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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which remained in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1922.

The Railroad Dilemma.

The American railway system is in a dilemma which is the country's dilemma as well. Here is Senator CAPPER on the one hand demanding, in behalf of the farmers' bloc, legislation that will put down freight rates. But on the other hand here is the railway brotherhood of freight handlers and station employees demanding a 20 per cent. increase of wages. And the other railway employees generally want more pay.

At the same time the cost of railroad supplies shows a tendency to go up. In the matter of coal, the biggest operating expense next to labor, the roads paid an average of $4.87 a ton in August as against $3.46 in April. That difference of $1.41 a ton on the 12,500,000 tons of coal a month used by the roads means an increased fuel cost of about $17,500,000 for August alone.

The August price, it is true, was a coal strike price. But there was a coal strike price in September and in October. For months there will be something of a coal strike price to pay and other strike prices. For the matter of that, there is always something to upset the budgets of buyers that have to buy in such colossal quantities as railroads buy.

Yet the fact remains that it is not only the farmers who want railway freight rates to come down; the manufacturers want them to come down, the miners, the lumbermen—all shippers want them to come down. And they ought to come down. All business would benefit, the whole country would be better off if the nation's transportation bill could be cut at least a billion of dollars a year and preferably two billions of dollars a year.

But what chance is there to get two billions of dollars a year off the freight bills of the American people, what chance is there to get a billion off or to get anything off if wages and other operating expenses eat up more and more of the carriers' receipts? That is to say, what chance is there to cut the railway incomes to any considerable extent without throwing them for the most part into bankruptcy?

Senator CAPPER, like some of the railway brotherhood leaders, speaks loosely of the guaranty clause in the Esch-Cummins act, meaning a provision that there shall be rates under which the roads shall earn some 6 per cent. on their invested capital. But there is no such guaranty in the Esch-Cummins act. There is no such guaranty anywhere. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not made rates under the present railroad act that give the roads 6 per cent. On the contrary, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered rates cut when the railroads as a whole were not earning 6 per cent. It has ordered rates cut on roads that were not earning a dollar, that were showing heavy deficits, that were in the hands of receivers.

So what sense or what sincerity is there in demanding the repeal of a guaranty clause that does not exist? What is the use of talking about no longer giving the railroads a total net earning power of 6 per cent. when they do not earn, never have earned since the Esch-Cummins act went into force, 6 per cent. or 5 per cent. or, with proper upkeep charges, even 4 per cent.?

Nevertheless, the freight rates and the passenger rates too could be cut if the operating expenses could be got down. No doubt the roads themselves would be glad to cut the rates to make more business and steadier business if it could be handled without loss. But if the rates are cut two billions of dollars or a billion of dollars or half a billion of dollars without the payrolls, which take more than half the gross revenues of the roads, getting corresponding cuts and without the other operating costs getting their share of cuts, the American railway system will pile up in a vast financial wreck. And the American people never can get the transportation service to which they are entitled out of a bankrupt and collapsing national railway system.

That is why the railroads of the United States are still between the devil and the deep blue sea and will be until the Government recasts them into a very few great consolidated systems, not more than four or five, with the fat carrying the lean. And it is why the country also is still in a like position because its prosperity is inseparably linked with efficient transportation, which never can be had out of bankrupt and crumbling railroads.

Mayor Hylan and the Ku Klux.

Mayor HYLAN's telegraphed instructions to Police Commissioner ENRIGHT about the Ku Klux Klan will be approved in principle by the sound Americanism which fervently believes in and steadfastly stands for the supremacy of fundamental law and established authority over everybody and everything within their jurisdiction. American institutions do not countenance and no public officer charged with upholding them should brook the challenge of any individual, society or movement against American government and the lawful agents of American government.

But to drive the Klan out of the city, as the Mayor enjoins upon the Police Commissioner, if the Klan does not break the law and defy the law enforcement officers is no simple matter. It is not easy to drive out a Red or a burglar who stays within the law. Even such people have their rights under American jurisprudence and they must be observed.

If any man, Ku Klux Klansman or whatever he be, commits a crime under the laws of the State or the nation he can be arrested, indicted, tried and convicted. When he is convicted he can be punished as the law prescribes. But running him out of town before he has broken or meant to break the law, or, if he has broken the law, before all that regular judicial procedure has taken its course is an entirely different matter.

And with full appreciation of Mayor HYLAN's natural indignation against self-constituted invisible government that presumes to take the law into its own hands, regardless of magistrates and police, there is one great satisfaction for him and for all of us as to New York city. It is that there is not grave peril here at the hands of spectacular fellows in white hoods and robes, whatever their aim, when there are more than 10,000 husky, fearless policemen to handle them if they begin their activities, theatrical or tragic, in pillow case masks.

Anticipating Al Smith.

The letter of Governor-elect SMITH to the State Water Power Commission proves to have been unnecessary. That body announces that it had no intention of acting this year on the applications of private companies which wish to develop water power.

The commission has done the fair thing in leaving these grants to the action of the next State administration. It has recognized the fact that in electing Mr. SMITH and his Democratic colleagues of the State ticket the voters indorsed the declaration of the Democratic platform that "hydroelectric power can and should be developed as a State owned public utility in every section of the Commonwealth."

The people of the State may regret plunging New York into the expense of such a program. In time they may see that Governor MILLER's policy of letting private corporations develop our water power under State control is the efficient and economical way. But election day verdicts must be heeded and the Water Power Commission has done the proper and graceful thing in postponing the issue of grants.

Soviet Russia at Vladivostok.

The Far Eastern Republic, or, as it is commonly known, the Chita Government, has by a vote of its Assembly terminated its separate existence and asked for union with Soviet Russia. Information from Moscow is to the effect that the union will be effected and the republic will retain a local autonomy similar to that of small republics in European Russia. Before the republic signed its own death warrant, however, it had, with the assistance of Soviet troops, occupied Primorskaya, the most important of the Siberian coast provinces, upon its evacuation by the Japanese army. Soviet Russia is thus in authoritative control from Petrograd to Vladivostok.

America has been interested in the Far Eastern Republic ever since its declaration of independence in April, 1920. The constitutional Government, which was set up a year later at Chita, brought security to the inhabitants and to the infant industries that were established. The country, however, suffered from the unsettled condition of Primorskaya, on its eastern border. This province became the prey of Asiatic adventurers and six different governments were set up by force and overthrown by the same means. This condition was one of the reasons offered by the Japanese for sending an army to the Siberian coast, a move which was vigorously opposed by the Chita Government.

The value of Primorskaya to the Chita Government lay in the fact that Vladivostok, its capital, was the natural outlet for the republic to the sea. It explains too the reason why the Government occupied it as soon as the Japanese left the country. The Far Eastern Republic has because of this port a better opportunity for the development of its mineral resources and of finding a market for its agricultural resources. But on the other hand it has not the same freedom of action since its union with Moscow as it had before.

Commissioners of the Department of Commerce who investigated conditions in the country reported that Americans could do business with the Far Eastern Republic "on terms recognized as equitable everywhere." Representatives of the republic have been making a strong effort to develop trade between America and their country. There is apparently no doubt that the country was well administered, that life and property were in a measure protected and that industry was on a sounder basis than elsewhere in Russia. What will be the trade conditions with this change in the status of the Far Eastern Republic must be a matter of speculation. It is evident, however, that it is no longer possible for the United States to enter into a separate treaty with this republic. The participation of Soviet Russia in any such agreement is now imperative.

The Moscow Soviet now has all of Siberia under its authority. It has adopted the very imperialistic designs to which Soviet rule at its beginning expressed itself as thoroughly opposed. Apart from Poland, Finland and the Baltic States, the extent of Russian territory under the Red flag is the same as that over which the standard of the Czars waved ten years ago.

Our Day of Days in Sport.

This day finds us at the culmination of American sport. At New Haven 78,000 persons will see the forty-first football meeting of Harvard and Yale in a series which has become the most famous of all intercollegiate competitions. It is our most brilliant sporting classic, and this year it loses no luster from the fact that both of the rivals have already been defeated by the astonishing team from Princeton. At Philadelphia 52,000 enthusiasts will gather while the Army and the Navy have it out in the twenty-fifth game of another football series which has done much to spread the gospel of fair play, clean, hard competition and true sportsmanship in this country.

Football followers deplore the fact that this year these two events conflict. But in coming on the same afternoon they produce a day of days which certainly has no parallel in any other country and which has been equaled here on only a few occasions. To the record breaking crowds which will see the big contests in the East add the overflowing stadiums and stands at the Michigan-Minnesota, Chicago-Wisconsin and Iowa-Northwestern battles in the Middle West and the Pacific coast classic which will bring together California and Stanford and you have a striking testimonial not only for football itself but for the place sport occupies in this nation of ours.

For Yale football this is a day of tremendous import. Not since 1916 have the Elis defeated Harvard. Since 1907 they have crossed the Crimson's goal line only once. To-day the Blue, which was glorious and powerful in defeat at Princeton last week, faces a Harvard eleven which has been downed twice in succession, by Princeton and Brown.

Yale hopes run high and this may be the Yale year for which the Bulldog has been waiting anxiously many seasons. However, for Harvard it may be said that when it meets the Blue all past performances count for naught. It is a game which has confounded experts only too often and turned prophecies into fallacies.

As for the Army and the Navy, there's another fight which defies prognostication. They have the splendid spirit of our national service, the tremendous enthusiasm of youth and physical perfection, these cadets and midshipmen, and they never are beaten until the final whistle blows.

Erskine Childers.

The case of ERSKINE CHILDERS resembled in some respects that of Sir ROGER CASEMENT. Both these tragic figures were of English blood; neither was of the ancient Irish faith. Both served the British Empire with honor; both turned against it with a fury as wild as it was inexplicable. CASEMENT went further in his fanaticism than most of the old Sinn Fein would go, for he joined Germany in a treasonable conspiracy against his own land, against the King who had knighted him. CHILDERS fought not only England, which he had served well, but the Irish Free State, established by the very men who converted him to the Sinn Fein cause.

There was pity here and there for CASEMENT when England hanged him as a traitor. Men believed that Sir ROGER's mind must have given way under the stress of his work in the tropics, work of real service to humanity and his country. And there will be pity here and there for ERSKINE CHILDERS. There is always pity for a man who dies in a cause he believes just, even when—as in this instance—his mistake is only too obvious. But in CHILDERS's case there will be no suggestion that he was mad. His was not that kind of mind. His was the fanaticism of intellect, not of passion.

It was this very coldness of mind that made CHILDERS dangerous to the Irish Free State. He was to the irreconcilables what ARTHUR GRIFFITH had been to the Sinn Fein—a thinker and a planner. He had neither the eloquence nor the magnetism of DE VALERA, but he could direct the campaign against the Government. He was not popular enough to win a seat in the Dail, but he was a mental giant among his followers.

The wisdom of executing men whose crimes may be classed as political is usually speculative. But it is not likely that the shooting of CHILDERS will cause any considerable Irish reaction in favor of the insurgents. Only a few months ago the irreconcilables, led in spirit by CHILDERS and DE VALERA, ambushed and killed MICHAEL COLLINS, a man whose services to Ireland in the days of her real need were incomparably greater than any rendered by CHILDERS or DE VALERA.

The Free State must live and it is evident that to live it must use a strong hand. Its recent offer of immunity to all the irreconcilables, including CHILDERS, if they would lay down their arms was scorned. The execution of CHILDERS is perhaps the answer to that defiance. It may give pause to those who thought that an Irish government would never dare to punish insurrection with death.

Blood Tells in Endurance Tests.

Coming soon after the success of the thoroughbred gelding Norfolk Star in the Colorado endurance test of 300 miles, the victory of the clean bred mare Vendetta in the latest completed New England endurance trial furnishes another argument to be used by advocates of warm blood in cavalry remounts.

These endurance rides are no feather bed affairs. They call for a scheduled performance of sixty miles a day for five days with a minimum of nine hours for the daily stint and a penalty for every minute beyond that time. Condition and speed are the only things considered by the judges. The competition is open to horses of all types. Competitors must carry 225 pounds, and lameness, interfering and other faults are noted, the judges accompanying the contestants in a motor car.

This year's test had twenty-one competitors. Thoroughbreds, halfbreds and three-quarterbreds, Morgans and Arabians and grades of these types as well as saddle breds were entered. Vendetta, a seven-year-old mare owned and bred by Captain J. WATSON WEBB, the polo player of New York and Shelburne, Vermont, and ridden by Major LOUIS A. BEARD of the Federal Remount Service, who is stationed at Front Royal, Virginia, won in forty-five hours and seventeen minutes, the fastest time ever scored in a similar contest.

The brilliancy of the performance was enhanced by the fact that Major BEARD was overweight and the mare's burden was 235 pounds instead of the regulation weight. It was Major BEARD's first endurance test, but he is well known as an expert horseman and his splendid polo was a feature of the games in which the army took part during the season just closed.

Vendetta has never raced, but has been used as a hunter. Her training for the test was unorthodox, consisting of journeys of from twelve to sixteen miles daily over country roads. She is a daughter of the Kentucky Derby winner Alan-a-Dale. Her dam, Marcotini, is an imported mare by Marco. Halma by Hanover sired Alan-a-Dale. He also won the Kentucky Derby before going to France as a member of the stud of the late WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

Gladstone by the Morgan sire General Gates was second. Here too the thoroughbred scored strongly, as the dam of General Gates was the clean bred mare Sally C. by imported Revenue. She also produced the trotter Lord Clinton, 2:08¾, which was a brother to the sire of Gladstone.

Every horse in the money or the ribbons had thoroughbred blood in varying degrees in its veins, and the clean bred Pathfinder, ridden by Major C. L. SCOTT, might have pushed Vendetta for first honors but for a fall, the result of shying at an object in the road.

The fact that Vendetta, standing 15.2½ hands, went into the test weighing 1,012½ pounds and lost only forty pounds, while her opponents lost from seventy to 125 pounds, should not be lost sight of by cavalry officers and breeders. Generations of racing tests have given the thoroughbred qualities which tell in such a competition as that staged in New England.

The man who in a judicial action has been disclosed as seeking to teach his infant daughter to smoke so that she might eventually fulfill his ideal of "a regular girl" obviously would disagree with A. B. SEE as to the merits of higher education for women.

A New Jersey man, anxious for distinction as a public executioner, has let it be known that he will perform the functions of electrician in the death house at cut rates. It is a grim commentary on the struggle for existence that to meet the high cost of living even one individual is ready to reduce the high cost of disgraceful death.

The Border Land.

There is a land to those who dream
well known,
That lies between the daylight and
the dark—
Half dream, half waking, and long
shades are thrown
Across its narrow, undetermined zone,
From lunar summits high and cold
and stark,
When we come back from unremembered woe
In sunless deeps where sorrowing sleepers go.

But if it be our sleeping footsteps stray
To some far country of supernal day,
Where the warm sunlight of celestial
skies
Around our tarrying lies—
When we, returning from that golden
strand,
Cross o'er the Narrow Land,
About our feet the laughing zephyrs
play,
And magic sunbeams shine upon the way
From that lost Paradise.

M. E. BUHLER.

Barge Canal Conditions.

Obstacles Reported to Shipping in Less Than Barge Lots.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: We handle a low priced bulky article in the cost of which the freight counts very largely. A year ago we started out to see if it were not possible to use the Barge Canal for distribution and the information we got was that there was absolutely no use in trying to ship less than barge lots by canal.

It was possible to ship a carload once in a while, but there were so many difficulties in getting the goods on board of the barge that it was not practicable to ship by canal. From the information we have got we are of the opinion that the Barge Canal will be useless for the ordinary shipper until there is an organization along the canal to receive and ship in carload and less than carload quantities.

In former years, before the Barge Canal opened, we were able to ship to a great many places by canal in any quantity, but this has all been done away with and we are now confined to railroad shipments.

It does seem too bad with all the money that has been put into the Barge Canal—a very large part of which came from taxation in New York city—that we should not get any use of it.

ATKINS & DURBROW, Inc.

NEW YORK, November 24.

Mr. Clemenceau's Plea.

Comment Based on France's Attitude Toward Germany.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Permit a reader of your paper to make public a few words of comment on Mr. Clemenceau's speech.

Mr. Clemenceau does not claim to have any unselfish motive, and I believe that an alliance such as he proposes would be to our benefit by virtue of maintaining peace in Europe. I believe that our joining in an agreement with the Allies would have a purifying effect on their politics and purge them of the suspicion of self-seeking.

Nevertheless, I cannot help a melancholy smile because it is clear that this clamor for our friendship comes as an afterthought, lacking the genuineness of spontaneity. It comes after a series of fruitless attempts to split up Germany, to crush her beyond the hope of recovery, and before the slightest attempt to strengthen the hand of the new democracy of Germany by an attitude of helpfulness and conciliation which would have gone a long way toward checking the seeds of revenge taking root in the German heart, seeds of whose existence Mr. Clemenceau appears conscious and the thought of which fills his heart with fear.

T. A. LANE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., November 24.

New Eorforwick.

Gratitude Due From This Town to an Early Spelling Reformer.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A bit of etymology that I recently came upon has special interest for a New Yorker. The title of Eboracum, the military capital of Roman Britain, was in Old English Eorforwick, no less. The name was shortened in the course of time to the modern English name of York.

Probably no laurels were ever lovingly entwined in gratitude about the brow of that early and bold innovator who first suggested this abbreviation of the elaborate and cumbrous Eorforwick. But they ought to have been. Perhaps he endured persecution as a meddler and an iconoclast and was even outlawed from his indignant clan when he proposed the change. The path of the reformed speller is never smooth.

And yet the daring suggestion finally won the day. The conservative Eorforwick was relegated to the etymological junk pile and the snappy though radical York officially adopted.

But if no honor or reward has been allotted to this unknown benefactor in his own land it surely ought to be, even though so late, in the city that but for him or another equally progressive would be now toiling along under the portentous name of New Eorforwick!

Do we realize what we have escaped through the ancient reformer? The pronunciations even of our briefer title by newsboy and subway guard, by out of town visitor and bewildered immigrant, by Bowery and The Bronx, are wild and strange enough in all conscience. But let imagination deal for a few moments with the possible permutations and cacophonies of New Eorforwick. Think of writing it, reading it in its innumerable public uses, or even singing it in that refrain of the loyal native's ballad, "Little Old Eorforwick Is Good Enough for Me."

Surely the vote for the abbreviator's belated laurel wreath should be unanimous.

ELIOT WHITE.

NEW YORK, November 24.

Elderly Y. M. C. A. Guests.

A Visitor at the Harlem Branch Wants an Age Limit.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I had occasion the other evening to stop at the 125th street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 5 West 125th street, and saw in the reception or reading room a number of men well past 50 making themselves comfortable. At the desk I was informed that they were regular members and rented rooms from the association. On asking who the men were I was informed that some of them were professional men of this city and that one at least had been practicing for more than twenty-five years.

About a month ago a young man, an ex-service man, 23 years of age, came to this city and asked me where he could secure reasonable accommodations and I suggested the 125th street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. On going there he was informed that there were no accommodations to be had.

Now, what I want to know is whether the Young Men's Christian Association is a young men's association or is it an elderly men's home. If the latter it would seem just that the association change its name and amend its charter. If the former, it should suggest to these men who are taking up accommodations that rightfully belong to young men that they seek quarters elsewhere.

ALEX COLVILLE.

NEW YORK, November 24.

Biddy on Her Travels.

From the Portland Press-Herald.

Cats frequently travel in bags and boxes when their owners start on a journey, but a bantam hen left Islesboro in a bag last week on the way to Omaha, Neb. The hen was a pet of an Islesboro woman who is spending the winter in the West and was loath to leave the bird behind.

Philharmonic Plays Williams 'Pastoral'

Symphony Is Heard Here First Time in Fourth Matinee Concert in Carnegie Hall.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

The Philharmonic Society gave its fourth matinee concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday. The program consisted of Vaughan Williams's "Pastoral" symphony, Strauss's tone poem "Don Juan," Mozart's piano concerto in A and the prelude and love death from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." The pianist was Arthur Rubinstein. The symphony heard yesterday was first played in this country at the Norfolk festival on June 7 of this year. It is the third of Mr. Williams's compositions in this form. The "Sea Symphony" was given here last April by the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto and the Philharmonic. The "London Symphony" was produced by Albert Coates and the New York Symphony Society orchestra on the occasion of Mr. Coates's first appearance in the season of 1920-21.

The "Pastoral" symphony has three individual elements which will distinguish it. The thematic material is fashioned in the style of the English folk song. The reflective mood, the serenity of the restful English countryside, is preserved throughout. In the last movement a soprano voice is employed not to interpret text but as a distant instrument, repeating in a new tone quality a melody already heard in the orchestra on the stage.

Thematic subjects are beautiful in themselves. Their medieval constitution, organized from the antique scales known as ecclesiastic modes, is clearly conveyed to the hearer and is in itself filled with the character of the thought which the musician has sought to convey. The development of these themes is enriched by an orchestration exquisitely conceived and written. In it important instrumental solo voices are employed with unfailing skill as well as fancy and the general texture is opulent in delicate and expressive tints.

The vocal solo in the last movement is most effective and fits itself perfectly into the general scheme. Its tones, ranging from high to low and given forth with an impression of mystery by an unseen singer, make a climax to the deeply felt moods of the symphony. For audiences, however, the courageous manner in which Mr. Williams has clung to his vision of a tired Britain resting in her lovely shires after the ghastly shocks of the world war will be a stumbling block.

Few will go affectionately with him through his many pages of contemplation. Audiences will undoubtedly ask for something more highly spiced. And surely Englishmen will understand Mr. Williams better than other men. If you have some British blood in your veins and have slept in Ambleside or drowsed along the Thames in a half sunny afternoon you will understand him. But he is not for Broadway and the electric lights.

The other items of yesterday's concert do not demand special consideration. The Philharmonic played Mr. Williams's work beautifully and Mr. Strauss's less well. Mr. Rubinstein is perhaps more comfortable with Liszt than with Mozart.

Attention has been called several times to the performances of the highest type of music in the moving picture houses. At the Capitol Theater this week the orchestra has been playing Richard Strauss's tone poem "A Hero's Life." This is an ambitious and highly creditable undertaking and has met with a large measure of success. The orchestra has played the work commendably and the audiences, composed not of habitual concertgoers but of moving picture devotees have listened intently and applauded warmly. The performance of such music does much to stimulate interest in real art, and Mr. Rothafel deserves the thanks of music lovers for his enterprise.

VIOLINIST IN VARIED RECITAL.

Roderick White, violinist, gave his annual recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. Variety marked a program headed by Schumann's transcription of Bach's prelude in E major, followed by Grieg's sonata in C minor and songs by Vieuxtemps, Haydn, Sarasate, Tor Aulin and others.

Mr. White is well known to concert goers of New York, and a demonstrative audience warmly applauded his playing. Bach's prelude was rendered with finish and precision and an excellently sustained rhythm. Mr. White's interpretation of Grieg's sonata, however, was not entirely satisfactory. Of power and warmth there were little, and the lack of depth and expression was often sharply defined by Frederick Persson's vigorous performance at the piano. The volume of Mr. White's tone would have been admirably suited to a small chamber music hall.

Love Me a Little, Love.

Love me a little, Love, and then no
more,
If that must be—but when the last
thread breaks
That binds your heart to mine, depart
before
Within my tortured soul the knowledge
wakes
That all is ended. And in going hence
Pass out with laughter, lest I guess
the truth
And in that moment of inconsequence
Forsake the still, white temple of my
youth.

For I have made a shrine to love and
you,
And though you go from me love will
remain
If by no thought or word I am untrue
To what my ideal makes you. And
the pain
Of your departure will be small regret
When you are gone—if I can love you
yet.

HELEN FRAZEE-BOWER.

Schenectady's Vote.

George Foster Peabody on the Causes of the Overturn.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Is it not well while the minds of our citizens are still on the recent election to emphasize the fact that the really supreme business of life in a democracy is politics? The daily comfort and to a reasonable extent the daily existence of the vast number of the population are dependent upon the intelligence and efficiency with which the functions of government are exercised by the officials whom the people select.

It is true that the people will at times select less efficient and perhaps less righteous officials in favoring the group which has definite human sympathy and consciousness of the average temper and prejudice, even, of the citizens. This only makes it the more important that every citizen should consider his first obligation clearly to understand politics in its various needs and ramifications, so that he can exercise his obligations intelligently and effectively.

The recent election in its overwhelming testimony to the people's recognition of the combination of sympathy with human interests and affairs and of efficiency and understanding of governmental action when they elected Alfred E. Smith is a cheering indication of what awaits intelligent and high minded devotion to politics.

I was fortunate in noticing the official vote in Schenectady county. It seems to me so significant that I venture to believe your readers will be glad to have it brought to their attention.

The normal division of the vote in this county was more than 50 per cent. Republican and 35 per cent. Democratic, and for many years there has been a very effective Socialist vote. This year the candidacy of the genius Mr. Steinmetz, who is also a highly capable as well as vastly informed man, increased the Socialist vote by four times, indicating not merely the personal tribute of his neighbors and the local pride but also that his more fully informed fellow citizens realized the value to the State of a man of such exceptional capacity.

The votes cast for his Democratic and Republican competitors were almost equal, the latter being less than 250 in the lead. Governor Smith proved the great personal hold his abilities and truly human character have given him throughout the State by polling one of the largest votes ever cast for any candidate, more than 16,000, with a plurality exceeding 4,000, being nearly 55 per cent. of the total vote of the county, which usually has more than 50 per cent. Republican votes, with 35 per cent. Democratic.

Mr. Lunn for Lieutenant-Governor, who had been chosen three times Mayor, received the recognition of a thoroughly trusted neighbor by having 17,000 votes cast for him, which gave him a plurality of exceeding 6,000 beyond his Republican competitor.

The election of a Democratic Secretary of State and Comptroller, with a Republican State Treasurer and Attorney-General, besides the State Engineer, with a plurality of nearly 4,000 for the Democrat, Copeland, as against the Republican sitting Senator, gives further indication of a highly independent voting constituency. There were other variations in the vote of the county that are most interesting to the student of political statistics.

I refer to as many instances as I do to give the picture of what may be hoped for from a community which is aroused by highly intelligent and continuously conscientious political campaigning from year to year dealing with the fundamentals of politics and not ignoring the practical aspect of political organization. Perhaps it is not too much to say that if each county of the State was equivalently alert to political obligations as Schenectady there would be much of cheer and encouragement to be found.

I think it would be unfair to close this letter without making reference to the obligation which Schenectady county and the State are under to the Socialist organization, which was so real a factor in this political stirring up of Schenectady county. It must be admitted that they were more than fortunate in their early choice of Mayor Lunn to voice their original protest, and it is not unfair to say that their unpatriotic insistence upon the priority of their political organization to public welfare was the factor which opened Mayor Lunn's eyes to the other more important fact that he was not a Socialist but a progressive, radical, liberal Democrat, who desired to have political action alert, honest, intelligent and effective.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, November 24.

Panama Canal's Biggest Cargo.

From the Panama Canal Record.

The tank steamship William Rockefeller, operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, made the transit of the canal on October 27 with a cargo of crude oil reported as 22,000 tons. The vessel was bound from Los Angeles to New York.

This is the largest cargo carried through the canal on any ship to date. The previous record was 20,000 tons, made on July 19, 1922, by the steamship Marore, carrying iron ore.

The William Rockefeller is 555 feet in length by 75 feet 3 inches beam, of 14,055 gross and 8,777 tons, United States registry measurement, and 10,313 net tons, Panama Canal measurement. The draft of the ship was 31 feet 6 inches. Tolls for the transit amounted to $10,971.25, equivalent to 49.8 cents a ton of cargo.

Cost of Being a Gentleman.

From the Tarpon Springs (Fla.) Leader.

One reason why the *Leader* is often a little bit late in coming out is that we frequently have a number of fair visitors who come in to leave a news item or an ad. or something of the kind, and at such times we always, like a true Southern gentleman, take our pipe out of our mouth and lay it down somewhere and after they are gone it always takes about fifteen minutes to find it again.

The Moon Path.

From Farm Life.

There's a glowing silver path across the
water to the moon—
Stretching far beyond the combers
that are breaking on the beach.
There is music past believing in the
wavelet's lapping croon,
And our ecstasy, who listen, is beyond
the realm of speech.

We can merely sit and wonder at the
glory of it all—
Sit and rapturously dream upon the
dune;
For our souls have gone a-gypsying,
gone straying past recall,
On that path across the water to the
moon.

There is darkness soft, diaphanous as
silken laces are,
On each selvage of that path across
the water to the moon,
And the further side of Nevermore is
less remote by far
Than the bourne our souls go seeking
on that glittering lagoon.

So we sit and doubly marvel at the
splendor of it all!
Though our earthly selves lie prone
upon the dune,
Yet our spirits go a-roving, go a-straying past recall,
On that path across the water to the
moon.

STRICKLAND GILLILAN.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Continued cold and fair weather to-day and to-morrow. Fresh and strong northwest winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

For Western New York—Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The disturbance that was central over the upper St. Lawrence Valley last night passed rapidly eastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, attended by west and northwest gales along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and has been followed by much colder weather over all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except the south Atlantic and Gulf States. Pressure is now high over the midwest and far West with centers of maximum air pressure over the valley of the Red River of the North and Idaho.

There have been light snow flurries within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States north of Virginia and in the Ohio Valley and the region of the great lakes; rains in southern Florida and snow and hain in the southern Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for fair weather to-morrow and Sunday generally east of the Mississippi River. The weather will be somewhat cooler Saturday in the South Atlantic and east Gulf States and cold weather will continue through Sunday in the middle Atlantic and New England States. In the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee cold weather to-morrow will be followed by rising temperature Sunday.

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

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	56	40	30.32	..	Cloudy
Albany	36	32	29.58	..	Clear
Atlantic City	46	42	29.70	..	Clear
Baltimore	48	40	29.78	..	Clear
Bismarck	30	16	30.40	..	Cloudy
Boston	42	34	29.46	..	Clear
Buffalo	32	30	29.80	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	36	30	30.12	..	Cloudy
Charleston	72	48	29.80	..	Clear
Chicago	32	30	30.20	..	Pt. Cldy
Cleveland	36	34	29.94	..	Cloudy
Denver	42	30	30.32	..	Clear
Detroit	36	34	30.00	..	Clear
Galveston	68	50	30.16	..	Clear
Helena	38	22	30.46	..	Clear
Jacksonville	68	52	29.92	..	Clear
Kansas City	44	30	30.36	..	Clear
Los Angeles	78	56	30.08	..	Clear
Milwaukee	30	26	30.22	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	68	50	30.08	..	Clear
Oklahoma	50	30	30.36	..	Clear
Philadelphia	46	40	29.70	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	36	30	29.90	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	36	30	29.38	.02	Clear
Portland, Ore.	44	38	30.40	..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	46	34	30.32	..	Clear
San Antonio	70	46	30.18	..	Clear
San Diego	68	50	30.04	..	Clear
San Francisco	66	50	30.16	..	Clear
Seattle	50	38	30.38	..	Clear
St. Louis	42	30	30.26	..	Clear
St. Paul	26	18	30.38	..	Clear
Washington	46	40	29.82	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.55	29.62
Humidity	58	54
Wind—direction	N. W.	N. W.
Wind—velocity	23	30
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

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

8 A. M...38	1 P. M...41	6 P. M...37
9 A. M...39	2 P. M...41	7 P. M...36
10 A. M...40	3 P. M...39	8 P. M...35
11 A. M...40	4 P. M...39	9 P. M...34
12 M....40	5 P. M...38	10 P. M...33

	1922.	1921.		1922.	1921.
9 A. M.	39	34	6 P. M.	37	40
12 M.	40	40	9 P. M.	34	44
3 P. M.	39	41	12 Mid.	33	45

Highest temperature, 42, at 7:50 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 33, at 10 P. M.
Average temperature, 37.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

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

National Association of Directors of Girls' Camps, Teachers' College, Columbia University, afternoon and evening.

Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, morning and afternoon.

Max Morgenthau will talk on "Social Significance of Group Relationships," Henry Street Settlement, 301 Henry street, 11 A. M.

League for Political Education, Janet Richards will speak on "Men and Events as Seen from Washington," Town Hall, 11 A. M.

Interfraternity Conference, Hotel Pennsylvania, all day.

Foreign Policy Association, luncheon and discussion of "The Rise of the Fascisti," by Countess Di Robilant and Dr. Arthur Livingston, Hotel Astor, 12:45 P. M.

Women's Press Club, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Mrs. Marietta Johnson will speak on "The Development of the Child in Education," Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth street, 3:30 P. M.

Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum will speak on "The Psychology of Radicals," auspices of the New York Camaraderie, Civic Club, 4 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, gallery talk, "Art of Mesopotamia," Elsie P. Carey, 2 P. M.; "Greek Architecture," William B. Dinsmore, 4 P. M.

Bucknell College Alumni, dinner, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Columbia Bank Club, dance and buffet supper, Hotel Astor, 8 P. M.

Employees of B. Blumenthal & Co., dinner and dance, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, dinner, Hotel Commodore, 7:30 P. M.

Treasurers' Club, buffet supper, Hotel Commodore, 7 P. M.

Dr. Jacob Tarlau, chaplain of the State Reformatory for Women, will speak on "Experiences with Jewish Delinquents," West Side Y. M. H. A., 8:30 P. M.

Elizabethan Bazaar for the benefit of children's work at Lenox Hill House, Hunter College, Lexington avenue and Sixty-eighth street, 3 to 11 P. M.

Veterans Association of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, dance, Armory, 8:30 P. M.

Near East Committee of the Conference on Immigration Policy, press dinner, Men's City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth street, 7 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

"Trend of the Times," Prof. Nelson P. Mead, Townsend Harris Hall, C. C. N. Y., Amsterdam avenue and 138th street.

"Plays of the Hour," Miss Ada Sterling, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West.

"How to Become a Real American," Jonas Lippman, Labor Temple, Fourteenth street and Second avenue.

"The Poetry of Tennyson," Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, N. Y. P. L., 103 West 135th street.

Gymnasium class, directed by Miss Doris Doscher, Washington Irving High School, Irving place and Sixteenth street, in room 826, at 2:30 P. M.

"The Chinese Theory of Government," F. K. Schoonmaker, Cooper Union, Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

WOMEN STUDENTS SET PHYSICAL STANDARDS

Barnard College freshmen are competing with those in twenty-three other women's colleges to set a standard for physical efficiency by which girl students may be tested. Miss Agnes R. Wayman, head of the physical education department of Barnard, is the author of the tests, through which physical ability may be measured as in the psychological tests for mental ability.

Under Miss Wayman's plan girls will be placed in gymnastic classes best fitted to their abilities. Those with unusually high scores will have individual athletics in place of the regular gymnastic work. Those who are deficient will be assisted by special work.

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