

NEW YORK HERALD

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Mer Rouge before the killing; the other is a former deputy sheriff, T. J. Burnett, who not only insists his innocence but denies that he is a Klansman. The State investigators, however, do not eliminate the Klan from the case in the least degree and declare that they have proof that all the members of the hooded mob that kidnaped DANIELS and RICHARDS were Klansmen.

If the State should prove that this brutal killing was the act of a Klansman and that the Klan sought to protect him from the law the Klan would receive a blow that ought to be fatal to it.

A Colombian Patriot.

All educated Americans know the name of BOLIVAR and the great part that patriot played in the liberation of South American peoples, but few recall or have ever heard the name of his able lieutenant, General FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER, the Republic of Colombia, of which SANTANDER was President from 1832 to 1836, has sent to the Pan American Union in Washington a bust of him to be set up in the Hall of Heroes.

SANTANDER was a partner with BOLIVAR in a military achievement which merits wholly the high admiration in which South Americans hold it. Their campaign of 1819, in which they definitely broke the Spanish power in Venezuela and Colombia, was one of the most difficult of execution ever undertaken. It would have been a dismaying task even for a well equipped army traveling on a full stomach.

The fighting force with which BOLIVAR and SANTANDER accomplished it was short of both arms and rations, yet they essayed to cross the Cordilleras through a pass at an elevation of 13,000 feet; they marched over difficult plateaus that, though high, were swampy and swept by winds piercingly cold; they lost all their saddles and pack animals. But they pushed on, met the army of Spain and defeated it.

When SANTANDER died—a young man, only 48—he had lived long enough to give strength to the frame of the republic he helped to found. His country justly honors him as a great organizer.

"Forward"

The convention of the Workers party, a body composed almost exclusively of persons who hate work, adopted a large number of resolutions in the course of its sessions. None of them, however, contained more exclamation points to the square inch than the resolution which ended as follows:

"Workers! Forward with the Workers party! Forward to the victory of the American Social Revolution under the leadership and guidance of the Communist International!"

While it was in the forwarding business the convention might as well have swept onward to the natural conclusion:

Forward to the crimes and shames of Soviet Russia under the leadership and guidance of the Communist International!

Forward to the stifling of ambition and the suffocation of industry!

Forward to the destruction of earth's most valued institutions, religion and the home!

Forward to the subversion of all social and governmental order!

Forward to hunger, disease and dirt!

Shrinking Farm Acreage.

The recent statement by Forest Commissioner SAMUEL T. DANA of Maine that 78 per cent. of the State's area of 30,000 square miles is still covered by forests was encouraging in these days of rapid forest depletion. But there is a reverse side of the shield not so pleasing. Only 10 1/2 per cent. of Maine's territory is in improved farm land. And that is not all. Maine's improved farm land acreage is steadily decreasing.

What is true of Maine in this respect is true of all New England. In an address in Boston a few days ago, PHILIP W. BLAKE, consulting development engineer of the Maine Chamber of Commerce, said that in the forty years last past improved farm land in New England has decreased by 7,038,867 acres. That is at the rate of about 480 acres a day.

land is to hold its own, and never there is a more favorable time for this restoration than the present, as is shown by the farm records of the whole country. Every day farm life conditions are improving. In the matter of good roads alone there has been enormous progress. In his annual report, just issued, the chief of the National Bureau of Public Roads says that greater progress in highway construction was made last year than in any other year in the country's history.

The isolation which made farm life objectionable to many is no more. The telephone, the radio, the automobile and the generally not distant interurban trolley line have changed all that. There is no reason why those 7,000,000 acres of now idle New England farm land should not be restored to productivity.

The Year in Flying.

This has been a big year for the United States in the development of flying. More than that, the things accomplished here in 1922 are important to the development of aviation everywhere. We have not tagged along in 1922. We have done some leading. A chronology prepared by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America shows that clearly.

In October, Brigadier-General MITCHELL flew at the rate of 225 miles an hour over a straightaway course. That was a new world's record.

The United States Air Mail completed in July its fourth year of flying operations, covering 1,750,000 miles in twelve months without a fatality.

Lieutenant KELLY and Lieutenant MACREARY broke another world's record in November, when they flew 2,050 miles between San Diego and Indianapolis without stopping.

An flying boat service carried 10,000 passengers on its lines between New York and Atlantic City, Miami and Nassau, Key West and Havana, and Detroit and Cleveland.

At least twenty new types of airplanes were started or completed in as many factories.

Eighty-seven planes equipped with radio watched over the national forests on the Pacific coast, giving them a protection against fire which would not be possible without airplanes.

Several devices were perfected which should make flying easier and safer. Many more are in process of development, one of these being the reversible propeller.

The year has demonstrated beyond question the airplane's capacity for sustained flight. It has promised new marvels of speed. It has afforded striking instances of the practical uses to which flying can be put beyond the primary service of transportation. It has, in fact, opened up a vista of possibilities for 1923 and the years thereafter which is beyond our appraisal.

The Wisdom of the Near East.

With all its wars and political disturbances the Near East has clung to its fondness for expressing its worldly wisdom in its own quaint folk lore and proverbs tinged with Orientalism. At the Near East conference ISMET PASHA, head of the Turkish delegation, frequently enlivened the discussions with homely Turkish quotations. On one occasion when a delegate said that ISMET's statement was not in accord with general report industry came under his disapproval, and he was a constant opponent of his tendencies. He was of course a confirmed foe of gambling and the illegal use of narcotics.

In the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States he achieved the fullest gratification of his endeavors. He was confident that all the benefits expected to accrue from prohibition would be realized once the conscience of the community was aroused to demand enforcement of the law.

Premier MUSSOLINI is going to have new coins struck in which the fasces will appear as emblematic of "ancient Rome and new Italy, regenerated by the Fascist." It is unfortunate that the black shirt, which in all parts of the world has come to be symbolic of the Fascist, does not lend itself to reproduction on the minted pieces.

New York State has acquired Mount Marcy, the highest peak in the State, as a part of the forest reserve. It is a noble emblem, known by the Indians as Tahawus—Cloud Divider—and selected by the white man as a fitting memorial to a great statesman, Mount Marcy is in the category of works of nature that should belong to the public.

A young woman complained yesterday to a City Magistrate that when she sought to elude him by riding on the elevated railway an unwelcome man successfully pursued her in a taxicab. He is lacking in a sense of the eternal fitness of things: In pursuing an elevated railway train the chase should be carried on by means of an airplane.

"To kill two birds with one stone" in Turkish is "Cleaning the candlestick to butter the rice." "If the thief is strong enough he will arrest the householder" is the Turkish way of implying that a culprit may be clever enough to incriminate his victim. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first deprive of reason" has its parallel in the Turkish proverb "The end of an overexcited dog is the mange."

The Armenians convey the hopelessness of reforming a rogue by saying, "While they were reading the Gospel over the wolf he said 'Hurry up, the sheep are passing.'" The Turks encourage unostentatious living by saying "Do good and throw

Good Postal Work.

Praise From the Receiver of a Letter Wrongly Addressed.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have often heard complaints from the public regarding the postal service, but not so often compliments due the clever and efficient work of the employees.

Through the carelessness of a friend in New England recently an important letter was sent to me which was plainly addressed to New York City—my address being Brooklyn. Through the alertness of one of the older clerks of the City Hall station, who was painstaking enough to ascertain if the letter belonged to me, it was promptly delivered to my address in Brooklyn, which avoided a loss and embarrassment to the sender and the addressee.

Postmaster Moran is to be congratulated on the efficient staff of skilled workers in the postal service in this city who fully realize that cooperation is one of the slogans of the service, and with this spirit and splendid results New York City may well be proud of its highest standard of efficiency in what has been and is accomplished in one of the most important branches of the Government.

GEORGE WILSON JENNINGS, BROOKLYN, December 27.

Parks or Roadways?

A Plea Against Wiping Out Beauty Spaces in Streets.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The plans of Borough President Miller for relieving traffic congestion are excellent in so far as street widenings and extensions are concerned, but I would like to protest against the suggested removal of parked space from the roadways of Park avenue, Seventh avenue, Broadway and Delany street.

These little strips of parkways were planned to beautify our streets and should be preserved and taken care of better than they have been; in fact all our small parks are sadly in need of repairs and adequate supervision, some of them being in a deplorable state of dilapidation and ruin.

CHARLTON W. CRANE, NEW YORK, December 27.

Ranches for Japan.

Prediction of American Pioneers Are Being Fulfilled.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The telegram from Japan announcing that the Japanese are planning to establish large ranches by developing the wonderful resources of the Hokkaido is very gratifying to those of us who did not understand the American methods and were not familiar with New World ideas.

Some of the criticisms of British on-lookers, for example, seem now silly enough in view of the facts stated in the telegram. Nor has any one more than the late President Kato of the University of Hokkaido of Sapporo—a city laid out on the American system—been more profuse in his appraisal of these methods of results, paying tribute of praise where it belongs, to these American pioneers.

We of the early '70s who trusted and believed in the Japanese have hardly been surprised at either their progress or their honorable career in diplomacy. What your telegram described is only what General Capron predicted in his hearing in 1873. With unbounded positiveness, even to the full feeling of her increasing population, that was the goal of Capron's ideals.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, PULASKI, December 27.

Flats of the '70s.

Six Large Rooms and Bath Rented Then for \$45 a Month.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the early '70s Sol Gumprecht erected some very good flats on Third avenue between Sixth and Sixty-third streets on the east side of the avenue. Stores were on the street floor and there were four families housed in each building.

They were the first modern flats rented for \$45 down. The second floor cost the most. Each flat consisted of six large rooms, bath and bathroom and a very fine closet room, which is lacking in the apartments of to-day. These flats were built in 1875.

HENRIETTA STRAUSS, NEW YORK, December 27.

The Existence of McNally's Row of Flats is Denied.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your Buffalo correspondent Charles I. Hildebrand's article of all the nationalities that lived in McNally's row of flats in Bottle Alley. There were all these nationalities in the Big Flat, as I recall it now after a lapse of more than fifty years. There was no row of flats in Bottle Alley; only one long, low tenement and a few shanties.

One day about thirty years ago I visited "Pie Point" and that night, after seeing "Old Lavender," I met Ned Harrigan in Engel's chop house. We spoke of Bottle Alley and his famous song. He said his characters and scenes were types, except those in "Old Lavender." These were real, a real character and faithful reproductions of actual scenes and events.

The discussion of the first apartment house has been extremely interesting, since I have lived in tenements in this city nearly all my life; in houses ranging from one of the type of the first tenement, a house in Hester court, since wiped out, which had neither gas, water nor sewer connection, to a high class apartment house with modern conveniences. It has been a steady evolution, not a revolution, in architecture.

MANAOKES, NEW YORK, December 27.

Clearing Up an Arkansas Mystery.

Bolch news in Newport Independent. Sol Holmness fell in the ditch in the neighborhood of Balch and sprained his arm. Some say one thing and some another, but I will vouch for him.

Workers' Program Destined to Fail

Adoption of Revolutionary Plans.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York, Dec. 27. The revolutionary program just adopted by the Workers Party of America at its second annual convention in New York City is a real menace to the American Government and institutions, officials of the Department of Justice declared to-day. While it is not a revolution can be accomplished, it was pointed out that such unnecessary agitation and bloodshed in some localities may result.

The Communist Party is cleverly opportunistic. Wherever there is discontent they believe they can find likely subjects for their propaganda. Yesterday the Workers Party passed a resolution favoring intensive propaganda among farmers and farm laborers under a national agrarian organizer.

Department of Justice officials are not worried about effect of propaganda on the farmers. They say the farmers are by far too sensible to permit themselves to be moved by preachers of "social revolution."

The danger lies in the effect of the agitation among the working classes and the negroes. The Communist Party has men in many of the labor unions who are attempting to get control. They are spreading propaganda among the negroes in the hope of inciting them to rebellion.

Secret Service operatives have every phase of the revolutionary movement under close watch. Every movement attempted by the Communists to date has been unsuccessful. They failed to stir up the negroes because the blacks in the South refused to accept the Communist Party. They failed to create sympathy for their cause through the production of radical motion pictures because of the large amount of money required. They failed to win labor over to their movement because of the decrease in unemployment. Department of Justice officials are confident the Communists will be no more successful in their attempt to win the farmers to an "American social revolution."

POLICE HEROES' NAMES GO ON BRONZE TABLETS

Five Killed on Duty Honored at Headquarters.

Workmen late yesterday began inscribing on the main entrance of Police Headquarters the names of the last five policemen who lost their lives in the performance of duty.

They are Patrolman Charles D. Potter of the Bridge precinct, killed July 27 while trying to rescue his daughter from drowning; Detective Sergeant William A. Miller and Francis J. Buckley of the West 135th street station, shot and killed January 5 while taking Luther Koddy, negro, to the station; Patrolman John H. McMa of the Brownsville station, killed while pursuing a bandit on March 15, and Patrolman Otto W. Metz of the West 135th street station, who was killed by an insane negro who snatched a revolver from the policeman's holster.

WOMAN COURT APPOINTEE.

Marie Casey of 43 West Forty-ninth street, formerly a prison matron of the Department of Detectives Sergeant appointed a court appointee yesterday by Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo. She is the first woman to receive this position in this city. Her salary will be \$1,317 a year. She will take up her duties January 1 in the Family Court, East Fifty-seventh street.

A Tryst With Hills.

I have a tryst to keep when spring returns. A tryst with hills, green garbed and wondering— Through all these winter days within me burns

The fever of the song my lips shall sing When, at last, to keep my tryst I go Out of the city's gate unto the hills— Green hills, awaking from a dream of snow To long day dreams of wind and daffodils.

Will ye remembrance of departed rain Lurks in a few last tears on blade and leaf, Fling from my shoulders days of winter grief, Stoop to the earth and kiss them every one— Hills I have loved through long, long days of sun.

HELEN FRAZER-BOWER.

The Constitution's Limits.

Answer to a Critic of Chief Justice Taft's Recent Opinion.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent Fleming Tuckerman shows some irritation over the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court as to the limitations of the Fourth Amendment, and says:

If the Constitution was not written for the protection of the people within their individual States from undesirable State laws, then for whom was it written? This exact question in slightly different form was asked of the United States Supreme Court in 1833, and John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, who was one of the delegates to the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution, answered it in Barron vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (7 Peters, 247), as follows:

"The Constitution was ordained and established by the people of the United States for themselves, for their own government and not for the government of the individual States. Each State established a constitution for itself, and in that constitution provided such limitations and restrictions on the powers of its particular government as its judgment dictated."

"The people of the United States framed such a government for the United States as they supposed best adapted to their situation and best calculated to promote their interests. The powers they conferred upon this government were to be exercised by itself, and the limitations on power, if expressed in general terms, are naturally and we think, necessarily applicable to the government created by the instrument. They are limitations of power granted in the instrument itself, not of distinct governments, framed by different persons and for different purposes."

"If these propositions be understood the Fifth Amendment is the power of the general government, not as applied to the States. In the several constitutions they have imposed such restrictions on their respective governments as their own wisdom suggested, such as they deemed most proper for themselves. It is a subject on which they judge exclusively, and with which others interfere no further than they are supposed to have a common interest."

It is obvious, therefore, that Chief Justice's quarrel is with Mr. Tuckerman's quarrel is with Mr. Tuckerman's

But Federal Officials Fear Bloodshed May Follow

Adoption of Revolutionary Plans.

send men into the army and navy to distribute propaganda and to commit other illegal acts. The legal apparatus is supposed to be used for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the movement who would not permit themselves to join with an illegal revolutionary movement.

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Observations at United States Weather Bureau.

Temperature Rainfall. Stations. High, Low, barometer, hrs. Weather. Albany, N. Y., 40 30 30.10 Clear. Albany, N. Y., 40 30 30.10 Clear. Albany, N. Y., 40 30 30.10 Clear.

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