

WEATHER FORECAST.
Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer to-day; to-morrow rain or snow. Highest temperature yesterday, 33; lowest, 16. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 174.—DAILY. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

WILSON HOLDS UP FUTURE NOTE TO ENLARGE IT

Will Review and Reaffirm His Original Declaration of April, 1919.

DECISION WITH ALLIES

Leaves to Them Problem of Solution Which Italy Can Accept.

LONG DELAY IS FORECAST

Intimation That There May Be a Considerable Interchange of Views.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Wilson's note to the Entente Premiers on the Adriatic situation, making clear the position with regard to their ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia, despatched without consulting this Government, is not yet completed and probably will not reach its destination before the early part of next week. The reason given for the delay is that there has arisen the necessity for a comprehensive review of the ethnological and economic reasons which prompted the original decision against Italy in the President's pronouncement on the subject at Paris ten months ago.

In putting the finishing touches on the note Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, is consulting with the State Department experts on this subject. Just what will be the nature of the President's reply to the explanation by the Entente Premiers of their failure to consult this Government, after promising to do so, is largely a matter of speculation, but it seems quite evident that the President will not offer any substitute proposal for the allied ultimatum, but will stand upon the principles laid down in his original pronouncement. His note is expected to be a recapitulation of the reasons back of that declaration.

Puts Solution Up to Premiers.

That will leave it squarely up to the Entente Premiers to find some solution that will fulfill the requirements of President Wilson and at the same time meet with acceptance by Italy. Although there were suggestions at the White House this afternoon that there would be a tone of finality about the President's note, it is not expected that it will do more than to serve as a further discussion. Rather it will invite further discussion along the line of finding a settlement that will conform to the Wilsonian principles. It will leave the next move up to the Entente Premiers; and in that sense only will it be final. Further suggestions from the Entente Premiers, France and Italy will, of course, be considered by the President, and a long diplomatic correspondence may result.

This assumption is based upon the belief prevalent here that the Entente Premiers, although they have not renounced their ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia, nevertheless will not take final action until the President has given his approval to the settlement. That the Entente is ready to break with the President and to withdraw by him of the German treaty is not denied, as well as American withdrawal generally from European peace settlements, is regarded as unthinkable.

President's Views Unchanged.

It is known that the views entertained by the President have not undergone any change in any respect. The judgment which he reached with regard to the proprieties and the justice of boundary adjustments in the regions lying along the eastern shores of the Adriatic and involving the territory of Serbia and a considerable portion of the Danubian basin group was based upon an exhaustive scrutiny of the problem from every angle undertaken by experts on the part of the American peace delegation. To the President his findings were conclusive.

The President's new note, it is understood, will reiterate all the general principles laid down in his declaration of April, 1919.

With no change in the President's position on the question of self-determination, which was the foundation stone of his refusal to accept the Italian demands for the territory involved in the dispute solely on the ground that Italy should be rewarded for her participation in the war, it is not assumed that the President's forthcoming contribution to the series of documents will furnish much clarification to the Italian Government.

But for the very reason there is also a belief that the terms of the President's note may not indicate the withdrawal of America from further participation in the peace conference pending a clearer acceptance on the part of the Entente of the higher principle involved. Throughout the whole consideration of the part of the Adriatic there has been a strong sympathy for the Italian Government, which has been placed throughout the protracted series of negotiations in a most embarrassed position by the refusal to accept the demands to the other. Intense nationalistic combats active internationalism between the two warring nations, the number of which would be quick to grasp the settlement as an excuse for an overthrow of the existing regime.

No reply has been received by the State Department to its request for permission from the Entente governments to make public the exchange of notes on the Adriatic question. It is evident that this question is dependent upon the Italian Government, in which country, as already pointed out, the question has the most profound political importance.

REAL NEED NOW FOR TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS FOCH DECLARATION

Present Situation Makes Absolutely Necessary an Agreement Among United States, Great Britain and France, Says Marshal in an Interview Following Conference in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 20.—An alliance of the United States, Great Britain and France is more necessary to-day than ever before, is the opinion of Marshal Foch.

Obviously an interview with Marshal Foch is not without attendant difficulties, for he is not "reporter broke." However, he received the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD here just before he left London for Paris. It was between conferences at the British War Office. "Nothing to say for publication," were his first words when he saw the correspondent.

His attention was called to a statement he made on British Peace Day, when he said that one of the greatest blessings which came out of the war was the possibility of international cooperation. He was asked if he would not elaborate on this.

"I think it is more than ever apparent that an alliance between America, England and France is absolutely necessary," he said. "The situation to-day makes this abundantly clear."

A member of Marshal Foch's staff, discussing President Wilson's Adriatic note, shook his head. He believed that the President's intervention in this matter was likely to undo the recent work of Premiers Millerand, Lloyd George and Nitti.

ALLIES TAKE UP RUSSIAN TRADE

Premiers Await Millerand's Return Before Moving to Lift Blockade.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE GAINING Archangel Government Falls and Reds Reported in Possession of Odessa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference is said to be waiting to arrange jointly with Washington for the publication of the Adriatic correspondence between the allied Premiers and President Wilson. It was reported in high circles here that Premiers Lloyd George, Millerand and Nitti do not object to such publication if President Wilson desires it.

While these reports are going the rounds the situation in the council as regards secrecy of proceedings is unchanged. The British press, aroused by reports, and especially by news leaks in Paris, made a formal demand on the Premiers to-day for better control of publicity regarding proceedings. French and American newspaper correspondents, the British charge, are better informed than they.

As a result of this situation the News-Paper Proprietors Association of London and the provincial press met last night, when Sir George Riddell presented a resolution protesting to Premier Lloyd George. This, however, apparently did not serve to improve matters, for the council's official announcement to-night was even more devoid of real information and facts than those previously issued. It simply said:

"The Russian problem was discussed to-day, and the meeting adjourned pending the arrival of Premier Millerand in London next Sunday."

Farely a Trade Policy.

It was stated unofficially that the discussion probably did not include any question of possible peace with the Soviet Government. This doubtless is true, as the Premiers are adhering to the policy of trade only with Russia, and not political connection, despite the insistence of Lenin and Trotsky that there can be no trade without their authorization. That authorization, it was said, will be given to the Moscow cooperative societies by the Moscow Soviet authorities.

In official circles it was asserted that no change in the Russian policy of the Allies was contemplated, but that, to the contrary, the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Russia will be pursued, even in spite of persistent reports received here to-day of the collapse of the White Government in Archangel and the capture of the city by the Bolsheviks. These reports were reported in official circles here late this afternoon, while press despatches received here from Constantinople said its fall was imminent.

Despite all this, however, it was authoritatively stated that the problems arising from the lifting of the Russian blockade and trade with the Russian

Continued on Third Page.

GERMANY CUTS OUT LUXURIES BY STERN LAW

Measures of War Time Severity Employed to Keep Money in Country.

TO BOLSTER UP CREDIT Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and Tobacco Restricted and Candies, &c., Barred.

SEEK TO SAVE MARK Government Also Struggling to Suppress Vast Illicit Trade in Foods.

By RAYMOND SWING. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Feb. 19 (delayed).—With its new powers enabling it to confiscate illegally imported goods in transit the German Government is prohibiting the importation of luxuries on a scale hitherto unknown even in war countries. Other nations, and even Germany, have been deprived of luxuries by blockading fleets and armies, but nowhere else has the central authority tried to dictate so comprehensively and widely what citizens may purchase. However, all along the German Government has been following a didactic course with regard to luxuries.

The list of wares and raw materials forbidden for import by the old regime during the war was an imposing one. However, it has constantly been increased. Now a new publication of the decree is being prepared, to the end that there will be brought together the covers of a single volume of several hundred pages the entire list of goods which may not legally be brought into Germany. It is not necessary to give the list of articles upon which a ban has been placed. It mentions nearly everything save rubber, raw silk and asbestos. Special permission is required for the importation of all other supplies, even food and simple clothing.

Theoretically, this has made it possible for the Government to regulate the flow of the nation's money. However, this theory has been entirely refuted by "the hole in the West," which, it is now estimated, has cost the Germans 10,000,000,000 marks, or more than 1,000,000,000 marks a month.

In so far as plans have been formulated, the Government intends to reduce to a minimum the use of coffee, tea, cocoa and tobacco and to entirely prohibit the sale of candies, chocolate, oranges, liquors and costly foodstuffs. The purpose is to keep at home the money which is now being spent for indulgences and thereby to strengthen its credit in connection with the purchase of food supplies. Such a programme might easily have succeeded a year ago, before Germany had to buy food with a depreciated currency, but now no one expects much benefit to be derived from it, save that it may prevent the mark from sinking still lower in exchange value.

Within the last twelve months a most amazing organization has sprung up here for the sale of illicit articles. A resident of Berlin can buy meat, butter, sugar, flour, potatoes and practically anything he wants, but which is supposed to be rationed and purchased only by holders of cards. To buy them he merely needs money and "connections." This notorious business, carried on under hand, wild, it is feared, is very materially aided by the closing down of legitimate channels of trade.

Mr. Thompson's affidavit referred to by Joseph Gluck, who was arrested when the \$5,000,000 bond theft that was to have been accomplished through means reported was frustrated a week ago and who afterward confessed to the District Attorney.

Saul S. Myers filed the bankruptcy petition as counsel for the surety company, and Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court appointed Edwards H. Childs as receiver under bond of \$5,000.

DUBLIN PEOPLE SHUT IN MIDNIGHT TO 5 A.M.

Military Closes the Streets—Tank Raids Rioters.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—A decree stipulating that after February 23 all persons in the Dublin metropolitan district must remain indoors between midnight and 5 A. M. has been issued by the Dublin military authorities.

With a tank and two armored cars the military to-day carried out a raid near Grafton street. The raid followed early morning fights between civilians and police, in which a constable was killed and another constable and a civilian were wounded. It is believed these disturbances were part of an organized plan for a simultaneous attack upon the police in different parts of the city. The plan was frustrated for the most part by arrests of suspicious persons, many of whom were found to be heavily armed.

MEAT PRICES DROP ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

Cheaper Butter Also Expected Soon.

Retail meat prices in Washington Market yesterday reflected the recently reported drop in the Chicago wholesale quotations. Most of the beef, veal, lamb, ham and poultry prices showed a decline of about 10 per cent. from the preceding week. Prices quoted were: Roast beef, 33 cents; leg of mutton, 25; leg of lamb, 40; large whole ham, 28; bacon, 24; lot of pork, 23; fresh hams, 30, and chickens, 35.

Mrs. Louis R. Welamiller, deputy Markets Commissioner, said she expected butter prices would fall when shipments en route from Denmark arrive about March 4. The Danish butter will sell at 50 cents wholesale; the same quality is now 20 or 25 cents dearer.

FATE OF REPORT ON RAIL BILL UP TO HOUSE TO-DAY

Approval by 10 to 40 Votes Is Predicted, Despite Strong Opposition.

DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT Many Believe Passage of Measure Should Not Be Delayed.

LABOR VIEWS ATTACKED Lineup Assures Favorable Action, Say Republicans—No Uncertainty in Senate.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—With the fate of the railroad conference report admittedly hanging on the action the House expects to take to-morrow all indications to-night were that the measure would face strong and determined opposition and that the vote would be closer than had been expected.

Republican leaders believe the report will be approved, but admit it will be by a narrow margin. The most optimistic prediction to-day of those favoring the bill was that the majority would be about forty votes, while others of this group said the margin might be cut to ten. Unusual importance is attached to the House situation because apparently the combined Esch-Cummins bill will receive a large majority in the Senate.

Opposition to the bill in the House is coming from three quarters, and it is this combination of disapproval that makes it unsafe to predict the outcome. The majority of the Democrats are opposing the guaranty sections of the measure from party principles. The railway executives are against the same provisions because of a different financial view from that of the railway security owners, and organized labor and the railway brotherhoods are threatening to oppose in the next election all members who vote for the conference report because of their several demands that Federal aid be extended two years in the hope of forcing the adoption of the Plumb plan.

But against these forces are allied two groups whose votes are expected to carry the bill. There is little doubt that the majority of the members believe the country demands the return of the roads to private ownership at the earliest possible date. Likewise many of the members feel that a vote against this bill could be construed as a vote for continued Governmental operation. Another view is that failure to enact railroad legislation before the President returns the roads to their owners on March 1 would mean financial chaos and throw virtually all the lines into bankruptcy in a short time.

The political aspect of the situation also is a factor, as the Republican leaders do not wish to give the President the opportunity twice to say that Congress has failed to provide the necessary legislation for the return of the roads. This Mr. Wilson gave as his plain reason for extending Federal control two months, late in December.

Republican Leader Mondell (Wyo.) was confident to-night the report would be approved. "I believe the House will approve the bill to-morrow, despite recent developments," he said.

Representative Barkley (Ky.), who will lead the Democratic fight on the measure, gave it as his opinion that the report would be very close, "with the possibility of no probability of defeat."

Reports were current in the House to-day that fifty Republicans would vote against the conference report, but that thirty Democrats would vote for it. Should this be true, the majority for the measure would be about ten.

Republican leaders, however, denied that such a large number of Republicans will so vote, asserting that only the comparatively small number of members of the party favorable to labor at all times will bolt the leadership.

As an indication that the Democratic rank are not solid in opposition to the bill, Representatives Layburn and Blanton, both of Texas, announced on the floor to-day that they would vote for the conference report.

BROOKLYN DIE IN FIRE AFTER BLOWUP

Wife and Son Injured in Oil Stove Accident.

Abraham Gussow, a printer, lost his life, and his wife and one of their sons suffered serious injuries last night in a fire that destroyed their home at 644 East Third street, Flatbush. James Monahan, a freeman attached to Engine Company 42, was burned when carrying out the man's body.

Gussow's son, Emanuel, aged 15, and Leonard, aged 13, fell to the roof. Gussow started to follow, but was overcome and burned while lying unconscious. Meanwhile Mrs. Gussow had been rescued by Charles Gatejens, a neighbor, and the boys had leaped from the roof to a snow-bank. Leonard's right leg was broken. Mrs. Gussow suffered slight burns.

G. O. P. PLATFORM DEMANDS TREATY BE AMERICANIZED; DEFINES NATION'S ISSUES

PROFITEERING ON HERO DEAD

Brooklyn Undertakers Asked \$45 to Transport Body to Manhattan.

MOTHER COULDN'T PAY IT Went to France to Bring Her Boy Back—Knights of Columbus Aid Her.

A sad faced little old lady stepped down the gang plank of the Fabre liner Britannia soon after that vessel docked at the foot of Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and following the orders of pier guards walked over to the roped area where passengers whose names began with "D" were declaring their possessions to the customs inspectors. She took her place in line and presently it came her turn to be questioned.

To the customs inspector she handed a formidable looking document, which proved to be a special permit issued by the Navy Department to Mrs. Anne Devera of 1517 Turner avenue, Chicago, for the removal of the body of Seaman James Devera of the navy from Marseilles, France, to a Chicago cemetery. The permit showed the young man was Mrs. Devera's son, that he had been mortally wounded in action at sea, treated in a base hospital ashore and buried with honors in the cemetery in the French city.

So the inspector didn't trouble Mrs. Devera with many questions. He gave the contents of her tiny trunk a brief survey and closed the lid. Then he took the lone traveler by the arm and led her to the desk, where she had to sign the customs blanks.

Telephones to Undertaker. She flexed her name to all of them, signing for the body and the trunk. Then, turning to the undertaker, she asked his assistance in obtaining transportation for the coffin. He took her to a telephone booth and they selected the name of a Brooklyn undertaker at random. She called the number.

"You know my son's body is inside the coffin," she said while waiting. "This is the first American body to be brought back from France. It took a long time to get the permit fixed up, because there never had been a precedent for what I felt I had to do. But down in Washington and in Chicago where I went to see the recruiting officer everybody was so nice to me it made it easier."

The harder part was saving up money enough to buy a ticket to New York and then to France. That took a long time. Jim and my other two sons were in the service a long time, and we didn't have much money when the war ended."

Just then the undertaker whose number had been called after being selected at random from those in the telephone directory answered the call. Mrs. Devera told him what she wanted him to do.

"I want the coffin taken from here over to the Pennsylvania station in New York in time for the 2 o'clock train to Chicago to-morrow," she said. "It must go on the train with me."

There was a short pause. Then came the answer: "That will cost you \$45."

Unable to Pay Charge. "I could not pay that much," said the sailor's mother. The undertaker then banged the receiver back on his hook.

A dozen additional calls brought the realization that the Brooklyn undertaker's examples—wouldn't transport the body of a dead American sailor from the foot of Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, to Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street, Manhattan, for less than \$45. In fact, that seemed to be the universal price.

After an hour of telephoning Mrs. Devera was in tears. Darkening had fallen, and with the exception of the Customs guard and the body of her son she was alone on the pier.

Finally the guard suggested calling on the Knights of Columbus. A call to the office of Michael S. Hogan, superintendent of the New York district, brought quick response. A motor truck was sent to the Fabre pier in Brooklyn. The guard and the body of her son she was alone on the pier.

The trial was adjourned until Tuesday.

Says Mexico Need Never Fear Wilson

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20.—Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, discussing the retirement of Robert Lansing as American Secretary of State, declared that "as long as President Wilson is at the head of the United States Government Mexico has nothing to fear."

"President Wilson's attitude in demanding Mr. Lansing's resignation for adopting an aggressive policy against Mexico must convince the Mexican people of the firm purpose of the American President to maintain high democratic ideals and respect for the weak," Senor Cabrera said.

SOCIALISTS AIM AT STRIKE RIOTS

Party Justifies Disorders, Says Officer at Deposed Assemblymen's Trial.

AID MEMBERSHIP DRIVE General Walkout, With Seizure of Government Machinery, Is Big Goal.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Unrest among the working classes in this country has been fomented deliberately by the Socialist party through strong support of all strikes, Otto F. Branstetter, executive secretary of the national organization, admitted to-day. He was under cross-examination at the time, a witness for the five Socialist Assemblymen on trial for disloyalty.

"Using the strike as a powerful weapon for developing class hatred and winning recruits to their cause, the Socialist party on all occasions has considered violent action justified and has spent thousands of dollars to aid strikers, the witness said. The purpose has been to develop "one powerful and harmonious class organization," through which a general strike eventually could be called, industry paralyzed and the Government machinery seized.

"The general strike is the plan of action which has been discussed for years in the Socialist party," Mr. Branstetter said. "As a seagoing stevedore he has been indoctrinated by the Socialist party of the United States, but we certainly recognize the possibility of a general strike and even its desirability under certain conditions."

Contradicting the statement of the witness that his party had not endorsed officially a general strike, counsel for the State read into the record a manifesto put out by the national organization.

Joining with Morris Hillquit in openly advocating the nomination of Eugene V. Debs for President, despite the fact he is in prison for violating the espionage act, the witness experienced an unpleasant time when he tried to explain a quotation by Debs to the effect that "the trade union is outgrown and its survival is an unmitigated evil to the working class; craft unionism is not only impotent but a crime against the workers." The apparent inconsistency between the Socialist party's position and that of Debs was not explained.

At the end of the session Seymour Stedman of counsel for the Socialists was put upon the stand by Mr. Hillquit with the idea of showing that none of the Socialists who have been convicted of violating the espionage act was convicted because of the St. Louis anti-war program.

"I want to show each was indicted and conviction secured on an expression of opinion," said Mr. Hillquit.

Julius Gerber produced figures to show only 2 per cent. of the Socialists in his local in New York city are not citizens. No member of the Assembly elected on a Socialist ticket from New York county ever had to sign a resignation before he took office, Mr. Gerber testified.

MARGARET WILSON LOSES SINGING VOICE

President's Daughter in Asheville Seeking Recovery.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 20.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, announced at a banquet to-day that she had lost her singing voice and had come here to recover it. The statement was made after those present at the banquet had insisted that she sing.

Following the suggestion made by Gen. J. J. Pershing, who told of her remarkable work among the soldiers overseas in his address, Miss Wilson said that following her return to this country she found her voice was impaired from constant using and it did not show improvement, even after careful attention for several months at the White House.

Condemns Wilson Regime as Autocratic, Partisan and Narrow Minded.

WOULD END DICTATION Dangers Pointed Out and Remedies Suggested in Industrial Spheres.

DELEGATE SLATE CHOSEN Cheers for Wadsworth and Mrs. Livermore at Unofficial State Convention.

After the adoption of a platform, intended to be a pattern for the national document, and after the approval of a slate of delegates at large and alternates at large for the Chicago convention to be voted for in the April primary, the Republican unofficial State convention adjourned early yesterday afternoon.

There was not a discordant note, except that the opposition of Miss Mary Garrett Hay to the renomination of United States Senator Wadsworth was brought into high relief when she refused to rise and join in cheering for him, although she added her vocal praise when the names of others on the "Big Four" slate were read.

After the convention Miss Hay said she had not opposed sending the Senator to the national convention as a delegate at large, but remained against his return to the Senate. She asserted positively there would be a candidate against him for the Republican nomination at the autumn primaries.

The convention recommended the following "Big Four" slate: For delegates at large: United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston; United States Senator William M. Calder of Kings; Former Judge Nathan L. Miller of Onondaga; Col. William Boyce Thompson of Westchester.

For alternate delegates at large: Representative Thomas B. Dunn of Montgomery; John F. O'Brien of Clinton; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore of Westchester; Charles W. Anderson, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, New York.

Dr. Butler Presents Platform. The platform, which was presented by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was received enthusiastically by the convention and characterized later by many as one of the strongest documents of its kind ever presented in this State. It referred to the Administration in Washington as "autocratic, narrow-minded and purely partisan," and insisted upon a "government of laws and not of men."

The platform further declared for: The immediate ratification of the peace treaty with reservations such as those proposed by Senator Lodge, although they were described and not named; Establishment of an international high court of justice.

The ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment by such States as have not acted. The establishment of an industrial commission to hear such disputes as threaten public safety.

The repeal of all war or emergency legislation referring to business and the revision of taxation. Establishment of a budget system. Policy of protection to be maintained, although modified somewhat pending restoration of normal balance of trade.

Government regulation of a merchant marine flying the American flag but operated by private capital. Study of means for promotion of public health, housing and education and of the possibility of defining the various State and the Federal jurisdictions on those subjects.

Small standing army with universal training and military reserve. Better enforcement of immigration laws, raising of physical standards for males, doing manual labor and the annual registration of aliens.

G. O. P. Worked to Win the War. The valuable work to win the war" of Republicans, as an organization and individually, in spite of stumbling blocks put in their way by a partisan President, was dwelt upon in the platform.

It was stated that the President had made it necessary for the party to propose his ideas on the peace treaty so that the independence of the country might be preserved and the injection of that issue into the national campaign was forestwaded in this statement:

"We shall appeal to the people to support a policy of liberal and constructive progress both at home and abroad, one which will secure international cooperation for the prevention of war and the reduction of armaments without sacrificing love of country and American ideals to a false and harmful form of internationalism."

The platform in full is printed elsewhere in this paper.

CLOSING TIME FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS IN
The Sun and New York Herald
DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. Day before publication at SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD Office, 230 W. 4th St.
SUNDAY ISSUES
5 P. M. Saturday at SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD Office, 230 W. 4th St.
8 P. M. Day before publication at All Branch Offices.
8 P. M. Day before publication at SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD Office, Herald Square.