GARRISON'S PLAN A COMPROMISE, IS ARMY MEN'S VIEW

Criticised as a Half Way Measure That Does Not Face Facts.

SECRETARY IGNORED GENERAL STAFF IDEAS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Garrison's plan for raising a defensive army for the United States is condemned by military men as a half way measure. Though the Garrison policy has only become generally known in the last few days it is already being subjected to severe criticism by men of military experience on the ground that it is only a compromise with the facts of the situation.

This criticism does not disturb the members of the Administration most interested in the proposed policy. They point out that the plan itself and the expenditure of money it calls for will certainly be vigorously opposed by the pacifists and other anti-preparedness elements. Thus, they say, criticism from the military men as well will furnish abundant proof that the Garrison recommendations are not extreme in either direction, but are instead entitled to be regarded as moderate and sane.

It has become known that the plan submitted to the President by Mr. Garrison is not that drafted by the General Staff of the Army. It is doubted whether this report will ever be made public officially, though a few of its more important features have become known. The report was rejected by Mr. Garrison on the ground that regardless of its undoubted military merit it was impossible from the point of view of an Administration obliged to depend on Congress and popular approval for all measures increasing the preparedness of the nation for war.

Basis Used by General Staff.

The General Staff proceeded on the assumption, now generally accepted by all military men in this country, that the United States would require in the event of war with a first class Power a first line defence of at least 500,000 men trained in the military service and available the very moment that a call to the colors was issued.

They recommended therefore a standing army of 225,000 men serving under a six year enlistment, two years of which were to be spent with the colors and four with the reserve. With all allowances for losses by death, desertion and other causes and deducting for the large percentage of non-combatants of various classes, this plan would produce in six years a force of soldiers, each with two years training and all actual fighting men, of more than 500,000.

The staff recommended that an auxiliary force be created in which the enlistment term was to be six years also, but only one year of which was to be spent with the colors. This, it was thought, would appeal to men who did not care to spend as much as two years in actual service with troops. It was planned in the event of war to regard this force as a second line, so to speak, which would receive another year's additional training before being sent to the firing line.

Mr. Garrison's plan is also based on the assumption that a force of at least 500,000 men will be needed by the United States as a first line defence in the event of war. He agrees with the staff in its recommendation for a six year enlistment term, two years of which are to be spent with the colors and four on reserve.

He departed from the staff view, however, when it came to depending upon the regular army for the bulk of the reserve force. Instead he devised the plan for a force of continentals or territorials which is to receive a total or six months field service in three years—two months a year—and then spend three years on furlough.

Total of 800,000 in Six Years.

The plan of Mr. Garrison calls for a force of 400,000 in the first three year period, with a total of 800,000 in the six year period, half being in service in the first three year period and the balance being on a status of furlough.

Under this plan after six years a call to the colors would give a force of 800,000 men with two years training and an indeterminate number of one year men, depending upon the size given to the force which would be given one year of service and five on reserve. These figures make no allowances for losses by death and other causes and for non-combatants. In practice they would undoubtedly be smaller.

Much the same plan was recommended a year ago by Major-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, then Chief of the General Staff.

It is asserted that the General Staff plan would cost in the first year of its operation $400,000,000. This fact alone was enough to condemn it as impossible for presentation to Congress in the eyes of Secretary Garrison. It was also felt that the American public, with all its present interest in the subject of national defence, would instantly reject a proposal of this magnitude.

The staff officers were told that every other consideration except that of the purely military point of view required a much more moderate programme. The result was the policy outlined by Mr. Garrison.

Many persons who have studied carefully the question of the needs of the United States military establishment feel that the plan of the General Staff should be presented to Congress by Mr. Garrison, with the statement that it represents what expert opinion believes the situation requires. Those holding this view consider that the function of the War Department is to inform Congress, to the best of its judgment, the United States should have in the way of a military establishment. It would be then up to the American people, they hold, acting through Congress, to decide whether or not they cared enough about national defence to adopt what the experts proposed.

Garrison Has Different View.

The view of Mr. Garrison is directly contrary to this. He holds that it is the function of the military expert to inform him as the civil head of the department of the very best plan that military science can devise to meet the needs of the United States. It then becomes the function of the President, acting through the Secretary of War, to determine whether he will accept as the policy of the Government the plan proposed by the military experts.

In reaching this decision it is pointed out that the President must exercise the functions of a statesman. His policy must be based partly on the means at his disposal, the attitude of Congress, the opinion of the public and other considerations which the military expert does not necessarily have to think of in drafting his plans.

The Administration viewpoint was that it would be folly to ask Congress to enact a programme certain of rejection at the hands of the American people and that therefore on the basis of the expert opinion some plan must be devised which would go as far as possible toward satisfying all the conditions necessary to be considered. Mr. Garrison believes that his plan meets these conditions as well as they can be met at this time.

WHAT BIG FOREIGN LOAN MEANS TO U. S. EXPLAINED

Joseph H. Choate and Thirteen Other Signers Tell of Necessity for Extending Credit to Maintain Trade —Money to Remain in This Country.

Joseph H. Choate has made public the appended statement explaining what, in the opinion of himself and thirteen others who signed the document, the Anglo-French loan means to the United States.

The statement sets forth that the security is absolute and that the United States is lending Great Britain and France $500,000,000 so those countries may purchase from us things that we want to sell to them. The loan means that not one dollar of the money will leave Uncle Sam's shores; that some Americans, directly or indirectly, will come into possession of the money in cash payment for goods sold; that a commercial credit will be established in this country which will be used in increasing our trade and permit the outflow of our surplus products, and that this country finally recognizes that in order to further American trade it must become a creditor nation.

Those who signed the statement were Daniel Catlin, St. Louis; Joseph H. Choate, New York; Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Howard Elliott, Boston; Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Henry L. Higginson, Boston; James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Robert T. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo; Seth Low, New York; E. P. Ripley, Chicago; Theodore N. Vail, Lyndonville, Vt.; Henry Walters, Baltimore.

Text of Statement.

The statement in full is as follows:

This country has not been accustomed to extend credits, upon a large scale, to foreign countries, and many people do not understand what such credits mean to the maintenance and extension of our agricultural and commercial interests. Each one of us who signs this statement has been asked so many times to express his opinion on the subject that we have decided, in this way, to place before the American people our understanding of the plain facts in connection with the loan of $500,000,000 to Great Britain and France.

During normal times Great Britain and France purchase from us, every year, about $750,000,000 in farm products and other commodities, and we buy heavily from them. Ordinarily the payments by one country to the other are accomplished without the shipment of coin, the indebtedness of one country going to offset that of the other; and the difference, usually constituting a small balance, is covered by gold shipments or otherwise.

Now, owing to the war, our purchases from Great Britain and France, our two chief customers, have fallen off, and their purchases from us have increased enormously. Thus, the total trade balance in our favor for the year ended last June was over one billion dollars; of which $947,000,000, or over 86 per cent., was represented by the trade balance against these two countries. It is clearly impossible for these countries to continue to meet these heavy balances through the ordinary channels of international exchange. Such heavy shipments of gold as would be required, for instance, are not only difficult, but in these days unwise to undertake. Moreover, this country already holds a stock of gold larger than its immediate uses require.

Money to Remain Here.

America must, therefore, find a solution of the problem of financing for a time this favorable trade movement; or else run the risk of losing a large part of its export business; for the United States appears to be by no means the only country in the world where Great Britain and France can buy, on favorable terms, the grain and other commodities they require. If these two great nations are obliged materially to decrease their purchases from us, the result may be lower prices for our farm products, and less work for our factories.

In other words, if we want these countries to continue as our best customers and thus to bring increasing substance to our communities, we must allow them to settle by some system of deferred payments for the commodities they buy from us.

This loan, therefore, which in total amount is only two-thirds of these nations' normal purchases from us each year, is simply a system of deferred payments. In other words, we are lending to Great Britain and France five hundred million dollars so that they may purchase from us things that we want to sell to them.

To the United States this loan means:

1. That not one dollar of the money loaned will leave our shores;

2. That every dollar will go, directly or indirectly, to some American farmer, working man, merchant, or manufacturer, in cash payment for foodstuffs, clothing, raw material, labor and manufactured products that the English and French people need;

3. That there will be established in this country a commercial credit just as important to us as to England and France because it will be used to increase our trade and permit the outflow of our surplus products;

4. That this country finally recognizes that, in order to further American trade, it must become a creditor nation, giving credit to any solvent and friendly nation that may be entitled to it.

The Security.

The security for this loan is the income and property of the two richest nations of Europe. The combined wealth of England and France is estimated at one hundred and thirty-five billion dollars—two hundred and seventy times the amount of this loan. The population of the two countries is almost one hundred millions. The proposed loan is practically the only external obligation of the two nations; such a loan being, as we view it, a first claim upon the revenues and wealth of the nations issuing it.

The total internal debt of the two nations is considerably under twenty billion dollars, and is less than one year's income of the people of these two nations. This loan will increase their indebtedness only 2½ per cent.

Having thus no question as to the fundamental safety and prompt payment of this loan, we have each subscribed to it; believing, moreover, that every American citizen who participates in the loan will be contributing substantially to the commercial prosperity of the whole nation.

ITALY FLOATS LOAN.

$25,000,000 Credit Will Consist of One Year Notes.

The Italian Government has completed arrangements for the sale here of $25,000,000 one year 6 per cent. notes. Lee, Higginson & Co. have been appointed agents by the Italian Government to place the loan. A syndicate has been formed which will include the Guaranty Trust Company and probably several private banking houses in New York and Boston.

It has been reported for some time that Italy was endeavoring to float a loan in this market. The purpose of the loan will be to pay for purchases made in this country and to stabilize exchange on Italy, which has been very weak of late, closing Saturday at 6.42. The statement issued by Lee, Higginson & Co. is as follows:

"The Italian Government has appointed Lee, Higginson & Co. as agents to place a loan in the United States. Arrangements have been made to issue $25,000,000 one year notes which will have valuable convertible privileges. The notes and bonds will be issued in $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations and will be payable, principal and interest, in gold in the United States. The purpose of the loan is to pay for purchases in this country and to stabilize exchange. It is understood that the bankers are forming a syndicate to distribute the issue, which will be publicly offered shortly."

One of the reasons for making the notes of $100 denomination is that it is expected there will be a large participation in the issue by Italians living in this country.

WILSON WALKS ALONE; DODGES BODYGUARDS

Misses Church First Time in Several Months as Secret Service Men Search.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Wilson took a solitary walk this morning and for the first time in many months failed to attend services at the Central Presbyterian Church. He left the White House so quietly that he eluded the secret service men. One of them went to the church to wait for the President, but he did not appear.

Mr. Wilson took an automobile ride in the vicinity of Washington this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Galt and the Misses Smith, guests at the White House.

The President and Mrs. Norman Galt disappointed two large congregations when they failed to appear this morning at either the Central Presbyterian Church or St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, in the latter of which Mrs. Galt has recently taken a pew.

An interesting bit of gossip has crept out that the ring that the President purchased in New York ten days ago was not the engagement ring after all. The real one is said to have arrived at the White House just a week ago from New York and was accompanied by another engagement ring of a different style. These rings are said to have been ordered by Col. House and Dr. Grayson in New York. They selected both stones and settings. But whom the second ring was for cannot be discovered. Dr. Grayson has been out of town for several days.

Yacht Mayflower Being Renovated for President's Use.

NORFOLK, Oct. 17.—To be ready for service in case President Wilson decides to spend a part of his honeymoon on the ocean, the yacht Mayflower is being fitted up at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Her cabins and saloons will be renovated and she will take on some furniture, including a piano, before she sails for Washington the latter part of this week.

London Saloons Hard Hit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Daily Mail* quotes a travelling man for a brewer as saying that the anti-treating order is ruining the small saloon keepers in London. The representative said that a majority of the 500 saloon keepers whom he visited commercially said that if they kept open they would soon be bankrupt.

UTAH POTASH AMPLE FOR EXPLOSIVES IN U. S.

Product From Alunite Vein Frees Country From Dependence on Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mineral potash is now being produced in the United States, Secretary of the Interior Lane has announced. The Secretary received a report from a special agent of the Geological Survey in Piute county, Utah, telling of the fact. It is said that the potash is found in a vein of mineral known as alunite, which is the sulphate of aluminum and potassium. The vein found is about ten feet wide and has been traced for more than 3,500 feet. Its depth is not yet known.

About 200 tons of alunite have been put through the mill and two tons of 99 per cent. pure potash have been produced. There are still in solution nearly 100,000 gallons containing large amounts of potash salts which have not yet been evaporated.

Concerning the discovery the Department of the Interior says:

"The discovery assures us of a domestic supply of potash for our national needs in the manufacture of explosives. Alunite is known to exist in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California and Arizona. It resembles in appearance disintegrated limestone. The technical description given by the Geological Survey of alunite is that it is a 'fine grained, compact rock, breaking with conchoidal fractures, and having a porcelainlike appearance, but containing also considerable masses with a distinctly crystalline structure.'

"Heretofore the United States has been dependent upon the potash supply of Germany, where it is found in strata chiefly at a great depth. Our imports for 1913 of potassium salts were valued at $15,000,000. The world has been dependent upon this German supply as an ingredient in modern fertilizer and in the manufacture of explosives. Potash exists in some of the salt lakes of the interior of the United States, but has not been produced heretofore in any commercial quantity. Some potash has also been produced on the Pacific coast from the kelp of the seacoast, which takes the potash from the salt water.

"The Interior Department is also drilling at various points in the United States in search of potash deposits similar to those of Germany."

CONGRESSMEN FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

Favorable Sentiment Is Expressed in Letters Sent to the Security League.

EXPECT FIGHT, HOWEVER

That many Congressmen from all sections of the country will support President Wilson and his advisers in the fight for an increased armament is shown by letters from Senators and Representatives to the National Security League. Despite the favorable replies from many of the legislators, the league anticipates a hard struggle in Congress.

"It is evident," a statement issued by the league yesterday reads, "from the attitude of Representative William Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania that any improvements in the national defences will be fought by an organized group of Representatives. In view of this fact the leaders of the league movement have redoubled their efforts to impress upon each of the Congressmen through organized public sentiment the absolute necessity of adopting the recommendations of the army and navy boards."

If John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn is elected to the bench at the coming election his place as chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations will be taken by Representative Swagar Sherley of Kentucky, who has been chairman of the Committee on Fortifications and thus has gained a knowledge of the needs of the army and navy.

First Expression of Views.

"I have always been in favor of more rapid increases in the army and navy than Congress, as a whole, has been willing to authorize," Mr. Sherley wrote to the National Security League. In quoting Representative Sherley the league adds:

"This is the first expression of Representative Sherley's views, and he has generally been reported in thorough sympathy with the antagonistic attitude of Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, who will be the majority leader in place of Senator Underwood. Although Mr. Sherley's committee will not directly control the military and naval expenditures, his position as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will give him great influence in the House."

Representative Murray Hulbert is quoted by the league as saying that Gen. Charles Pinckney's declaration should read "millions for defence as an assurance of peace." Other expressions of opinion as follows were received:

Representative Thomas S. Crago of Pennsylvania said: "I am in favor, not only as a citizen but as a member of Congress, of giving our country a full measure of defence. I am willing to go to any length in order to secure a proper measure of preparedness."

Representative George W. Edmonds of Pennsylvania said: "I favor legislation which will place our country in a state of preparedness commensurate with its greatness and to preserve its standing among the other great nations."

Penrose in Hearty Accord.

Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia wrote: "I am in hearty accord with the purposes of the National Security League and I am an earnest advocate of national preparedness."

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa says emphatically that he is in favor of such preparedness both on land and sea "as is necessary adequately to defend the national honor, the national integrity and as will give full protection to American citizens wherever they may be."

Representative Alfred G. Allen of Ohio stands for an adequate navy, a standing army of 100,000 men fully officered and for a reserve of citizen soldiery resembling the Swiss plan.

Representative E. M. Chiperfield of Illinois says he is in favor of adequate national defence.

Senator M. E. Clapp of Minnesota said: "I believe there will be no difficulty about getting ample appropriations."

Military training in high schools is suggested by Representative Sydney Allen of Minnesota.

Representative H. T. Helgesen of North Dakota said he is in favor of any reasonable increase in our army and navy."

Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota said he was in favor of very material additions to our means of national defence.

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas said: "I am heartily in favor of such military and naval appropriations as may be necessary for an adequate defence of the country."

Texas Sentiment.

Representative J. N. Davis of Texas said he is against all preparedness organization and Representative R. L. Henry of the same State declined to express his sentiments until he knows what attitude the Democratic party will take.

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming said: "I unqualifiedly favor giving to the American people the full measure of defence to which they are entitled."

Senator George Sutherland of Utah said: "Not only am I in favor of thorough preparedness for national defence but for many years I have advocated increasing the efficiency of the navy."

Senator John D. Works said he thought it would be a good thing to educate young men in military schools, "not to go to war, but to preserve peace."

Representative C. C. Dill of Washington said he was in favor of increasing the army and navy for national defence, but not for offence.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, wrote: "I have been preaching the doctrine of better preparedness for three or four years."

ANSWERS CRITICS OF U BOATS.

Edison's Aid Says Submarines Have Proved Their Worth.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 17.—Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer for and personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, to-day gave his views on the value of the submarine as a fighting craft, answering recent criticisms of the little boats which he said were premature.

"It is not true," he said, "that the undersea boats have failed in the present war. Their effect is not merely psychological. They have accomplished wonders in keeping safely at their moorings in home waters the great fighting ships of the British navy.

"This country needs battleships and other large ships of war, of course. They are very essential to the proper development of the navy. But don't forget that the submarine has an important place in the navy programme of any country, for use both in offence and defence."

Mr. Hutchison spoke of the numerous improvements in motors and said the advances thus far made are only the forerunners of future efficiency in motorization. "Although these engines are not as good as they will be in a few years, their present excellence is a good example of what the manufacturers have accomplished by generous expenditures of money in their quest for the best," he said.

MEXICO GIVES CARRANZA ON TOUR WARM GREETING

Continued from First Page.

embargo is to be imposed on the exportation of arms to Villa territory from the United States, and other forms of aid to Carranza are looked for.

There have been indications that one of the means by which the United States would be asked to help the Carranza Government would be by delivering over to it Mexicans now in this country whom the Constitutionalists regard as enemies of Mexico. One of the notable cases of this sort is that of Victoriano Huerta, ex-President.

It has been indicated that the Carranza Government will seek to have Huerta extradited to Mexico on the charge of having murdered Francisco Madero, whom he succeeded as President. The Carranzistas claim that they expect the United States to accede to this request when it is made.

Many persons here, however, believe that such action by the Administration would be condemned by public opinion in this country, on the ground that Washington was lending itself to the Carranzistas revenging themselves on Huerta for his political acts under the guise of punishing him for an alleged crime.

THIS map shows tour of Carranza. Leaving Vera Cruz, he went to Tampico and thence to Victoria, Monterey and Saltillo, from which he will go to Torreon, returning by the same route.

GONZALES A FLIER.

The General Circles Over Zapata's Positions in Aeroplane.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Gen. Gonzales, commander of the Constitutionalist forces here, went up in an aeroplane today and for nearly an hour circled over Zapata's positions south of the city.

The craft sometimes went above the clouds. An aeroplane raid on Zapata's mountain fastnesses is planned by Gonzales.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IS PLEDGE OF CARRANZA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In view of the attacks made by the Catholic press upon the decision of the Wilson Administration to recognize Carranza great interest is being expressed here in the understanding that this Government has with the First Chief in regard to his attitude toward religious liberty in Mexico.

THE SUN is able to give verbatim the pledge which Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's Washington representative, communicated to the State Department on October 8, as follows:

I have the honor to say that inasmuch as the reestablishment of peace within order and law is the purpose of the Government of Venustiano Carranza, to the end that all the inhabitants of Mexico without exception, whether nationals or foreigners, may equally enjoy the benefits of true justice and hence take interest in cooperating to the support of the Government, the laws of reform which guarantee individual freedom of worship, according to every one's conscience, shall be strictly observed. Therefore the Constitutional Government will respect everybody's life, property and religious beliefs without other limitations than the preservation of public order and the observance of the institutions in accordance with the laws in force and the Constitution of the republic.

Want Stronger Pledge.

Officials of the Wilson Administration know that influential Catholic interests in this country do not regard this pledge as sufficient and that there is strong feeling in Catholic circles against the action which this Government is about to take.

The Catholic view, as learned here, is that Carranza's pledges leave it altogether to his own whim as to the degree of religious tolerance which he will extend. Furthermore, the pledge, it is contended, while holding out some promise of religious liberty to the individual, does not contain satisfactory assurances of Carranza's future attitude toward the religious orders in Mexico or toward the priests and nuns. Catholics insist that from Carranza's record they have no reason to hope for tolerance and that without more definite pledges the Church and its representatives in Mexico are likely to suffer in the future as much as they have in the recent past.

What Catholic interests want the State Department to obtain from Carranza is definite assurances of the religious tolerance in Mexico such as exists in the United States.

The State Department has taken the stand that it cannot demand any pledge from Carranza beyond the ones he has given. They say they cannot insist on assurances from Carranza which go beyond the limitations imposed by the Mexican Constitution itself. They point to the following articles of the Constitution of 1857 as being applicable:

Article 1. The State and Church are independent of each other. The Congress shall not enact laws establishing or prohibiting any religion.

Article 5. The State cannot permit effect to be given to any contract, pact, or agreement having for its object the restraint, the loss or the irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, whether on account of work, of education or of religious vows.

Can't Go Beyond Law.

The law, therefore, does not recognize monastic orders and cannot permit their establishment, whatever be the denomination or object for which they are sought to be established. Neither shall any contract be permitted in which a man stipulates for his own proscription or exile.

Article 27. Religious corporations and institutions, of whatever character, denomination, duration or object, and civil corporations which are under the direction or patronage or administration of the former or of the ministers of any sect shall have no legal capacity to acquire the ownership of or to administer any other real estate than the buildings which are destined immediately and directly to the service or purpose of such corporations or institutions. Neither shall they acquire or administer funds secured by real estate.

The State Department seems to be inclined to the view that Carranza pledges cover the ground inside the limitations imposed by the Constitution and that though far short of what would be desirable, they cannot demand that Carranza go further.

While these are the technical grounds upon which objection is being raised to the recognition of Carranza there are others of a broader character which already have been reflected in Catholic publications. The point is raised that President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta because he charged Huerta was a usurper and guilty of bloodshed. But Carranza, according to this view, is equally unfit, because, it is insisted, he not only has not been chosen constitutionally but is guilty morally of the outrages of his soldiers upon the lives of priests and nuns and the property of the Church.

While no formal representations have been made by the Church authorities to the State Department, the Administration understands fully the views that are held in influential Catholic quarters.

Cardinal Gibbons already has indicated in a public interview his opposition to the recognition of Carranza. He was quoted as follows:

"It is proposed to recognize Carranza, but I do not think this or the recognition of any of the other military leaders would bring the peace that we pray for every day."

FEEL NO RESENTMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The *Catholic Review* contained to-day this editorial by Mgr. C. F. Thomas, the editor:

"The President has approved the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference that Gen. Venustiano Carranza be recognized as the President of Mexico. We no longer kick. We obey the will of our Chief Magistrate. The protests of the Catholic Church in this country have not availed. Yet we feel no resentment.

"We regret the decision. It has been very clearly demonstrated that Carranza, from his career and character, is a man wholly unfit for the task of reestablishing justice, freedom and stability in Mexico. Let us hope the public, for lack of sources of information possessed by the President, has been deceived in its appreciation of the Mexican General or bandit. We await the outcome with foreboding and apprehension, yet not without hope for the best."

FAITH IN WILSON.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The following cable from the Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States, who is in Rome, was received by the Chicago *Tribune*:

"No details have been received here regarding the terms of the proposed recognition of the Carranza Government, but all are confident that the State Department in Washington has obtained a promise to safeguard the rights of conscience in Mexico.

"Since such rights are in thorough accord with the American democratic ideals, and since no civilized nation at the present day would be likely to look with favor on a Government in Mexico opposed to liberty of conscience, it is not believed that permanent peace can result from the recognition of any person unless this elemental principle of justice is admitted in whatever form of government is set up.

"The Church asks only the same liberty for her children in Mexico that all Americans enjoy in the United States."

PROTEST TO WILSON.

The Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies of the diocese of Brooklyn adopted resolutions at its regular quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon protesting against the proposed recognition of Carranza as President of Mexico. A copy of the resolutions was sent to President Wilson last night.

The resolutions in part follow:

"Resolved, that we, 30,000 members of the Holy Name Society, representing more than 700,000 Catholic citizens of Brooklyn, resent and hereby protest vehemently against the contemplated recognition by our Government of Venustiano Carranza as President of the Republic of Mexico.

"Carranza and his subordinate officers have been guilty of the most revolting crimes and have avowed their determination to persevere in a career of lust and blood unparalleled in history.

"Therefore, be it further resolved that we as loyal and patriotic American citizens lose no opportunity to resent in the most decided fashion and by every legitimate means such a wanton insult as the recognition of this Venustiano Carranza would offer to American manhood."

PITCH RABBI OUT AT 'ATROCITY' MEETING

3,000 Armenians Protesting Against Massacres Almost Break Up in Riot.

RESCUED BY A WOMAN

A meeting of 3,000 persons in the Century Theatre yesterday under the joint auspices of the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities and the Armenian Sympathizers nearly broke up in a riot when Rabbi E. B. M. Browne, the only surviving pallbearer at the funeral of Gen. Grant, was forcibly ejected from the building.

The rabbi angered the audience by what was thought to be opposition to the passing of a resolution in the interest of Armenian sufferers at the hands of the Turks. After driving the elderly rabbi out of the theatre an excited mob followed him for blocks, jostling and cursing him. He was saved from more serious physical violence by the intervention of Mrs. Algernon A. Brookes.

The crowd, which had been roused to a high pitch by the eloquent addresses of W. Bourke Cockran, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and others, had just expressed its approval of a resolution protesting against Armenian atrocities and the meeting was about to be brought to a close when Rabbi Browne arose and tried to get the attention of Chairman Hamilton Holt. His first words "suggesting a slight change in the resolution" were greeted with cries of "Put him out!"

Without giving the rabbi a chance to explain that he was in favor of the resolution and wished merely to incorporate in it a sentiment expressed by Mr. Cockran in his speech, the crowd, composed largely of Armenians, rushed him to the door and virtually threw him down the steps.

Goes Back for Papers.

In the melee certain papers which the former rabbi of Zion Temple, Brooklyn, had brought with him "to save the committee useless discussion" were lost. Despite the treatment he had received the Rev. Mr. Browne fought his way back into the theatre to recover them. It was then that he was in danger of serious violence until Mrs. Brookes came to his rescue and escorted him from the theatre.

In his speech Mr. Cockran urged that the United States take the same stand in regard to Armenian atrocities that he wanted this country to assume when the Spaniards "were ruling Cuba by massacring the helpless." He called upon the President to send a friendly remonstrance to Turkey, and in the event of that failing, expressed his belief that it would be our duty to stop the "slaughter of innocents" by armed force.

"We are the only great Power," he said, "whose hands are free. It is therefore our duty in the interest of humanity to put an end to these horrible slaughters. The highest principles of Christendom are at stake. The honor of being the leader in the twentieth century crusade has fallen to us. It is our duty to teach the savages who are daily perpetrating the vilest outrages known to history, to teach them the purity of womanhood and girlhood and the sanctity of motherhood.

"More than 500,000 lives have already been taken by the Mohammedans and 250,000 women and girls have been consigned to a fate more dreadful than death. It is a repetition of the Cuban problem ten thousand times magnified. We as Americans should protest against further barbarism. We hereby voice our protest. Let the President act!"

Rabbi Wise's Views.

Rabbi Wise also decried the horror of the massacres, but did not agree with Mr. Cockran as to the best way to stop them. "I wish," he said, "to have this gathering considered a peace meeting. 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' As the moral giant among nations, America must ask Turkey to be as just to the Armenians as she has been to my people, the Jews. We can not go to war against Turkey on the ground that she is committing terrible crimes, because we would then be forced by justice to go to war against Russia on the same grounds.

"Carrying the same principle further, I might say that we would soon be fighting the world. Let us appeal to the Germans, let us ask them if they are prepared to say whether the Turkish 'victory' over the Armenians is not more disastrous than any defeat could be.

"It would be useless to declare war on Turkey, since the Government of that country and the people who make up the Ottoman Empire are not the same. The soldiers often carry out the orders of the Government only under protest. Such is the case in the present attempted extermination of the race of Armenians."

At the conclusion of his speech Rabbi Wise made a plea for funds to carry on the work of relieving the destitute and persecuted Armenians.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. Greene, for fifty years a resident missionary in Turkey. The chairman then introduced Dr. James L. Barton, for seven years president of an American college in Turkey. Dr. Barton said Germany was the only Power able to save Armenia from extinction. As a result of his remarks almost the entire audience signed a petition, which will be sent to the Kaiser, urging him to take steps to put an end to the Turkish "crimes against civilization and morality."

MRS. BLATCH WON TO PREPAREDNESS

Suffragist, Returning From War Zone, Wants Men Trained for Defence.

CORRECTS JANE ADDAMS

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the suffragist, who has been in England attending to the estate of her late husband, returned yesterday by the American liner Philadelphia, from Liverpool. She said she had been impressed, after a study of the war, with the necessity for compulsory military service. Conscription was bound to come in England. She said she believed America should have a system patterned after that of Switzerland.

The new system, she thought, should take particular care of the industrial education of women so that in the event of war they would be able to fill the places of men. If such a plan had been in operation in England and France at the beginning of the conflict, each country might have been able to put in the field another army corps. Because of the services of the women in industrial pursuits and in the hospitals, Mrs. Blatch said, England and France would be willing to grant suffrage to women after the war. The chief opposition to suffrage in England came from sections of the labor trade that objected to the women, even in war time, taking the places of the men.

In regard to the assertion of Miss Jane Addams that soldiers were made drunk before going into battle, Mrs. Blatch said: "Jane Addams made a mistake. It is not true, but it is true that the soldiers are made drunk. Whiskey and other liquors are given to men to prepare them for fight, on the same principle that stimulants are administered to horses to prepare them for a race. One reason for this is that no man wants to be killed; he does not even want to fight, and he receives whiskey to spur him on."

Mrs. Blatch said that at a point where her nephew was stationed there was no special enmity between the Bavarians and the Canadians. In fact, they were very friendly, swapping things to eat or smoke across the trenches. But there was strong feeling against the Prussians, and on the approach of the latter, the Allies and Bavarians stopped friendly interchanges.

RECRUIT FOR NAVY RESERVE.

Each Member of League to Land One Former Enlisted Man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Navy League announced to-night that on October 20 a committee organized to encourage the enlistment of former enlisted men of the navy in the newly created naval reserve will meet to consider plans for the execution of its programme.

It is the intention of the committee to urge every member of the Navy League to look up at least one former enlisted man and induce him to join the reserve. Branch committees will be organized at the principal sea and lake ports, where it is believed former naval men will be found in largest numbers.

The committee includes in its membership ex-Senator W. A. Clark, Ambrose Cromer, Charles L. Poor, Henry H. Ward, Henry B. Joy and A. B. Lambert. It is headed by Ralph E. Strassburger, an ex-naval officer.

BUTTONS TO PRAISE WILSON.

Woman With a Hyphen Forms Band to Thank Deity.

Mrs. Margaret Townsend-Tagliapietra, who wants to have done with "this hyphen business," announced yesterday from her home at 343 West Thirty-fourth street that she had founded the Woodrow Wilson Endless Chain League Loyalty Button and that she was going to offer for sale all over the country buttons of a patriotic color scheme bearing the legend "Thank God for Wilson!"

The buttons will be offered for sale within ten days, she said, for five cents, and she intends that every true citizen shall wear one. The words "America First" will also appear on the button.

ONE EVERY 96 MINUTES

(From The Evening World.)

The New Haven Railroad has just issued a bulletin entitled "A Deadly Peril." It deserves wide reading.

Posted in and about stations and train yards, this bulletin calls attention to the fact that last year in the United States 5,471 persons were killed while walking on railroad tracks. This was at a rate of fifteen a day, or one every ninety-six minutes.

Here is a peril for which the only remedy is prevention in the form of individual caution and common-sense. No one can save a man from the danger of walking on a railroad track so effectively as the man himself. If he neglects prevention, nobody else can supply a cure.

Loss of life from this cause—last year's total is greater than the population of many a town—is mainly due to willingness to "take a chance." The temptation to get to the shop in quicker time in the morning, to gain a minute or two at the noon hour, or to save a walk of half a block by a short cut over the tracks is too strong for thousands every day.

If people can ever be made to see the disproportion between what they gain and what they risk in walking on railroad tracks, casualty lists for this class of accident will be among the shortest.

And don't forget this

• The style of Saks clothes extends to the fabrics.

• We are just as proficient in *choosing* a cloth as we are in *cutting* it.

• We are as much of an authority on *shades* as we are on *shears*.

• The new tones in browns and greens we are showing are superb.

• Not only in solids but in a splendid array of wide and narrow stripes.

• Gold stripes, white stripes, blue stripes, woven in with the delicacy of a pencil, or chalked on liberally like a crayon.

• We are showing some plaids, too, that are wonders! Reds, greens and purples, cavorting chess-like across a background of brown or green.

• And even into staid Oxford and Cambridge grays we have introduced a variety of weaves that enlivens their character without hurting their reputation.

Suits $17.50 to $50
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