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HINDENBURG'S INAUGURAL.

Even in the heat of the German Presidential campaign the opponents of HINDENBURG professed to see no menace to the republic in the Field Marshal as an individual. There was little inclination to doubt the sincerity of his pledge of loyalty to the existing Constitution. It was a question entirely of the forces behind HINDENBURG hostile to the republic and of the old General's ability to stand up against pressure or intrigue. But the new President's first days in office have emphasized the impression of personal strength as well as of personal rectitude. To be sure, it was not to be expected that, whatever plans he might secretly cherish, the new Chief Executive would signalize his advent into office by ordering troops into the Reichstag, tearing down the ensign of the republic, and dispatching a telegram of invitation to Doorn. Yet HINDENBURG'S actions and words suggest plainly that he has no tricks up his sleeve. His demeanor has been consistent with the policy of peace and national unity to which he has committed himself. As a result, even the Socialist press finds reasons for satisfaction. HINDENBURG was elected by the anti-republicans, but behaves very like a republican.

One incident illustrates his sober and courageous outlook. For some reason not quite plain the Director General of the German Railways, in extending his felicitations to the new President, saw fit to descant upon the hardships of the Dawes plan in relation to the railways. In reply, HINDENBURG expressed confidence that despite all difficulties the railways would do their share in "meeting the nation's international obligations." It was admonition as well as reassurance, and should be contrasted with the procedure of the same day at the convention of the National Federation of German Officers, which denounced the Dawes plan as incapable of fulfillment and an instrument for the enslavement of the German people. Compared with this mixture of Bourbonism and querulousness, the President's frank acceptance of fact argues a sense of statesmanship. The world has no reason to bless the old German Army to which HINDENBURG paid his tribute. But his former opponents in battle will not make too much of a case against him because his "old soldier's heart fills with pride and sorrow" at the thought of Germany's broken military might. For this a President of the German Reich who acknowledges defeat and its resultant obligations may be forgiven.

"SCIENTIFIC" TAXATION.

The Administration will not lack volunteer advisers about a bill in the next session of Congress further to reduce taxes. With the prospect of a Treasury surplus of $300,000,000 or more a year from now, the motive and pressure to relieve taxpayers will be obvious and great. Yet the troublesome question remains whose taxes are to be cut and how much. On this subject a Republican Representative, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had a long conference with the President on Wednesday. He admitted having laid before Mr. COOLIDGE a scheme for "scientific tax reduction," somewhat in line with recommendations often made by Secretary MELLON. But concerning the political and legislative outlook for such a measure he sang rather low. Among the difficulties which a scientific revenue bill would have to face, he mentioned the fact that at the very time when it probably will be pending in the House "many of the members of that body will be in the midst of primary campaigns for renomination." What is the sad inference from that? Naturally, that these candidates will be disposed to pledge themselves for tax reduction along lines which they think will meet the approval of their immediate constituencies.

Such will undoubtedly often be the case. But it reflects credit on neither the candidates nor the constituents. The tacit assumption is that the latter are ignorant and unreasonable, and that the former are cowardly and insincere. It seems to be supposed that a Representative pays a high compliment to the people of his district when he goes to them hat in hand and asks them to tell him just how they would like to have their taxes arranged. But the implications on both sides are degrading. A Congressman ought to know his own mind and to have thought the taxation question through to his own satisfaction, so that he is ready to go to the voters and argue it out with them. The real compliment to them would be in taking it for granted that they are intelligent enough to weigh and follow his argument. And they, on their part, would probably have more respect for him if they found him a man of positive convictions which he was able to explain and defend.

Nobody can make taxes appear altogether delightful to those upon whom they are to be levied. It is like asking fowls in what sauce they would prefer to be cooked. But we think that there has been an exaggerated estimate of the amount of prejudice on this subject existing in the public mind. A Representative who knows what he is talking about can get a hearing. If he can show the voters that a scheme of taxation which is for the general good must be also for their particular benefit, he may fare better at their hands than a candidate who abases himself before them as rather more ignorant, if anything, than they. At all events, there is no hope of our ever getting a scientific revenue bill unless the scientists are willing to take their political lives in their hands in fighting for it.

THE NEXT STEP.

President ELIOT once said that when in his educational policies he decided in what general direction he ought to turn his face, he gave his attention to the "next step." He was continuously asking himself what it should be and then taking it courageously. That is the way of progress which Mr. OWEN YOUNG suggested last night we should take in international affairs. He is the man whom President LOWELL characterized last June, when conferring the honorary doctorate upon him, as a builder of a highway "on which the nations may travel and find the road to justice and peace."

It is necessary first to know whether you are looking in the right direction. Once that is determined, the important thing is making and taking the road. If we stop to discuss the distant scene, to "listen to the big program of the doctrinaire," we shall never get anywhere. "Let us do the thing before us although it is small," he says. Let us "substitute experiment for debate." We debate national sovereignty, we endeavor to show that the principles of international jurisprudence have not been sufficiently worked out to allow us to join the World Court, but we hesitate to take the very obvious next step.

This is the observation of a man to whom a "plan" is not the "final answer." It is something to be worked out not by talk but by experiment, facing real cases, making research as to the way immediately beyond and also the general direction of the goal. It is the advice of a man who has done as much as any one else to help Europe to take the first long step toward general rehabilitation. It would be well for the peace of the world if America were to take his advice as to her next step.

CITY ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interest in the New Jersey local elections on Tuesday was confined to Newark and Jersey City. In the former there were sixteen candidates for the five Commissionerships representing the regular Republican and Democratic organizations, the independents of both parties, a citizens and church movement, and personal ambitions. A Newark election is always puzzling to outsiders. Even old residents often find the returns confusing. Mayor FRED C. BREIDENBACH, a Republican, lost his place on the commission, running behind JAMES R. NUGENT, the Democratic boss, who was himself defeated. Four of the present Commissioners, BRENNAN, RAYMOND, HOWE and GILLEN, were elected, and JOHN F. MURRAY, a Police Court Judge, who had made a hustling campaign, ran surprisingly well, finishing in fourth place. His popularity may elevate him to the office of Mayor when the choice is made next week. Newark Mayors under the commission form of government are held responsible for almost everything that goes wrong. Mayor BREIDENBACH is an example of good intentions unappreciated. That Newark has been well served by the four Commissioners who are retained admits of no doubt.

The feature of the Newark election that excited most comment was the rejection of JAMES R. NUGENT, the Democratic boss for twenty years, who was a candidate ostensibly to strengthen the regular Democratic organization in Essex. Under his management its decline has gone on since the first Commission Government election in 1917. NUGENT may endeavor to hang on to the leadership by nominating his own friends on the county ticket in June. But, as his control would be resented by the Brennan and Gillen independents, he may conclude that discretion is the better part of valor. As captain of the Old Guard, NUGENT may not know how to surrender. He really made a good run on Tuesday in the Democratic wards. The fact that his rival, Mayor HAGUE of Jersey City, scored a great personal triumph in Hudson County, polling 10,000 more votes for his ticket than had been predicted, may put NUGENT on his mettle. The outstanding aspect of the vote in Hudson was the re-election of A. HARRY MOORE, the Commissioner of Revenue and Finance, who is Mayor HAGUE'S candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. MOORE'S vote exceeded that cast for Mayor HAGUE. Commissioner MOORE'S friends are already hailing him as "Governor." Among them is Governor SMITH of New York, who has promised to campaign for Mayor HAGUE'S candidates. It is to be expected that the Mayor's influence will be felt more than ever over the line in Essex County.

WANTED: IRRIGATION FARMERS.

How to keep the farmers on irrigation projects is one of the problems troubling Secretary WORK on his return from an inspection tour through some of the Western States. Apparently it is not enough to lead water to fertile land. It is also necessary to attract settlers, and these, unfortunately, are no more willing to go to irrigation lands where the charges are high than they are to settle in some of the "dry farming" regions where an extra dry year means disaster.

There is nothing particularly new or startling in this. Experience has shown that irrigation farming does not appeal to every farmer. For those who understand it and who have favorable marketing conditions there are generous profits. Such projects as that in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and the Imperial Valley in California are notable examples of success. But the trouble has arisen on projects where the cost of construction and of distributing water—both of which are eventually borne by the farmer—has been so much larger than had been estimated that it has placed a greater overhead charge on farming operations than the land would bear. The Government has been lenient to farmers on such lands, and has granted long extensions for paying water rentals and other charges during the years of lowered agricultural prices. The trouble, however, is fundamental, and can be met only by some such reapportionment of charges as is contemplated in the new measure to adjust water rates in proportion to average yield per acre over a period of years. This means an ultimate loss for the Government. But so also would a permanent abandonment of a large acreage on any project where large capital sums had been invested.

In a recent address in California, the Commissioner of Reclamation, Dr. MEAD, explained that the Department of the Interior was opposed to the creation of new projects. "It is the policy of the Secretary of the Interior," he said, "and it is the only wise policy that can be adopted, to complete the [unfinished] projects before any new projects are begun." He added that it would take all the revenue that can possibly be available for irrigation purposes during the coming decade to finish those already started. This is, in the main, a sound policy, even though it means that a good part of the money may go to write off expenses in excess of original construction estimates. Once it becomes known that the new reclamation policy provides for moderate water charges, based on acreage yields rather than on construction costs, it will be possible to attract farmers to take over lands now being abandoned. This requires both time and publicity. With the growing shortage of good farm lands men will turn more and more to available lands in reclaimed areas which promise a fair yield per acre.

BRICKBOTTOM.

We have to thank the Massachusetts State Police and the District Attorney of Middlesex County for the unveiling to the world of Brickbottom. It is a loathed district of the very respectable, highly delectable City of Somerville. The name perpetuates the memory of the brickyards established there a century ago. Somerville seldom breathes the word of shame. Its newspapers don't speak of it. It is largely a nest of "foreigners," Greek, Italian, Portuguese. A writer in The Boston Transcript paints the hideous scene, forgetting, apparently, how much it resembles Boston of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and later:

> Brickbottom is a slum, in every sense that the word connotes. It is a place of dirt and odor and every kind of squalor, real and literary. It is a maze of narrow streets circling round the packing houses, lined, crowded with wooden frame houses, painted scarcely within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Houses are built flush with the sidewalk, and behind them are other houses, with tiny patches of damp dirt in between.
>
> A district of large families; "children everywhere." How un-American! "Ragged little souls with faces "as black as their own back yards, "beautifully happy in the corner "dumps." Impudent little devils, how dare they be happy? Don't they know that they are "ill-nurtured"? The uplifters will be after them now. Brickbottom has been making wine and what-not till its perversity can be tolerated no longer. It is full of ostensible tobacco shops, which make their living out of thirsters for that which profiteth not. So there was a great and triumphant raid. We judge from the editorial dithyramb in The Transcript that this was one of the most momentous operations since the Battle of the Marne. The District Attorney will seek to have certain Brickbottomers deported as undesirable aliens.
>
> Among those of Brickbottom the police found in a number of places "firearms, clubs and billies, brass "knuckles and other means for re-"pelling the police." But the official inference is not borne out by private testimony: "The police say" (the police, who always go in pairs in Brickbottom at night) "that the con-"duct of the usual inhabitant is quite "unimpeachable. It is the visiting "stranger who makes the rumpus." Let us avert our eyes from these abusers of hospitality and look on Brickbottom when the virtuous hush that follows a raid has subsided and "open nights" are resumed:
>
> The streets are crowded to their very capacity, and not only with residents. Here have been coming the respectable people from all the Boston environs in their cars, in taxis, afoot. They have transacted their business and gone away, laughing, without mingling with the inhabitants.
>
> There you have the worst of it. What 100-per-cent. American can contemplate without shame respectable Boston and Suburbia buying its "hooch" of filthy Greeks and Latins? Thank Heaven, even in the act of purchase Boston holds its nose superior in the air. But Americans must not be tempted by outlanders. If we must have bootleggers, put none but Americans on guard! Yet our object is not to moralize, but to introduce Brickbottom:
>
> The dump of Somerville, odorous, filthy, criminal, * * * it stands in Somerville, by its own virtue at the very top of Massachusetts cities in the percentage of American-born inhabitants, in the lowness of the suicide rate, in the number of churches, brim to the doors.

Somerville shows its Americanism by its inability to restrain the odors and the criminals of a district whose incurable iniquity may be judged from the fact that its people "jabber in a half-dozen languages." The old Powder House would blow itself up if it had the material. "Prospect Hill in "Somerville," whence was flung the "first American flag, ironically over-"looks" Brickbottom, where wine-drinking foreigners vend the old familiar juice to "respectable people from all the Boston environs."

CONTROL OF POPULATION.

Urged by Mrs. SANGER to present his case against birth control, Dr. LOUIS I. DUBLIN delivered an address of peculiar acumen and persuasiveness, the text of which is now made public. Admitting the high importance of the subject and the need of frank and full discussion, he contends that the league has based its propaganda "on "an emotional reaction and not on a "scientific analysis"; that it has studied only a single phase of a situation which is governed by widespread economic and social forces, and has taken a narrowly individualistic view of a problem more vital than any other to the welfare and permanence of the nation. His own conclusion, based on studies made as statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is that the proper field of birth control is limited to the shiftless poor and requires a wiser and more scientific administration than it has received.

Present evidences of an increase in our population are "spurious and misleading." They result from the huge immigration of the recent past and the fecundity of our foreign population of the first generation. Even under present restrictions, immigrants "pad" statistics, being mainly "at the reproductive ages." There are more births and fewer deaths per thousand than there would be if all our people had been long subject to American conditions. Except for the "padding from without," the present birth rate of 23 per thousand would fall to 20 per thousand, and the present death rate of "a little over 12" would rise to "well over 15." The rate of increase in population, which is now over 1 per cent. a year, would fall to the alarming figure of "one-half of 1 per cent." The actual birth rate, moreover, is declining steadily. In the past thirty years, in spite of the hordes of immigrants, it has fallen over 30 per cent. With immigration restricted, the decline will be accelerated. Clearly, our population is in no danger of pressing perilously upon the possible food supply. A thoroughly conservative estimate, corroborated by a calculation made by Professor PEARL on biological grounds, places the period at which our population will have doubled at something like a century and a quarter. Under scientific and intensive culture our land is said to be capable of supporting four times the present population.

Even more impressive are statistics studied from the point of view of the family. Applying the rates of marriage and mortality that prevailed in 1920, every ten couples must have twenty-six children if the population is to be kept even stationary. But one marriage in every six is either sterile or voluntarily childless. Thus couples that do have children must have on the average a fraction over three each. All groups of urban American families recently examined have shown fewer children than this minimum. In rural districts the birth rate slightly exceeds three per family, but is apparently declining. In the Middle West, according to statistics gathered by Professors BARBER and Ross, middle class families have shrunk in the present generation from 5.4 children to 3.3. Under American conditions only the shiftless poor tend to multiply, "increasing the proportion of defective and dependent "stock."

In conclusion Dr. DUBLIN calls upon the Birth Control League for "a well-balanced theory of parenthood." Heretofore, he says, "you have limited yourselves almost entirely to "arousing sympathy for those who "have suffered from over-large families; today you might very well "help arouse public sentiment in "favor of fairly good-sized families "among the rank and file of normal "people."

RIDER HAGGARD'S AFRICAN MINES.

It is many years since some one on this side of the Atlantic, chafing under the obligations of Anglo-Saxon fellowship, expressed his longing for the time when the Rudyards cease from Kipling and the Haggards ride no more. It was a forced marriage of names; yet it is doubtful whether KIPLING at the height of his popularity ever reached an audience as large as that which palpitated over "King Solomon's Mines" and "She," the latter not inconceivably immortal in more senses than one, on her own modest level in literature. On that same level justice should be done to the very respectable figure of Allan Quatermain, lion hunter and mystic. For sheer drama memory will not easily forsake that scene of the African berserk Umslopogaas—spelling approximate—defending the staircase against a world of enemies. There are men today not too far advanced toward grandfatherhood who can still catch the horror of the impi, that merciless Zulu phalanx whose onset was doom.

Impi and assegai—they stand for an emotional experience which the generations are still going through. For the appeal of RIDER HAGGARD has been international. It would not be surprising that he shares in Russia today the vogue of JACK LONDON and Sherlock Holmes. World-fame during the last half century of British letters has not fallen to the Hardys and the Kiplings, but to CONAN DOYLE, RIDER HAGGARD and, as Mr. SHAW remarked the other day, "Charley's Aunt." For many years silent in his chosen field, RIDER HAGGARD came into notice a few years ago when the great success of PIERRE BENOIST'S "Atlantide" inevitably recalled "She." The French story was good, but "She" was much better.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Already Our Hopes Are Exceeded.

High as were the expectations aroused by the announcement that Mr. BRYAN was to lend his aid in bringing to justice the high school teacher who violated Tennessee's anti-evolution law, it already is evident that they were not high enough. The country, indeed the whole world, is to receive from him far more edification than was predicted by the most hopeful.

Even before the trial has begun, Mr. BRYAN'S flow of indignant eloquence has started. Discussing before a Pennsylvania audience of cheering Fundamentalists on Wednesday the task that lies before him, he brilliantly described the scientists who support the theory of evolution as "dishonest scoundrels." Knowing well the answer he would receive, he asked why the 10,000 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science should impose their dreadful notions about the origin of man on more than 100,000,000 of their reluctant fellow-citizens.

Why, indeed! The only imaginable excuse for the doing of that by the scientists is that they have given expert study to the subject, while the more than 100,000,000 have only heard and read a little about what the 10,000 have found out to be the truth. A poorer excuse than that hardly could be imagined. Why, the next thing we shall hear is that a few thousand professors of mathematics in the colleges have claimed to know more of that science than does the man in the street, and that FRITZ KREISLER can play the violin better than those of us who, never having essayed that instrument, are able, for all he or anybody else can say, to give him lessons in bowing and stopping.

Mr. BRYAN is a worthy successor of that great Bishop in the Church of England who, way back in the late '50s of the last century, settled the whole Darwinian question, as it was then, and elicited wild cries of "No! no! no!" from just about such an audience as those that respond so enthusiastically to Mr. BRYAN'S logic. He did it by asking them, "Do you believe that your grandmother was a monkey?"

Why Admit More Than 10,000?

It was perhaps a mistake for Mr. BRYAN, after saying that the country's evolutionists were comprised in the 10,000 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to add that their evil doctrine has spread far beyond that small circle—that even the churches are tainted with the miserable heresy—that preachers are promulgating it and that great numbers of parents all over the land have sunk so low as to permit without protest the teaching of it to their innocent and helpless children.

This seems like inconsistency, but probably it is not, for Mr. BRYAN always is consistent, to one thing if not to another. If there are more than 10,000 evolutionists in the country, which Heaven forbid, it only shows that Mr. BRYAN has much to do in bringing our people back to his own firm ground of disbelieving anything that he regards as displeasing.

Precocity Is Not a Menace.

Few beliefs are more widely held than that the precocious child is sure to be a thin and pallid little creature, queer in its behavior, inferior to its mates with ordinary child minds in everything except a disquieting amount of intelligence, and doomed to early death or a speedy lapse into mental mediocrity. These familiar assumptions recently have had some real investigation out in Stanford University, and the results, as summarized in a bulletin issued by Science Service of Washington, is the seemingly complete overthrow of them all.

They not only are false, but they are the exact contrary of the truth, or so says Dr. LEWIS M. TERMAN, whose labors in the field of mind-testing have made him well known. He has collected from examinations of 250,000 school children data as to the peculiarities of the "best 1 per cent."—the notably bright and clever ones. These superior children have been found to be, as a class, heavier, larger, better nourished and healthier than the average of unselected children. They come of an ancestry somewhat longer-lived, and they are better proportioned physically and more stable nervously than their duller companions.

According to Dr. TERMAN, the so-called infant prodigies surpass in all directions; they are not freakish nor irregular in their abilities, and there is nothing strange or mystical in their interests outside of their studies. They enjoy and play games, though they like best games that involve something of thought.

That these observations have been exact is apparently confirmed by the fact that the superior children of early studies made fourteen or fifteen years ago have maintained their superiority now that they are adults. They have not pined away nor burned themselves out untimely.

They're Near Only in Space!

If one read over, several times and carefully, the letter from a resident of St. Paul, Minn., that was printed on this page yesterday, the result, for the possessors of minds even a little suspicious, must have been a fear that there exists between the dwellers in St. Paul and the people who live in Minneapolis something of antagonism. Anyhow, it apparently is not a warm brotherly love that stretches across the narrow space separating the two cities. There was to be glimpsed from the communication of the St. Paul Association's spokesman a feeling that the Minneapolitans are little if any better than the wicked—that they claim glories not their own and affect forgetfulness of their neighbor's many and great achievements.

One hates to believe that, especially as any evil emotions that prevail in St. Paul probably are reciprocated in Minneapolis, and this renders almost hopeless the expectation that a virtuous and helpful amity between the two cities ever will cast its beneficent glow over them.

OPPOSES DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Writer Cites Objections in the City as Well as in the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 25 you published an article on daylight saving which gives but scant consideration to the arguments of the opposition.

You speak of the farmers as noisy, and suggest that they should do their work by sun time, apparently forgetting that the dairy farmer and the truck farmer must ship by trains which have been advanced an hour. The general farmer should in theory be able to work by sun time, and if farm help were plentiful this might be possible; but the hired man prefers to quit by daylight-saving time and as this form of labor is scarce and independent the farmer is faced by a condition and not a theory.

Your reference to the hardship sustained by night workers is fair, but the same condition applies to those who have to be out early in the morning, like the postmen, who have already voiced their opposition to the system; but you have failed to mention various other large groups to whom daylight saving brings little but discomfort. There are, for instance, the mothers of families of children who spend the entire heated time in the city. Naturally, children cannot be driven to bed until night comes, and every one who spends the Summer in New York knows that the intense heat only gradually dies down; then, just as the city cools off and restful sleep becomes possible, it is time to get up, and as the parents must go to work the children must also rise.

The working-girls also who spend the entire Summer in the city, and do not, in general, play golf, appear to be pretty generally opposed to daylight saving, for the same reason—that in midsummer the city does not cool off until late at night, and that they also must lose an hour of most refreshing sleep in the morning.

Many workers who have no objection to the change of time in Spring and Fall feel that it is most undesirable in midsummer, when the heat is intense.

Naturally, those of us who commute or play golf or tennis, like daylight saving immensely, but it hardly seems fair to dismiss as negligible the protests of what together constitute a very large group of citizens.

CHARLES BUTLER.
New York, May 7, 1925.

West Point Cadets Must Fly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All cadets at West Point are compelled as a part of their regular course to spend a week at Mineola Field and to spend a certain number of hours in the air. This has been the custom since aviation became a science. Not every cadet can become an expert aviator any more than it is possible for every college graduate to become a poet or a musical critic. Men are all created free but not all are created equal. But each cadet gets the rudiments of aviation at West Point and, if his taste and natural characteristics permit, he is urged to enter that wonderfully attractive field.

HARRY A. MARCH, M. D.
New York, May 8, 1925.

"I AM LESS KIND."

I am less kind than others,
You complain
Of me, to whom your heart
Is now inclined;
And I am cold,
I treat you with disdain,
You say . . . *Oh, evermore*
Men's eyes were blind!

Let other women
Laugh and lean to you!
You cannot wound their hearts,
They do not care . . .
They will not ask
If you are false or true—
Let them be kind, be kind . . .
I do not dare!

ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

WORLD WOMEN AND PEACE.

Mrs. Vrooman Answers Critics of the International Council.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of peace has become a most combustible subject. The very mention of peace is likely to precipitate a war of words such as that recently directed against the members of the International Council of Women, a body of distinguished and able women from forty-six different nations, representing, as our American delegates do, the foremost and most enlightened women of their respective countries.

It might be of interest to state in passing, for the benefit of those who recently demanded to know through the press "where" these guests of our country "got the money for their trip," that one of these delegates—by the way, one of the most distinguished and delightful women it has been my good fortune to meet—has gone without a maid for three years in order to save enough money to attend this international conference, and, I may say, add the weight of her trained intellect and heroic spirit to the deliberations of her sisters from other countries.

It appears that what has specially aroused the suspicions and inflamed the imagination of these defenders of our Government against the representatives of our leading American women's organizations, as well as of the leading women's organizations of the world, is the fact that that inflammable phrase World Peace is written in large and bold letters at the top of the program of the International Council. And since it is a plain case of staging the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted, to discuss world peace without taking into account the program and the achievements of the League of Nations, the International Council of Women has committed the unpardonable sin, in the eyes of those who are temporarily blinded by partisanship, of frankly recognizing the League of Nations as, in the words of former Attorney General Wickersham, "the most perfect mechanism, despite all of its very obvious defects, for the maintenance of world peace, devised by man; the only practical, workable and working machinery for international cooperation and good-will ever put into actual operation by the nations of the earth."

This sympathetic recognition and championship by the majority of the International Council of Women of the League of Nations as, up to date, the world's most hopeful instrument of peace has subjected the members of the Council to charges of such a fantastic nature—as, for example, that the International Council of Women is the instrument of Soviet Russia to force America into the League — that they would be brushed aside on account of their sheer grotesqueness and crudity were it not for the fact that these innuendoes and ignorant accusations have actually led many patriotic but uninformed citizens to feel that there must be some truth in statements repeated so often and so vehemently and circulated so widely.

Speaking for myself alone, and merely as one of a large number of American club women attending this conference who feel it is not necessary to protest their patriotism, since the fact of their membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs would seem to be sufficient proof of that, I should like to say that the peace I stand for is the antithesis of the kind of negative pacifism which has no constructive program to offer and refuses to recognize the fact that there must be instruments of peace as well as instruments of war. You can't make war without weapons, and you can't make peace without instrumentalities.

I am 100 per cent. for preparedness, but I recognize that our first line of defense is that of a positive, constructive peace program, which is ready to spend any amount of time, brains, energy, patience and, if necessary, as many million dollars as are now devoted to the budget of our War Department to remove the causes of war by providing a mechanism or an instrumentality such as the League of Nations and the World Court that will help to reconcile those differences between nations which in the past have been the fruitful causes of war and which in the future will continue to be the causes of war unless some peaceful means is found of settling these differences on the basis of international law and justice rather than that of brute force. Behind this first line of defense I believe in retaining an efficient second line of defense in the form of an adequate air force, navy and army.

The next outbreak of hostilities will find all nations employing death-dealing devices as much more hideous and destructive than anything the world has yet seen as the Big Bertha was more destructive than the Indian's bow and arrow. Any one who is not doing not only his bit but his utmost to help bring about a permanent world peace is not only fiddling while Rome burns but is literally playing into the hands of the most destructive forces that ever threatened civilization on our planet.

With the world seething with hate and fear and sordid greed, and with the pitiful imbecility of the ostrich seeking to avoid approaching danger by sticking its head in the sand, what is the mother love of America doing to save the boys of this and coming generations? Is it dead or is it merely sleeping?

In the words of Mrs. Winter, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, "War and peace are not national questions. They are international questions and can be solved only by great international movements in which we must play our part."

By throwing the measureless weight of her limitless resources, both moral and material, on the side of a world peace, based upon organized justice, America has an opportunity such as has never come to any nation. If America hesitates, all may be lost.

Now that we have the power and the opportunity—and most of us the ballot—why in the name of all that we are supposed to stand for cannot the women of the world get together and launch a Woman's Crusade—the greatest crusade of history—to rescue, not the Holy Sepulchre, where Christ's body lay, but the very Spirit of the Prince of Peace!

JULIA SCOTT VROOMAN.
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1925.

Vandalism in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call attention to an act of vandalism and wanton destructiveness which has just been perpetrated in the little open shelter at the very northern end of Central Park, on the top of the rocky ridge which overlooks the junction of Seventh Avenue and 110th Street.

Some malicious or mischievous people have not only completely smashed up the seat around the central pillar but, as the marks on the pillar clearly show, have even attempted to set fire to the shelter itself.

When I reported this to the policeman at the Seventh Avenue entrance he was most indignant.

"Huh!" he snorted angrily, "they talk about parks for the people; what some of 'em need is cages, not parks."

Rather a sweeping statement, but even allowing for the feelings which such an act of wantonness had aroused in him, I too couldn't help feeling that there was some truth in what he said.

HENRY WALTER FRY.
New York, May 10, 1925.

HOOVER PLANS AID FOR AIR COMMERCE

Commerce Department May Make Survey if Private Organizations Will Help.

FOREIGN DATA AVAILABLE

Investigation Would Cover Engines and Planes, Economic Value and Routes and Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Plans are being discussed for a survey during the Summer months of the possibilities of commercial aviation under the direction of the Department of Commerce. Secretary Hoover said today that the task might be undertaken if the cooperation of the American Engineering Council and other organizations could be obtained and the work done without adding to the running expenses of his department.

The importance of such a survey is generally recognized and the belief was expressed here today that the plan would be carried out. Experts of the Bureau of Standards and several branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce will be able to aid.

The Department of Commerce has made investigations of the advancement of commercial aviation in foreign countries and reports covering this work have been published from time to time. A further study may include the aid given by foreign Governments to the aviation industry in promoting manufacture for commercial uses. This would include a study of balance sheets to show whether Government aid was essential in the early work for the advancement of commercial aviation.

The survey would include a study of the types of engines and airships which are adapted to commercial uses and the development of improved types; the value of commercial aviation to various sections of the country where other transportation facilities are inadequate, and the development of aviation routes and aviation fields.

HARVARD PROMOTES FIVE.

Many Changes Are Announced—G. S. Raynor Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 14.—George H. Chase, Hudson Professor of Archaeology at Harvard since 1916, is to become Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, according to announcement here today. He will succeed Professor John L. Lowes, who has held the position only during the current year, having been appointed before college opened to assume the vacancy made by the retirement of Charles H. Grandgent. No information as to the reason of Professor Lowes's retirement was made public.

Professor Chase, during the current semester, has been Acting Dean of Harvard College in the absence of Dean Chester N. Greenough, who is abroad on research work. Professor Chase graduated from Harvard in 1896, and has for some time been Curator of Classical Antiquities.

Announcement was made also of the promotion of Kenneth J. Conant, Harvard '15, at present instructor in architecture and tutor in fine arts, to be Assistant Professor of Architecture. Conant received his M. A. in architecture in 1919 and is now a third-year student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

In the Medical School the three-year appointments as assistant professors include three promotions of men who have been up to now Faculty instructors. The three are Cyrus C. Sturgis, named Assistant Professor of Medicine; Frederick C. Irving, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, and Calvin B. Faunce Jr., Assistant Professor of Otology.

ALLIES' NOTE DELAYED.

British and French Adjusting Views on Reich Disarmament.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14.—The Allies' note to Germany on disarmament which was to have been completed tomorrow by the Conference of Ambassadors will not be ready for communication to the Reich until next Wednesday at the earliest, owing to the postponement of the Conference's meeting till then or later, it was learned tonight.

This delay is said to be due to Britain's desire to examine the note a little longer before the Conference meets, in order to adapt the British position to the French thesis on this problem.

Official circles in Paris tonight ridicule the suggestion that there is a divergence of views between France and Britain at the base of the fresh delay and say that only very small points of detail remain to be adjusted.

The French reply to Germany concerning Stresemann's offer of a five-power Rhineland security compact made last February was communicated today to all the Allies by M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BARS AUTOS FROM CAMPUS.

Princeton President Acts to Prevent Damage to Lawns.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14.—Automobiles and motorcycles on the Princeton campus are forbidden in a proclamation issued today by President John Grier Hibben. The action is the result of agitation begun by undergraduates and taken up by The Daily Princetonian and is intended to prevent damage to the lawns, such as some careless drivers have inflicted.

Some time ago the Senior Council adopted a resolution deploring the ownership of automobiles by undergraduates, but no further action on the matter was taken. While the campus ban will not prevent students owning and operating cars off the campus, it is expected to discourage the practice considerably, as the usefulness of many collegiate cars is largely confined to short trips from one building to another.

SANDERS SOLD SHOES WELL

Coolidge's Secretary Gets Pair as Reward From Boyhood Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The record as a shoe salesman of Everett Sanders, Secretary to the President, while he was earning his way through school at Terre Haute, Ind., won him a pair of shoes from his first employer.

G. B. Walsh, proprietor of the store, wrote to Mr. Sanders when he became Mr. Coolidge's secretary that he wanted to send him a pair of shoes and would do so if he knew the size. The shoes came today and with them a note from Mr. Walsh, in which he said:

"You were able to sell more shoes to girls and women than any clerk I ever had."

Mr. Sanders worked in the shoe store every Saturday for three years and received $1 for twelve hours' work.

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