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.

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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.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

Thanksgiving.

The Thanksgiving idea is controlled by relativity. The men and women who established this strictly American festival three centuries ago were thankful because the famine threatened by the summer drought did not come. They found themselves possessed of plenty—that is, enough to eat. Indeed, to those who had endured the perils of the sea in the Mayflower and the hardships of the first winter in the Plymouth Colony their Thanksgiving dinner was a rare feast.

Now, of course, everybody in this country has enough to eat. And if we had been through the things that the Pilgrims experienced a plenitude of beef stew would seem wonderful. Providence has helped to preserve Thanksgiving relativity. It prevents turkeys from being too numerous, keeps the price of them so high that they are a holiday luxury and thus reminds the ultimate consumer of his benefits.

The Pilgrims had plenty of wild turkey, venison, ducks, codfish and bass, all obtained at non-profiteering rates. They may have had a little beer or wine left over from the medicinal stock in the Mayflower. But they had no butter, sugar or coffee, and their bread was made of Indian corn. The general dinner, however, was such a contrast to the pitiful meals of the hungry months that they indulged, Governor BRADFORD tells us, in feasting and mirth.

A citizen of 1922 would not be happy if he were transported this afternoon to the Pilgrim Thanksgiving dinner of 1622. He would remember what his doctor told him about eating too much meat. He would find that the duck had not hung long enough. He would be suspicious of MASSASOIT, dropping in to dinner and bringing with him a large company. And although he could watch the Pilgrim youth playing at feats of arms there would be no radio to tell him the football scores. He would not understand why the people were so genuinely grateful to the Almighty, for he had not been with them in the days when an ear of corn was the only dinner.

Nor would one of the good old Colonists be happy in New York to-day. What were Indian arrows as compared with flying taxicabs? What were the stocks beside a full dress collar? What is this pale, rather neutral turkey meat as compared with the breast of a wild gobbler? What is the surreptitious cocktail compared with the zest of ancient toil? "What can you be thankful for?" the Puritan would ask; "he who has everything knows not the goodness of anything." And his neighbor at dinner could only tell him of the horrifying item in yesterday's papers saying that strawberries were $2.50 a quart!

It is hard, with the granaries of the country stuffed to bursting ever since the war, to base this Thanksgiving on the old reasons. But there are things to be grateful for. There are no epidemics and there is practically no unemployment; so men have health and the chance to work. Men are coming out of the sloth of the Era of Inflation and working harder. The country ignores the howls of the bolshevist and the flatteries of foreign politicians. It gets along. With all its faults it is still the best part of this wicked world. Nor do we eat our turkey alone on this our own particular holiday. No hungry nation has asked us for help and seen us turn away.

The Study of Manners.

Publishers are surprised to find the book of etiquette taking its place among the best sellers, but are not too much confused to make every effort to supply the public demand for orientation in matters of social usage. This apparent popular need is of recent origin, but it is urgent enough to-day to add at frequent intervals some new work to the rapidly increasing supply of manuals on this subject.

Evidently for those of what is euphemistically called neglected education pictorial aid is supplied. By a species of social false syntax it is possible for the simplest minds to detect the social irregularity in a pictured group. Even the slightest knowledge of reading is unnecessary to grasp the meaning of these charts of manners. Polish is thus put within the reach of the roughest of rough diamonds.

What may account for the sudden increase in the demand for such works has not been definitely discovered. There is no uncontrollable respect for ceremonious behavior to be observed in public. It is too soon of course to look for any results from the study of these recent volumes. It is at least encouraging to think that the next generation may show traces of the study of correct social practice. Yet it might be pleasant to live in an age which not only took a theoretical interest in manners but was inspired with the ambition to put this knowledge into practice.

The Greek Executions.

Great Britain, deeply involved as she is in the Near East situation, can and does protest against the wholesale execution of former Greek Cabinet officers and military commanders on the specious plea that it was because of their treason that the Greek army suffered its crushing defeat by Turkey. Great Britain can and does take steps to save others from what is no better than wanton butchery. This is becoming to Great Britain and it is a credit to civilization. It is a pity that the whole world cannot do and does not do what Great Britain does do in respect of this crime against humanity.

This country can look only with horror on these black deeds committed in the name of military government solely to gratify mob passions. This country can think only with inexpressible abhorrence of ephemeral leadership which does not comprehend that pandering to bloodthirsty mob demands for the lives of those whom mob incitement drove into a disastrous war is not responding to the spirit and is not representing the mass of the Greek people.

The Greeks are a brave and a liberty loving race and have been for many centuries. The Greeks as a whole cannot countenance this military execution, which is a crime against their honor. The stain put upon their name by this dreadful execution of the victims of mob incitement is not deserved by the Greek people, but it will take generations to blot it out.

Utilizing Hotel Space.

When it was revealed in a suit for rent that the present managers of the historic Delmonico restaurant desired to alter the façade of the building by the construction of shops the knowledge created much less surprise than it would have done a few years ago. New Yorkers have in recent times become accustomed to alterations in buildings with the purpose of adapting them for the use of retail merchants.

This has been especially true in the case of the hotels. The Hotel Astor has been completely changed as to its ground and first floors by the shops which occupy its Broadway front. Opposite stands the Hotel Claridge, which is soon to have its two lower floors occupied by shops. Other hotels have been altered with the same end in view.

Such changes are attributed now to the Volstead law, although the space formerly required by hotels for their vast corridors, drawing rooms and similar apartments has been regarded by proprietors as entailing an expense not always justified by the service and decorative advantages thus obtained.

Hotel and restaurant proprietors took advantage of the Volstead law to utilize more profitably space which had been purely decorative in the past. One notable feature of these changes has been that they have not caused inconvenience to the patrons of the hotels and the proprietors have gained an advantage at no evident cost to the public. No diminution of comfort has resulted from the changes and there has been little noticeable damage to the original plan of the architects.

The One Play Author.

The dramatist who puts a single successful play to his credit is an almost exclusive American institution. He is practically unknown in Europe, where the man who is able to write one good play can usually bring out another after a reasonable period. Some of the famous playwrights of the French and the English stage of the past century did not lay down the pen until they had a long string of successful works on their lists. They put forward one best seller after another.

One need only look at the output of such writers as DION BOUCICAULT, TOM TAYLOR, EUGÈNE SCRIBE, PHILIPPE D'ENNERY and VICTORIEN SARDOU to realize their great productivity. Various causes combined to enable them to turn out so many plays. Collaboration was one aid, since they got ideas from the younger men who worked with them.

Collaboration has never been an American habit, although it would undeniably be advantageous to our playwrights. The qualities that one member of the team lacks may be supplied by another. An American who gives one great success to the theater struggles afterward to repeat this performance. It rarely happens that he succeeds. Is it the idea which the collaborator might supply that is missing? Or is knowledge of the way to write the play lacking?

How can it be the latter reason when it is usually more difficult to write the first play than any other? It is often the first inspiration that helps a playwright to achieve success which he is destined never to enjoy again. If study had brought knowledge of the way in which the first drama was made it might be possible for the success to be repeated. Learning his craft, however, is the part of the preparation in which American playwrights take less interest than in any other. It is not the rules they later seek to acquire but the first careless rapture in which the masterpiece was created.

It is true of the dramatists of every nation that their failures predominate. It is only in the United States—and it takes only a few months of every season to prove it—that a large proportion of the makers of plays fail ever to equal their first successful effort.

Harding and the Ku Klux.

President HARDING has decided his Ku Klux Klan policy with great wisdom. He will not issue a proclamation commanding the invisible government to disband so long as lawfully constituted officers are able to deal with any situation that may arise. He will not interfere with State affairs capable of being cared for by those charged with upholding the State laws. But President HARDING will see that no invisible government challenges the authority and power of the national Government, and if a State admits that the situation is beyond its control he will put Federal authority and power in charge there.

When Senator WALSH of Massachusetts wrote to Attorney-General DAUGHERTY reminding him that President GRANT put down the Ku Klux Klan and suggesting that President HARDING should take similar action he did not have so clear a view of the matter as President HARDING reveals.

There is a difference between the cases of 1871 and 1922. President HARDING believes that the States are capable of keeping order. President GRANT knew that in several Southern States the Ku Klux Klan was greater than the local law.

When GRANT became President in 1869 the Ku Klux was nearly four years old. It had been organized at the close of the civil war in regions where newly freed negroes terrorized the whites. But the Klan, however proper the motives of its founders, had become, at the beginning of GRANT'S first term, the source of lawlessness as repellent as that which it was intended to suppress.

In nine counties of South Carolina the Klan, according to President GRANT'S own account, embraced "a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority." They were guilty of "frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence."

On May 3, 1871, President GRANT issued a proclamation warning the offenders and calling their attention to the powers of the newly adopted Ku Klux act, sometimes known as the Force bill. On October 12, 1871, the President warned the Ku Klux members of South Carolina to retire to their homes and to surrender to the Federal authorities, within five days, their arms and disguises.

The Klansmen were defiant. GRANT acted with the directness that marked him a great soldier. At the end of the five days he suspended the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of South Carolina and ordered the military forces of the Government to round up the guilty.

Such firm methods as this, pursued wherever the Ku Klux had perpetrated outrages, were successful. The organization of half a million men melted away. Its apologists declared that it had accomplished its purpose—to prevent negro domination in the South.

Haywood's Ural Colony Fails.

Authoritative news from Russia is that Big BILL HAYWOOD'S mining colony in the Ural Mountains has proved a dismal failure and that the I. W. W. colonists who followed their leader to Russia are destitute and starving and have appealed for help to the American Relief Administration. There is something wrong with Big BILL'S program, for just before he forfeited his bail and fled he said the United States was the darkest blot on the world and Soviet Russia the only pure white spot.

The I. W. W. colonists, about eighty in number, left early in April for this paradise under the Red flag, taking with them warm clothing sufficient to last two years, their tools and money for food. They were to build houses and other structures in preparation for 6,000 Americans who were to come later. The report just received from Russia says that they are now without shelter and that they have traded their tools and clothing for food to keep them from starving. A message to other I. W. W., intrusted to two American engineers who crossed Siberia in August was "For God's sake stay in America" and a request for funds to get back home. "We will then tell you the facts regarding this socialists' and communists' paradise."

HAYWOOD'S explanation of the failure of his venture appears to be that, while concessions were promised to him by LENINE, they were denied to him by a newly formed Soviet economic commission. The Soviet officials say that the colony made no progress and that they intend either to take it themselves or to turn it over to private ownership. Possibly the colonists found out that to make mining pay in Russia required the same amount of work as in America. And work was one thing not on the I. W. W. program.

The radicals, disturbers, anarchists and social ranters who have gone from America to Russia have not received the treatment which they expected. EMMA GOLDMAN, one of the first American pilgrims to the Soviet shrines at Moscow, acknowledged herself so completely disillusioned that she asked to return to America. The Washington authorities interfering with her plan, she sought a safer European retreat outside of Russia. The American delegation to the recent Communist International Congress at Moscow seems to have been not only ignored but severely sat upon.

Something will have to be done regarding this matter of discrimination. Otherwise the emigration from America to Moscow will cease and a returning tide will bring back those whom America hoped were forever settled under Soviet rule.

Clemenceau Hardly Convincing.

Wherever he goes in this country M. CLEMENCEAU finds fresh confirmation of the admiration and affection of the American people for himself, the strong man and the distinguished statesman. But, just as the people of this country have not been swayed by M. CLEMENCEAU'S eloquence from their firm adherence to our traditional policy of keeping out of permanent foreign entanglements, their cool judgment is not accepting seriously his alarmist warnings of another German war in the near future.

And in the matter of M. CLEMENCEAU'S recital at Chicago, with specific instances, places and dates, of what he calls proof of Germany's secret preparations for a new war, his list of the German war material is not convincing. His report of the secret war material embraces field guns, machine guns, rifles, cartridges, telegraph and telephone material, bombs, bomb throwers, automatic pistols, magazine clips, miscellaneous ammunition, gas masks, anti-aircraft gun mounts, airplane motors, haversacks, hand grenades, bayonets, pontoons, bridge building equipment, &c.

But, aside from the fact that the quantities are inconsequential, these military supplies, as the report shows, were found for the most part in very public places, such as well known munition factories, army barracks, police barracks, municipal buildings, schools, open aviation fields, &c. Under the terms and conditions of the armistice and the Treaty of Versailles all such places are subject to regular inspection by the officers and agents of the Allies.

It does not seem reasonable, in the American way of looking at plain facts and clear situations, that if the German Government, the German people or anybody wanted to manufacture and conceal war material in quantity for use against France the places selected for such secret manufacture and storing would be the best known places in Germany, places regularly visited and examined by inspectors of the Allies.

American sentiment does not wish Germany to become again a great military machine to the menace of world peace, precisely as American sentiment does not wish France to be such a great military machine. But American common sense realizes that there are in Germany large population elements of unrest, large elements of social disturbance that are potential wreckers of States and makers of European war.

The German police must be in a position to preserve law and order in the local communities, and the arms they require for this purpose could be kept in no better place than in police barracks, where the agents of the Allies can easily find and count them as they have found and counted them, as shown by the reports M. CLEMENCEAU submits.

The Government troops must be in a position to resist revolution from within as well as attack from without by Russia or some other people that are in ferment of disorder and aggression, and if the Government troops have their military equipment and supplies where they are accessible to the inspection of the allied Powers it would seem as if such arms and munitions were where the allied Powers and the world that is for peace could wish them to be. Furthermore, American sentiment realizes that in the natural order of things the better way to preserve peace between Germany and France is to remove the causes of war.

Nothing will make the carver more genuinely thankful for the good things on the table to-day than a really sharp knife.

For What We Haven't Got!

We thank for what we have, God wot,
But most for what we haven't got!

We haven't got quadrillion crowns
In banks, in business and in trade,
With "values" having ups and downs
That leave their holders much dismayed.

We haven't got a gorgeous king
A-totter on a gorgeous throne,
Who some day may take ship or wing
To foreign fastness lorn and alone.

We haven't got a boor-zwa-zee,
Nor yet a proleta-ri-at.
One day on top for all to see,
The next day serving as a mat.

We haven't got a native land
That changes with the changing sun;
It's just the same old sixpence grand
It has been since it first begun.

We thank for what we have, God wot,
But most for what we haven't got.

MAURICE MORRIS.

Room Hunting.

Help Offered by Hotels and the Young Women's Christian Association.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The lady who related in the magazine section of your paper on Sunday her woes in search of a room must have been singularly unfortunate. Many hotels advertise rooms at rates below what she was asked to pay for inferior accommodations.

Then the Young Women's Christian Association has a register of selected rooming and boarding houses and maintains a staff of skilled social workers to inspect them and see that they are clean, adequately furnished, desirable in every way. Comfort is obtainable at a good deal less than $85 a month.

NEW YORK, November 29. O. F.

Speculators Had Tickets.

Attempt of a Country Visitor to Hear Paderewski Play.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I live in the country. On Wednesday I went to town to hear Paderewski. I had had no chance to engage a seat beforehand.

I reached Carnegie Hall at about 1 P. M.; the concert was to begin at 2:30. At the box office I was told that all seats were sold. I asked for standing room and was told that all of the standing room had been sold out three weeks before.

The lobby was filled with loitering men. One of them approached me and whispered, "Do you want a seat?" I said, "Yes, but I don't believe in buying seats from speculators." He fell back. Another man came up to me and said: "You can get seats at Tyson's; they have an agency across the street in the florist's shop."

I had never heard of Tyson having an agency in a florist's shop, but being green and from the country I went over. There were no signs, but several men were loitering about. One of them said, "Do you want tickets?" Which of course I did, but he asked $6 for a gallery seat and $5 for standing room. If the prices had not been so outrageous I might have been weak and have yielded to temptation. I am glad now that I did not. I had thought that speculating in tickets was illegal. Apparently it goes on unmolested.

If all of the tickets for that particular concert had been actually sold to persons who wanted to hear Paderewski it would have been simply my bad luck and I would have taken it philosophically. But the spectacle of a company of ablebodied men thus fattening at the public expense is somewhat irritating. I am wondering now to what extent this kind of thing goes on in the law abiding city of New York. A. L. S.

RYE, November 29.

Expensive Chefs.

Greeks Have Won a Reputation for Economy.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: There are certain conditions in no way connected with his efficiency as a cook which should be borne in mind by all who think of starting on the career of a chef as the Société Culinaire Philanthropique is urging young Americans to do.

The salary of a cook is not entirely regulated by the ability he may show in inventing and preparing dishes. He must save money for his employers. When it is said that the French chefs are the most expensive it does not mean that they receive always the highest pay, although as a matter of fact they generally do. The Frenchman is costly in the kitchen because he will not be held down. He will not keep always before his eyes the great importance of saving money for his employers. Skilled French chefs do of course think of money. But they are, in the first place, artists in their field. So they have a conscience which does not place economy in the foreground of their ambitions.

German chefs are also likely to think first of the quality of their work. They will try to be prudent, but they will also demand the right sort of material and enough of it. Only a little less exacting are the Italian lords of the kitchen. These three stand in the order named in the point of expense, not as to their salaries but as to their attitude toward saving for their employers.

Greek chefs are of all the most economical. They can make a showing on an amount that would stagger the French, German or Italian. In addition they are adaptable and in a high degree skillful in acquiring the national taste in cooking. I have heard it said that the cooks in the New England hotels are often Greeks because of their skill in making the native dishes. Blueberry cake, fish cakes, pies and shell fish in various forms the Greeks are able to make as succulent as if they had been taught on a shore acre farm. Then they are the most economical of cooks.

CORDON BLEU.

NEW YORK, November 29.

The Wild Rose Sweeting.

Girdling Killed the Tree That Bore a Famous Maine Apple.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In reference to your very interesting editorial article on the Wild Rose Sweeting and the letter from Mrs. James R. McKinney of Oklahoma, permit me to say that C. A. Stephens was the author of the story of this wonderful apple. I read it in his book entitled "When Life Was Young," chapter 25.

James Pillow of Cold Spring, N. Y., in his letter to you says the tree "would after being girdled have sprouted below the girdle and would have continued to bear Wild Rose Sweetings." Mr. Stephens in his story says he visited the place and the tree was quite dead and that he never could learn that sprouts came up from the root. The tree was girdled three times, close to the ground and then twice more further up. Several scions were cut from the tree in the following spring, but not one lived when set as a graft.

GEORGE L. ROCKWELL.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., November 29.

Harry Fisher Played Lochmuller.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Was Harry Fisher, who recently died, the old Harrigan and Hart comedian? If I remember correctly there was a Harry Fisher who played the part of *Lochmuller*, the German butcher, in the Mulligan series and made a great hit.

ANDREW J. FENTON.

NEW YORK, November 29.

Farms Need Labor.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Keep on hammering at the law restricting immigration. We need the labor. Things are wasting on our farms. H. H. H.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., November 29.

Mme. Jeritza Sings in 'Die Tote Stadt'

Korngold's Opera Presented for the First Time This Season at the Metropolitan.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

In his "Psychoanalysis and Love" the late Andre Tridon declared very solemnly that the hair fetishist was a neurotic and that he felt himself to be an inferior. Which excursion into the department of up to date literature is occasioned by the fact that at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was given the first performance in the present season of Erich Korngold's hair fetishist opera "Die Tote Stadt."

The hero, it will be recalled, is obsessed by adoration for his dead wife and keeps her hair in a shrine. When he runs across a living woman who resembles her not only in the matter of hair but also in walk and conversation he endeavors to win her and to persuade himself that he has his wife once more. Of course, the living woman turns out to be a very different sort from the departed and the poor fetishist, made to feel an intensified inferiority, becomes more neurotic than ever.

As the living shadow of the past Mme. Marie Jeritza made her debut last season and likewise a success which had the misfortune to be overestimated. Last evening's reproduction of the opera served to prove that this was and remains one of Mme. Jeritza's best achievements, though it may be doubted that it will immortalize the opera of the talented Viennese youth.

The Viennese singer was quite as charming as she was last season in this role, and that she did not stir up the audience as much as she did then was due wholly to three facts; first, that she was no longer a novelty; second, that the opera was already aged, and third, that the claque did sufficient work to relieve the public of all responsibility.

There were two changes in the cast, effected by one man. Gustave Schuetzendorf replaced Mr. Leonhardt as *Frank*, the friend of the hair fetishist, and also assumed the role of the *Pierrot*, sung last winter by that promising young artist Mario Laurenti, whose death is to be deeply regretted. Mr. Schuetzendorf was very good as *Frank* and sang the *Pierrot* song very well.

Orville Harrold was once more the neurotic shriner of the hair. The part is difficult. It is exactingly written for the voice. Some of its passages are intolerably devised. But Mr. Harrold at any rate delivers them. Neither he nor any one else could make them beautiful. Miss Telva as the housekeeper, Mr. Bada as the amorous Count, Mmes. Delaunois and Anthony, Messrs. Agnini and Meader as the players, were the secondary singers in the cast, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

There need be no further comments on the opera itself. That it contains some very good pages among a mass of pointless vocal writing and overladen and irrelevant orchestration is generally known to operagoers. The action is effective at times and there are some interesting stage pictures. The score sells for many thousands of kronen in Vienna and orchestra chairs are within the reach only of multi-millionaires. Perhaps at the present rate of exchange the score and the seats are worth the money—in Vienna.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombley's guests at the opera were Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires.

With Mrs. Arthur Ryle in Box 26 were Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mr. Robert W. Ryle.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell and Mrs. Charles G. Peters were with Mr. Shipley Jones in Box 23.

With Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock in Box 10 were Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Mr. William Fahnestock and Mr. Charles D. Halsey, Jr.

Commander and Mrs. William Vose Bryan, the Misses Symphorosa and Grace Bristed and Mr. Ross Whistler formed the party in Box 29.

Count and Countess Thaon di Revel, Mrs. Richard Stevens and Mr. Chester Alan Arthur were with Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Commissioner Robert E. Tod and Mrs. Tod and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy W. Baldwin were with Mr. James B. Clews in Box 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque were with Mrs. Adrian Iselin in Box 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll and Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler were members of the party in Box 27.

Among others in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Norin S. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend.

Etchings at Carmel.

I.

DOWN FROM THE HEIGHTS.

Down from the heights of Carmel the pine boughs
And cypress arms in blended beauty reach;
Below them, in an undulating line,
The beryl billows break upon the beach.

Beyond the sea kelp sways on the long surge,
And toward the horizon, miles on golden miles,
The fathomless Pacific sweeps away
To beckoning palms on dream envisaged isles.

II.

FLOWERS.

Above the hills of Carmel,
What time the night was gone,
There flowered in sudden splendor
A daffodil of dawn.

And over Carmel headlands,
Before the darkness gloomed,
In radiant crimson glory
A rose of sunset bloomed.

III.

AT LAZYCROFT.

At Lazycroft the fuchsias bloom
In the blue November weather;
And the tall pine tops and the cypresses
Dip and sway in the gentle breeze,
And the Spanish moss on the live oak trees
Is gray as a ring dove's feather.

A butterfly floats fleetly by
As bright as a burnished buckle;
A low lull song drifts up from the sea
Drowsily, dreamily,
And a moment ago I heard a bee
At the bell of a honeysuckle.

IV.

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES.

The wind has died, and yet the ocean heaves,
And there's a stir of eucalyptus leaves.

Ever they shake and shiver in the sun,
And you may hear them when the day is done,

Although there be no breeze, faint whispering
Unto the stars some secret runic thing

That only the initiate may know,
Whether it be of ancient joy or woe—

Some mystery of earth, some hidden spell,
That their soft silvern tongues alone may tell.

V.

POPPIES.

Their chalices of ruddy gold
The poppies lift beguilingly;
What a rich nectar they will spill
When the south wind sets in from sea!

And yet the sun will brim them still,
Again will fill each shining cruse;
Flooded with radiant dreams they are,
And we have but to stoop and choose;

A dream for you, a dream for me,
A loveliness that never dies,
Beside the curve of Carmel bay,
Beneath the curve of Carmel skies.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Weakness of Statistics.

Where a Little Knowledge Is a Dangerous Thing.

From the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Raymond Pearl has recently called attention to an incident which teaches a moral relative to improper statistical reasoning. In 1881, before the diphtheria bacillus had been discovered, a writer in a German medical journal presented an argument making it seem highly probable that the eating of potatoes is the cause of diphtheria. By conventional methods it was pointed out that the disease first appeared in Europe near the close of the sixteenth century, after potatoes had been introduced as food, and that it increased concomitantly with, and at about the same rate as, the increase in the dietetic consumption of potatoes, the most severe epidemics occurring at the times of planting and harvesting.

The statistical reasoning in the paper cited, we are assured by Pearl, is "every bit as good and as cogent as at least much of the statistical work in the field of public health in this country at the present time." He has specifically cited several illustrations of prevalent errors in the evaluation of statistical data. Among such mistakes is that of failing to take into account the age, sex and race distribution in any group that is the subject of consideration with respect to death rate or morbidity rate.

Again, in estimating trends of this sort, it has become requisite to ascertain the probable errors of the differences or trends. A further common pitfall in this, as in many other fields of scientific study, lies in the too ready tendency to argue post hoc ergo propter hoc. Thus, the conclusions that poverty directly affects the infant mortality, or that density of population determines a higher death rate from certain diseases like tuberculosis, fail to take into account other simultaneous variables in each case.

It has been observed, for example, that the presumably rich and varied bacterial environment of city life may be productive of greater resistance of city bred students to infectious disease as compared with students reared in rural isolation. How is this observation to be reconciled with the vaunted superior vigor of the country boy?

Failure to take into account the numerous and often unsuspected variables, as well as random sampling of data, has been responsible for many doubtful if not actually erroneous conclusions. A little knowledge—particularly in statistics—is a dangerous thing. In the words of a trained investigator in this field, it needs to be brought emphatically to the attention of the user of vital statistics and the public health officer that in the last quarter of a century the theory of statistics has advanced by leaps and bounds.

The day has passed, Pearl reminds us, when the mere tabulation of crude statistics and the drawing of unchecked and uncriticized conclusions from these tabulations will pass the court of scientific judgment. No statistical conclusion is to-day accepted by competent workers in the field unless it is fortified by a determination of the probable errors.

Unmask Them!

The Way to Treat Would-be Terrorists in a Church or Street.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If a procession of masked men enters a church during a service some one or more of the congregation should be indignant enough to demand that they unmask or promptly force them to do so.

The police should do the same with any masked paraders in the streets.

An anonymous letter writer with a poison pen is pursued, exposed and should be punished. Why not these would-be terrorists? They have no place in free America. Unmask them!

JOSEPH D. HOLMES.

NEW YORK, November 29.

Blanket Indians Disappearing.

From the Oklahoman.

Reports from Indian agency headquarters throughout northern and western Oklahoma are that the larger girls of the tribes who have been attending Government schools wore blankets last summer less than ever before. In other words, Indian schools gradually are eliminating the blanket Indian, an aim the schools have had for many years. The agencies give the schools full credit for bringing about this result.

Acidpoint.

From the North American Review.

Such is the pure sharp cutting of the air
To crying beauty that the seagulls know;
And such the white teeth and rebellious hair
Of every undertow.

Lovely as steel, lonelier than all pride,
Hard, glittering, trenchant, bitterly wonderful—
Such is the laughter of each ebbing tide,
The mowing of each gull.

JOSEPH AUSLANDER.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably with rain; fresh southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled, with probably rain; fresh southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Cloudy to-day, probably light snow in extreme north portion; to-morrow unsettled, probably rain or snow; fresh westerly winds.

For Southern New England—Cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled, with probably rain; fresh westerly winds.

For Western New York—Cloudy and mild to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh westerly winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Air pressure was high to-night, but falling over the Atlantic and east Gulf States, high and rising along the north central border and low over the Canadian maratime provinces and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. The disturbance over the Canadian maratime provinces is one of marked intensity, the lowest pressure reported from near its center being 28.94 inches at St. Johns. It will move east northeastward.

There were frosts this morning in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, except southern Florida. In the New England States and east New York the weather will be cloudy and somewhat warmer to-morrow and unsettled with probably rain Friday. In the middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be cloudy and warmer to-morrow and unsettled with probably rain Friday. In the south Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be generally fair and warmer to-morrow and unsettled and mild with probably local showers on Friday.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	72	50	29.82	..	Clear
Albany	40	26	30.08	..	Clear
Atlantic City	46	30	30.22	..	Clear
Baltimore	48	30	30.22	..	Pt. Cldy
Bismarck	30	24	29.94	..	Cloudy
Boston	46	28	30.00	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	42	22	30.06	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	50	22	30.26	..	Clear
Charleston	50	34	30.40	..	Clear
Chicago	48	32	30.04	..	Clear
Cleveland	40	20	30.12	..	Cloudy
Denver	46	34	29.56	..	Cloudy
Detroit	42	26	30.08	..	Clear
Galveston	70	58	30.10	..	Clear
Helena	20	14	29.80	.02	Cloudy
Jacksonville	58	36	30.36	..	Clear
Kansas City	60	38	29.90	..	Clear
Los Angeles	58	48	29.66	..	Pt. Cldy
Milwaukee	46	30	30.00	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	64	48	30.24	..	Clear
Oklahoma	60	42	29.90	..	Clear
Philadelphia	48	34	30.20	..	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	42	22	30.10	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Me.	40	26	29.94	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	34	34	.....	..	....
Salt Lake City	36	28	29.46	.28	Rain
San Antonio	76	56	29.94	..	Pt. Cldy
San Diego	58	50	29.70	.24	Clear
San Francisco	56	44	29.68	..	Clear
Seattle	40	34	29.84	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	56	32	30.04	..	Clear
St. Paul	42	36	29.92	..	Cloudy
Washington	30	28	30.22	..	Pt. Cldy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.16	30.16
Humidity	61	52
Wind—direction	N. W.	S. W.
Wind—velocity	20	20
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...34	1 P. M...40	6 P. M...42
9 A. M...36	2 P. M...41	7 P. M...41
10 A. M...37	3 P. M...42	8 P. M...40
11 A. M...38	4 P. M...44	9 P. M...39
12 M......39	5 P. M...42	10 P. M...38

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	36	35	6 P. M.	42	42
12 M	39	37	9 P. M.	39	41
3 P. M.	42	41	12 Mid.	38	40

Highest temperature, 45, at 3:30 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 32, at 1 A. M.
Average temperature, 38.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Thanksgiving Day.

Cadet Corps, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, exhibition drill and review, stadium, College of the City of New York, 10:30 A. M.

St. Andrew's One Cent Coffee Stands Society, thirty-fifth anniversary Thanksgiving dinner for 2,000 poor, 31 West Eighth street, 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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

Teachers College, Columbia University, reception, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 P. M.; dinner, 1:15 P. M.

St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, symposium on American humor in honor of Mark Twain's birthday, Tenth street near Second avenue, 4 P. M.

Master Butchers of America, entertainment and dance, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 P. M.

Guard of Honor, dinner, Hotel Astor, 6 P. M.

Zionist Organization of America, dinner in honor of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., Hotel Astor, 6:30 P. M.

Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, Thanksgiving Day celebration.

The Rev. Mebane Ramsay will speak on "James Madison," West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh street, 8 P. M.

STEED WILL RETIRE AS EDITOR OF 'TIMES'

Geoffrey Dawson, His Predecessor, to Succeed Him.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 29.

Henry Wickham Steed, editor of the *Times* since February, 1919, will retire in favor of Geoffrey Dawson, who was Mr. Steed's immediate predecessor as editor, according to an announcement in the *Evening Standard* to-day.

Mr. Steed began his connection with the *Times* in 1896 when he became Berlin correspondent. He was correspondent in various European capitals until he became foreign editor in January, 1914, in which capacity he served until he was made editor. At the time Mr. Dawson was editor of the *Times* he was known as Geoffrey Robinson, but took the name of Dawson because of the terms of a will made in his favor.

LEADERSHIP HOLDS BACK REUNION OF LIBERALS

Its Success Would Strengthen Bonar Law's Following.

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—The possibility of reuniting the two wings of the Liberal party is developing in a practical direction, but the question of leadership may prove a stumbling block. Both Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, indirectly have intimated their willingness to sink personal questions and one such statement credits Lloyd George with willingness to serve under Asquith, but adds "if the united parties desire it."

Mr. Lloyd George's own view is said to be that it would be advisable to leave the question of leadership in abeyance for a time. He discussed to-day with a large group of Liberal peers the subject in all its aspects, and a meeting of all the Liberal peers will consider the subject to-morrow. Unity if accomplished will result probably in men like Lord Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain and Sir Robert S. Horne, who accompanied Lloyd George into the wilderness, returning to the Conservative fold, strengthening Bonar Law's administration.

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