Senate and urge ratification of the treaty. The fact that the President is not in a hurry for Congress to act on the treaty will make the position of the Administration during the fight much happier. But the pressure for haste will come not from the White House, but gradually become stronger and stronger from the Senate's own desire to finish its business and go home.

Navy to Drop 5,000 Men To Meet Cut in Expenses

Discharges To Be Granted on Request; Less Than 90 P. C. Force Left for Some Ships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The enlisted personnel of the navy will be reduced shortly by about 5,000 men as a result of orders, authorizing the discharge of many men on their own request, it was learned at the Navy Department to-day. Commanding officers were instructed to give preference to men who are "short-timers" and to those holding ratings in which there is now an excess of men.

The reduction is necessary, on account of the shortage of the appropriation for the pay of enlisted men for the balance of the year, it was said at the department and will take place as soon as it is possible to make the discharges.

In the Atlantic fleet the reduction will affect about 2,200 men, it was said, and in the Pacific fleet about 800. The aviation personnel will be decreased by approximately 1,200 men, and the balance will be distributed through various naval districts and shore stations. When the orders are executed there will remain about 99,000 men in the naval service, and officials said it may be necessary to operate some ships with less than 90 per cent of their full complement.

At present the Navy Department does not contemplate the removal of any ships from active service, but a few ships may be tied up temporarily.

Democrats in Senate Outline War on Treaty

(Continued from page one)

the mandated islands of the North Pacific will be ratified. Senators Reed, of Missouri, and Watson, of Georgia, came out against the Yap agreement to-day. Senator Reed thought that under the treaty the Japanese could "listen in" on any message sent via Yap.

"It seems to be as though under the agreement the United States surrenders all her substantial rights in Yap or any other mandated possessions of Japan in the Pacific," said Mr. Reed.

Senator Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina, opposed the four-power treaty. He held that Japan under the Anglo-Japanese treaty had one power backing her and now had three, and that Japanese influence in the Pacific would be much enhanced.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, called the treaty relative to the mandated islands and Yap "a diplomatic victory for Japan." He did not say, however, that he would vote against it.

It is not impossible that reservations or amendments will be proposed to the four-power treaty in the Senate. One reservation talked about is to the effect that decisions in conferences under the four-power agreement must be unanimous.

Senator La Follette in a statement to-day opposed the four-power treaty. He said: "After a preliminary study of the proposed treaty I am convinced that President Harding and the Senate cannot bind this country in alliance with Great Britain, France and Japan, under the terms proposed, without a revolutionary denial of our traditional American policy, surrender of our national security and independence, and betrayal of the trust reposed in this Administration by the American people at the polls.

Calls It Alliance for War

"Under the cloak of a conference made possible by a world-wide sentiment for disarmament the diplomats, representing reactionary sentiment in Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States, have hatched in secret a treaty of alliance which morally binds this country to go to war whenever the 'rights' of any of the high contracting parties in the Pacific are 'threatened.'"

Action on Lorenz Permit Delayed Until Dec. 29

Surgeon May Return Home; Copeland Criticizes Board for Its Tactics

The application made by Commissioner Copeland to permit Dr. Lorenz to perform operations in this state cannot be acted upon until the Board of Regents meets on December 29, Dr. Augustus S. Downing, Deputy Commissioner of Education, announced yesterday. With his activities curtailed to a merely advisory function, it is doubtful whether the famous Viennese surgeon will remain much longer in this country.

In a letter addressed to Dr. Downing, Dr. Copeland made a spirited criticism of the administration's exercise of its power.

"If there is any law in the state preventing a man of Dr. Lorenz's eminence and skill from visiting our state and advising our suffering citizens, it is time to recall it," said Dr. Copeland. "It is very petty, inhospitable, inexpedient and indecent to place a single obstacle in the way of a transient visitor, so distinguished, so popular, so public spirited and so useful."

Dr. Charles V. Craster, City Health Officer of Newark, has urgently invited Dr. Lorenz to come to New Jersey to practice, assuring him that the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners will waste no time in issuing a certificate upon presentation of the Illinois certificate, which Dr. Lorenz obtained when he came to treat Lolita Armour, eighteen years ago.

Bandits Rob Hotel Clerk, Miss $2,500 in Safe

Prop Victim Against Strongbox After Taking His Watch; 150 Persons in the Building

Two men, one of them armed with a revolver, entered the North River Hotel, at 150 West Street, just before midnight, and bound and gagged the clerk, Gustave Wiednorth. The night's receipts had just been locked in the office safe. Failing to find anything in the cash drawer, the bandits went through Wiednorth's pockets, taking a gold watch and $40.

Before fleeing the two men ordered the clerk to sit in a chair. This they propped against the safe, which contained nearly $2,000. The two then departed.

There were more than fifty patrons in the restaurant on the ground floor of the building and seventy-five guests in the hotel. None of these was aware of the hold-up. Wiednorth was found by a guest ten minutes after the bandits disappeared.

No Ceremony As Four-Power Pact Is Signed

American Reservation Preserves Attitude on Mandates and Exempts Issues Purely Domestic

Senate Gets Treaty Later

Harding Considers Haste to Obtain Ratification of Document Is Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The four-power Pacific treaty, with a reservation attached to make it inapplicable to purely domestic questions and to the American mandate policy, was formally signed to-day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France.

The reservation, presented in writing by the American representatives and accepted by all the others, declares that the American attitude toward Pacific mandates shall not be affected by the treaty, and that the treaty provision for a four-power consultation on questions arising over the Pacific islands shall not be construed as applying to any problems which, in international law, are only of domestic concern.

No formal ceremony accompanied the affixing of seals and signatures. The signing took place in the ante-room of the office of the Secretary of State, in the presence of a large company of American and foreign officials, advisers and clerks. There was no speech-making.

Treaty Goes to Harding

The American copy of the treaty now goes to President Harding, who will submit it to the Senate for ratification. He probably will not take it to the Capitol in person, and he may delay its submission until the arms conference is nearer a decision on the other important points before it. It was indicated at the White House to-day that Mr. Harding saw no reason for acting hastily.

Only one copy of the treaty, engrossed on parchment, was signed. Authenticated duplicates will be given to each delegation and the official copy will be deposited in the archives of the State Department.

Before the signing began the text of the American reservations was handed to the Japanese in English and agreed to by them. As the signing proceeded translators were busy making a French copy of it and the delegates were kept together in the room for completion of the process so that the reservation would be available to every one in both the official languages of the arms conference before they separated.

Arrangements had been made earlier in the day not to have the ceremony held in privacy, State Department officials planning to permit newspaper men to be present. Secretary Hughes, however, canceled the arrangements just before the delegates met.

Pact in French and English

When the American reservation had been put into final form in the two languages it was signed by all of the delegates present and was placed with the official copy of the treaty itself, which is in French and English printed in parallel columns.

The only absentees among the delegates of the four powers were Ambassador Jusserand and M. Sarraut both of the French group.

Blanks were left in the signature space of the French group and Ambassador Jusserand and M. Sarraut will put their names there later.

All of the delegates except two signed with ordinary steel pens or with their own fountain pens. Senator Lodge and Elihu Root, of the American delegations, used an eagle quill sent to them by Robert Underwood Johnson, former Ambassador to Italy. It will be placed by Mr. Johnson in the American Academy of Arts and Letters in New York.

After the signing, Senator Lodge went to the White House for a conference with President Harding, presumably regarding the President's transmission of the treaty to the Senate.

Harding Wants Congress To Let Budget Stand

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President feels that the new budget prepared by Director of the Budget Dawes is being tested now, and he hopes that Congress will not make any substantial changes in the estimates. The Budget Director tried to cut all estimates to the bone, the President feels. General Dawes has brought the cost of government and the call for government funds to the lowest possible estimate consistent with the requirements of the various departments.

The President is known to hold the opinion that the recommendations made by the budget officer will be sufficient to establish the justification of the sum asked for. It is felt in Administration circles that the budget cannot succeed if the recommendations are looked upon as a basis on which to trade. It is the first time in the country's history when the budget has been sent to Congress with the cutting of estimates already accomplished.

Missing Records Delay Water Meter Inquiry

The investigation into the water meter scandal, in which the city is said to have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars through tampering with meters by inspectors of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, was resumed yesterday by David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts. Little was accomplished, however, as one of the chief witnesses, Henry T. Ferguson, bookkeeper for the Yale Laundry, of 540 West Fifty-eighth Street, failed to produce the books of that concern as requested by the Commissioner.

The water meter at the laundry was found to have been "fixed" and John Clapp, an inspector in the Department of Water Supply, was arrested and admitted to bail pending a hearing, as a result of the investigation that followed. Before Ferguson left the Commissioner of Accounts' office yesterday he was served with a subpœna duces tecum, and ordered to produce the books. Ferguson testified that on December 5 he wrote a check for $125 which was later signed by Henry T. Armington, president of the laundry company, and made payable to Clapp, the meter inspector. Ferguson said the reason he had not produced the books was that he had telephoned his resignation to Mr. Armington and later wrote a resignation and placed it on Armington's desk.

Warns Against Poisonous Drug

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—City Health Commissioner Woodward issued a warning to-day that nine cartons of citrate of magnesia, similar to that which caused the death of one woman and the poisoning of several others, probably was in the hands of New England druggists or actually on sale.

Neglected Typewriter Ribbons Show Arms Parley Is Near End

British Delegate Refuses to Get Hair Cut in U. S. on Belief He Will Soon Be Able to Consult Home Talent

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Signs that the conference will soon be over were multiplying daily. It is reported on the highest authority that the dozens of typewriters placed by the thoughtful State Department in the Navy Building for the use of the correspondents have suffered innumerable casualties recently and never a move has been made to revive them. The few that still are in working order have ribbons that are so worn out that it is almost impossible to write legibly with them.

"It stands to reason," said a well known neutral diplomat when questioned about this, "that if the conference were to continue long the State Department, owing to its great solicitude for the press, would have renewed the ribbons. I cannot see how any other interpretation can be placed upon this highly significant fact than that the department confidently expects the conference to be over in the near future."

Attempts to reach the Secretary of State on this important matter were frustrated owing to the fact that he was in conference with Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato.

* * *

From British sources further confirmation of the early termination was forthcoming. A high spokesman for the British delegation, who refused to give his name, when asked whether the conference would soon end, pointed to his hair, which already was flowing down over the back of his collar. The gesture was all the more dramatic because accompanied by the most perfect silence. "Rather long, what?" said the correspondent, so as to relieve the embarrassment. "Quite," said the Britisher, in an intonation that implied "you've said a mouthful." "Have you been to a barber?" the correspondent hazarded. "My word, no. There aren't any in this country. All you have is tonsorial artists. Jolly well going to wait till I get home before I have my hair cut, you know. Deuced bore, this conference, lasting so long, isn't it? Hair's rather long, don't you think? Must get home soon to have it cut. All our people's hair is getting long. Looks beastly. Got to end the conference. What?" And readjusting his monocle he turned on his heel, with his hair flapping in the breeze.

The neutral diplomat, when informed of this fact, shook his head significantly. "Marshal Foch," he said, "refused to have his hair cut by an American barber until he had scrapped his clippers. Does this mean the possible formation of an Anglo-French alliance against American barbers?"

* * *

Still other indications arise to prove the thesis of an early ending. A certain Englishman by the name of Wells who has been writing for some of the papers announced to-day that he was going to buy a pair of rubbers. Never in his life, he claimed, had he worn rubbers. "Not even in your wet climate?" he was asked. "Never," he replied. "I've worn skooters, however." "Skooters?" "Yes; skooters. They keep the mud off. I didn't bring mine with me. So I'm going to buy some rubbers instead."

"It is not surprising to learn that he feels the need of rubbers," said the neutral diplomat when this conversation was repeated to him. "But isn't he getting them rather late? I should think he would have found them more useful earlier in the game."

* * *

With that gift for symbolism that characterizes Japanese literature, one of the correspondents from the Land of the Rising Sun to-day changed the name "The Big Three," given to Messrs. Hughes, Balfour and Kato, to "The Three Bigs," and as such they will henceforth be known in journalistic circles.

The question now bothering one of the American newspaper men who is a student of Shakespeare is whether any one of the Three Bigs has yet terminated one of their meetings with the quotation from "Macbeth":

"When shall we three meet again?"
"In thunder, lightning or in rain?"

Despite the fact that Mr. Hughes is chairman, the odds are on Mr. Balfour.

Annual Parleys Suggested for Asiatic Treaty

(Continued from page one)

China's demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality. The conference has agreed to the demand "in principle," but has decided on the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject in China. Each power is to appoint one member in the commission by next March. A report is to be made not later than March, 1923. The only responsible body to which the commission could report, it is contended, would be another conference.

Withdrawal of foreign troops and abolition of foreign postoffices are other demands which China asserts are essential to the restoration of her administrative autonomy. But neither of these issues can be settled by the present conference. The date fixed for the withdrawal of foreign postoffices is January 1, 1923. Japan, France, Great Britain and the United States, the only countries which maintain postal systems in China, have stipulated that in the mean time the Chinese postal system must be investigated to ascertain whether it is adequate to replace the postoffices to be withdrawn.

Similarly the withdrawal of foreign troops, particularly those stationed as "legation guards" at Peking, will not be undertaken until revolutionary conditions in China are known to have passed. Japan has agreed to withdraw her garrison of soldiers at Hankow, 800 miles up the Yangtse River, but the question of a general withdrawal of all foreign troops has not yet been acted upon. A decision is expected to provide that the legation guards will remain until safeguards are provided against a possible recurrence of the anti-foreign Boxer uprising of 1900.

Dr. Alfred Sze, of the Chinese delegation, said China must necessarily be a signatory on an equal footing with the other powers in the nine power Asiatic agreement suggested by Mr. Hughes. He indicated that the status quo as regards Japan's presence in Manchuria and Shantung must be greatly modified before any such agreement could be reached. Looking upon an Asiatic agreement similar to the Pacific Islands treaty as the most hopeful result for China that could issue from the conference, Dr. Sze declared that Mr. Hughes's plan foreshadowed permanent peace in Asia.

Names of Seven Police Heroes to Go on Tablet

Names of seven policemen killed in performance of their duty will be placed on one of the bronze and marble tablets in the main corridor of Police Headquarters within the next two weeks. The inscription will be on the north tablet. The names to be inscribed are:

Patrolman John J. McCormack, shot and killed by a negro November 19, 1919; Detective Sergeant Joseph Bridgetts, shot and killed February 17, 1921, by Charles T. Davis, manufacturer of surgical instruments in his office, 217 Duffield Street, Brooklyn; Patrolman Henry Immen, shot and killed February 2, 1920, at Bainbridge Avenue and Gunhill Road by burglars; Detective Jamesu Fitzpatrick, shot and killed May 20, 1920, at Fifty-fth Street, near Fifth Avenue, by automobile thieves; Lieutenant Floyd Horton, shot and killed December 17, 1920, at 146th Street, near Broadway, by automobile thieves; Patrolman Emil Carbonell, killed in motorcycle collision at Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, May 23, 1919, and Patrolman John H. Conklin, killed by a runaway horse in Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, May 23, 1919.

When these names are added the tablet will contain in all sixty names of officers killed in performance of duty.

New Yorkers Bound Home

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The passenger list of the Adriatic, which sails from Southampton to-morrow, includes Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Brainard, Irving T. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Corliss, George Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B Edes, Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Hoyt, Sir Thomas McAlpine, his wife and Robert McAlpine, Edgar Munson, A. H. Snodgrass, Count and Countess Wachmeister and J. G. Whitelaw.

Drug Raiders Kill Japanese

HOQUIAM, Wash., Dec. 13.—A Japanese, believed to be K. Notsu, purser on the steamship Shinsei Maru, was killed on the waterfront here to-night in a revolver encounter between two Federal agents and four alleged peddlers of narcotics. Three Japanese escaped, apparently unhurt.

Britain May Call War Debts Off To Help Europe

(Continued from page one)

of an international economic conference, which have been current here during the last few days, are the subject of comment in the London morning newspapers to-day. It is not assumed that such a conference has been decided upon, but the success of the armament conference has aroused hopes that the economic troubles of Europe might be settled by a similar gathering.

Connected with the rumors are more or less vague reports that Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Briand of France intend to go to Washington together after the French Premier's visit here next week.

"The Daily Mail" claims to have received official information from Downing Street that Mr. Lloyd George is unlikely to go to America for some months, but, instead, purposes taking a vacation trip to southern France after the coming Parliament session. On the other hand, "The Times" says: "The suggestion is hazarded that after next week's conferences with M. Briand Mr. Lloyd George might not deem the moment inopportune to lay the whole question of the needs of shattered Europe before President Harding, who undoubtedly has the warmest sympathy for the stricken continent. Should Mr. Lloyd George take the initiative in appealing to him to summon another conference to consider world economic and financial conditions, the appeal, it is thought, might not be unavailing."

Urges Refund Bonds to Fit Each Nation's Ability

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—In refunding foreign loans the new bonds should be drawn "to fit the ability of each country to pay," Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said to-night in an address before the investment bankers of Baltimore. It was the opinion of Treasury experts, he said, that the debts should be refunded and that the terms of the resulting bonds should be arranged with this primary condition in mind.

"These loans involve most intricate problems of foreign exchange, foreign trade and, to an extent, the solvency of many debtor governments," Mr. Wadsworth explained. "There is no rule or precedent to be followed in dealing with the world credit situation caused by the existence of debts among nations."

Obligations of foreign governments, with accrued interest, are held by the Treasury to an aggregate of $11,000,000,000, he said, or about $100 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

"I am convinced that if a beginning can be made in straightening out the international debt situation, bankers and business men here and abroad will feel easier, and confidence, with all that it means to banking and commerce, will be helped," said Mr. Wadsworth.

Viviani Calls on Harding

Departs for New York After Farewell to President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Rene Viviani, former Premier of France and head of the French delegation to the armament conference, called at the White House to-day to say farewell to President Harding, preparatory to leaving Washington later in the day for New York, whence he will sail tomorrow for home. He was accompanied to the White House by Ambassador Jusserand.

"I am most happy at the reception," M. Viviani said through Ambassador Jusserand, after the call, "and most touched by the expressions of good will President Harding extended to France and to me."

Hungary Ratifies Peace

BUDAPEST, Dec. 13.—The National Assembly has ratified the treaty of peace between the United States and Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Hungary had been momentarily expected. When ratifications have been exchanged it is expected that a proclamation of peace will be issued, as in the case of the other former enemy powers, thus completing the peace status.

1,000 Diners Godspeed Foch; Hylan Absent

Leaders of City and State Join in Tribute to Visitor; Mayor Said to Have Stayed Away in Pique

Miller Lauds Marshal

Guest Sails for France To-day With Many Gifts After Nation-Wide Tour

More than 1,000 men and women invited by Governor Nathan L. Miller's committee to entertain distinguished guests assembled at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore last night to pay a final tribute to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, who will sail for France to-day.

Those who assisted in the state's farewell included many of the leaders of the city, state and nation, men illustrious for participation in the historic events of the World War and the post-bellum period. Mayor Hylan was not among this assemblage. His absence was commented upon in more than one quarter, and it was rumored that he had taken offense because the state and not the city was the official host of the occasion. Comptroller Charles L. Craig represented New York City in the absence of the Mayor.

Pershing Among Speakers

Among the speakers were Albert Sarraut, French delegate to the Washington conference; Ambassador Jules Jusserand, General John J. Pershing, Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander Hanford MacNider, representing the American Legion, and Governor Miller.

Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who acted as toastmaster, announced in his introduction of the honor guest that membership in the Order of Cincinnati had been conferred on Marshal Foch. The gold eagle of the order was then presented, and while Ambassador Jusserand pinned the signia on the leader of the Allied armies the thousand or more guests that packed the ballroom rose and stood at attention.

Brigadier General Vanderbilt then read a telegram from President Harding, in which he expressed the sentiment that of all men, Marshal Foch had done most to cement the friendship of the American and French republics. A telegram was received from Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State.

Miller Lauds Foch

In his address, which was the principal one of the evening, Governor Miller paid a stirring tribute to Foch, the leader of men.

"He is as great a leader as Alexander, Cæsar or Napoleon," the Governor said; "yet he is greater than these, because, while they fought for personal or national aggrandizement, the man that we have come to honor fought that truth, justice and civilization might prevail in the world. Cities and states vie with each other to do him honor, and in honoring him honor themselves."

In concluding his remarks the Governor said:

"While we hope that there will never again be an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, if there ever comes a time when physical forces again menace the world, let us hope that we shall have our gallant sons ready to defend the right and we shall be able to marshal again forces of the right under Marshal Foch."

When Marshal Foch returns to France on board the Paris to-day, he will be burdened with gifts that will cause his small grandchildren to confuse their distinguished grandsire with Santa Claus.

Ten thousand times since first he set foot in America has the Allied generalissimo been entreated to say what he thought of the country. Always his replies have been diplomatic, even flowery. But the words historians should seek will be found in the honest opinion he expresses in the privacy of his home after he has had an opportunity to reflect upon the 510 speeches of welcome that have been made to him; after he has mentally reviewed the 16,686,400 Americans who have yelled their applause into his ears and examined him in detail, from the gold-braided top of his kepi to the soles of his highly polished boots. These figures are authentic compilations by Dr. Paul Andre, the Marshal's physician.

Dinner at Commodore

The climax of all the entertainment to which Marshal Foch has been subjected came last night at the Hotel Commodore at a dinner given to him by Governor Nathan Miller's committee for the reception of distinguished guests of the State of New York.

When the Marshal arrived in the Grand Central Station from Montreal yesterday afternoon there was a reception committee on hand to take him to the Engineering Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, where Colonel William Barclay Parsons welcomed him in the name of four engineering societies, which then unanimously elected the French soldier to membership. Hundreds and hundreds of times during the last few weeks he has had to make graceful speeches. When he rose to reply yesterday he proved that his store of compliments has not been exhausted by American hospitality.

"Mr. President and gentlemen," he said, "it was largely due to engineers and engineering that the war was brought to a successful conclusion. To the engineering profession we are indebted for many great lessons that will be vital to mankind in the future. The armies could not have done a great deal that was accomplished without the effort of the engineers. Success was made possible to a great extent by the industry of the people at home, but when it became a question of decision, when the decisive moments arrived, the engineer stood out as an essential factor in complete triumph.

Technical Training Praised

"What would have become of the armies without the technical training, without the professional knowledge which you gentlemen exercised for the Allies and which enabled us to lead our armies in the field, to feed them, to protect them and to facilitate their advance quickly and decisively? It is for these reasons that I am pleased to find you here to-day and receive so splendid a welcome and express my gratitude and the gratitude of France as well as the recognition of my countrymen for the tremendous sacrifice made by you and men of your calling. I am grateful to you for including me in your ranks as a member of four great engineering societies of the United States.

"Believe me, this honor which you have conferred on me I indeed appreciate, and I shall cherish this event with the happiest of my memories."

Day after day the Marshal has been delivering graceful compliments and expressions of gratitude of that sort. All told he has received thirty degrees from universities since he landed in New York October 26. The last degree was conferred yesterday at Springfield, Mass., where the Y. M. C. A. made him a Doctor of Humanity.

It was after that ceremony that a guessing contest was held aboard the American Legion's special train. Every one undertook to guess how many Americans had seen Marshal Foch during his 15,000-mile zigzag about the United States. Dr. Andre's calculation of 16,686,400 was accepted as most likely to be correct by a committee of three that included Commander MacNider of the Legion.

Visits Bar Association

After the engineering societies had cheered the Marshal until they were hoarse he was taken to the Bar Association of the City of New York, where Governor Miller proposed that he be made an honorary member. This was done with all the enthusiasm possible. Then he went to the French Institute in 543 Fifth Avenue, where the smiling soldier was presented with a sword, the ivory hilt of which is encircled with seven Montana sapphires.

Then to the Hotel Vanderbilt, where an entire floor had been reserved for the Marshal and his party. An entire floor was necessary. Awaiting him there were the Misses Katherine and Ellen Mackay, daughters of Clarence Mackay. In the name of their father, who is ill, they presented to him a casque victoire made by Jean Durand, a French metallurgist. This victory helmet, it was announced, was made of gold, bronze and copper.

The Marshal then received sixteen-year-old Pauline Henkel, of 272 West Seventy-third Street, who presented a bouquet of roses on behalf of the Junior United States Auxiliary. Mary Catherine Donovan's turn was next. She brought a large doll, of American manufacture. It was a walking doll, and its accomplishments were demonstrated to the old soldier, who for the sake of his grandchildren who are to receive it listened carefully to the explanation that the silken clothing of the plaything had been made by American stage stars for S. Rankin Drew Post of the American Legion, under the auspices of which the presentation was made.

It was growing near the time when the Marshal should dress for the Commodore Hotel dinner. Another rap on his door.

A messenger from the New York Zoological Gardens.

"Here's the Marshal's wildcat," he said. "And this is a box of white mice with which to feed it. Here's a letter from Dr. Raymond Ditmars telling where and when to feed the cat."

Next, John W. Delaney, 82d Division, A. E. F., wounded in the Argonne, presented Marshal Foch with an elephant clothes hanger he had made himself. Delaney, who was a private, made the presentation to the grandchildren of Marshal Foch on behalf of the disabled men of the American Legion.

Then came an assistant manager of the hotel. He had with him a violin in a wooden shipping case. It was addressed to the Marshal.

"The owner requests that Marshal Foch will autograph and return this instrument."

The violin was received, but not immediately autographed. The hotel employee who delivered it expressed the fear last night that his poor French had been misunderstood. He does not think the Marshal's aide caught the word "autograph." He fears the violin was chucked on top of the heap of other gifts that are going home with Foch.

Prince Rene de Bourbon Sails on the Aquitania

Brother of Ex-Empress Zita Likes New York So Well He Will Return

Prince Rene de Bourbon, brother of the banished ex-Empress Zita of Austria, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Cunard Liner Aquitania.

Prince Rene expressed regret at having to leave the United States, saying his stay here had been one of the pleasantest experiences of his life and that he would return as soon as circumstances permitted him to do so for another visit. The prince is en route to visit his sister in Madeira and expects to remain there until the end of February.

The Marchioness of Crewe, who came here several months ago as the guest of the Countess of Granard, also returned to England on the Aquitania.

The Aquitania was held fifteen minutes beyond her sailing hour while a search was made for Bertha Frohlinger, a Hungarian girl, twenty-two years old, from Kisvorda. She came here recently on the Cunard liner Carmania and was ordered deported because the monthly immigration quota from Hungary had been exhausted. Counsel for the girl procured a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York and had the girl removed from the liner. An effort will be made to keep her in the country.

Beats Wife Who Refused To Give His $50 Back

Six Patrolmen Required to Subdue Bronx Building Superintendent

It took six patrolmen to subdue Frank Hozarke, superintendent of the Leo apartment house, at 4305 Park Avenue, the Bronx, last night, after he had chased his wife through the house in an effort to take from her $50, which he had given her earlier in the day.

A new tenant gave the superintendent the $50 as a bonus. Hozarke, according to his custom, gave it to his wife. But, contrary to his custom, he later asked for the return of it, and Mrs. Hozarke refused. She also ran. He overtook her and struck her several times, the police say, and would have struck her considerably more but for the arrival of the husky six. Hozarke was locked up.

Peruvians Invading Chile

Troops Are Reported to Have Crossed the Frontier

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Peruvian troops have crossed the Chilean frontier, according to the correspondent of "La Nacion," at La Paz, Bolivia.

This move is presumably in connection with the controversy between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Last month Louis Berg exceeded every previous record of his 25 years in business. When men wish to economize they pay the Least for the Best.

Overcoats $125

Suits $80

LOUIS BERG
Tailor to The Four Thousand
745 FIFTH AVENUE

India Boycotts Fail to Affect Prince's Plans

While Concern Is Felt for Heir to British Throne, Demonstrations Are Not Held as Intended for Him

Ghandists Resent Arrests

Movement Cropping Out in Allahabad Thought To Be Independent of Visit

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Dec. 13.—The invasion by the Prince of Wales this week of the strongholds of the Indian extremists in central India is causing grave concern here, but so far no changes are planned in the itinerary that takes him through Benares eastward down the Ganges valley to Calcutta. The boycott of the Prince's visit yesterday in Allahabad, where, except for a few Europeans, the streets of that city of 150,000 population were deserted, was so completely successful for the extremist natives that apprehension is expressed over what may develop elsewhere.

The boycott movement, led by Mahatma Ghandi, succeeded yesterday for the first time since the royal visitor arrived in India. Simultaneous arrests of more than a thousand of the native agitators in Allahabad and other inland cities are said in authoritative sources here not to have been connected directly with the demonstration. Immediately before the Prince of Wales reached Allahabad the editor of a violent newspaper there was imprisoned along with many other extremists, and the population's protest was said to be more against these repressive moves than against the Prince's visit.

Advices from India to-day said rumors were current in Calcutta that serious trouble was expected there when the Prince arrived Christmas Eve, but at the India Office here these reports were denied. All business in Calcutta is at a standstill as the result of strikes. It is charged that the Ghandists have organized local volunteer associations and have attempted to usurp government functions and interfere with the police. Viceroy Earl Reading some time ago issued a strong warning to the agitators and has empowered provincial governors to use force if the warning is ignored. In several districts the Viceroy's proclamation was ignored and it is said that the present wholesale arrests are the result of efforts of provincial authorities to stamp out the unrest by arresting the leaders.

The Indian government takes the view that the present disorders can be alleviated by constitutional means through the provincial legislatures, but as these bodies are boycotted by the Ghandists, some doubt is expressed as to the possibilities of inducing the non-co-operationists to co-operate.

Experts Judge Picture Attributed to Da Vinci

Art Authorities From Italy and France Summoned Here by Sir Joseph Duveen

It became known yesterday that six of the leading art authorities of this country, Italy and France have been summoned here by Sir Joseph Duveen to expertize the painting attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, called "La Belle Ferroniere," over which the Fifth Avenue art dealer recently became defendant in a suit for $500,000.

The painting was viewed yesterday by the experts at 46 Fifth Avenue, the office of Hyancinthe Ringrose, the attorney representing Mme. Andree Harry, the picture's owner and plaintiff in the suit against Duveen.

The officials who went there were Samuel de Ricci, editor of the Louvre catalogue; Professor Frank J. Mather, of Princeton University; Professor Edward Wald Forbes, of Harvard; Dr. William Valentiner, former curate of decorative arts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Charles Loeser, of Florence, Italy, and Raymond Wyer, director of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum.

The experts were accompanied by Sir Joseph Duveen and representatives of Stanchfield & Levy, his attorneys. Neither would comment on the findings of the jury as regards the authenticity of the picture. It is this question which forms the basis of the suit now pending in the courts, brought as a result of an estimate of [illegible] printed a year ago in a local newspaper as an interview with Sir Joseph.

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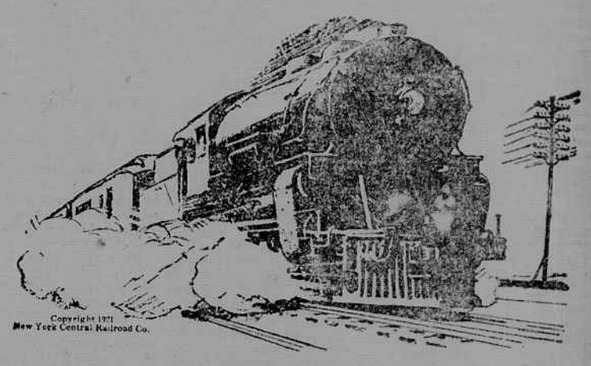

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