NEW YORK HERALD

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

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

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DOMESTIC.

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

Domestic rates apply to numerous South American countries and to Spain and its possessions.

FOREIGN.

DAILY & SUNDAY...	$26.00	$13.80	$2.40
DAILY only...........	17.40	8.70	1.45
SUNDAY only.........	9.75	5.12	.88

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:

PRINCIPAL UPTOWN OFFICE—BROADWAY AT 57TH ST. Entrance 1367 Broadway. Telephone Fitz Roy 1500. Open until 12 midnight.

HARLEM OFFICE—205 WEST 125TH ST., NEAR SEVENTH AVE. Tel. 704 Morningside. Open until 12 midnight.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS OFFICE—585 WEST 181ST ST. Tel. 9098 Wadsworth. Open until 10 P. M.

SIXTEENTH ST. OFFICE—CORNER 16TH ST. AND SEVENTH AVE. Tel. Chelsea 4000. Open all day and night.

BROOKLYN OFFICE—24 COURT ST. Tel. Triangle 7160. Open until 10 P. M.

BRONX OFFICE—518 WILLIS AVE., AT 148TH ST. Tel. 9666 Melrose. Open until 10 P. M.

Principal American and Foreign Bureaus.

WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building.
CHICAGO—208 South La Salle St.
LONDON—40-43 Fleet St.
PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue du Louvre.
BERLIN—Dorotheenstrasse 34 (Hof Links).
ROME—56 Via Gregoriana.
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.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1922.

No Labor for the Farm.

JAMES R. HOWARD, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, adds his strong protest to that of manufacturers, builders and others already raised against the drastic restrictions in the immigration act. That measure, Mr. HOWARD warns the country, is stripping the farm of its manual labor. This means the crops cannot be raised in adequate quantity.

With a general shortage of common labor the manual worker on the farm is now drawn in unusual volume to the great industrial centers by urgent wage bids for him there. For years this drift of labor from the country to the city has gone on, but hitherto a new supply for the American farm has flowed constantly from the agricultural districts of Europe. With that supply now shut out by the rigid immigration law, the American farmer has no place to get his necessary labor. He faces directly the danger of not being able to get his heavy work done. And when the American farmer cannot get his work done the American people will not be able to get their food at prices that will be bearable.

Congress has not listened to the manufacturer, who has complained that he could get no labor to do his work. Congress has not listened to the railroad operator, to the roadmaker, to the general builder, who have all protested against an exclusion law which prevents the country from doing its foundational work and keeps productive machinery from running full speed.

But when the American farmer serves notice on Congress that the country's food supply is threatened by an immigration policy which shuts out the labor that is needed to till the farms and raise the crops Congress will do well to take heed of the warning. When the American public's cost of living begins to soar because Congress will not let the farm have enough labor to do its work, the farmer and the consumer up in arms together will be a mighty serious thing for any national legislator to contend against or any political party that stands for him to contend against.

A Plot for Hergesheimer.

Life can never resist the temptation to come to the rescue of the novelist. She will speak out in defense of him whether his fiction take the form of a book, or mimic life on the stage or pass before its enthralled observer in the swiftly changing pictures of the cinema. Maybe she is jealous of the reputation preserved in the proverb that life is stranger than fiction.

The imagination of the writer who told as fiction the story of Mrs. VIOLA COOK of Provincetown, Massachusetts, would have been praised anywhere; few would have detected reality in the dark folds of the web he spun. Pathos dwelt in the picture of the demented wife staring with longing eyes through the windows of the deserted cottage toward the sea, which was destined never to return the husband she passionately awaited. Tragedy spoke in the mad language of the woman, who did not know that the waters from which she expected all life held for her to come back again had cheated her forever.

Yet there had been a little mercy in the sea's way of subjugating a woman's life to the invincible powers of nature. Two years in the ice bound north took from her, along with the ability to think and understand, also the faculty of realizing that her former husband Captain JOHN COOK, had left her. Devotion had taken her on the whaling trips that carried his boat to the realms of ice. Long imprisonment there had bereft her of mental powers. She could no more understand that he had for this cause divorced her than that, by taking another wife, he had condemned her to be always alone.

That was the mercy of nature. Mrs. COOK could still strain her eyes for a sight of his boat coming back to her over the sea that had been so cruel. She could still prepare for the day when they would meet. She could die alone in the empty house with the sound of his voice and maybe the splash of the icy spray alternating in her ears. Yet she was never to learn that she was deserted. To that degree life had spared her.

Clemenceau's Fine Reception.

The popular reception of CLEMENCEAU is all that was predicted and hoped. He has had the center of the stage since his arrival. His every move, his lightest word, have been watched and listened for. His early rising, his heroic breakfast of onion soup and hard boiled eggs, are matters of joyous comment in every household. Where the Tiger rides the crowds acclaim him. The children come out of school by the hundreds of thousands to view the mighty Frenchman. Their elders are jealous of the privilege of seeing and hearing the man who took the helm of France when he was 76 years old and who now, at 81, displays all the enthusiasm of youth as he pleads his country's cause.

America likes CLEMENCEAU because, like most nations, it likes strong men and particularly strong men that are picturesque. This country in its youth had plenty of picturesque statesmen—characters who looked the rugged part they were playing in history. Since LINCOLN's time we have been lacking in them, for even ROOSEVELT, whom CLEMENCEAU resembles in several respects, did not look his part as the Frenchman looks it. CLEMENCEAU, like LINCOLN, reflects the country from which he sprang. He has the physical characteristics of the rugged Vendée; not its spiritual characteristics, for he is as radical as the Vendée is conservative and as cynical, sometimes, as the Vendée is devout.

There are other reasons why Americans are so eager to do honor to the head of France's Victory Cabinet. He represents, more than any one man except the great FOCH, the spirit that refused to be conquered, the wind that fanned into new flame the torch of patriotism, the voice that made France forget defeat and look forward only to victory. It was a paradox that it should have taken an old man to make his country stay young until the hour of triumph. This spirit of patient courage is one that Americans admire, for their own finest historical memory is WASHINGTON at Valley Forge.

Surely CLEMENCEAU can report to France that the reception he received here was worthy of his nation. Surely he will report that his every word was listened to with the most profound respect. And if he has not gained what he came for, if there is no political victory to add to his personal triumph, if he has not swept the American people off their feet in his presentation of European political problems—then it is not because he has not made a better job of his errand than any other man could have made. It is because the American people have unalterable ideas, based upon principle and tradition, of their duty to abstain from interference in European affairs.

The Irish Constitution.

The first subject treated in King GEORGE's speech to Parliament is the legislation that is necessary to complete the establishment of the Irish Free State. The British Parliament must give effect to the Free State Constitution, which has already been passed by the Irish Parliament, or it will lapse automatically on December 6, the first anniversary of the Lloyd George treaty.

It would be a great mistake if, as some of the London correspondents think, Ulster Unionists and English die hards should block the Irish Constitution or so amend it that the Irish Parliament could not accept it. It would be a disappointment to all, in the British Isles or outside them, who have viewed the settlement of the Irish question as one of the greatest political victories of the age.

To throw back the Irish problem into the pit of bloodshed and hatred would be a bitter thing for Ireland, for England, for the whole British Empire. It would be an error which the Conservatives could not long survive.

Covered Heads in Elevators.

There is sense in the proposal of Mayor KOHLER of Cleveland that men keep on their hats while riding in elevators, though the conventions are against him. He wants men to remain covered in the municipal buildings of Cleveland. The Mayor's argument is that the doffing of hats in elevators causes unnecessary crowding and interferes with passage in and out. He would make things more comfortable for everybody by having men wear their hats, in accordance with the old theory that the best courtesy is that which causes the least embarrassment to others.

The general practice in this matter is not without its absurdities. The man who takes off his hat in an office building elevator is the exception; in hotels the man who does not soon feels uncomfortable and follows the majority. This may appear illogical, but what of the inexorable custom which bids a man replace his hat as soon as he steps out of the elevator? He is still under a common roof with the members of the other sex whose presence he has observed. He may be walking down the same corridor with them, but he wears his hat.

There is no good reason, aside from the fear of drafts and dirt, why hats should be kept on in railroad trains and removed in elevators. Why take off your hat in an elevator when you keep it on as you sit in the waiting room of the Grand Central or the Pennsylvania Station? And why is it the practice to go uncovered in public rooms aboard ship but not in the train?

Better to keep on the hat in the elevator and give the stenographer a pleasant good morning. Or concentrate on that most flagrant discourtesy which is so general in New York—the practice of crowding in at subway doors when other passengers are trying to get out. It is a thing which makes considerate men see red.

Beer Taxes and the Bonus.

There is no sound reason and it is not good legislative procedure to tie the bonus issue and the prohibition issue up in one Congress bundle. This is what is done when new Congress bills provide, as they do, for legalizing light wines and beer under the Eighteenth Amendment and at the same time for a heavy tax on their sale, the proceeds to be used in payment of a soldier bonus.

The issues involved in these measures thus dovetailed in Congress are separate and distinct. The prohibition question is as clearly one explicit thing as the bonus question is one explicit thing. They should not be joined together; they should be kept apart.

If Congress wants to take up the matter of the sale of light wines and beer and if the American voters want to take up the matter, it should be taken up as a thing of itself for treatment by itself.

If Congress wants to take up the matter of a bonus and if the American voters want to take up the matter, it should be taken up as a thing of itself for treatment by itself.

If Congress should vote and the President should accept a bonus measure and if Congress should vote and the President should accept a law for the sale of light wines and beer, it would be in order for Congress, the taxing power and the appropriating power, to enact that the bonus should be paid out of taxes on light wines and beer, as it would be in order for Congress to enact, if it saw fit, that the bonus, after becoming a legal fact, should be paid out of the proceeds of a general sales tax or any other tax.

But as there is no relationship between a bonus and prohibition, as there can be no natural relationship between them, they ought not to stand or fall together, either in Congress or at the polls; they ought not to be settled together, either in Congress or at the polls. They should be treated separately, each on its merits, each standing or falling separately, as the vote of Congress decides or as the vote of the country decides.

Errors of A. B. See.

Brooklyn, which had not had a literary shock since PAT MCCARREN used the word "phlebotomy" in his debate with TIM WOODRUFF, now staggers under the assault made by A. B. SEE on women's colleges. Mr. SEE says he would burn them all if he could. He does not like the education they give. He, if he had his way, would educate girls to quit cigarettes and slang, "stop swaggering, give up their bold and brazen manners, their paint and their powder and their lipsticks and their high heeled shoes." He would have them "cease to dress indecently."

Mr. SEE complains that college graduates cannot write a legible hand, cannot use English properly, cannot spell. "They have their brains twisted," he says, "by studying psychology, logic and philosophy." He advocates taking them out of college and putting them at hard manual labor for a year. These slams at women's colleges and their students were forthcoming when Adelphi College asked Mr. A. B. SEE, whose very name suggests education in the rough, to contribute toward its new buildings.

It is plain that A. B. SEE does know a b c about girls, particularly college girls. He is reciting a lot of superstitions about them, like a small boy who is informing another small boy that he will catch warts from handling a toad. When anybody like Mr. SEE tells you that girls are bold and brazen and painted, that their heels are too high and their heads too hollow, put him down as a joykiller. Take him out in the sunlight and show him a couple of thousand girls. Brooklyn swarms with them, all beautiful, demure and intelligent.

Mr. SEE, who builds elevators, should put a safety clutch on his temper and not let it slip again into the cellar of violent exaggeration.

Compulsory Thrift.

A number of associated public utility companies in northern Kansas have adopted a rule requiring all their employees, from heads of departments down to day laborers, to save 10 per cent. of their salaries. They may apply their economies to the purchase of a house or they may invest them. But save they must; otherwise the associated corporations will not retain them on the payroll.

There is no pretense of a philanthropic purpose in this thrift rule. The purpose of the corporations is frankly selfish. It is their method, based on experience and observation, of getting efficient and reliable working forces. They reason that the employee who has demonstrated self-restraint and forethought enough to manage his personal finances successfully is valuable to the concern he works for. It is evident that he has character and a serious purpose in life. Thrift is in itself a character stabilizer, a character builder. Its tendency is to develop exactly the kind of workman who is most valuable to his employer.

In practice the theory appears to be working out satisfactorily. In one of the associated companies one-half of the employees are saving not merely 10 per cent. but from 20 to 30 per cent. of their earnings. They have found that they can cut out a good many things for which their money formerly went and not miss them. Some, of course, have thrown up their hands and quit. One of these admitted that he had been spending $16.25 a month for soft drinks for his family, and another that he had paid $15 taxicab fare to go to a baseball match in an adjoining town. When it was shown to them that the elimination of a few disbursements of this kind might enable them to keep right on at work under the 10 per cent. rule they thought better of quitting and are now putting aside the required percentage without missing it.

Encouragement of voluntary thrift among employees is, of course, a long settled policy with many of the larger employers of labor. In most instances the results have been fairly successful. The Kansas enforced thrift experiment is something of a novelty. Expansion of the experiment to wider fields would probably be beneficial to all concerned. That its tendency would be to promote industrial peace is probable.

The Shakespeare Year.

Despite the complaint of DAVID BELASCO that Pittsburgh is unappreciative of his famous production of "The Merchant of Venice," it is plain that the thoughts of actors and managers are this year fixed on SHAKESPEARE. DAVID WARFIELD is soon to be seen here as *Shylock* with all the care and richness of which Mr. BELASCO is capable expended in the effort to make the performance worthy of Mr. WARFIELD's great popularity. Already ARTHUR HOPKINS has stirred deeply the theatrical waters with his "Hamlet," in which JOHN BARRYMORE is acting the title rôle. Mr. BARRYMORE may also be seen again in "Richard III."

It is Mr. HOPKINS who will also have the direction of ETHEL BARRYMORE when she makes her appearance as a Shakespearean star in "As You Like It." Only her continued success in "Rose Bernd" has delayed that performance. Then JANE COWL, another admired star among the women, is to be seen as *Juliet*. A revival of "Romeo and Juliet" will be welcome to a public which is fed up more or less on the repetition of a small number of plays in the theater of SHAKESPEARE. The possibility of seeing Miss COWL as the daughter of the Capulets will add to the revival the interest inseparable from the appearance of a beautiful and talented actress in a new part.

Mr. BELASCO does not intend to bring his activities as a producer of Shakespeare to an end with the revival of "The Merchant of Venice." He has a *Juliet* to present in the comely person of LENORE ULRIC so soon as the public shall have grown weary of "Kiki." These are to be the new features in the foreground of the stage's tapestried history this year. Behind them stands always the valiant band made up of ROBERT MANTELL, WALTER HAMPDEN and FRITZ LIEBER, who dauntlessly carried the banner of SHAKESPEARE long before the newcomers took their places beside them.

M. CLEMENCEAU had the honor of leading a Yale cheer yesterday. Probably he prizes the distinction more than he would prize an honorary degree from the university.

Bandits raided the town of Gallatin, in Missouri, yesterday, robbed the bank, and shot three or four citizens, some of whom were seriously wounded. The robbers facilitated their escape by cutting the telephone and telegraph wires outside the town. Communities in the Missouri bandit belt should equip themselves with radio sending sets to be used in emergencies of this sort.

Payment of $50,000 for a strawberry plant seems to have stimulated the spirit of competition on the farm. The next day twenty eggs sold for $500, which is enough to plunge the housewife into despair.

Bachelors under the housing laws of Vienna must move or be married since there is room for families only nowadays. What an inspiration such a law ought to prove to the imagination of the boulevard playwrights in search of new themes for bedroom farces.

A woman who shot and killed a man in a Brooklyn street and was acquitted of murder on her trial has received a certificate which enables her to work as a trained nurse in New York State. She probably will specialize in the care of nervous persons.

News comes from Mexico that there is to be a trade union of the picadors, the banderilleros, matadors and the others of the bullfighting caste. Will it be of any consolation to the bull to know that he has been slaughtered according to union rules?

Twelve-year-old ROBERT LENTZ, who wanted to spend his $3.65 in the effort to go to the country and be a farmer, is reactionary. Youthful adventurers in this year of grace usually seek the white light district of a metropolis.

Raindrops.

I hear the cold November rain
Pit patter on the window pane
Like little ghosts that as they pass
Tap gently on the lighted glass;
The spirits of the summer things,
Bright butterflies with jeweled wings,
The golden bees, the blossoms gay,
Nodding a greeting every day.

Lo! they are dead, their shells and shards
Are scattered in the fields and yards.
Their tiny wraiths in viewless flight
Go speeding onward in the night
To some far off celestial dell,
And since I loved them all so well
They pause a moment flitting by,
To tap the pane and say good-by.

MINNA IRVING.

Montenegro's Record.

The Centuries Old Struggle for Independence Continued.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Montenegrin exiles all over the world will be indeed thrilled with gratitude for Whitney Warren's splendid as well as timely book on Montenegro, which is a tribute to a people who will not be submerged by the indiscriminate as well as unlawful decisions of selfish diplomats. Your review of this book is the first editorial defense of this apparently lost cause, but it may be the first gun of a fight for justice for the people of the Black Mountain who for centuries have fought for the principle of nationality.

Americans will naturally ask what they can do. Well, while they send millions of dollars to China, to Russia, to Armenia, to Rumania, &c., for material relief they can send some words of spiritual encouragement to those in Montenegro who are still fighting against Serbian aggression for the liberties which their ancestors preserved against aggression by aliens. The allied attempts to keep the Turk out of Europe are but a continuation of the successful fight of the Montenegrins who defended their lands against the Turk for six centuries.

Those who have read Mr. Warren's book will realize that the United States Government has a moral obligation in the promises made by ex-President Wilson to the effect that justice would be done to Montenegro. Americans might urge that their Government be just as generous to Montenegro as it has been to Germany and Austria.

The legal position of Montenegro as a sovereign State has been assailed but it has not been destroyed. So long as one man in Montenegro cries out for justice to his country, as promised by her allies, the cause of Montenegro still lives. On the contrary there are thousands of Montenegrins in the United States who want the independence of their country restored. The voice of America should be heard across the seas in Montenegro's behalf.

LUIGI CRISCUOLO,
Delegate Plenipotentiary of Montenegro to the United States.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Clemenceau's Home Here.

His Shingle Was Once Displayed in West Twelfth Street.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent "J. A. D." wants to know just where Clemenceau resided when he was a New Yorker.

He was a Ninth warder and for several years lived at 212 West Twelfth street, over the door of which hung his M. D. shingle.

From here he went to Stamford, Conn., where he taught in a women's seminary, after which he returned to France.

An illustrated article on this subject was published in THE SUN one Sunday several years ago.

GEORGE FENTRICK.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Now the Site of a Theater.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was told some years ago that a Frenchman named George Clemenceau lived on the southeast corner of West Twelfth street and Greenwich avenue, where the Sheridan Square Theater stands.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, November 23.

Descent of the Bayards.

Phœbe Bayard a Heroine of the American Revolution.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Bayard family derived the surname from their chateau in Dauphiné, France, six leagues from Grenoble.

The family name was Du Terrail. At the death of Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, the chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, April 30, 1524, his collateral kinsmen adopted his arms and being Seigneurs de Bayard bore that surname.

It can be no detriment to the American descendants that they had ancestors somewhere prior to 1647, when Mme. Anna Bayard came with her brother, Governor Peter Stuyvesant, to America. Judith Bayard Stuyvesant, the Governor's wife, was a sister of Anna Bayard's husband.

Perhaps Phœbe Bayard would meet Eugene Seeger's approval. She was quite American, "played an important rôle in our national history as a friend of Washington," assisting in the equipment of Pennsylvania troops in Washington's dire hour of need—the flower of the Pennsylvania line. She was a heroine of the American Revolution. For this her wedding dower was used, a legacy from her grandfather, James Bowdoin, one of the wealthiest men in Boston of that day, and father of the Massachusetts Governor and also founder of Bowdoin College.

She married Major-General Arthur St. Clair, stanch Federalist, and for fourteen years Governor of the great Northwest Territory.

A. B. ST. CLAIR RORISON.

NEW YORK, November 23.

The Little Church in Song.

Custom of an English School Recalled by Dr. Houghton's Jubilee.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It is timely, now that the Rev. Dr. Houghton is celebrating his silver jubilee at the Church of the Transfiguration, to impart to him a boyish story of the Little Church Around the Corner.

At the school of Holy Trinity at Southampton, England, in the '70s, we boys used to sing with great gusto a song "God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner." In singing some picture would be created of a church somewhere or other around a corner, but really we never knew the true story about it, and perhaps I am the only one of those boys who ever became acquainted with it. I certainly did, for I was married in the Church of the Transfiguration.

When I want to carry my thoughts back to those school days I always resort to the old song, but I have unappreciative children, for I overheard one daughter warning another "to beat it" for father was getting out the "Little Church Around the Corner"!

Three of my schoolmates became Mayors of Southampton, but what was this compared to my fortune in much intimacy with the Little Church Around the Corner, and even having my picture taken beneath the lofty elm in its very churchyard!

THOMAS J. DIXON.

BROOKLYN, November 23.

A Texas Rule.

From the Dallas News.

How much liberty parents should give a daughter sometimes depends on how much sense God gave her.

One-sixth of U. S. Income Goes to Taxes

National Industrial Conference Board Sees Threat to Manufacturing if Tendency Is Not Checked.

The National Industrial Conference Board, 10 East Thirty-ninth street, has just completed a study of taxation and national income for six leading manufacturing countries, which shows that the tax bills of the United States have grown to such an extent that they amount to one-sixth of the national income. The board concludes that the inroads on the surplus necessary for economic progress in this country are so huge and growing so rapidly as to threaten our industrial growth.

The other countries included in the board's survey are the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

The board finds that the huge growth in the burden of taxation, however, is not due to the war alone. Even before the war the tendency was noticeable for State and local government expenditures to increase considerably from year to year. The national income of the leading manufacturing nations, of course, increased steadily in the last two decades, but there is every indication that the governmental outlays and the burden of taxation have more and more encroached upon the surplus necessary for industrial replacements and betterments necessary for economic progress.

Figures Prove Statements.

These general considerations are borne out by the following facts brought out in the conference board's report:

From 1903 to 1914 the expenditures of all governmental authorities in the United States increased from $22 to $35 per capita. In the United Kingdom they rose from $40 to $41 per capita, in France from $24 to $33, in Italy from $14 to $22, in Germany from $44 to $69 and in Japan from $5 to $8. This increase has gone along with increasing cost of military preparations and expansion of social and economic activities of governments, growth in population and the slow but insidious effect of the changed price level due to increase in supplies of specie and credit.

The economic activities of certain governments, as for example of Germany, include public monopolies which account for large per capita outlays as compared with other countries, even though these in some cases have shown substantial profits.

During the war and up to the last fiscal year of the war period public expenditures rose to $88 per capita in the United States, $130 in the United Kingdom, $84 in France, $46 in Italy, $114 in Germany and $6 in Japan. In terms of par of exchange these figures would be, of course, much larger, but they have been reduced to pre-war internal purchasing power basis, allowance being made for the influence of inflation and the changed price levels in each country.

Generally speaking, the cessation of hostilities did not radically reduce public expenditures, largely because of the huge growth in the outlays of State divisions of the Federal Governments and of provincial and local bodies, particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Reduced to a pre-war purchasing power basis, per capita expenditures in the fiscal year 1920-1921 were $45 for the United States, $61 for the United Kingdom, $77 for France, $36 for Italy, $56 for Germany and $7 for Japan. Tax burdens have grown along with Government expenditures in all these countries. The percentage increase during the ten years from 1903 to 1913 was largest for Japan, 95 per cent., and lowest for the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. Germany showed an increase of 62 per cent. in per capita taxation, France 36 per cent, United States 31 per cent. and Italy 27 per cent.

Since the close of the war the burdens imposed by local governments have increased very rapidly, and this circumstance has in some cases offset the amelioration in national taxation that has resulted in the case of the United States and Japan, for instance.

In the United States Federal taxes alone totaled 4,925 millions in 1919 and in 1921 they amounted to 4,430 millions, a decline of 11.2 per cent. Inasmuch as the 1921 dollar had a purchasing power of 26.9 per cent. less than the 1919 dollar the Federal tax burden in 1921 was actually 15 per cent. higher than in 1919.

Comparing the total per capita tax burden on the pre-war purchasing power basis with the pre-war national income for the six countries studied, it is found that in the fiscal year 1920-1921 about one-eighth of the pre-war national income of the United States was diverted into tax channels, one-fifth in the United Kingdom, one-half in France, one-sixteenth in Italy, one-eighth in Germany and slightly less than one-fifth in Japan.

As regards the United States, particularly in the fiscal year 1913-1914, taxes paid to the national, city and local governments represented 6.4 per cent. of the national income. By 1919 the ratio had grown to 13 per cent. and by 1920 to 14.3 per cent. In the calendar year 1921 about one-sixth of the national income was diverted into tax channels.

TO MARK EVACUATION DAY.

The 139th anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops in the City of New York, in the Plaza Hotel, will be held to-morrow evening by the Sons of the Revolution. Former Senator Howard R. Bayne will deliver an address on "The Administration of John Adams as President of the United States."

Surmise.

Wherever the souls of a wind and cloud
Dip to the sea's delight,
Rain is born in the silver dusk,
Out of the womb of night.

Wherever the hearts of a man and maid
Each to the other move,
Tears are born in the afterglow,
Out of the womb of love.

But most of the beauties that earth allows
Thrive by the grace of rain;
And maybe the heart that would rather sing,
Profits the more by pain.

HELEN FRAZEE-BOWER.

Our Old Tariff Policy.

It Provided a Home Market and Work for Immigrants.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your recent editorial articles on the subject of our immigration laws bring to mind the fact that the Republican party has entirely drifted away from the great fundamental postulate of the American system, as Henry Clay defined the tariff policy of the United States.

That system recognized the United States as the haven of the downtrodden and oppressed of earth; as the natural outlet for the overcrowded populations of Europe. It rested upon the proposition that the American manufacturer was entitled to a home market based upon American wages under American conditions, and to this end it erected a tariff barrier against the importations of cheaply fabricated products, but left the door open to such of the European labor as desired to come in and, while receiving American wages, afforded a market for American made goods, not in the remote parts of the world, with all the risks incident to the exploitations and competitions of artificially developed trade, but within the territories of the United States.

It was the theory, justified by facts, that with labor freely flowing in through Castle Garden, accepting American conditions, the manufacturer was enabled to produce and to sell to these newcomers upon a basis mutually helpful, and such was the competition for this inflowing population that many of the States, among them Minnesota, extended the privileges of the elective franchise upon the basis of one year's residence within the United States, upon a declaration of intention of becoming a citizen.

In other words the American system undertook to level up the industrial energies of the world by creating a condition where men could labor under the best conditions, rather than the worst, and it insured this by guaranteeing to the American manufacturer the benefits of the home market which this liberal and enlightened policy naturally and inevitably produced.

It did not undertake to help the European laborer by shiploads of charity, but by opening to him the door of opportunity, if he was willing to help in the development of our home markets through honest effort. This policy, by relieving the congestion of labor in Europe, had a decided tendency to promote the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind, and it was only when it was interfered with by the Bismarckian policy of old age pensions and other socialistic expedients for keeping the people of Germany and other central European States at home, supplemented by the American demagogue clamoring in the name of labor, that the American system lost its idealism and became a mere scramble for favors.

With this decline in the American system and the consequent loss of German immigration the foundations of the world war were laid in the massing of an industrial nation of 70,000,000 of people in a territory no larger than that of the State of Texas, and surrounded on every side by barriers erected by rival nations, with the United States forced into the position of a competitor in the markets of the world and a potential enemy of Germany.

Time only was necessary to produce the world war; Germany was bound by the law of necessity to reduce her population or to enlarge her boundaries or markets, and millions of lives have been sacrificed because of the artificial barriers to the distribution of the population of the world. The United States needs population; needs honest and intelligent men and women to develop its resources, but a narrow policy, dictated by fear, is retarding our progress, sending America out after the markets of the world and increasing the causes of war.

The American system was a system of practical philanthropy; not a nursery for paupers, but an inspiration for ambition. It improved the United States. It aided the laborers of Europe by limiting the available supply of labor, thus tending to increase the relative demand for that which remained, and it maintained a high standard of citizenship and of general welfare for laborer and capitalist alike.

It required no ship subsidies, no questionable trade propaganda, no violation of sound principles of government. It was a sound system so long as it was permitted to produce its legitimate results; it is contemptible when it degenerates to its present status.

BENJAMIN S. DEAN.

JAMESTOWN, November 22.

Bird Sanctuaries in London.

Plots Set Apart for That Purpose in Public Parks.

From the London Times.

The committee on the establishment of bird sanctuaries in the royal parks has already added to the amenities of London. Early this spring small inclosures in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens were prepared by suitable fencing, a small amount of planting and exclusion of tidying gardeners.

The birds accepted the hospitality; no fewer than twenty species, including willow wrens, great and blue tits, redbreasts and lesser whitethroats, spotted flycatchers, carrion crows, tawny owls, pheasants and moorhen, nested there this year. It is proposed to extend these successful experiments.

In Hyde Park the bank near the frame house and an inclosure beside the magazine are to be allowed to grow wild and some planting of suitable shrubs is to be carried out. The area on the east side of the Long Water in Kensington Gardens and a smaller inclosure on the west side are to be sanctuaries. The Duck Island in St. James's Park, two or three sites in Buckingham Palace Gardens, by consent of his Majesty, the islands in the lake in Regent's Park, the wilderness in Greenwich Park and the Isabella Plantation in Richmond Park are all to be prepared and reserved.

These admirable sanctuaries, due to the initiation of Mr. Harold Russell, a well known London ornithologist, cost little, give pleasure to many and will not incommode even the London cats, for the committee, after consultation with the Office of Works, decided that there was no practical cat proof fence.

But war is declared against the gray squirrels, absolutely to extermination in Richmond Park and Kensington Gardens. Public sentiment will be on the side of these pleasant rogues. The charge against them, of being habitual robbers of nests, is not proved, but, were it so, there are fences in the London Zoo which retained them, and which, therefore, could exclude them from the sanctuaries.

A Case of Unrewarded Labor.

From the San Diego Union.

People tell you to be industrious and point to the bee who has something to show for his industry. However, they never point to the ant, who is just as industrious as the bee but hasn't a blooming thing to show for a life of hard work.

Restraint.

I do not say her eyes are starry bright
Nor yet compare her teeth to shining pearls;
I do not say she dances like a sprite
Or that she is the winsomest of girls.

I do not say her cheek is as the rose;
I do not say she holds all men in thrall
Or that a spark divine within her glows,
For if I did—it wouldn't be true at all!

NATHAN M. LEVY.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and much colder to-day; to-morrow fair and cold; west and northwest gales.

For New Jersey—Fair and colder to-day; freezing temperature to-night; to-morrow fair and colder, west and northwest gales.

For Northern New England—Snow flurries, followed by clearing to-day, much colder to-night; to-morrow fair and colder, northwest winds and probably gales.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day, much colder by to-night; to-morrow fair and colder, northwest winds and probably gales.

For Western New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow, much colder, west and northwest gales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A disturbance of marked intensity was central to-night north of New Foundland and another of equal intensity was central over the upper St. Lawrence valley and moving rapidly eastward. Pressure is high in all Western districts. There have been snow flurries within the last twenty-four hours in the regions of the great lakes.

The storm that was central to-night over the upper St. Lawrence valley will move rapidly eastward attended by west and northwest gales on the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras and be followed by generally fair and decidedly colder weather over all districts east of the Mississippi to-morrow and Saturday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast at and north of Cape Hatteras and on the great lakes, except extreme southern Michigan and western Superior. Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the extreme north portion of east New York.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Baro-meter.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	60	38	30.28	..	Clear
Albany	40	24	29.50	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	48	40	29.64	..	Clear
Baltimore	52	34	29.62	..	Clear
Bismarck	36	30	30.50	..	Clear
Boston	42	26	29.56	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	44	32	29.52	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Cincinnati	60	32	29.90	..	Clear
Charleston	58	42	30.08	..	Cloudy
Chicago	52	40	29.98	..	Clear
Cleveland	52	32	29.74	..	Cloudy
Denver	42	30	30.42	..	Cloudy
Detroit	52	32	29.98	..	Snow
Galveston	60	52	30.20	..	Clear
Helena	36	22	30.46	..	Clear
Jacksonville	64	48	30.12	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	58	42	30.22	..	Clear
Los Angeles	74	56	30.06	..	Clear
Milwaukee	46	40	29.96	..	Clear
New Orleans	58	50	30.18	..	Cloudy
Oklahoma	64	44	30.24	..	Clear
Philadelphia	46	36	29.58	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	52	32	29.66	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	36	20	29.58	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	48	40	30.38	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	44	34	30.28	..	Clear
San Antonio	66	50	30.20	..	Clear
San Diego	72	52	30.02	..	Clear
San Francisco	64	50	30.20	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Seattle	56	38	30.36	..	Clear
St. Louis	62	40	30.06	..	Clear
St. Paul	36	34	30.18	..	Cloudy
Washington	54	34	29.64	..	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.00	29.58
Humidity	53	58
Wind—direction	W.	S.W.
Wind—velocity	14	28
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M.	33	1 P. M.	40	6 P. M.	41
9 A. M.	32	2 P. M.	43	7 P. M.	42
10 A. M.	36	3 P. M.	43	8 P. M.	42
11 A. M.	37	4 P. M.	42	9 P. M.	41
12 M.	38	5 P. M.	41	10 P. M.	41

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	32	41	6 P. M.	41	[illegible]
12 M.	38	42	9 P. M.	41	[illegible]
3 P. M.	43	39	12 Mid.	40	[illegible]

Highest temperature, 44, at 2:11 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 31, at 4:45 A. M.
Average temperature, 38.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Hotel Men's Exposition, Grand Central Palace, all day.

New York State Hotel Association, golf tournament, Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, 10:30 A. M.; luncheon following; annual "Open House," Hotel Commodore, 10:45 P. M.

Taylor Society, meeting, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8 P. M.

Academy of Political Science, meeting, Hotel Astor, morning and afternoon sessions; dinner, 7 P. M.

League for Political Education, Randolph Bedford of the Queensland Legislature will lecture on "Politics in Australia."

Metropolitan Museum of Art, "Study Hour for Manufacturers and Designers," Grace Cornell, 10 A. M.

United States Daughters of 1812, lecture, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 A. M.

Public Question Club, current events talk, Miss Janet Richards, Hotel Plaza, 10:45 A. M.

Century Theater Club, meeting, Hotel Commodore, 1:30 P. M.

Book committee on children's libraries, benefit, Hotel Ambassador, afternoon.

Interfraternity Conference, Hotel Pennsylvania, 3 P. M.

Princeton University football team, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

Prof. W. B. Dinsmoor will lecture on "Rebuilding the Acropolis at Athens," room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 8:15 P. M.

Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission will speak at the Perfumery, Soap and Allied Industries Association dinner, Knickerbocker Grill, 7 P. M.

University of Michigan Club of New York, dinner to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Aldine Association, 200 Fifth avenue, 6:30 P. M.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, meeting, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 8 P. M.

Second Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, review and twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Armory, First avenue and Fifty-second street, Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M.

Teachers' Union, meeting, Ethical Culture School, 2 West Sixty-fourth street, 8:15 P. M.

New York Teachers' Square Club, meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 8:15 P. M.

Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, meeting, 3785 Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

William Z. Foster will speak at the Second Labor Defense Conference, Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street, 8 P. M.

Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, review, Armory, Sumner, Jefferson and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M.

College of Mount St. Vincent, ball, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

"Books That Every One Should Know—Shakespeare's 'Hamlet,'" Prof. Carter Troop, Public School 132, 182d street and Wadsworth avenue.

"Plays of the Hour," Miss Ada Sterling, N. Y. P. L., Woodstock Branch, 759 East 160th street, The Bronx.

"Sir James Barrie as a Great Constructive Force in Modern Drama," Harry Irving, Wadleigh High School, 115th street, near Seventh avenue. Dramatic readings from "A Kiss for Cinderella."

"Les Huguenots," Miss Marguerite R. Potter, Public School 27, Forty-second street, east of Third avenue. Illustrated by arias on the victrola and stereopticon views.

"The Central Man of All the World," James J. Walsh, M. D., Public School 66, Eighty-eighth street, east of First avenue.

"The Smallest Thing in the World," Charles L. Harrington, Public School 17, Fordham street, City Island. Stereopticon views.

"What Shall We Do To Be Well?" Edward C. Podvin, M. D.; "Diet and Personal Hygiene," Joshua Leiner, M. D., and "Avoidance of Infections," Sydney Steiner, M. D., Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont avenues, The Bronx.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

"Peru To-day," Joseph A. MacKnight, Public School 95, Van Sicklen street, near Neck road. Stereopticon views.

"Pottery and Porcelain," Joseph P. Carney, Public School 37, 130th avenue, near Coombs street, Springfield, L. I. Stereopticon views.

"Freedom of the Americas," Father Daniel C. Cunnion, Public School 88, Catalpa avenue and Fresh Pond road, Ridgewood Heights, L. I. Stereopticon views.

"The Modern Movies," Miss Elizabeth H. Bohn, Public School 20, Park avenue, Port Richmond, S. I. Motion pictures.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.