	12 Mid.	58	67

Highest temperature, 65, at 4:15 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 55, at 5 A. M.
Average temperature, 60.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

To-day is primary day. The polls are open in New York city from 3 to 9 P. M.

Memorial on the late George W. Aldridge, Collector of the Port of New York, will be presented at the regular meeting of the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth street, 8:30 P. M.

George A. Keene, physical culture exponent, will be the chief speaker at a luncheon of the Lions Club, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 12:30 P. M.

Floyd W. Parsons will be the chief speaker at a meeting of the Purchasing Agents Association, Builders Exchange Club, 34 West Thirty-third street, 6 P. M.

Major P. H. La Guardia will address the Associated Retail Credit Men at a dinner at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth avenue, 7:30 P. M.

Regular meeting of the Greenwich Village Historical Society will be observed as "Indian Night," 1 Sheridan Square, 8:30 P. M.

Dinner of the League of Advertising Women, Advertising Club House, 47 East Twenty-fifth street, 6:30 P. M.

Dinner of the graduate chapter of the Phi Kappa fraternity at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, 7 P. M.

Luncheon of the New York League