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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.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1922.

The Right Stuff in Him.

The following from Governor MILLER's speech at Hornell October 18 has the right ring. It is clear, strong, decisive and shows the stuff Governor MILLER is made of.

The American people like courage, like convictions, like a man of action. The American people despise a trimmer. MILLER is no trimmer, no pussyfoot politician. Here is what he says on the maintenance of law and order:

"Industrial disputes. My adversary has said a word on that subject, and so I will refer to it. He said that he settled them when he was Governor and that I called out the police. Now you had a dispute involving one of your principal industries here. Would Mr. SMITH, if he had been Governor, have intervened? If he had, he would have been told to mind his own business, wouldn't he? That was a dispute on a nationwide scale. The only governmental agency having any jurisdiction over it at all was a Federal agency, the Federal Railroad Labor Board. Now there has not been a single industrial dispute since I have been Governor where it was appropriate to tender the good offices of the State that those offices have not been tendered, and, as you know, we have a Board of Mediation and Conciliation for that very purpose. I admit that I did not intervene to settle the railroad shopmen's strike. I did not, because there was nothing that I could do. It was on a scale beyond the State of New York. I could not settle it any more than I could have prevented it, and neither could Mr. SMITH. But he says I sent in the police. Does he mean to imply that he would not send in the police? Does he mean to suggest that he is not in favor of preserving law and order? Now that was one thing with which the Governor of this State was charged with doing.

"We could not settle the dispute. It was outside of our domain. But it was the highest function of the State Government to protect the lives and the property of its citizens. When government fails to do that government has ceased to have a reason to exist. (Applause.) And whenever in any place there were threatened disorders needing the intervention of the State police, I did send in the police. Would Mr. SMITH refuse to send in the police? You had disorders here. Happily—although I believe it cost one life—happily they were stopped before they had got beyond control; but when your Mayor informed me that these disorders had got beyond the control of the local police, we had a squad of State troopers on the spot very quickly afterwards. (Applause.) Not to intervene in the dispute, not to take one side or the other, but to suppress lawlessness, to suppress disorder, to preserve the lives and property of the people, to preserve the liberty of the people.

"Now my adversary in that covert suggestion, if it meant anything, meant to appeal to that sentiment that does not want law preserved and order maintained. He meant to appeal to the sentiment expressed by the head of the State Federation of Labor when that gentleman said at their annual meeting that there were 800 strikers armed in Buffalo to wipe out the State police. That, of course, was mere bombast. It was not true. But it is that kind of irresponsible leadership that injures labor. It is that kind of intemperate talk that leads to serious disorders.

"Now I want to say that those who incite to disorder at the time of an industrial dispute are the real enemies of labor. They really plot revolution, that is what those gentlemen are after, and they go just as far at one stage as they dare to go, and then they stop, waiting for another time. I want to say that the most serious harm that is done to the cause of labor is that which results from lawlessness and violence. A worthy cause does not need to be supported by lawlessness and violence. A just cause has back of it the greatest weapon in this country that it can possibly have, "and that is public opinion. Lawlessness deprives the cause of the support of public opinion. Why, no greater injury to the cause of labor has ever been done in this country in my judgment than the Herrin massacre, and I want to say that as long as I am Governor of this State we will have no Herrin massacre, if you please." (Great applause.)

Can the worthwhile citizens of New York find fault with this red blooded utterance and this red blooded attitude?—an attitude and an utterance that show the sterling qualities of Governor MILLER, show the superb courage of the man, the splendid common sense and sense of duty of the man.

Mills Has Made Good.

The best asset the people of this country have is the man who represents them unselfishly, soundly, ably in their public affairs—in their city governments, in their State legislatures, in their Congress and in positions higher up.

The man who demonstrates to the people that he is this kind of man, demonstrates to the people that they can bank on him for a square deal, bank on him for efficient work, leadership, inspiration, sound common sense in the conduct of their public business—such a man is a man to tie to.

Two years ago when OGDEN MILLS was running for election to the House of Representatives THE NEW YORK HERALD said this of him:

"New York has an opportunity in this election to bring to its service in Congress a young man of exceptional ability. This young man is OGDEN L. MILLS, who is the Republican candidate in the Seventeenth district for the House of Representatives.

"Mr. MILLS is not going in for political life for personal advantage to himself. He does not need to do this as a means of climbing to a position of recognition and power. He already has as good a position in heritage, in the matter of wealth, in educational advantages and in social, professional and business contacts as any young man anywhere in the country.

"By profession he is a lawyer, and a good one. He has exceptional force, a keen mind, is an effective speaker and an indefatigable worker.

"Mr. MILLS has the serious idea that, situated as he is, he owes his life to the public service, and in this conviction he has the vision of sound citizenship.

"In these days there are far too few men of commanding ability who are willing to make the sacrifices entailed in a public career which means hard work and few rewards. OGDEN MILLS if elected to Congress is certain to make a distinct impression in the House of Representatives."

OGDEN MILLS was elected and took his seat April 11, 1921. OGDEN MILLS made good, measured up to the best expectations of him, measured up to the predictions of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In March, 1922, less than a year after Mr. MILLS took his seat in the House, he was made a member of the Ways and Means Committee, a very signal honor for any man; a very unusual honor for so young a Member. The Ways and Means Committee is the most important of all the committees of the House, the very heart of legislation in that body.

This honor did not come to OGDEN MILLS through influence and manipulation and pull. It came to him because of what he is, a man of force, of exceptional ability, of zeal in the public service; a man straight with the public and with the capacity for intelligent, well applied hard work.

In the business world no important concern allows a man making good on his job as MILLS has made good in Congress to get away from it, and this same rule should apply in politics.

The Turk Back in Europe.

When REFET Pasha, Extraordinary Commissioner for Thrace, with his staff of Nationalist officers and soldiers, and accompanied by the new Governor of Adrianople, entered Constantinople Thursday he gave to the day a significance which will make it remembered in Turkish history. When he stepped on the pier at Galata the Turk had returned to Europe and the allied control of Constantinople had come to an end.

For three years the Turk has not been master at his capital. Even when REFET crossed the Galata bridge and in triumph climbed the heights of Stamboul to the mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent Constantinople was still occupied by alien troops. But he left no doubt of the fact that he was returning as a victor to his own. "We know we have one of the biggest armies in the world and that we are to-day the most powerful military nation in the world," he said. "We have achieved a victory which I am confident no other army could have won." While thus extolling the Turks' prowess he should have remembered that it was not the strength of the Turkish army that brought him back to Constantinople and given credit to the weakness of a disunited Europe.

REFET's triumphal entry was but the preliminary to the turning over of the city to the Turkish Nationalists and the entrance of KEMAL, their leader. Already, a special cable message to THE NEW YORK HERALD from Constantinople says, triumphal arches span the streets in the heart of the Christian quarters and the Turks are preparing a reception such as no other Turkish conqueror ever received on his homecoming. When KEMAL lands at Galata he will have no allied troops confronting him. He will come as a master of Constantinople and a dictator to its Moslem and non-Moslem population. KEMAL has so far fought and spoken little of his plans. But this little was expressed by REFET Pasha when he said: "Henceforth Turkey will be purely Moslem and can make its own way without let or hindrance from the outside."

Here is the Turk who returns to Europe. He is a victor confident of the future and boasting that he is so firmly established that no foreign Power will dare challenge his right to govern as he pleases. The many thousands of Greeks who have gathered up their poor belongings and are fleeing from their homes at Adrianople and on the Thracian plains know what he means. They know it at the cost of the thousands of their people who have been persecuted and massacred. And Europe knows it and knows too whose fault it is that the Turk has come back in power.

Those Deliberate English!

Americans are supposed to be swift, almost sudden, in the way they do things. To the English is attributed deliberation.

How do those theories work out in politics?

On the 12th of June, 1920, the Republican national convention named its candidate for President. The Democrats chose their standard bearer a few weeks afterward.

The country had all summer to consider the two candidates. The election occurred in November. The winner did not take office until the following March.

From June until November most of the people of the United States were confident that President WILSON would be succeeded by Mr. HARDING. From November until March the whole country knew that this would be the case.

America had nine months' preparation for a new political deal

On Thursday morning a delegation of miners went to the house of the British Prime Minister in Downing street, London, by appointment. Presently LLOYD GEORGE drove up. He had just come from Buckingham Palace and a talk with the King.

"I'm sorry," said LLOYD GEORGE to the miners, "but I'm no longer Prime Minister."

Nine months for a change of administration in the United States; nine minutes in England!

East Against West in Football.

With Yale beaten by Iowa, Princeton apparently destined to be outdone again by Chicago next Saturday and Harvard facing the possibility of being defeated for the second successive time by Centre of Kentucky this afternoon, Eastern football appears to stand on the threshold of cataclysm. Critics in the West and South hail what they term the downfall of the effete East with undisguised jubilation. The East, say the other sections, has been king overlong. Western football is far superior to the Eastern brand, we are told from the direction of Chicago.

Intense, clean, sportsmanlike rivalry among the sections is a splendid thing and has worked wonders for football. But the Big Three no longer are the outstanding representatives of the East on the gridiron any more than Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin may be called the football monopolists of the West. Teams like Penn State, Lafayette, Washington and Jefferson and Cornell have risen to the Matterhorn peak in Eastern football in the last few years. It is not fair to this part of the country to regard a victory for Iowa over Yale as decisive, definite evidence that the game as it is played in the West is stronger than the greatest football we have developed in the East.

Nor is it fair for the East to claim all the major honors. Football has become a truly national game. Great players from East, West, South and Northwest have gone into every nook of America as football missionaries. The sections are learning from one another. A Yale man, Dr. HARRY WILLIAMS, developed the first great shift at Minnesota. A Washington and Jefferson eleven was using the modern forward pass with telling effect at the Polo Grounds even before Notre Dame developed that play to startling efficiency. But the East is borrowing the tea party formation out of which to break into a play, and is glad to acknowledge its Western origin.

HOWARD JONES, the Iowa coach, is a Yale man. Is the football which he has taught to the Hawkeyes all Western? ALONZO STAGG, the coach at Chicago, is a Yale man. Is Chicago's football all Western? On the other hand, HUGO BEZDEK, the successful coach at Penn State, is a Chicago alumnus. The sections borrow plays, coaches, methods from one another. No section has a monopoly in this great game of football any more than any section has a monopoly of great baseball players or shining lights in lawn tennis.

Football is intensely American. It is All American.

Our Artistic Visitors.

Not long ago the arrival of two such distinguished members of the Théâtre Français as CÉCILE SOREL and ALBERT LAMBERT would have seemed more important artistically than it does to-day, interesting as the visit of the comedians may be. Foreigners distinguished in the arts are more familiar to New Yorkers than they used to be. They have been coming here ever since conditions have been more favorable for them in this country than in Europe.

There is no sign of decrease in the invasion. On the other hand, visitors are beginning to arrive from new quarters. The Russian representatives are not to be confined to singers and dancers of the Theater of the Bald Mouse. Deputations from the celebrated Art Theater of Moscow are expected here to play the dramas of their national authors, and in the person of THEODORE KOMISARJEVSKY an internationally famous stage manager is already here from Russia. No native influence in drama or music is more powerful than the Russian, which may account for the strong impression these few Muscovite performers have made.

German artists are to arrive here in larger numbers than have come since the summer of 1914. An important group of singers at the Metropolitan rose to fame during the years when Germany was artisically barred to the rest of the world and they will be heard here for the first time this winter. Then various German virtuosos of the concert platform will make their first journey to this country. A complete operatic organization from Berlin will be heard here in the works of WAGNER. So the cohorts of the German muse will not be missing.

There is, however, complete lack of information here as to the invading actors said to have gained the approval of A. H. WOODS and LEE SHUBERT, who visited Berlin for the sake of determining the worthiness of these players to represent Teutonic art over here. The reports from Germany say that one company has been selected by HERMANN SUDERMANN, novelist and playwright, while another will be devoted exclusively to the theater of AUGUST STRINDBERG.

Not Worthy of Al Smith.

In a speech at Syracuse on Thursday night the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. SMITH, charged that the public service legislation passed in the administration of Governor MILLER was "corporation drawn." And he added that "the corporations all thought they would come in while the going was good."

The voters of New York State want facts in this campaign. Let us see what the facts are about the fortunes of one line of public service corporations during the respective administrations of Governor SMITH and Governor MILLER.

The Public Service Commission that was in office under Governor SMITH increased carfares in thirty-one cities between April 1, 1920, and April 25, 1921. In fifteen cities the increase was two cents; in sixteen cities it was one cent.

In the spring of 1921, after these increases had been made, Governor MILLER's public service legislation was passed and he appointed his commissions. Was the going good for the corporations after that, as AL SMITH suggests? The fact is, according to the official records of the Public Service Commission, that in eighteen months under the Miller commission carfares were raised in only two cities and decreases were ordered in at least two cities.

THE NEW YORK HERALD did not and does not criticize Governor SMITH because of the fare increases in his term of office. It is likely that the inflated costs of the period made it necessary to raise fares or abandon traction lines.

But THE NEW YORK HERALD regrets to see former Governor SMITH getting down to the level of the City Hall demagogues and echoing Mayor HYLAN's trite phrases about the terrible corporations.

If Mr. SMITH is willing to brand Governor MILLER as an ally of the corporations because of fare increases in two cities, what does he expect the public to think of his own administration, with its record of so many more fare increases?

The public dancing next week by a tribe of Indians to show their native life before civilization came to them may seem commonplace in comparison with the steps adapted to cabaret jazz bands.

Who shall decide when aspiring teachers of music are worthy to receive licenses? How many of them would ever qualify before a jury of their colleagues?

Even the most loyal son of the Free State must heave a sigh of regret. Here's a fight in Westminster that the Irish can't be in on.

A conscientious householder is one who looks up history to see how late in the fall the Spartans went without lighting their furnaces.

Radio saved the life of a passenger on the steamship City of Honolulu by bringing aid to the survivors of that vessel as they huddled in small boats in the open sea; and then radio caused his arrest by revealing him as one whom the law sought. The gratitude this man feels to science for his rescue must be considerably modified by resentment inspired by its intrusion on his seclusion.

Harlequin.

The Muse—his foster mother—bids him wear
A happy face, although the skies are gray,
And night should bring him but a nest of hay
Within the new mown fields. "For earth is fair,"
She says, "and hearts lie open wide as air
To him who cheers them." So, from day to day,
A lilt of joy he sings upon his way,
Alike at peasant hearth or palace stair.

And whether it be east or west or south
Or north, his comrades love this gay frocked mime,
Whose eyes may grieve, but yet whose laughing mouth
Brings only maddest whimsy and glad rime
As plea for shelter; since, from knave or king,
A merry word will always welcome bring.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Speed in the Air.

Lieutenant Maughan's Record Indicates Possibilities of Flying.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Even aviators were astonished at the wonderful speed that Lieutenant Maughan made on October 16 in his landplane. After winning the Pulitzer trophy on October 14 with 216 miles an hour he made another world's record of 248.5 miles.

Speed in the air is an element of safety. A fast machine drives through the inequalities of the wind where a slow machine is rocked and pitched. A machine that has a speed of 150 miles an hour is fit to conquer a 100 mile hurricane, and it has been done.

The limit is far from having been reached. It was found by one of our aviators that at an altitude of 25,000 feet there was a westerly wind blowing at the rate of 200 miles an hour. Taking advantage of this wind it will be quite possible, even with our present speed, to take breakfast in New York and fly the Atlantic before sundown.

HUGH L. WILLOUGHBY.

NEWPORT, R. I., October 20.

Children of St. Helena.

Two Sisters Added to the List of Americans Born There.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The late Samuel Norie Slate of New London may have been the first child of American parents to be born on the island of St. Helena, but he was not the only one. Both my sister and myself were born there many years later.

In the days antedating the opening of the Suez Canal St. Helena, by virtue of its location midway between England and the East Indies, was an important port of call. Ships stopped there, weather permitting, for supplies and water. So it would not be at all an unlikely circumstance for a child of traveling parents first to open its eyes upon the world in so remote a spot.

I think, however, I am safe in saying that we were the only children born there to resident Americans. My father, George W. Kimball, a native of Eastport, Me., of Puritan ancestry, was for many years United States consul at St. Helena. He named my elder sister Helena for his island home and she was christened on board the U. S. S. San Jacinto with water from the famous Napoleon spring.

When the renowned exile first reached the "barren rock of the sea"—so miscalled—he was first given in charge of my grandfather, a titled official, Sir Wallace Carrol. I have many letters, journals and newspaper articles written by my father not only on shore but during cruises on board United States Government vessels. His life was most interesting and his friends were numbered among men now become historic figures in America's past. His last resting place is in the shadow of the English cathedral not far from Longwood.

ELLA KIMBALL CAVALLI.

NEW YORK, October 20.

Measuring the Universe.

Man's Efforts to Penetrate the Abysses of Cosmic Space.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The totality of cosmic space is infinite to our finite mind. Other minds, possibly existent in other solar systems, may comprehend what is to us incomprehensible. We, educated to measure our tiny world with a foot rule, cannot measure illimitable space even with terrestrial dimensions. And at this present time it seems most probable that cosmic space is boundless, although it is also probable that the number of suns and satellites in cosmic space is limited.

We are able to measure vaguely a short distance into the terrible abysses of illimitable space. Of course this is done with the assistance of light rays. We have discovered about how swiftly light rays travel, 186,330 miles a second, approximately 6,000,000,000,000 miles a year. Accordingly, if we also discover that it takes 499 seconds for light to pass from our sun to the earth, the distance to our sun approximates 499 times 186,330, or about 93,000,000 miles.

The approximate distance to Neptune, the furthest known planet, is 2,700,000,000 miles. The approximate distance to Alpha Centauri, the nearest known sun of night, is 4.3 light years, or 25,000,000,000,000 miles. The distance to blue and beautiful Vega, now sparkling in the west, is thirty-five light years; to Deneb or to Albireo, in the Northern Cross, several hundred light-years. And now it has been reported that the remoteness of the Large Magellanic Cloud, visible in the southern hemisphere, has been determined.

This sidereal cloud is distant from us not hundreds but thousands of light years. It is said to be situated amid cosmic space 110,000 light years distant. That is, it would take light 1,100 centuries to travel from this Large Magellanic Cloud to our little planet home.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

NEWTON, Mass., October 20.

Principal Boice of School No. 37.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Like W. T. Bingham I attended Public School No. 37, at Eighty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, but my recollections of the principal, Mr. Boice, are distinctly contrary to those expressed by Mr. Bingham.

He was indeed the strictest kind of disciplinarian and the boys were in mortal fear of him. I distinctly remember that on one occasion one of the older boys, who was doubtless about to be chastised, was on the point of jumping out of a third story window, and was in fact hanging on the windowsill by his hands when Mr. Boice rushed to him and drew him inside, catching hold of the boy's long hair to assist in the operation.

On the other hand, I am pleased to mention William Owen as having been my teacher, and I retain the pleasantest recollections of him. F. R. H.

NEW YORK, October 20.

Abracadabra.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I wonder if both the president of the Bank of Montreal and the author of "Panjandrum" did not borrow their abracadabra from a child's fairy story published some forty-odd years ago.

In this story the little prince is confined in his tower room, when the old fairy visits him and, on his expressing a desire to get beyond his four walls, she puts a cloak upon him and bids him repeat "Abracadabra tum tum ti." He does so, is wafted out of the window, over hill and dale and feels the world is his. ROSE HILL FARM.

POMFRET CENTER, Conn., October 20.

Expect No Price Drop in Next Decade

Harvard Committee on Economic Research Advises Acceptance of the Present Levels.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—No drop in prices to the pre-war level is to be expected for the next ten years in the opinion of the Harvard committee on economic research Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the committee, said to-night at the first session of a national conference of subscribers to the Harvard economic service held at the Harvard Club of Boston.

"Business is affected by price movements," he said, "more than by any other single factor. The probable movement of commodity prices during the next ten years is, therefore, of especial importance at a time when the revival of business activity is clearly disclosed.

"The plausible inference that prices must return to a pre-war normal has frequently been drawn from the fact that prices have reverted to their former levels after previous periods of currency inflation in the early and middle nineteenth century. The Harvard committee, however, cannot accept this conclusion. It cannot find that the governing conditions exist to-day which brought about lower price levels in the past.

Considers Gold Situation.

"The gold situation must first be considered. Upon all the evidence we have concluded that monetary stocks of gold will continue to increase at the rate of approximately $150,000,000 per annum during the next eight years, and this means a larger annual increment than the world has ever had except during the few years prior to 1915. Before the war commodity prices were increasing at a very substantial rate, with an annual gold increment of $232,000,000, and there was a general complaint of the increasing cost of living, which had led to the appointment of numerous parliamentary and legislative commissions to investigate the problem. In view of this fact it would seem that an annual increment of $150,000,000 should be ample to prevent a decline of gold prices during the present decade.

"If, therefore, the general trend of commodity prices declines during the present decade this result will be due to the financial policies pursued by the leading commercial countries and not to a shortage of the yellow metal. These policies, of course, are wholly subject to human volition, although they are not within the control of any single country, unless it be one that occupies a position of commanding influence. Perhaps as the leading creditor nation the United States might exert such an influence on financial policy, especially if it should oppose measures calculated to depress prices and so to increase the burden of indebtedness inherited from the great war.

"Drastic deflation and restoration of the former gold standard were possible in England and the United States after 1815, and in the United States after 1865, because conditions were not as critical as they are to-day in most of the belligerent countries. Even so the policy entailed many years of falling prices that involved long periods of deep depression and caused intense suffering. Favorable economic developments made it possible to endure the strain, but the history of those years is not pleasant reading, and all who remember the trade depression of the seventies and the history of the middle nineties can have no desire to see such experiences repeated. For most of the European belligerents restoration of currencies to the pre-war standard would mean suffering too great to be endured, and would probably end in total or partial national bankruptcy.

"The problem of international indebtedness is here pertinent only in so far as it may affect the price situation. Cancellation of all such debts would obviously help the debtor countries to carry through policies of drastic deflation, but would not necessarily mean that such policies would or could be adopted. Upon the other hand, if these debts are to be paid it must inevitably happen that prices of international commodities will be higher in creditor than in debtor nations, since otherwise payment cannot be made. Deflation in the creditor nations must, therefore, mean severe pressure upon debtor countries, while inflation leading to higher prices would obviously ease the strain of international payments.

America's Dominance.

"At the present time so little progress has been made in dealing with international debts that it is almost idle to speculate upon the subject; but it is safe to observe that the United States by virtue of the fact that it is the predominant creditor nation is in a position to influence greatly the financial policies adopted in Europe.

"If we are prepared to accept, as apparently we must, the present price level as substantially that around which the fluctuations of the business cycle must play during the coming decade we can contribute powerfully to financial stability throughout the world. And finally if we adhere consistently to this view we can make it clear that little indulgence can be expected by debtors who adopt policies calculated to increase inordinately the burden of debt inherited from the great war."

Prof. Homer B. Vanderblue of Harvard also spoke on another phase of the same subject. To-morrow morning there will be another session at the Harvard Union addressed by Prof. Warren M. Persons of Harvard and Prof. W. L. Crum of Yale, followed by luncheon at the Harvard Union. The subscribers will attend the Harvard-Centre College football game and will dine at the Harvard Club of Boston, where they will be addressed on the subject of "Next Year's Business" by Leonard P. Ayres, who was in charge of the statistical work of the War Department during the war, and by George W. Norris, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

GIFT TO LIBRARY BY LANSING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The library of 50,000 volumes of the Pan-American Union has been enriched by a valuable collection on Mexican history given by former Secretary of State Robert Lansing. Don Adolfo Ballivian, Minister of Bolivia, has also given to the library a collection of documents and books on Latin American affairs.

Another Day.

Like twinkling turquoise in the dawn
The ripples dance on Ripple Lake;
Like little silver lances shake
The reeds that rim it; ecstasies
Of blithe abandon stir the trees
Taking their autumn amber on.

The world wakes with its old desires;
The purple dreams of night have fled
With the last star; enpanoplied,
Upon Wachusett flames the sun;
Another day—how fair a one—
With morning upon Grafton spires!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Replies to Mayor Hylan.

A Fireman Tells of His Duties and the Demands He Has to Meet.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In reply to Mayor Hylan's statement taking credit for the benefits that have come to the firemen under his administration I wish to say the firemen owe him or the taxpayers no thanks, because they have well earned everything they have received.

Does the public know that the firemen have to work twenty-four hours straight every six days without any time off for meals? Does the public know that when the firemen are supposed to be off on the day shift they have to volunteer to attend funerals or in the winter shovel snow in the gutters and then come in at 6 P. M. and work fifteen hours? When I say work I mean it, because the bells are ringing all night long. I would like to have Mayor Hylan sleep one week in a fire house. Then he would not be so anxious to take out the beds.

Firemen also have to volunteer their services to inspect buildings and do lots of other things. They have to spend three or four dollars a month for paint, brass polish, soap and lots of other things that the city gets credit for supplying. If they don't keep their committee work up to the mark they would have charges preferred against them by their commanding officers, and they could not do it on the junk that is handed out to them. The firemen have to pay the matrons for keeping the beds and clothes clean.

The Mayor asked at the Board of Estimate meeting what other class of civil service employees have beds to sleep in while at work. I'll tell him there is none, because none has to work fifteen hours a night. Can any corporation or business house in New York city get men to work fifteen hours a night? I guess not. While we are comparing the duties of civil employees let me say that every other branch has Sundays and holidays off with pay. Have the firemen and policemen any holidays? I guess not.

Firemen and policemen are easy marks for all charitable organizations. Every time any organization needs money it has a contribution book taken throughout the departments and it is made uncomfortable for men if they refuse to subscribe.

A first grade fireman receives $43 a week for eighty-four hours work. Out of that he has to lay aside a sum for pay of the matron, supplies, meals, uniforms, contributions and lots of things besides his living expenses, such as coal, rent, gas, electricity, insurance. Can a man support a family of five children on that sum? In four cases out of every five wives of firemen and policemen work to keep the roof over their heads. A FIREMAN.

NEW YORK, October 20.

Moonshine's Effect in Arkansas.

Pleasant Hill correspondence Benton Courier.

Some chills and fever and some other chronic and moonshine ailments in this community nowadays.

Interstate Amenities.

From the Russellville Courier.

If Oklahoma don't keep her bank robbers out of Arkansas she soon will have no bank robbers.

On Poster Making.

Success Depends on an Idea Cleverly and Artistically Expressed.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article on the passing of the poster is timely, but it makes me wonder whether the poster is passing or whether a certain endeavor at poster making is not the actual element that is passing.

When the war broke out a host of mechanicians took hold of the poster idea, aided and abetted largely—hugely, in fact—by boss mechanicians who had the power to put things across, and we suddenly found a flood of posters dolled up in banknote frills and patterned after mausoleums, with letters founded on the T-square formula. This was the sort of stuff which obtruded itself upon our intelligent vision.

Later the idea in the poster began to be the determining factor and the lettering took on a more irregular vivacity. This cue seemed to come from abroad, for in the French, in the German and even in the English posters of that day which came to us we find that the idea is the thing, the living quality.

The living, the persistent element which must be in a poster sheet is the idea clearly, cleverly and artistically expressed, and this expression must not be hampered one iota by persons who are bent on manufacturing according to fixed formulas. The poster manufacturers are the men and theirs the work that are passing.

When I look over the war poster output in this country I see Joseph Pennell's work as probably our best example of what I mean as having the living quality. Before that period Mucha might be taken as being a good poster designer. He turned out excellent jobs, but Chéret was a poster genius, and to be a poster genius one must be born a poster genius, as one must be born a mascot. I recall as illustrations of what I mean Détaille's poster of Dumas's "Black Tulip"; some of Carrière's work—was it for the *Aurore*?—Forain, Caran d'Ache, and one fine Pierrot looking up to the night sky after a debauch; an Aubrey Beardsley; my Fred Walker. What a joy it would be now to have a Whistler poster!

Posters cannot be made by making a noise like an order. Without the artistic idea the end of the poster is oblivion. One cannot see truly into the future without the eye of an imaginative mind. C. J. TAYLOR.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 19.

A Guam Wind Guard.

From Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

To protect growing plants from the strong winds which occur in Guam during certain parts of the year the Federal agricultural experiment station on that island reports the successful introduction of the use of the pigeon pea, planted around the garden in double rows. It makes a thick growth, reaching a height of ten to fifteen feet, bears large quantities of edible peas, and is effective without replanting for two or three years.

Maryland Fisherman's Luck.

From the Easton Star-Democrat.

Captain Samuel Bridges of Wittman recently purchased a new seine for $40. He used it immediately near Wittman and the first haul brought up 19,000 pounds of fish—more than enough to pay for the seine.

The Street.

From the Kansas City Star.

"Though bruised and trampled, night and day,
Humbly, I keep my lowly way,
Serving the feet that pass in scorn,
As well as those that plod forlorn.

"Condemned below decrying walls
To bear with dust and all that falls,
I only ask, should this be seen,
O gracious people—keep me clean!"

LOWE W. WREN.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate north and northeast, shifting to east and southeast, winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate north to northeast shifting to east winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate north to northeast shifting to east winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The tropical storm was apparently central to-night about latitude 19 degrees north and longitude 92 degrees 30 minutes west and moving southwestward. Gales have continued in the Bay of Campeche, Vera Cruz reporting a maximum wind velocity of sixty miles from the northwest.

Pressure was relatively low and falling over the plains States and the far Southwest and high over practically all other regions. The weather has remained generally fair during the last twenty-four hours, except for local rains in the northern Rocky Mountain region and light local snows in northern New York and northern New England. Temperature was somewhat lower to-day in the lower lake region, the northern plateau region and the Atlantic States north of Maryland, while there was a reaction to somewhat higher temperature in the great central valleys and the northern plains States.

The weather will remain fair to-morrow and Sunday in the States east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will rise gradually in the lower lake region and the upper Ohio Valley to-morrow and Sunday and in the Atlantic States from North Carolina northward Sunday.

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.	Baro-meter.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	70	50		30.08	..	Clear
Albany	44	34		30.30	..	Clear
Atlantic City	54	44		30.30	..	Clear
Baltimore	56	44		*0.32	..	Clear
Bismarck	36	30		29.98	..	Clear
Boston	46	36		30.23	..	Clear
Buffalo	44	28		30.34	..	Clear
Cincinnati	68	36		30.16	..	Clear
Charleston	70	54		30.16	..	Clear
Chicago	54	44		30.22	..	Clear
Cleveland	44	42		*0.32	..	Clear
Denver	68	38		29.96	..	Clear
Detroit	48	32		30.30	..	Clear
Galveston	74	58		30.06	..	Clear
Helena	52	46		30.10	.04	Cloudy
Jacksonville	70	64		30.06	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	72	50		30.10	..	Clear
Los Angeles	74	56		29.80	..	Clear
Milwaukee	48	40		30.24	..	Clear
New Orleans	76	62		30.04	..	Clear
Oklahoma	66	54		30.12	.01	Cloudy
Philadelphia	54	44		30.32	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	54	38		30.32	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	40	32		30.26	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	64	50		30.34	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	64	48		30.06	..	Cloudy
San Antonio	82	54		30.04	..	Clear
San Diego	66	58		29.94	..	Clear
San Francisco	76	54		29.98	..	Clear
Seattle	60	52		30.38	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	70	50		30.16	..	Clear
St. Paul	36	32		30.02	..	Clear
Washington	58	38		30.30	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.22	30.31
Humidity	49	38
Wind—direction	N.	NW.
Wind—velocity	30	18
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.	41	1 P. M.	46	6 P. M.	47
9 A. M.	40	2 P. M.	47	7 P. M.	44
10 A. M.	41	3 P. M.	50	8 P. M.	43
11 A. M.	42	4 P. M.	49	9 P. M.	42
12 M.	44	5 P. M.	48	10 P. M.	40
	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	40	50	6 P. M.	47	51
12 M.	44	54	9 P. M.	42	50
3 P. M.	50	58	12 Mid.	40	48

Highest temperature, 50, at 2:20 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 39, at 8:15 A. M.
Average temperature, 45.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Association of High School Teachers of German, meeting, Washington Irving High School, 10:30 A. M.

Women's Republican Club, meeting, Representative Ogden Mills will speak, Hotel Plaza, 11 A. M.

Girl Scout Week will open with a parade up Fifth avenue, afterno