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The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1857. It remained in the family until 1903, when it was sold to the American Newspaper Company.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1921.

Today Decides for Four Years.

This city must decide to-day whether it wants four years of intelligent government, of increase in the school facilities, of proper return from the great municipal docks, of freedom from Tammany contract greed, of rescue of the police from disintegration, and, in general, an administration more trustworthy, more dignified and more economical than that which has been in power.

It wants four more years of dock scandal, of police clubbings, Morton Petes and flourishes and ruffles; of "honey for money" markets, of bear garden Board of Estimate meetings, of Hettrick letter writing, of unsolved traction problems and of general incapacity, then the Tammany ticket is the one for New York to vote to-day.

Four years is a long time. Some of the part time school children will be voters before the next Mayoralty election arrives.

The Indian's Tribute.

One of the picturesque incidents of the ceremonies at Arlington on Friday will be the tribute of the American Indian to the Unknown Soldier. After wreaths have been placed on the tomb by a member of the House of Representatives, a British war mother and an American war mother, an Indian chief will step forward and lay his war bonnet and his coup stick on the last resting place of the Unknown.

That the red man, 17,000 of whose breed went into the great war, should be thus signally represented on Armistice Day is due largely to the efforts of RODMAN WAMAMAKER, founder and president of the National American Indian Memorial Association, which for years has worked for the welfare of the Indian as well as for the preservation of the things that tell of his history.

Women in the Civil Service.

What would be the effect on women of the adoption of the proposed Senate preference amendment to the State Constitution, on which the voters of New York are to declare themselves at the election to-day? WILLIAM GORHAM RICE, State Civil Service Commissioner, answers this question thus:

"The State Civil Service Commission has been asked as to the effect of the proposed Amendment No. 1 upon the appointment of women and upon the promotion of employees now in the State's service. In reply it today issued the following statement: 'The effect of the veteran preference amendment, if adopted, would be largely to exclude women from appointment or promotion to positions in the public service. With few exceptions men and women compete in the same examination under the civil service rules, and the commission is obliged to certify names without reference to sex. The result of the amendment would be that men veterans would be appointed and women would be excluded. Civil service commissions would have no right in making certification to distinguish between men who have enlisted during the two years since actual warfare ceased and the men who were wounded or who saw actual service in the war.'"

"Appointing authorities would have no right to give consideration to the widows or orphans of veterans, nor could such authorities consider Red Cross or other war work."

"The amendment would have the effect of admitting men to the public service without regard to age, and eventually this would be a serious handicap to the service. It would make it impossible to give sufficient consideration to superior qualifications in medical, technical or teaching professions."

"In the matter of promotions the same result would obtain and the

veterans would necessarily be promoted without regard to the rights of other public servants who, by reason of experience and length of service, are now under the rules entitled to consideration."

That is, the effort embodied in this amendment to create a privileged caste in the population succeeds women might as well look on the civil service in New York State and its counties and municipalities as closed to them for at least a generation to come.

New York's Unemployed.

If the report of Commissioner COLLETT'S Committee on Employment is accurate either New York city has a far greater proportion of persons out of work than the rest of the country or the general estimate of the United States is entirely too low.

With the "floaters" from out of town not counted, the city's reported 342,860 of unemployed are 13.5 per cent. of the two and a half million engaged in gainful occupations as enumerated by the 1920 Census. This unemployment figure is about 6 per cent. of the city's total population.

The same percentage applied to the national population would indicate for the whole country an unemployed total of approximately six and a third million.

But our diminished employment is not entirely recorded by the committee's report. It does not take in those who are working on part time or at haphazard jobs. Yet, without considering the partly employed, the committee's statistics can startle the imagination.

The average head of a family has four persons to support. The consequences of unemployment, therefore, affect a vastly greater number than merely those who are no longer getting their pay envelopes.

While there is no doubt that a considerable share of our unemployed include young men and women without families, principally in the clerical occupations, and servants, also for the most part single or supporting only themselves, the greater share would naturally represent the heads of families. This would be particularly true of the mechanical and manufacturing industries and of transportation. Of the 342,860 recorded as unemployed in New York 143,000 are classed as of the former and 63,000 of the latter occupations.

These classifications by themselves, with 205,000 unemployed, account for 60 per cent. of the whole. It would seem safe to assume, then, that a full two-thirds of the estimated unemployed in New York would be families dependent upon them. This two-thirds, or about 230,000 of the whole 342,000 unemployed, if the committee's report is accurate, might have three-quarters of a million of wives and children dependent upon them for support.

But it is not likely that as many human beings as three-quarters of a million are thus directly suffering from unemployment in New York city. Certainly there are no signs of anything like this in the subway or elevated and other rapid transit lines during the rush hours of going to and coming from work. There are no signs of it in the shops, the streets and the parks.

Unemployment to a deplorable extent there undoubtedly is in New York as elsewhere. But there is good reason to surmise that the numbers are exaggerated here and everywhere. One reason for this may be the shifting about of those who seek work not merely from one town to another near by but from one State to another.

It is possible for a man hunting work all the way from Connecticut to Pennsylvania to be counted in Bridgeport, in New York, Jersey City, Newark and Philadelphia as among the unemployed of each community. Obviously it is even possible for a man hunting all over a single city for work to be listed at several different places within it as unemployed, making the one man appear to be several.

Commissioner COLLETT'S committee aimed to exclude such mobile work hunters; but this is a thing more easily said than done. Those really could not and would not pay the taxes necessary to keep the Government in funds.

When we speak of wealth we do not mean simply money. Wealth, as Secretary MELLON would describe it and as Senator LA FOLLETTE would classify it, has two distinct meanings. Anybody with even a small bit of economic understanding can readily perceive that the national wealth, estimated at about \$250,000,000,000, consists of fixed property like houses, railways, bridges, farms, mines and cash. Some of this wealth cannot be displaced or transferred from one place to another. There is no possible way to move it; there is no way to cash it all in.

But Senator LA FOLLETTE acts as if he had the idea that all wealth is in cash and all the Government has to do is to say that a certain percentage is to be paid as taxes. This cannot be done, because as soon as taxes soar so high that it becomes necessary for rich persons to convert their permanent property into cash so as to pay their share inflation results. There is nothing into which this extraordinary margin of fixed property can be converted to make it liquid except paper currency, and so the Government has to start the printing press.

colusis exceeded that of the preceding year, owing probably to complications with the influenza scourge. The drop in 1919 brought the rate slightly below normal figures again.

Several factors are concerned in the gradual conquest of tuberculosis. The elimination of impure and infected milk has undoubtedly saved the lives of many young children. In New York city the death rate from tuberculosis among young children is now almost negligible, owing largely to effective regulations governing the sale of milk.

The passing of back to back tenement houses has also been a factor in the prevention of tuberculosis, as well as other infectious diseases. Statistics of the London Medical Office show that two decades ago the death rate in localities where back to back tenements were the rule was 5.2 to the thousand. With the doing away of these abominations the rate was lowered one-half. The adoption of asphalt paving in New York city lowered the death rate from tuberculosis in the congested parts of the city, and, incidentally, the rate from other infectious diseases.

Cleaner and better food, cleaner streets, cleaner air and more sunlight are accomplishing the conquest of the white plague. One occasionally reads that tuberculosis is a disease of modern civilization. In part this is true; but it would be more correct to charge tuberculosis against infected food, infected air and the uncleanly conditions in which the tubercle bacillus thrives.

Differing Stars.

The degree to which the public, evidently through motives of economy, is abstaining from pleasures to which it has been accustomed is, to judge by appearances, the same in one part of the country that it is in another. Everywhere there seems to be the willingness to pay—to pay, moreover, extravagantly if that be necessary—for the best. But for the ordinary or merely acceptable entertainment there is not a cent.

Managers of musical enterprises saw indications before the season actually began that there might be less prosperous times than they had earlier reason to expect. The beginning of musical activities convinced them that their apprehensions were well founded. Many contemplated performances, vocal and instrumental, were given up. Undoubtedly there will be a sharp decline in the earnings of various artists from the figures on which they set their hopes during the summer. Moreover, this loss will fall on those least able to bear it.

There has been no sign of lack of means to support the appearances of the most famous virtuosi in every field of music. Distinguished conductors of orchestras, singers of the first rank and instrumentalists of established reputation are faced by the same large audiences to which they have been accustomed in the most prosperous times. They have no cause to complain of decreased patronage. The managers of such artists are indeed surprised by the extent to which they are finding public support at such a period.

But performers of smaller reputation, those only on the path to fame and those who are by nature limited to a less extended appeal—they are finding the times hard. Many of their engagements have been definitely abandoned. For others there is scant attendance at concerts devoted to the exploitation of their talents. Evidently there is money to be expended on the shining stars in the firmament of music. There is a cold winter ahead of the others.

How Much Can We Tax Riches?

It is a tribute to the ability and courage of the present Secretary of the Treasury, ANDREW W. MELLON, that he is able to put financial proposals before the committees of Congress in a manner which awakens their interest and at times arouses their deepest curiosity. There is nothing unusual in the fact that he stirred up a hornets' nest among some of our national legislators when he told them, as Senator LA FOLLETTE says he did, that wealth could not and would not pay the taxes necessary to keep the Government in funds.

When we speak of wealth we do not mean simply money. Wealth, as Secretary MELLON would describe it and as Senator LA FOLLETTE would classify it, has two distinct meanings. Anybody with even a small bit of economic understanding can readily perceive that the national wealth, estimated at about \$250,000,000,000, consists of fixed property like houses, railways, bridges, farms, mines and cash. Some of this wealth cannot be displaced or transferred from one place to another. There is no possible way to move it; there is no way to cash it all in.

But Senator LA FOLLETTE acts as if he had the idea that all wealth is in cash and all the Government has to do is to say that a certain percentage is to be paid as taxes. This cannot be done, because as soon as taxes soar so high that it becomes necessary for rich persons to convert their permanent property into cash so as to pay their share inflation results. There is nothing into which this extraordinary margin of fixed property can be converted to make it liquid except paper currency, and so the Government has to start the printing press.

The complications which arise from this stage onward are numerous, but we know from the experience of the high taxation during the war that wealth, as it is usually described,

does not pay and cannot pay beyond a certain point. The inflation which is set up robs every man, woman and child of a part of the purchasing power ordinarily theirs. Inflation thus spreads the tax payments out among the whole population.

But inflation does more than to put prices up and create fictitious values. It leads to reckless spending and wild speculation and culminates in economic chaos. All these phases of the evils of inflation can be seen in Europe to-day, if we need go that far after our own recent experience.

The only reason for saying that the rich will not bear the heavy burden of taxes which Senator LA FOLLETTE would like to lay upon them is that the rich cannot pay beyond a certain point, and no legislation or attempted coercion can change this elementary fact.

The difference between taxing the ordinary citizen by overtaxing the richer classes and taxing the whole population, according to its ability to pay, without preference or prejudice, will mean the difference between prosperity and adversity for the whole nation. Secretary MELLON knows this and it is his truth which he is trying to get Congress to understand.

Rembrandts From Russia.

The two Rembrandts from the collection of Prince Yussoroff which were recently sold in London and purchased, according to the Times, by JOSEPH E. WIDENER are among the first of the great art treasures of Russia to be put upon the market since the rule of the Moscow Soviet was set up in that country. These paintings are such splendid examples of this master's work that their recovery has aroused the keenest interest in what other works of art have escaped destruction and may yet be brought out of Russia.

The two canvases, which are companion pieces, were painted about 1662; one has been generally supposed to be a portrait of the artist's son, Titus, and the other of his wife. They were shown before in western Europe when they were lent to the Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam in 1898. They created a considerable sensation at that time, being referred to as "those very wonderful pictures which come out of Russia" and as displaying the "immortal, unchanging interest" possessed by REMBRANDT'S portraits.

It is said that the canvases were sold for \$200,000, although when they were first offered twice that amount was asked for them. They are reported to have been smuggled out of Russia by being concealed among other possessions of Prince Yussoroff which were brought to England aboard a British warship.

Mr. WIDENER before his purchase of these two paintings had ten examples of REMBRANDT'S work, among them "Saakia," "The Philosopher" and "The Mill," for which he paid Lord LANSDOWNE \$500,000 a few years ago. The addition of the canvases from Prince Yussoroff's gallery makes his collection the finest of this master's work in a private house in the world. These, together with the splendid portraits gathered by Mr. ALTMAN and on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, give to America a greater number of REMBRANDT'S work and finer examples of his paintings than any other country except the Netherlands can show.

Breaking a Musical Idol.

A brutal deed was done recently at the Paris Conservatoire. They took six old violins, including instruments made by STRADIVARIUS and AMATI, and six modern violins and had them played in the dark before an audience of musicians. Neither the player nor the listeners knew in what order the violins were played. The critical audience took notes as the blind went on. Afterward they voted for No. 1, No. 7, No. 12, or whatever number the violin whose tone they liked best was disguised under. Modern violins won first and second honors.

Thus the conservatory destroyed an old superstition. It was a suggestive ordeal. Suppose the same test should be applied to other ancient things widely believed in and beloved? Old wines, old cheese, old pictures, old pipes—is the faith in these to be annihilated by such iconoclasts as these Parisians? We hear New Yorkers often say that the old subway is better than the new one; is it possible that they are wrong?

From present indications all the big guns will be at the Armament Conference.

The Republicans hope to carry Virginia. If they do we may expect an explosion of Democratic explanations which will be heard around the whole world.

More than a million and a half pounds of cod and haddock arrived at a Boston fish wharf on one recent day. The cod salted, the haddock smoke cured, will carry their inimitable flavors to miners' cabins, farmers' shacks, cowboys' camps. Thus Boston ever, in widening circles, spreads her benign influence.

The Paris "Herald."

A Good American Notes Changes and Plans His Future.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: For many years I used to see and now in The New York Herald of Paris the plaintive query of the Old Philadelphia Lady relative to the difference between centigrade and Fahrenheit. In those days one of my reasons for reading the paper was to see if some kind editor or subscriber would ever answer the question.

At length the paper of October 20, 1921, has come to my notice, and to my delight I find the question omitted and the answer given. As every New Yorker reader of course knows the formula for conversion of centigrade into Fahrenheit I need not repeat it here, but will suggest that Philadelphia papers please copy.

Like THE NEW YORK HERALD of this city, the European edition shows remarkable improvement over the old days. It is a bright, new journal, well printed in the American language, with a few columns in French.

Some day when I die I shall—being a good American—presently find myself in that dear Paris. In front of me at a cheerful, unhome-like café table will be The New York Herald of Paris and mayhap, to keep it company, some other appetit, and I shall happily sit hour after hour turning Fahrenheit into centigrade and night into day.

RICHARD P. READ, New York, November 7.

American Line Crews.

Only 17 Per Cent. Allens on the Mongolia on a Typical Trip.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your paper of October 26 "American Sailor" made the statement concerning the Manchuria and Mongolia of the American Line's service to Hamburg. "There are less than 10 per cent. Americans on those ships," referring to officers and crew, and he added, "Most of the unlicensed officers are English, 95 per cent. of the crews are English or Germans."

For the information of his correspondent and in defense of the American Line, the oldest line under the Stars and Stripes in the Atlantic, we state as a fact that all the deck officers on the Mongolia are native born Americans and all the engineer officers are native born except one, who is a naturalized citizen.

The following statement shows the nationality of the officers and crew on the Mongolia on her last voyage out of New York, beginning October 18, which is typical of the average representation of citizens on this ship and her sister ship, the Manchuria:

Table with columns: First, Citizens, Papers, Allens, Total. Deck Dept. 81, 15, 50, 146. Engine Dept. 87, 8, 50, 145. Steward Dept. 47, 43, 27, 117. Totals 215, 66, 127, 408.

This table shows only 17 per cent. allens on the Mongolia. It is smaller if more Americans qualified to serve could be found who could speak two languages.

It is the policy of the American Line to carry the greatest obtainable number of efficient Americans in the crews of its ships. The figures given here show that the number of citizens carried on the Mongolia is above the average of citizens carried in the ships of the American merchant marine as a whole.

ROGER WILLIAMS, Manager Operating Dept. American Line, New York, November 7.

"John Brown's Body"

Account of Its Origin Given by Mrs. Howe's Son-in-Law.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have the following story of the origin of "John Brown's Body" from David Howe, son-in-law of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who said he heard it from Mrs. Howe herself. And I well remember that in my boyhood the same facts were generally believed. The original air was an camp meeting tune: "Say, brothers, will you meet us on Canaan's happy shore?" My mother told me she knew it when she was a girl. This tune was heard at a New Hampshire camp meeting in 1860 by several young men of the Boston Light Infantry. In 1861, when the regiment was at Fort Warren, one of them named Greenleaf arranged it as a four part song and for the band and a quartet, three of whom were Edgerly, Greenleaf and a John Brown.

The singular part of it is that the John Brown referred to was not John Brown of Ossawatimie and Harpers Ferry but the John Brown of the regiment and the quartet was a religious abolitionist and typified the soldier of that period. I never heard the verse "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave" until after the war, and no body else did.

The song was first published in New York in April, 1861. A Massachusetts regiment going through the city on the day of the famous march down Broadway of the Seventh sang it, accompanied by the band, and they marched to the Astor House for breakfast. An enterprising reporter got hold of the band leader, got the score and published it in sheet music form, greatly to his profit. I am very sure the words were "John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back" which could not refer to old John Brown of Harpers Ferry, who was dead; "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," and the like, and the music was credited to Greenleaf, a very talented musician and organist at Harvard.

Very few people know that Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was a true inspiration from heaven, for she got up out of bed in the middle of the night and wrote it in the dark. In the morning she did not find it necessary to change a word. I quite agree with your correspondent Edward Hurst Brown as to "The Star Spangled Banner." "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," with Mrs. Howe's noble words, sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body," is as stirring as the "Marseillaise." C. S. CLARK, New York, November 7.

Caution California.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. They take no chances in Lake County. A barnstorming aggregation of alleged theologians came to Lakeport last week and engaged a theatre for a stand of three nights, but before the first performance began to show the congregation began to knock the show and the theatre manager cancelled the contract on the ground that the damage which might be done the stage by the audience hurling eggs and other missiles would be more than the value of the box office receipts.

The Better Way.

From the Dallas News. And for our part there are times when we would rather face the music than pay the fiddle.

Pianists of Three Nations Are Heard

Hughes, American; Reyes, Chilean, and Scianti, Italian, Give Recitals Here.

Edwin Hughes, pianist, gave his annual recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He performed Beethoven's sonata, opus 109, and to the delight of many students of piano an étude by Czerny. After the more familiar numbers he played a minuetto by Zanello, Fanny Dillon's "The Desert" and "Birds at Dawn," Carpenter's "American Tango" and Albeniz's "Seguidilla." Let's "Petrarch Sonnet" and "Mephisto Waltz" concluded the list. It was an interesting programme and the pianist's playing was characterized by its usual crispness and fluency.

When Juan Reyes, a Chilean pianist, played here last season it was found that a want of delicate discrimination in accompaniment and a monotonous tone quality and resulting rigidity of outline prevented him from realizing his own artistic ideals, which were manifestly high. Something of the same kind was found in his performance of the Schumann C major fantasia in his recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. It was a very strong performance, but the composer's demands a wider range of tonal resource and subtler mastery of phrasing than Mr. Reyes revealed.

In Town Hall in the evening Silvio Scianti, an Italian pianist, was heard for the first time here. Liszt's B minor sonata was the most pretentious number on his programme, which contained also a sonata by Casella, and "The Flower Man's Tune" by the Chicago composer, Leo Sowerby, who sailed last Thursday to begin his years of seclusion in the American Academy in Rome. Mr. Scianti played with admirable technique, good tone and considerable feeling for melodic utterance. But his range of expression seemed to be narrow and his conception not always perfectly formed.

Mrs. MACGUGIN'S RECITAL.

Violinist Holds Audience in Rapt Attention at Carnegie Hall.

At Carnegie Hall last evening Mme. Madeleine MacGugin gave a violin recital. This year, said to be a pupil of August Wilhelmj, was heard here two seasons ago. Of diminutive stature and charming personality, she has attracted attention of a great audience while she performed Paganini's difficult D major concerto with excellent tone, a remarkable facility and, when needed, much sentiment.

She is by no means a finished artist, as her style needs more brilliance and more finish. But she seems to show growth and her relation to what she heard here before. There was no work in her list putting to the test her reading of music of great breadth, Mendelssohn's "The Wedding" and the "Pavane" of Delibes. Her own playing was delightfully. Her own air was presumably an Irish air by Moore which was in her final group. Chausson's "Poem" was among the Chaussons.

The Canadian Parliament last year adopted a resolution fixing the date for both Armistice Day and Thanksgiving as the Monday preceding November 11.

View of the White South.

President Harding's Speech and the Future of the Negro.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your editorial article entitled "The President at Birmingham," after referring to an author writing in a British review and quoted by the President you continue: "This seems to say, and the President in his able enlargement of the theme seems to say, that a democracy homogeneous in race and color is the ideal of the Republic's future. One path for Americans of every color to travel when they vote or study or work; separate paths as to race and color of absolute divergence to the end of the trail."

Is this possible of attainment? Maybe in India or in Egypt, where peoples the quoted writer undoubtedly had more largely in view, but not in our cotton States, where a black population is found trained to its present state of development under circumstances and conditions which are not such as to make it possible for the negro to develop. Would the black man's development be advanced, would it make for racial peace and harmony, if he went to the end of the trail in the identical path with the white man to vote, to study and to work in a separate path and of absolute divergence seeking social and racial advancement? The large majority of those who know conditions in the South best will answer no.

The so-called race question in the South properly falls into two periods. The second period commences with the adoption in several of the cotton States of constitutional amendments under which only the morally fit negro can secure and exercise the right of citizenship. It is the second period, in the State of Alabama we note the outstanding fact that with the elimination of the negro mass vote the relations between the white man and the black man began to improve. The black man came to know that he could not make laws for the white man or be concerned in the administration of the law. He soon became measurably more habituated to regulated industry.

He and the white man realized also the dependency on black labor on the farm and in the city. Through self-imposed taxation the white people furnish means to give the children of the negro such a measure of education as is beneficial in their present state of development. With the rise of wages all over the United States his wages rose and he was taught the economic truth that wages are regulated by supply and demand. The claim therefore so often made that he was underpaid in the South is a mere fancy. In the last twenty years the living conditions for the black man have much improved; he occupies a better home than formerly, he consumes a better quality of food and he dresses better. He is esteemed more by the white man for his desirable qualities.

It is a fact that the South, till President Harding came to Birmingham, considered the race problem settled. To the black man political, educational and economic equality does not mean at all what it means to President Harding. Equality at the ballot box would necessarily be followed by the sharing of the public offices by both races; the performing of jury duty by white men and white women in the same jury box with black men and black women.

When a population is almost equally divided in numbers between two races social inequality never could be maintained with the enjoyment of political equality in the United States, and in very many counties thereof, the negro equals or exceeds the white population. With negro mass voting we would find, for instance, the administration of the public schools, conceding the right of the majority to rule, in the hands of negroes where they are numerically in the ma-

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy and colder to-day, to-morrow unsettled, fresh north to east winds. For Northern New England—Partly cloudy and colder to-day, to-morrow unsettled; fresh north to east winds. For Southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder to-day, to-morrow unsettled; fresh north to east winds. For Western New York—Unsettled and colder to-day and to-morrow; fresh north to west winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Pressure has increased and is decidedly above normal over the western Canadian provinces, and over the Northern States from the Great Lakes westward to the Pacific coast, and centers of minimum pressure are over Kansas and hours in the Atlantic States. The cold weather will be partly cloudy and somewhat colder to-morrow and unsettled on Wednesday. In the South Atlantic and east Gulf States the weather will be generally overcast to-morrow and Wednesday with 60 to 65 degrees in Florida, and colder weather Wednesday in the east Gulf States. In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley the weather will be cloudy and unsettled to-morrow and Wednesday, with the cold weather in the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be unsettled, with snow and rain to-morrow Wednesday, with colder weather Wednesday.

GET WITHIN 6,000 FEET OF MT. EVEREST TOP Expedition Halted Till Next Year After Finding Path.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Associated Press).—Sir Francis Younghusband, president of the Royal Geographical Society, announced to-night that the expedition sent to attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the highest peak in the world, had accomplished the task set for it this year.

After exploring the mountain from many directions, the expedition led by Mr. Mallory succeeded in reaching a point on the northeastern spur, 6,000 feet below the summit, from which a way to the top seemed reasonably practical. "We now have to find me," Sir Francis said, "who can stand the terrific blizzards and the frightful cold they will encounter on those crucial two miles of the east edge of the mountain." The president added that the leader of the expedition, Howard Bury, would be unable to devote any more time to the task. Six men, he said, would be needed for the climbing party.

CANADA CELEBRATES A DOUBLE HOLIDAY

Armistice and Thanksgiving Days Are Observed.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—Canada celebrated Armistice Day and Thanksgiving jointly to-day, four days in advance of the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in the world war.

Baron Byng, Governor-General of Canada, was the central figure of exercises held here, placing a wreath on the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in the world war. There were a great crowd, which included hundreds of wounded veterans. There were no addresses.

The Canadian Parliament last year adopted a resolution fixing the date for both Armistice Day and Thanksgiving as the Monday preceding November 11.

Industrial equality of opportunity for self-betterment there should be everywhere, but it must be understood with the qualification that the laborer renders a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's pay. Large employers of labor come from like fields in the North and assert that the negro in the industrial establishments of the South is not discriminated against in the matter of wages paid him from the standpoint of work done and results accomplished.

The expression economic equality to the black man means equal pay with the white man regardless of quantity or quality of labor done during the same working period.

The white people of the South have a deep conviction that they understand the black man; that they have solved the race problem; that both races, but each in its destined path, will march on to better and higher things, the one helpful to the other. All outside attempts to settle the so-called race problem will fail. Such attempts tend to upset what might be called the negro psychology, and the white man will continue to consider it imperative for his social and political preservation to remain under the standard of that political party which for more than a generation has guaranteed to him the stability of his institutions, the security of his home and of his well being.

FRANK DEEDMEYER, Birmingham, Ala., November 5.

Gorki and Chlapkin. From the Moscow Chronicle. Readers of Gorki's "Twenty-six Men and a Girl" will recall the baker's cellar that figures so prominently in the tale. It was a cellar that once really existed in the town of Gorki and which worked there as a baker's apprentice. It is an interesting fact that opposite the baker's was a shoemaker's shop and it is, while Gorki was learning to bake bread, the young Chlapkin was learning to make shoes. Though the future writer's baking the two did not then become acquainted, but both applied for a vacancy in the bakery of a local shoemaker, and it was Gorki who was accepted, Chlapkin's voice not having then developed. Later Chlapkin found use for his great physical strength as one of the "burikas" or "human horses" who pull the boats on the Volga.

The Verses That Please. From the Macao (Mo.) Chronicle-Herald. We always accept poetry of this kind, winter or summer: "Your paper's good and I like you. Find firsthand a check and please renew. Frost's on the panth and crops in the barn; bills all paid and I don't give a darn."

The Ebbing Tide. From the Toronto Globe. The tide ebbs out to-day; Its waters, fresh and gray, Crawl o'er the sands away.

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Another cargo carrier of the Shipping Board equipped with the electric drive, the Victoria, is ready for transatlantic business. She made her trial trip yesterday from Tebo's Yacht Basin, where she was reconitioned, and showed that she had gained nearly two knots over her former speed of ten knots. The trial was made under supervision of the General Electric Company, which fitted her out electrically, and she showed that she could reverse her propeller from full speed astern to full speed ahead in four seconds, and that the ship herself could go full speed ahead to full speed astern in 2 minutes and 40 seconds, whereas under the original equipment she required 6 minutes for the latter maneuver. She is commanded by Capt. Maurice W. Babin.