NEW YORK HERALD
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY; TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Erwin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. T. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

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By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY...	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only.....	10.00	5.00	.85
SUNDAY only.....	4.00	2.25	.40
SUNDAY only, Canada.	5.50	2.75	.50
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DAILY & SUNDAY...	$28.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.70	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.12	.85

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DUBLIN—27 Westmoreland St.

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, OCTOBER 3, 1922.

Miller's Prohibition Stand.

The manly, straightforward refusal of Governor MILLER to let his name go at the head of the Prohibition ticket must commend him not only to Republicans but to all citizens who value principle and honor in any man. The nomination which he rejected would have been worth thousands of votes from Prohibitionists who resolutely vote their party ticket straight year after year no matter what the other issues of national and State campaigns are.

Governor WHITMAN as the nominee of the Prohibition party in 1918 polled 38,794 votes on its ticket. The Prohibition party, in fact, gave him 24,000 more votes in that year than he had gained two years before from his nomination on the Independence League, American and National tickets, which, all put together, gave him only 14,200. And it is reasonable to assume that on his record of dry enforcement the Prohibition party would have given Governor MILLER more votes than it gave Governor WHITMAN when there was no dry law to enforce.

But Governor MILLER'S fine sense of honor could not permit him to take Prohibition votes under "false colors," as he expressed it in his frank letter declining the nomination. In the performance of his sworn duty as Chief Executive of the State Governor MILLER stands for the enforcement of the dry law as he stands for the enforcement of all laws he is in duty bound to uphold whether he personally thinks they are wise laws or unwise laws. But Governor MILLER candidly tells the Prohibition party he does not believe in the principles of the prohibition act and will not put himself in the position where members of the Prohibition party might vote for him under the mistaken impression that he is in sympathy with their cause.

All New York can be proud of a Governor who stands so straight and true on a question of personal honor as NATHAN L. MILLER stands, although his attitude may cost him thousands of votes offered to him as a pure gift.

Thoroughbred Shows Endurance

Blood triumphed in the recent endurance test for horses of all kinds in Colorado. The course covered 300 miles and the thoroughbred gelding Norfolk Star, ridden by his owner, Captain H. E. WATKINS of Fort Russell, Wyoming, won over a field of competitors which included half breds, three-quarter breds, saddlers, grade standard breds, polo mounts and cow ponies of unknown lineage.

The test, which carried a money prize of $2,000 and a trophy, was arranged along lines similar to those of the endurance test held in the East every fall. Sixty miles constituted a day's work, with a minimum of nine hours and a maximum of eleven hours in which to cover the distance. Speed counted 40 per cent. and condition 60 per cent. at the conclusion of the five day period. Each horse carried 200 pounds.

The experience of the race was that horses with faulty gaits, such as interfering or paddling, had these defects exaggerated when they grew tired. The straight, true actioned horse was the only one to come into quarters at night without cuts or bruises.

Students of blood stock breeding will be interested in the pedigree of Norfolk Star. The gelding was born in 1915 and was sired by Tim Payne, a son of imported Star Ruby and Lady Bug, by Hayden Edwards, which raced in the colors of Lucky JACK MCGINNIS of Brooklyn. Norfolk Star's dam, Cheridah, was by Bannockburn, a son of Hayden Edwards, out of Betty Blaine, by imported St. Blaise. The greatdam, Sister Josephine, was by Hanover, out of Hypatia, by Waverly. Among her produce was Nealon, winner of the $20,000 Suburban Handicap in 1907. Nealon carried the colors of C. E. DURNELL, but was generally believed to be the property of the late JOHN W. GATES, who was credited with winning a huge wager on the race.

Norfolk Star may come to New England for this year's endurance test, which will be held in Vermont from October 12 to October 16. He is bred to win it.

Hope for Near East Peace.

The tension of the Near East situation is temporarily lessened by the retirement of the Turkish soldiers from the neutral zone along the Dardanelles and the acceptance by KEMAL of the proposal to discuss the points at issue between the Nationalists and Great Britain, France and Italy. The meeting of representatives of these interests is to take place to-day at Mudania, a small town on the Marmora and the seaport of Brusa. Its purpose is to bring about an armistice preparatory to a peace conference—apparently the conference previously arranged for Venice—where it is hoped a permanent solution may be found for the whole Near East problem.

KEMAL has not receded from his previous demands and there is nothing in this present movement to indicate that he has any intention of accepting the British conditions. He has ordered a retirement of his troops from the neutral zone along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, particularly at Chanak, the key position of the straits, where the Turks began crowding in soon after they had successfully completed their occupation of Smyrna. The danger which General HARINGTON saw of a clash between his troops and the Turks carried away by their eagerness to reach Thrace seems thus temporarily to have passed.

The Turkish army still remains behind the zone limit and is growing in number by accessions which its successes have brought to it from central Asia and eastern Turkey. There has been a marked concentration of Nationalist troops at Ismid, one of the strong Asiatic defenses of Constantinople, which has been taken to mean the possibility of an advance to the Bosporus in case of the failure of the plans for an armistice. The evacuation of Erenkeui, within the neutral zone and five miles east of Kum Kale, at the entrance to the straits from the Ægean Sea, has apparently not been carried out, but the Turkish cavalry has advanced no further toward the sea.

The disposition of Thrace still remains of vital importance to both parties at the Mudania meeting. The Midia-Rodosto line, or even the more liberal Midia-Enos line of past peace conferences, no longer enters into the Kemalists' calculations. It must be an entire eastern Thrace, from the Maritza to the Black Sea, with Adrianople included, if the Thracian controversy is to be discussed at all by the Turkish Nationalists. KEMAL reiterates his previous demands for an immediate occupation of the country. He declares that it is necessary for the protection of the Moslem population against the Greeks. The new Government at Athens is apparently intent on proving its right to existence by insisting that Greece shall retain this territory as awarded to her by the Sèvres treaty. It proposes to send the Greek army which has returned from Asia Minor to Thrace in order to protect it and the Greek people from the Turkish Nationalists.

The British have won a point in their control of the shore of the Dardanelles, but if the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the straits were merely to strengthen KEMAL'S army before Constantinople it may be a question if after all they gained any decided advantage. The difficulty now, as it has been from the time when KEMAL first appeared with his army at the straits, is in bringing about a settlement of the Thracian question. Even if KEMAL is permitted to send troops to the Thracian border the temper of the Greek army is such as to make a clash between the two armies inevitable.

KEMAL so far has shown the traditional Turkish patience. He is intent on his purpose to enter Europe and reestablish himself at Constantinople. He is willing to try either an armistice or a peace conference as means to these ends; to him they are parts of the program. But while he has been waiting he has learned that the Western world does not want him beyond the straits and that bluffing his way into Europe is not so easy as he thought.

Lenine Back on the Job.

After a retirement of several months owing, it is reported, to illness LENINE has returned to his duties as head of the Council of Commissaries at Moscow. He takes advantage of the occasion to inject himself and Soviet Russia into the Near East situation by denouncing the attitude of the capitalistic governments of Europe regarding the Dardanelles.

He is somewhat mistaken, though, in assuming that the outside world has blockaded the straits to keep Russia in or out, as the case might be. The present blockade has grown out of the attempt of his friend KEMAL to get back into Europe and to obtain control of these straits. The purpose of the present activity in the Near East is to keep these waters open to commerce and to give the advantages of their use for all time to every nation of the world.

There appears to be no inclination among the Powers of Europe to destroy the economic life of the Black Sea States, as LENINE suspects, or to deny to them seats in the conference which will settle the fate of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. In fact, Great Britain, France and Italy have declared that the Black Sea States should be represented because they believe that a lasting settlement of the controversy can be best secured by consultation with all the countries which are interested in the matter.

But if LENINE thinks that his proclamation will tend to increase the differences between the Allies he is in error. Great Britain, France and Italy may have very vivid recollections of imperial Russia's designs on Constantinople and they do not see a very great change from this attitude in Soviet Moscow. Again, if he thinks that his espousal of KEMAL'S side of the controversy will be especially favored by the Turkish leader he is also mistaken. It was a different thing to bargain with a Kemal whose outlook was not beyond the hills of Angora to a Kemal on the shores of the Dardanelles. The white bear, whether his trainer is the Czar or the Soviet, covets the warm waters of the Ægean. And KEMAL knows that in the end the demands of Great Britain would be far less severe than those of Soviet Russia.

LENINE should get in touch with the modern world.

The Polo Grounds Warriors.

On the eve of the world series the offensive strength of the New York National League team may be rated as quite as great as that of the Yankees. Statistics prove little, for the batting averages of the Giants were made against National League pitchers. In pitching, however, the Giants are weaker than they have been since MCGRAW took over the management.

Through the last few weeks MCGRAW has directed every play in the field by signals from the bench. Some of the Giants resent the idea that the manager should do all their thinking for them. Willing or unwilling, MCGRAW molded the men into a team absolutely under his control and direction. The Giants, with a faltering pitching staff, won their pennant long before the Yankees captured theirs.

Opposed to the Giants is a group of comparatively disorganized and temperamental stars. The Yankees are inclined to declare a little commune of their own in time of stress and to map their strategy by popular vote, after the fashion of XENOPHON'S army. But the Yankees have what is conceded to be the most formidable pitching staff in baseball. Will generalship prevail against it?

Baseball strategy is a fairly elusive thing. A manager sends in a pinch hitter and tells him to hit. If the batter does hit it is good strategy. If he happens to strike out it is poor strategy. A manager orders a batter to bunt. If the bunt succeeds it was the right thing to do. If the bunt starts a double play it obviously was the wrong thing to do.

If the Yankees should win the individual stars will accept the credit. If the Giants upset what the sporting men call the dope JOHN MCGRAW will accept congratulations with becoming modesty. And he will have earned them, for it is the hardest task in the world to make a professional baseball player, filled with self-importance and with his mind on his own personal records, become a mere cog in a baseball machine.

Clark of the Oregon.

If America had had a Kipling or a Newbolt in 1898 he would have sung a mighty song of Captain CLARK, who died a Rear Admiral on Sunday, and his ship the Oregon. Theirs was an adventure fit for an epic; prose could not sustain the weight of time and storm.

Captain CLARK was no youthful hero when he ran the Oregon from San Francisco to Florida in record time. He was 54—not as old as FARRAGUT was when CLARK served with him at Mobile Bay, but well grizzled. He was in command of the monitor Monterey at San Diego in March, 1898, and when war with Spain seemed inevitable he was ordered to the Oregon. He took her out of San Francisco Bay on March 19 and began a forced voyage toward the Caribbean, where the navy needed—or thought it needed—one more capital ship to match CERVERA'S fleet.

The Oregon encountered near the Strait of Magellan the kind of seas that battered the Aquitania the other day. In the strait she contended with storm and fog while the lookout watched day and night for a Spanish torpedo boat. The Spaniards were unaware that the Oregon had started for the Atlantic, but CLARK could not know of their lack of information.

So eager were CLARK and his men to get to the scene of possible battle that at the coaling ports of South America officers seized barrows and wheeled fuel. The engineers doubled their watches to keep speed up. The men in the engine rooms collapsed from heat, only to be revived and to crawl quickly back to their posts.

Not until he reached Rio de Janeiro on April 30 did CLARK hear of the declaration of war. As the Oregon flew further north she had to watch for CERVERA. If CLARK had met him he would have fought the Spanish fleet alone; would have turned tail and pitted his stern fire against the Don's bow guns. He could have opposed thirteen-inchers to the Spaniards eleven-inch armament. Such strategy, said JOHN D. LONG, who was then Secretary of the Navy, would very likely have resulted in CERVERA'S defeat and perhaps annihilation.

But the Oregon was fated to meet the enemy with SAMPSON'S forces. She reached Jupiter Inlet, Florida, after a voyage of 14,000 miles in sixty-eight days and was ready, after coaling, to join the fleet and share grandly in the triumph of Santiago. She had won a race against time, war and storm. She had proved the staying qualities of her type. And she is still afloat and may remain a memorial as long as her hull will last.

Even when the Oregon is gone she will not be forgotten, and with her will be remembered the fine old Captain who drove her through two oceans to victory.

Ten Billions of Real Estate.

Natural pride by New Yorkers in the fact that the real estate valuations of their city, as set up in the tentative assessment rolls, have passed the mark of ten billions of dollars will be tempered in the case of taxpayers who fear the increased valuations will hit their pockets more heavily.

A net increase on all real estate of $642,626,807, making the exact total $10,466,121,627, is a huge sum. It is more than the entire real estate valuation of many substantial American cities. For the matter of that, when the various communities now composing the city's five boroughs were thrown into Greater New York the valuations of all of them were two and a half billions of dollars. The total seventeen years ago was under five billions of dollars.

But a very considerable part of the present increase is accounted for by the new construction which has been going on during the last year. Increased valuations for assessment purposes, moreover, need not mean much heavier tax payments to be made on given property holdings if the tax rate is kept down. But will it be and can it be kept down?

Municipal expenditures have been climbing by leaps and bounds, and with the cost of local government going up, not down, there is always danger to the New York taxpayer of both larger valuations and a higher tax rate. In such a situation there is little encouragement for the New York taxpayer to glow with pride over his city's ten billions of dollars of real estate.

Four Rich Men.

Income tax returns are Government secrets, but every year the Internal Revenue Bureau tickles public curiosity by issuing figures which allow a guess at the income of the richest men in the United States and, indeed, a guess at the identity of the men.

Washington tells us that in 1920 four Americans had taxable incomes in excess of $5,000,000 and that two of them lived in New York State and two in Michigan. The tax paid by the two New Yorkers was on a total income of $16,463,642. Guessers immediately conclude that the elder Mr. ROCKEFELLER was one of the two, but nobody knows except a few Government officials and their lips are theoretically sealed.

When Washington says that two Michigan men paid taxes on incomes totalling $13,456,335 every guesser decides that one of the Michiganders is the flivver wizard, HENRY FORD. His companion in woe may be some other motor magnate, for Michigan is full of them.

These payers of huge taxes may have incomes far greater than the revenue figures indicate—incomes from non-taxable securities. But, even if it were assumed that any one American had a yearly income of $50,000,000, what would it mean?

Only that a great tide of profit flows to one point and flows out again. It would be a good bet that not one of the four men credited with incomes of more than $5,000,000 a year eats more than three meals or smokes more than 50 cents worth of tobacco in a day. It would be a good bet that none of them spends more than a thousand dollars a year on clothing; that none of them devotes as much money to amusement as the average $10,000 a year man.

"They get it in hunks and they keep it," says the unthinking man who envies the big taxpayers. The Bay of Fundy gets water "in hunks" but it doesn't keep it. And in the same way all great tides of wealth flow back to the sea of business. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S profits go into more oil production, but he burns no more gasoline than a man who makes $60 a week. Mr. FORD'S profits go into automobile production, but he can ride in only one car at a time. The Astor wealth goes into more houses, but Mr. ASTOR can't live in more than two or three.

After all, the wealth of the few men who pay huge income taxes is only a fraction of the general wealth of this country. No individual has acquired a billion dollars, but the wealth of the United States is three hundred billions. And in the process of piling up that huge wealth—so great that all the gold that has been mined since 1492 would not pay for one-tenth of it—no individual has accumulated a fortune so large that in two or three generations after his death it has not been broken up into pieces.

It is almost as hard for a deposed king to find a country which can afford to have him around as it is for the rest of us to find a place we can afford to live in.

America To-day.

We have a myriad faults of course, but we,
Though as a race we wrangle and dispute,
Yet ofttimes stumble on the hidden root
That, plucked in time, averts wide tragedy:
And, if those older lands across the sea,
May term our eager projects immature,
Or lacking in conditions that endure,
Still do they call on our humanity.

So varied we in type, so proud of each
New revelation of development,
So noisy and so hurried in our speech,
But, realizing through all effort spent,
To-day is only won from yesterday's
Experimenting on untrodden ways.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Why Drag In Poverty?

Some Feminine Biographers of Artists Are Criticized.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Can any of your readers give an adequate explanation of the following fact:

In most writeups by ladies of great artists of the brush or the chisel I glean from the rhapsodical eulogies accorded the subject that the writer lays special stress on the paltry fact of the artist having been poor and, next, having had to earn his living before he achieved success as an artist.

Now this is such drivel that it ought to be made an offense to use it in any writeup.

What has poverty to do with art? Why, an artist is born such, rich or poor. Poverty is no glorious state for a citizen to be in; rather it is a disgrace to the country that poverty should exist.

The greatest artists were born rich. If they happened to be poor the worse for them. However, they would have developed into greater artists had they been born of wealthy families, thus enjoying early training. Shakespeare and Michelangelo were rich from their birth to death. LOUIS M. EILSHEMIUS.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Dredging for Gold.

Methods That Reclaim Minute Quantities of the Precious Metal.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: How tiny are the driblets of gold nuggets and dust that in the aggregate form paying quantities in a surface mine may be inferred from an unusual condition at a mine I visited in 1899. It was operating a dry dredge, the only one I have ever seen or heard of. No water surrounded the barge on which the dredging machinery was set up.

More than half the metal caught on the amalgam plates proved to be lead in the form of little pellets of birdshot. It then became obvious that this little field on the mountain side probably had been shot over often enough in the preceding fifty years of quail and rabbit hunting to have left the topsoil strewn with shot. If each shotgun charge had been gold nuggets or gold dust it would have been equivalent to a twenty dollar gold piece. But, although no more in quantity than the lead, there was enough gold in that ground to make the gigantic gouging and sifting processes profitable.

The dredge as a mammoth machine for surface or placer gold mining on a gigantic scale first came into practical use twenty-four years ago along the Feather River in California. It applied the theretofore well known principle of the steam shovel by mounting electric driven machinery on a floatable barge, creating about the barge an artificial pool and operating a clam shell scoop, and later and more successfully an endless chain of small steel buckets gouging out alluvial soil and gravel to a depth as great as sixty feet below the surface.

This method implies an initial expenditure of a sum around $200,000 or more for each dredge. Where as many as eighteen such giant machines are working night and day in one group in a field or along a river bank or channel, as I have seen them working, the rejected cobbles that pile house high behind the dredge and bleach in the sun constitute in a few years a vast area of permanently useless landscape, hideous to contemplate, especially if one remember that sections of it once were beautiful vineyards or productive orchards or lovely orange groves.

These dredges are going thoroughly over the lands that the early placer miners, using only pick and shovel and pan and unable to penetrate below the water table, abandoned about half a century before the dredges came. In the one year 1853, when placer mining reached its world record for numbers engaged, there were 83,000 individual miners there in California, each wearing a red flannel shirt and working for himself, and in that one year they panned out $83,000,000 in nuggets and dust. ARCHIE RICE.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Food for Birds and Bees.

Cutting Down Roadside Weeds Has Diminished Their Resources.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Although I have raised perhaps a thousand sunflower plants this year there is not enough to supply the horde of devouring birds of all kinds. They also eat the corn, grapes and other crops.

I realize more than ever before the need not only of some regular system of sunflower raising but of raising the early and the late mulberry on an extensive scale in order that our crops may be protected from the hungry birds and bees. I find my fruit is attacked by bees on the trees, although I raise many flowers. Cutting the weeds by the roadside has diminished the supply of food for bird and bee and it is now a necessity that we replace nature's bountiful store by the roadside by planting flowering shrubs and plants.

I have successfully done so both in Florida and in the North, with the results that bees, hummingbirds, &c., have been busily engaged for months flitting about among my flowers which have grown where formerly grass grew with reluctance. There are plants that grow so compactly that weeds cannot grow and they are less trouble and expense than grass, which must be eternally cut or it is an eyesore.

Why not raise more fruits, flowers and vegetables and less grass?

A. V. G. THOMAS.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., October 2.

Danger at Street Crossings.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The danger at crossings to which pedestrians are exposed and to which L. M. Eilshemius's letter directs attention is one which could be prevented by improved traffic rules.

Another and great danger to pedestrians would be prevented in great degree if every chauffeur were compelled to flash a warning and slow up when going around all street corners.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Automobiles of Southern Miners.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: My son motored last fall with a party of friends from Memphis to Florida. On their way through the coal fields of Georgia and Alabama they noticed the miners going to and coming from their work in automobiles. Not in tin lizzies either, but in fine high powered cars. So it seems they were making pretty fair wages then. C. L.

NEWARK, N. J., October 2.

Navy to Demand 96,000 Personnel

British Service's Expansion Will Be Used as Argument by Denby—America Below Ratio.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.

Expansion of the British navy, due to the troubles in the Near East, will be put forward by the Navy Department when hearings start on the 1923 appropriation bills as a reason why the personnel of the United States Navy should be increased to at least 96,000 men. This is the figure Secretary Denby takes as the basis for navy appropriations.

The Navy Department is without definite information as to the extent of the British expansion, but that additional men have been taken into the British service is known. The assumption is that the British have called into service several thousand reserve officers and men, making the total well above the 104,000 mark, which was being maintained when the Turkish trouble began.

Congress, it will be recalled, reduced the navy personnel to 86,000 men for the current fiscal year, but only after a fight in the House, during which the "small navy" group attempted to cut the number to 76,000 men. A similar fight is expected this year.

Under the 5-5-3 ratio established at the armament conference Secretary Denby insists that a reduction to less than 96,000 men puts the United States in an inferior position to Great Britain and almost on a par with Japan, which, with a navy two-fifths that of the United States has 73,000 men in the service.

Of course, the 5-5-3 ratio is not yet in effect, due to the failure of France and Japan to ratify the limitation treaty. The treaty has been indorsed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, although none of these nations is completely abiding by it, particularly in regard to the scrapping of ships. The treaty provides that ratifications must be exchanged in Washington before the treaty is in effect.

The question of American personnel will come up November 10, when the hearings will start before the House Appropriations Committee. Secretary Denby, Admiral Coontz, director of operations, and other high naval officers will appear to support their assertion that the personnel should not be cut below 96,000.

Navy and army circles have been roused by the charge that the naval and army subcommittees on appropriations in Congress have agreed secretly to further reductions next session of Congress.

The charge is made in the current issue of the *Army and Navy Journal*, edited by Henry J. Reilly, a Brigadier-General of the officers reserve corps of the Illinois National Guard, who commanded a regiment during the world war. Commenting on the alleged secret understanding, Brig.-Gen. Reilly said:

"That a group of Congressmen could contemplate any such means of keeping secret details of important legislation and having it become a law without Congress or the country fully understanding its provisions must thoroughly alarm every American who believes in representative government."

30,000 IDLE PULPITS IN U. S.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Oct. 2.—There are 30,000 vacant pulpits in America, the Rev. J. H. Cudlipp told the Upper Iowa Methodist Episcopal Conference here today, because ministers are paid approximately the same as street sweepers and have no assurance that they will live in reasonable comfort after their useful days are over.

COLLEGE TEACHES ART OF INSURANCE SELLING

University Hopes to Make Business Real Service.

New York University yesterday began to teach the young how to sell life insurance. There were sixty-seven students.

Veteran solicitors who have gained their experience by hard knocks might look doubtful, but at the university there are no doubts.

"We believe our course in life insurance will turn out solicitors with a true and sincere regard for the best interests of the public, as well as for their own commissions," said the head of the department. "We teach our students to examine closely and sympathetically into the situation of the 'prospects.' Probably most people that carry life insurance carry too little. Such problems we went to get at in advance. It is service in the best sense that we are trying to teach."

INSPECTORS TO REVIEW NEWCASTLE CONSULATE

To Consider Findings, but Office Will Not Be Reopened.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—The situation arising out of the recent closing of the American Consulate at Newcastle on Tyne again is agitating the minds of Anglo-American business men with the arrival in London of Nelson P. Johnson, American Consular Inspector from Washington, to review the case.

No question of the reopening of the consulate will be involved. The property in Newcastle already has been placed on the market for sale. The opinion still prevails in American official circles that Fred C. Slater, late American Consul at Newcastle, and the Vice-Consul did not go beyond their instructions.

WISCONSIN COLLEGE BOY DIES AFTER CLASS RUSH

Milton Sophomore Entered Fray With Broken Rib.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MILTON, Wis., Oct. 2.—Roland Sayre, twenty-year-old Milton College sophomore, died to-day in a Janesville hospital from injuries in the annual freshman-sophomore class rush September 22.

One of the boy's ribs was broken the night before in an informal battle on the campus between underclassmen, but he kept this secret and entered the yearly rush on the following afternoon.

During the melee his kidneys were ruptured by contact with the fractured rib and uremic poisoning followed.

Miramandel.

When the twilight's necromancy
Evokes its dreamy spell,
I am off on the Barque of Fancy
For the coast of Miramandel.

There with a rhythmic motion
The banyan branches sway,
And there by the ancient ocean
The tides of time delay.

The fragrant breath of spices
Is sense enrapturing,
And a melody entices
From birds of crimson wing.

Radiant rainbow showers
Drift down the warm monsoons,
And there are rapturous hours
Under the red-gold moons.

Visions of vain regretting
Take on the garb of joys;
Forgotten and forgetting,
Life seems as though at poise.

The sunset lights are paling;
Hark, 'tis the vesper bell!
Come, love, let us go sailing
For the coast of Miramandel!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The Hahn Defended.

Not a Poky Little Craft, Thinks a Former Member of Her Crew.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a former member of the crew of the submarine chaser Hahn—S. C. 415—permit me to make a brief reply to the letter signed John T. Tuthill, Jr.

Mr. Tuthill is very much in error when he says the Hahn is a poky little craft that cannot make eighteen knots. Our complement was fifteen men, with still room for one or two, and vessels of her class saw service in Russian waters during the war. Not very poky, that.

As for not being able to make eighteen knots, the Hahn showed this speed on more than one occasion and the other S. C. class boats can do it too.

EX-GUNNER U. S. C. G.

EVERGREEN, October 2.

The Green Flash at Sunset.

A Phenomenon About Which Scientific Men Are Not in Accord.

From Nature.

When the sun sets behind a distant and clear horizon its last rays disappear with an emerald green flash. The coloration is due to the refraction of light in our atmosphere by which the sun's image is raised through about half a degree, the elevation increasing from the red to the violet end of the spectrum. As the violet and to some extent the blue rays are absorbed by the layer of air through which the light has to pass it is the bluish green part of the spectrum that is dominant at the ultimate moment of sunset.

This seems clear enough and even obvious. But there are always certain minds that distrust the obvious, not always to the disadvantage of science, and others which rebel against a commonplace explanation of a striking effect. Imagination is always ready to supply more or less fanciful alternatives leading to controversies and correspondence in scientific journals.

In this manner a considerable amount of literature on the green flash has accumulated, and this is now collected by Professor M. E. Mulder in a volume of 140 pages. The two serious alternative explanations that have been offered to replace the one based on the dispersion of light in our atmosphere might be dismissed in one sentence. The green flash cannot be the after image in an eye fatigued by the red light of the sun, because it appears at sunrise as well as at sunset; nor can it derive its color from actual passage through the sea, because it is also seen when the sun disappears behind a land horizon.

We note with interest that the first printed description of the green flash that can be traced is contained in a novel by Jules Verne entitled, "Le Rayon Vert," and published in 1882. Perhaps some readers of *Nature* can verify the leit motif of the story, taken apparently from a Scotch legend, according to which those who have once seen the green ray acquire the power of seeing what is in the hearts of others as well as in their own.

If the author's investigation of the scientific literature is as exhaustive as it appears to be the first scientific notice of the green flash was published only in 1885, when Chevreuil communicated to the French Academy observations made in the Indian Ocean by Treves, who adopted the erroneous theory of complementary colors. According to Professor Mulder's own view a complete explanation is still wanting, although he agrees that it must be based on the dispersion theory. But I would suggest that his reservations depend almost entirely on the importance he attaches to discrepancies in the descriptions by different observers and in their estimates of the duration of the flash.

Apart from real differences in atmospheric conditions that may be very considerable it is not to be expected that men not specially trained in such observations could tell with any degree of certainty whether an outburst of light lasts a tenth of a second or two seconds. Some have described the flash as appearing in the form of a short line, while on others it has left no impression of shape. The author, who has been a professor of ophthalmology, is not likely to have forgotten the possible effects of astigmatism, but even a perfect eye might see a point of light drawn out into a vertical line if the eyelids have been partially closed to screen them from the glare of direct sunlight.

When seen through a telescope the appearance seems to be much more regular, the green coloration first appearing at the corners of the cusp that remains above the horizon. There seems no reason to doubt that dispersion combined with absorption of light completely accounts for the effect.

Where Maryland Got Some of Her Names.

From the Baltimore News.

Maryland cities and towns received their names largely from Indian tribes, their lodges once dotting the shores of Maryland's fine streams. The Maryland Academy of Sciences mentions the following tribes which have left their imprint on the State, although the names now in use have been changed somewhat: The Secowocomocos, the Patapscios, the Pamacacacks, the Yawacomicos, the Patuxents, the Wighcomicos, the Nanticokes and the Delawares.

Let Me Smile Bravely.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

My song is stilled—I have no heart to sing,
Age and the world press hard; the day is long,
Tired my breast that once would throb with song
Thrilled by the fire of youth's unending spring;
And I, who raced with Life on joyous wing,
Plod the dull streets amidst the weary throng.

And yet I would not always, free from care,
Put on the cap and bells—souls grow from tears.
Courage from tribulations draws its breath;
I take from life what I have planted there,
And if no harvest greets my ripening years
Let me smile bravely—even unto death!

K. P.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate west and southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate west and southwest winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate west and southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Pressure was low and falling to-night west of the Rocky Mountains and it was high almost generally east of the Rock Mountain States except over the middle and eastern Gulf of Mexico, where a disturbance of moderate intensity has developed. This disturbance was attended by strong northeast winds to-day off the Mississippi, Alabama and northwest Florida coasts. Generally fair weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours except in Florida and southern Alabama and in the Pacific States from central California northward, where showers occurred. There were no important changes in temperature.

The indications are for showers to-morrow and Wednesday in portions of the east Gulf and south Atlantic States and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River. There will be little change in temperature during the next two or three days.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Temperature Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall Last 24 hrs.	Rainfall Last 24 hrs.	Weather
Abilene	76	66	30.00	.04		Clear
Albany	84	54	30.04	..		Clear
Atlantic City	78	56	30.08	..		Pt. Cldy
Baltimore	80	56	30.10	..		Pt. Cldy
Bismarck	68	48	30.16	..		Cloudy
Boston	84	62	30.00	..		Clear
Buffalo	72	62	30.10	..		Clear
Charleston	74	68	30.04	..		Cloudy
Cincinnati	86	56	30.12	..		Clear
Chicago	84	66	30.16	..		Clear
Cleveland	76	62	30.12	..		Clear
Denver	82	50	30.00	..		Clear
Detroit	84	66	30.12	..		Clear
Galveston	86	76	29.98	..		Cloudy
Helena	80	44	29.70	..		Clear
Jacksonville	76	74	29.86	1.00		Rain
Kansas City	82	62	30.14	..		Clear
Los Angeles	80	62	29.98	..		Clear
Milwaukee	82	64	30.16	..		Clear
New Orleans	84	72	29.94	..		Clear
Oklahoma	86	58	30.10	..		Clear
Philadelphia	86	60	30.08	..		Cloudy
Pittsburgh	80	58	30.12	..		Clear
Portland, Me.	80	54	29.98	..		Clear
Portland, Ore.	60	50	29.72	..		Cloudy
Salt Lake City	82	62	29.82	..		Pt. Cldy
San Antonio	90	66	30.02	..		Pt. Cldy
San Diego	72	64	29.94	..		Clear
San Francisco	68	58	29.84	.10		Cloudy
Seattle	58	48	29.76	..		Rain
St. Louis	88	68	30.10	..		Clear
St. Paul	82	58	30.08	..		Pt. Cldy
Washington	82	60	30.10	..		Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.17	30.07
Humidity	69	44
Wind—direction	N.	S.W.
Wind—velocity	8	15
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.	65	1 P. M.	81	6 P. M.	79
9 A. M.	68	2 P. M.	82	7 P. M.	78
10 A. M.	72	3 P. M.	82	8 P. M.	76
11 A. M.	78	4 P. M.	80	9 P. M.	73
12 M.	81	5 P. M.	78	10 P. M.	71

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	68	60	6 P. M.	79	68
12 M.	81	72	9 P. M.	73	64
3 P. M.	82	74	12 Mid.	71	63

Highest temperature, 82, at 2:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 60, at 4 A. M.
Average temperature, 72.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

American Bankers' Association convention, Hotel Commodore, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; luncheon to executive council, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.; Women's Fashion Show and tea, Hotel Plaza, 4 P. M.; bus ride, 4:30 P. M.; theater parties, evening.

First meeting of the Board of Estimate after its summer vacation, City Hall, 10:30 A. M.

Gyro Club luncheon, Hotel Pennsylvania, 12:30 P. M.

Bookbinders' Association luncheon, Hotel Penn