HUGHES SAYS ITALY SAVED ALL LIBERTY

Daniels Also Praises Part Taken by Peninsula in World War.

LA GUARDIA GIVES FACTS

Italy-America Society Has Rousing Meeting in Metropolitan Opera House.

Eloquent testimony to the vital part played by Italy in the war was given in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and by Charles E. Hughes at the gala celebration held as an American tribute to Italy under the auspices of the Italy-America Society.

Mr. Hughes, who is president of the society, evoked a storm of applause from the big audience of men and women notable in the life of both countries by declaring that "had not Italy entered the war liberty would have been slain before America, her natural defender, had awakened to her duty." Secretary Daniels was equally eager to point out the share of Italy in the conflict. In particular he expressed the debt of gratitude which our navy owes to Italian naval constructors.

"I wish to-day," Secretary Daniels said, "to express the obligations which this republic, which the people of every nation feel particularly to the naval constructors of Italy for the contributions they have made, which have revolutionized naval warfare. Every nation is interested deeply in the naval studies, in plans and developments of every other nation, and I wish to say to you that the men of our navy do not look to any country for daring achievement and new methods and ideals more than they do the naval constructors of Italy.

Thanks to Navy of Italy.

"I wish to pay tribute to Cuniberti, the great Italian naval constructor, who was responsible for the all big gun ship, the mother of modern dreadnoughts, and to other daring men of vision who gave us the three turret ship, which America has copied and for which it gives thanks to the navy of Italy.

"I am sure that no gift which came from the generous people of Italy meant more to our President than when Caproni gave him the White Eagle and said, 'I give it to you because America stands high in the atmosphere of everything that makes for good.' But, if we pay tribute to Caproni and his fellows, to Marconi and his associates, to the naval constructors who with an audacious genius have changed the method of naval construction, what shall we say of the daring and the audacity and the success of the personnel of the Italian navy?

"There jay in the safe harbor of Pola the most magnificent dreadnought of the Austrian navy; every barrier which naval ingenuity could build about it, every entanglement, every mine and every net seemed to make it as safe as if there were no war. But there were in Italy two naval officers, Engineer Ceti and Lieut. Pelucci, names that will never die in the annals of brave men. I love to think and to think with pride—and with some envy because they were not Americans—that in the annals of this war and of all wars no two men ever accomplished more audacious deeds than these two great naval officers.

Plans Laid for Brave Deed.

"You recall the story that thrills every red blooded man in the world—how these men constructed a tiny ship. It was swift. It was small—so small it could not take on its passengers; how in the darkness of the night it stole out beyond the destroyers, escaping the mines.

"These two men, in watertight uniforms, swam behind it and steered its course until near the great monster, and then taking out their clocked bombs swam to the side of the ship and fastened their weapons, and then when they were captured and taken on deck after the time exposure had made it impossible to save the ship these two officers told the Austrian Captain what they had done, with the chivalry of brave men not to lose any lives unnecessarily.

"It has been said that those qualities which we are proud to believe are American and which distinguish us from other nations and the composites of the great nations of Europe which have come to the New World. If this be true, and if, as some claim, we owe this particular quality to that nation and this particular quality to the other nation, I believe that the quality of initiative, of daring, and audacity, which Americans love to think inheres in them, was imparted to us by that great nation which, since the Cæsars, has been all powerful on the Mediterranean."

The Secretary referred with a light and skimming touch to Italy's claims to the Adriatic littoral, converting what might have been an embarrassing phase of the peace settlement into an occasion for friendly laughter from his Italian auditors with an anecdote of President Wilson's visit to Turin. On this occasion, Secretary Daniels said, when Sonnino pressed the principle that Italy should govern all Italian populations, the President answered him:

"I am very sorry that we cannot agree for you to govern the city of New York, for I am informed it is the largest Italian city in the world."

Noted Italians Send Greetings.

Besides expressions of good will from Premier Sonnino, Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Gen. Diaz of the Italian army, Mr. Hughes read this cablegram from Paris sent by President Wilson:

"It is with special pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to send a greeting to the Italy-America Society gathered to commemorate the deeds of valor of the Italian army and the important role which it has played in the final success. The cordial and spontaneous welcome given me by the Italian nation three weeks ago touched me profoundly and I am sure I rightly interpret it as a manifestation of sympathy from the Italian people to the people of the United States."

Address by Justice Hughes.

"It was the high privilege of each of the Allies," said Justice Hughes, "to meet one or more critical tests, and victory leaves us united in an abiding sense of mutual obligation. France snatched victory from the grasp of the inrushing hordes at the battle of the Marne. Great Britain maintained the British tradition in the swamps about Ypres. Again, Italy saved the cause of liberty by entering the war, thus defeating the subtle intrigues of the enemy. The Italy of Cavour and Mazzini and Garibaldi took her natural place with the Allies against the Germany of Bismarck and Hindenburg and the Kaiser.

"In another decisive moment Italy held her line at the Piave. It remained for the United States, after the countless and exhausting sacrifices of the Allies, to give the essential assistance, and thus in the last great crisis the final blow was struck which forced the enemy to an unconditional surrender.

"No nation save France was exposed to greater danger than that which Italy faced in making her decision. The sacrifices demanded of her people were incalculable. But the heart of Italy was sound and the people of Italy, instinct with the spirit of freedom, demanded the opportunity to make these sacrifices that her noblest aspirations might be satisfied.

Italy Fought in U. S. Ranks.

"We have a deep appreciation of our community of interest in the future. In a true sense Italy fought in the ranks of the United States. Our citizens of Italian birth or descent yield to none in their partiotism and in their contribution to our national life.

"We greet the new Italy emerging from the war. We greet not simply the Italy of great Generals, not simply the Italy of statesmen—the Italy of Orlando and Sonnino—but the Italy of great industrial and commercial achievement.

"We are looking to the Italy of Perrone or Pirelli, of Caproni or Marconi, as the Italy bearing the blessings of invention, of efficiency and of successful organization. Italy in her engineering, her industry, in the thousandfold activities back of her army and navy, has won an unsurpassed distinction which we greatefully acknowledge."

Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia received the heartiest ovation of the afternoon as he stepped forward to speak in the uniform of a Major in the United States Army. The audience, which was made colorful by groups of Italians officers in their picturesque gray green and blue uniforms—many of them known to La Guardia in his flying operations on the Italian front—rose and cheered for several minutes as Justice Hughes introduced the man whom he called "dominatingly representative."

La Guardia Sees Boche Intrigue.

Major La Guardia, besides giving a picture of Italy's courage during the dark days of the retreat to the Piave, launched an attack on the attempts to stir up discension between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs as German propaganda to create disaffection among the Allies at the peace table.

"A great deal has been said these days," he said, "about the so-called treaty of London, or agreement of London. Let me make it clear. As I understand Italy, Italy wants no land, but Italy wants the liberation of those poor oppressed people who have been suffering for centuries.

"We, perhaps, in our busy lives in this country, get confused with the conflicting claims of the people of the Balkans. A good many of my friends and my colleagues find it difficult to distinguish between the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs. There is this great difference, that the Czecho-Slavs fought with us and the Jugo-Slavs against us.

"In 1848, when Hungary put up a gallant fight to liberate herself from the oppression of Austria and Austria was licked, it was the Russian and the Croatian went to the aid of the Hapsburgs and subdued Hungary. In 1876, when Russia compromised with Austria-Hungary and called upon the Croatians to stand by, Croatia then again lined up with the Hapsburgs.

Sees Hapsburg Politics.

"And isn't it significant, and isn't it typical that now, when the claims of Italy have not yet been published, when there seems to be no real conflict of class, we hear a cry come—from where? from the Croatians and Dalmations—that Italy wants to suppress them. My friends, it is nothing but the old Hapsburg politics at work again.

"But I want to make this clear that Italy is desirous of befriending and helping the newly organized Jugo-Slav Confederation. Why, it was Italy that received them in Rome in 1918. It was Italy that first recognized the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. At that conference, which was addressed by Orlando, the Prime Minister, there were representatives from Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia and Dalmatia.

"You will find there will be very little conflict over the Adriatic questions. It is just a last feeble attempt to create differences and hatred among the people of the Allies."

U. S. Marine Band Plays.

The United States Marine Band played the American national anthem and the Italian royal march. Justice Hughes pointing out that many of its members were of Italian descent. Robert Underwood Johnson read his poem, "Italia Redenta," and Edith Wynne Matthison, the actress, recited the "Mother and Post" of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Claudia Muzio, the prima donna, sang several arias from grand opera, and Morgan Kingston took the place of Giulio Crimi as a vocal soloist when M. Crimi was forced to withdraw because of a cold.

Among those who heard them from the boxes, decorated with Italian and American flags, were Caruso and his wife. On the stage were Otto H. Kahn, Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti, Dr. Felice Ferrero, Commendatore Gidoni, head of the Italian financial commission; Rear Admirals Gleaves and Usher, Bishop Darlington, ex-Ambassador Abram Elkus, Lawrence Abbott, Charles Dana Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Stella, John A. Drake, Theodore Rousseau, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Mrs. Albertini, Commendatore Fancolini, Commander Serrati of the Italian navy, Capt. Pozzi of the Italian army, Col. Davis of the United States Marine Corps, Col. Pizzarello, Admiral Lovatelli and Capt. Angelo Fanelli.

GOVERNOR'S SON, 18, HONORED AT FEAST

After Family Party All Go to the Hippodrome for Concert.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who commutes now between 25 Oliver street, Manhattan, and the Executive Mansion in Albany, played host last night to Alfred E. Smith, Jr., also of Manhattan and Albany, at the Biltmore Hotel. It was the younger "Al's" eighteenth birthday.

The party included the Governor, Mrs. Smith, Miss Emily Smith, the guest of honor and a few intimate friends of the family. The most conspicuous absentee was Cæsar. Alfred E. Smith, Jr., insisted yesterday that Cæsar was not the Governor's dog, nor the executive dog, nor his own dog, but just the Smith dog from Oliver street.

Gov. Smith spent most of yesterday in Oliver street, and in much the same way that he was accustomed to before he became the State's executive.

After the birthday party Gov. Smith took his guest—Mrs. Smith and the rest of the party were incided—to the Hippodrome, where a concert in aid of missionary and charitable work in the Bowery section of New York was being given by Mgr. Vincent de Pal McGean, pastor of St. James Chrch, where the Smith family has worshipped for years. Earlier in the day Gov. Smith attended mass at St. James's Chrch, and in the afternoon he went to see his mother in Brooklyn.

Among those who participated in the Hippodrome performance were William Cortenay, Thomas A. Wise, Emmett Corrigan, Bert Williams, Bessie McCoy, Florence Reed, Johnny Evers and the Fire Department qartet.

Besides Gov. Smith and his family some of the boxholders incided Representative Daniel J. Riordan, License Commissioner John F. Gilchrist, Thomas Foley, George MacDonald, Col. Lois D. Conley, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, John G. Kissner and J. F. Heffernan.

DETROIT, LARGEST DRY CITY, SATISFIED

Gloomy Forebodings of Army of Croakers Fail to Materialize.

POORHOUSE LOSES TRADE

Only Half the Usual Number of "Customers"—Restaurants Increase.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—While unsettled and abnormal conditions due to the rapid change from peace to war and back to peace again make it difficult accurately to determine the exact effect of prohibition on Detroit, largest "dry" city in the United States, it is safe to say that senitment here is overwhelmingly in favor of the new conditions.

All of the bugaboos of the "wets," shouted from every platform and rostrum during the hot campaign which preceded Detroit's entry into the "dry" column, have failed to materialize, and as far as the average man can see Detroit is hustling along as busily as ever, as prosperously as ever and apparently not missing old John Barleycorn to any marked degree.

Detroit's big breweries are turning out soft drinks and hundreds of former saloons are selling them, with ice cream, soda, candy and cigars, and doing a prosperous business.

Chain grocery stores, meat markets, jewelry shops and haberdasheries slid quietly into many of the valuable properties formerly leased for saloon purposes, and many of the properties have been turned into cafeterias and serve-self lunch rooms, some of them with a minimum of alteration, and many of them being operated by the same men who used to hold the liquor license.

Lunch Rooms Spring Up.

Detroit to-day has more of these little lunch rooms than ever before in its history, and evidence that they are prospering is best shown by the fact that one may travel in any direction and see dozens of new restaurants opening.

One explanation by a restaurant man is that the former "thirsty" ones are taking food instead of liquor now in frequent doses, and where they were wont to satisfy a craving with a drink of liquor many of them now stroll into some quick lunch for coffee and pie or a light lunch.

Hotels are doing a capacity business, and have been. There was no slump when the dry law took effect. Hotel barrooms have been turned into serve-self lunch rooms, coffee rooms or moderate priced cafeterias, run by the hotel in addition to the regular dining room and well patronized by both men and women.

The rollicking cabaret has lost its hectic frivolity, but is still a big feature of most of the high class hotel dining rooms, and the after theatre supper is about as much of an institution as ever, though its devotees spend far less for the entertainment than in the days of the bubble water.

However, as the wine bill is shortened the food check is increased, and there is not as large a loss of income to the hotel cafe as might be expected.

Fewer Poorhouse Inmates.

War industries have, of course, proved a big stimulus to prosperity in Detroit, but when it is also considered that the war took 70,000 men from Detroit, thousands of them being from the class of young men who earned good pay and spent it freely on entertainment, the difficulty in accurately estimating the real significance of any condition in Detroit is readily apparent.

As to the economic effect of prohibition one showing allows of only one conclusion. The Wayne county poorhouse at Eloise had only 622 inmates during the last year as against 1,127 the year before. And out of the 622 there is hardly a man who is able to work steadily. The old time "regulars" who used to spend a large part of every year in the "pogey" while liquor was easily obtainable are now at work and are proving good steady workmen, according to officials at the county house.

The family parties, strictly speaking, are a new institution. During the "wet" season it was the man or the man and his wife who frequented night restaurants. Now it is the man and wife and the children. This was especially true during the New Year eve's festivities, for the parents could and did bring the young folk to celebrate the birth of the present year, where in years past they hesitated and finally decided the annual affair was no place for children of tender years.

Detroit generally is well satisfied with wearing the honors of being the largest "dry" city on earth.

DANIELS'S SEARCH REWARDED.

Navy Chief Finds Kin of Welles for Christening.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26.—After several weeks search Secretary of the Navy Daniels has found in Hartford a lineal descendant of President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, and tonight through her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Welles, 205 Monroe street, Miss Alma Welles, a great-granddaughter of the famous civil war Cabinet member, wired her acceptance of the invitation to act as sponsor at the launching of the destroyer Connecticut, which is now approaching completion in the yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Gideon Welles's granddaughter, Miss Alice Welles of Brooklyn, christened the battleship Connecticut about fifteen years ago and it was thought she would be called upon once more until the Navy Department found the great-granddaughter.

Samuel Welles is now in an army camp in South Carolina, but he expects to attend the launching.

Little Miss Welles attends a local grammar school and has attained some prominence for her proficiency in public dancing.

HEBREW PRESS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN U. S.

Jewish Publication Society Takes Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The Jewish Publication Society of America at a special meeting here to-day was authorized to increase the dues of its membership, largely for the purpose of increasing its literary projects. Among these is the establishment of a Hebrew press in the United States.

"The European war has practically demolished all the famous Hebrew presses of Russia and Europe generally," says a statement issued by the society, "so that now it becomes quite imperative for America to become the centre for publication of Hebrew texts and religious literature. Previous to the war the principal centres of the Hebrew industry were Vilna and Warsaw, with some establishments in Germany and Palestine.

"The chaotic conditions in Russia and Poland make the rebuilding of the Hebrew printing establishments on a scale in any way approaching the former size and scope more than improbable for decades to come."

NAVAL RESERVES COMPLETE TRAINING

Fifth Class of Officers Will Be Graduated Next Friday.

SHOW HIGH STANDARD

2,760 Men Have Taken Intensive Course at Annapolis Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 26.—When the present class of reserve officers—the fifth—completes its course at the Naval Academy, which will be next Friday, that institution will have given special training to just 2,760 young men to fit them for the holding of temporary commissions in the navy during the emergency connected with the entrance of the United States into the war. This is only a few hundred less than the whole number of naval officers prior to the war. This class will be the last group assembled, under present conditions, for special training at the academy.

Not only have these young men performed the duties assigned to them in nearly every branch of the service and of every kind that falls to the lot of a naval officer, but they have done it in a manner which has called for the commendation of the officers of the regular service with whom they have been in contact. The reports are all to the effect that a high standard of efficiency has been shown. The work of the Naval Academy in preparing these young men for usefulness during the present time is one of the greatest achievements in the history of the institution.

The first class of reserve officers was assembled at the Naval Academy on July 5, 1917, and 192 completed the fifteen weeks course of training. One hundred and eighty of these were fitted to perform duty as deck officers and twelve as engineer officers. The next class, consisting of 295 deck officers and fifteen engineer officers, began its work on October 11, 1917. The course lasted fifteen weeks, and shortly after a class of 128 electrical engineers was assembled for a shorter course.

Big Class in 1918.

The third class began its work on February 11, 1918. There were 437 young men who were being fitted to perform duty as deck officers and nineteen as engineers. A special group of twenty officers of the Aviation Intelligence branch also took a short course at this time.

The work reached its climax during the summer of 1918. The fifteen weeks course was completed by 496 deck officers and 198 engineer officers. Two classes of pay officers, one numbering 198 and the other 200, were conducted through a course lasting six weeks each, while a special engineering class numbering sixty-six, received certain finishing touches.

In addition to the 332 members of the fifth class who will complete their course next Friday, sixteen assistant naval constructors will complete a shorter course about the same time, and the number is completed by a group of twenty-nine civil engineers and nine aviation intelligence officers who have recently finished their work at the Academy.

It has been pointed out that the nation is indebted to the Naval Academy not only for the fact that it has met the present need in such a splendid way—the training of these temporary officers being only one phase of its work—but because there will be nearly 2,800 young men who will return to civil life with a better understanding of the navy, its work and its spirit, and will be able to represent it properly to the nation and who will be competent to return to the service for any emergency which might occur within the next generation.

Officers Who Won Credit.

The whole work of the special intensive training of these temporary officers has been under the general supervision of Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, superintendent of the academy. The direct control has been with the commandant of midshipmen, a position occupied by Capt. Louis M. Nulton until a few months ago, when he was succeeded by Capt. William H. Standley.

Commander C. E. Smith was the first officer charged with the administration, discipline and training of the reserve officers, and continued in charge with the first two classes. He was assisted by Commanders Arthur W. Sears and George C. Pegram. Commander Pegram, assisted by Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Miller, had the direction of the third and fourth classes, and Lieutenant-Commander Miller, assisted by Lieut. R. J. Carstarphen, is directing the work of the present class. These are the officers to whom the credit of this important and successful work is due.

HANG RIOT INCITERS, DECLARES MARSHALL

Church Rally Applauds Attack on Bolshevism in U. S.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Vice-President Marshall, in an address at the Presbyterian rally here to-night, said that Bolshevism and all it represented must be suppressed in this country, and those leaders who were instrumental in trying to precipitate riot and bloodshed should be hanged.

The great congregation of Presbyterians vigorously applauded the Vice-President's declaration. Mr. Marshall's address was devoted to reconstruction problems, and he assailed those who would overthrow the institutions of the Government. He was introduced by United States Senator France of Maryland.

After referring to the work now being done with the hope of rehabilitating the world, he said that he, like all others, hoped the millennium was near and that never again would men be called upon to offer their lives on the altar of militarism and autocracy. Business men, manufacturers and others are fearful of an upheaval in this country. Of this, he said, he had no fear. The American would continue to make money, it being inherent in him to do so.

Continuing, Mr. Marshall said: "I want to make one political statement. I have always been opposed to granting special privileges to a class, and for that reason I was down on a protective tariff. You must get it out of your head that you are entitled to more than your neighbor has."

CLEARING CAMP DEVENS.

Infantry and Engineers Will Be Discharged.

AYER, Mass., Jan. 26.—Demobilization of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, the 212th Camp Devens will be speeded up to-morrow when the men of the Seventy-fourth Infantry will be discharged. They will be followed on Tuesday by the Thirty-sixth Infantry, the 212th Engineers, machine gun battalions and other auxiliary units, and on Wednesday by the Seventy-third Infantry.

About 800 New England soldiers arrived at the camp to-night from Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

WILE SEES PLOT TO RUIN HEALTH BOARD

Editor Attacks Hylan Administration's Course.

The present city administration was accused last night at the Forum of the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth street, by Dr. Ira S. Wile, editor of a medical magazine and prominent in educational affairs in New York, of persistently plotting the "demolition" of the Health Department of the city.

"The attempt of Health Commissioner Copeland to take away from Dr. Louis I. Harris the direction of the division of industrial hygiene is but one instance of a process which has been going on since 1918," he said.

Dr. Wile also paid his respects, although not by name, to Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Mayor Hylan's personal physician and Deputy Commissioner of Health. He said:

"Now control of the new inspectors of the industrial hygiene division is to be placed in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, who may also be called the deputy mayor.

"The Deputy Health Commissioner is——"

"I wouldn't say that," murmured Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, one of the rabbis of the synagogue, who has also taken an active part in campaigning against Dr. Copeland and who last Friday successfully avoided the fist of the irate Commissioner.

"I will say it," replied Dr. Wile, "and I absolve all others of any responsibility for it. The Deputy Health Commissioner is—is, in a sense—one of the persons to whom various commissioners go to talk matters over. He is also, by a strange coincidence, one of those who received an automobile from the city. I would like to know why promotions, also, were put in the hands of the Deputy Health Commissioner."

Edward Rybicki of the Central Federated Union and Fred Gaa, secretary of the Painters' Union, also denounced the action of Dr. Copeland.

SEE GOOD YEAR FOR LONG ISLAND DUCKS

Growers Expect 900,000, or 50 Per Cent. More Than 1918 Output.

The output of Long Island ducks promises to be from 40 to 50 per cent. greater in 1919 than in 1918. If this is realized there will be from 840,000 to 900,000 ducks this year as against 600,000 in 1918, one of the most discouraging years the Long Island duck growers have ever experienced. Last year's output showed a decrease of 400,000 from the figures of 1917, when approximately 1,000,000 ducks were raised.

Fifteen duck growers on the island went out of business in the past year and many others cut their flocks to a minimum. Feed was very high. The Food Administration regulations worked against the growers. They were able to buy their regular feeds at about $40 a ton, but they were compelled to take equal quantities of substitutes, and the substitutes cost twice as much.

Now growers are getting as many eggs as they can for their incubators and are doing their level best to increase their flocks because conditions are becoming such that they find it profitable to do business.

When the wheat flour regulations were removed the bakers of this city and elsewhere found themselves in possession of vast quantities of flour substitutes which they had been obliged to buy with white flour on a fifty-fifty basis. These stocks included large amounts of corn meal. The bakers have had this corn meal in their hands so long that much of it is getting mouldy and the weevil is getting into it. They are now selling this corn meal to the duck growers at greatly reduced rates and the growers are gobbling up all they can for their ducks to gobble.

A group of duck growers, consisting of A. J. Hallock of Speonk, Capt. Mott of Eastport, G. Seaman of Eastport and Daniel Homan of Riverhead, dropped into town a few days ago to sell ducks through the Farmers' Commission House. They were greatly encouraged over the prospects of the Long Island duck industry.

Young ducklings will be in the New York market about the middle of March. They average from four to six pounds in weight about that time of year.

CHILEAN STRIKES SPREAD.

Textile Mills and Mines Are Paralyzed.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 26.—The labor unrest is spreading. The textile strike is affecting nearly all the mills in Chile, while the Coronel mines are paralyzed. The laborers are planning a demonstration throughout the republic on February 7 in protest against the high cost of living. They are demanding that food and social legislation be expedited.

There is little news concerning the uprising at Punta Arenas owing to the fact that the Maximalists have cut the telegraph wires. The Government is endeavoring to communicate with Punta Arenas by wireless. The cruiser Chacabuco is on its way there.

A wireless despatch received by the *Nacion* of Santiago says five frontier policemen and many laborers were killed at Port Natales when the Maximalists broke into Argentine territory. Port Natales is reported to be in the power of the insurrectionists, who destroyed a large packing plant at Port Boris.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 26.—The Argentine schoolship Sarmiento is due to reach Rio Gallegos Monday to meet the Maximalists from Chile. A despatch to the *Nacion* from Punta Arenas says twenty persons were killed in the fighting at Port Natales.

DENIES MISUSE OF FUND FOR MOONEY

San Francisco Man Says Fund Was Not Used for I. W. W.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—E. D. Noland of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the International Workers Defence League, which recently held a convention in Chicago to formulate defence plans for Thomas J. Mooney, prior to his departure for the West to-day denied charges made yesterday by Ira M. Ornburn, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, that money raised for the defence has been used for the I. W. W.

Ornburn in a letter addressed to central labor unions urged the appointment of a commission to take full charge of the defence funds.

"Mr. Ornburn is entirely mistaken," said Noland. "He was here for the first two days of the convention and because of the turmoil created by elements which properly had no place in the gathering, obtained an erroneous idea. I am sure he is sincere and I am equally certain he is mistaken.

"Our financial affairs are an open book. We printed a report of all money received and disbursed up to January, 1918. I would be perfectly willing to have the American Federation of Labor relieve us of this burden of carrying the arrangements of the Mooney defence, but it is unlikely it will do so."

SOLDIERS THANKFUL TO FRIENDS OF FUND

Patients in Base Hospitals Tell of the Comfort Tobacco Gives Them.

BENEFIT PARTY FRIDAY

Interesting Entertainment Is Arranged to Provide More Smokes for Doughboys.

Messages from American soldiers thanking fund contributors for tobacco that reached them on New Year's Day are pouring in.

Thomas Bracken, first sergeant of Company D, 307th Infantry, writes: "Be sure we appreciate the tobacco we get through THE SUN Tobacco Fund. This kind of remembrance of home appeals to the boys, and coming at this time of the year helps to brighten us up."

Battery F, 348th Field Artillery, through Capt. John R. Quinn, and Company M, 353d Infantry, through Capt. M. R. Lane, one unit at Hatzerath and the other at Prum, Germany, have sent thanks for New Year smokes.

Private Edward J. Vaughn of Company F, 356th Infantry, says in his message: "Perhaps there are Yanks over here who can smoke the stuff they hand out in these picturesque Rhine towns, but not so your humble servant. I wouldn't spoil my taste. There is nothing after all like good old American tobacco, and there is one place to get it—America. Thank goodness, THE SUN knew that from the start and it has been splendid in helping us hold out."

Message From Base Hospital.

From Allerey, France, Karl J. Walters, who was in ward N, Base Hospital 26, writes: "I received the package of tobacco that pleased me more than I have words to tell, and I wish to offer my most sincere thanks. You folks at home do not realize how much your gift means to us. It is not the value of the gift, although tobacco is worth its weight in gold out here, but the knowledge that there are those at home who are doing all they can to help us win the right peace as they helped us to win the war. Now that the war is won it is your right to proudly lift your head and take for yourself that share of the honor that belongs to you. But for THE SUN Tobacco Fund and its family of donors we could not have done what we did do, so now take your share of the laurels."

Paul E. Sleeper of Company A, Thirty-third Engineers, says he had tobacco from THE SUN both on Christmas and New Year's. It helped to brighten his holidays in France and particularly did the tobacco sent over raise to its height the Christmas spirit.

Private Joseph Horne writes: "I am a soldier, an American soldier in France and in a hospital. But I am well now and ready for duty again. I received a package of cigarettes so send my warm thanks to you. Will you drop a line to my mother telling her I am well? Her address is Mrs. Mary Horne, 256 Thirty-eighth street, Pittsburg."

Thanks Go to a Woman.

The patients of ward 16, Base Hospital 9, at Chateauroux, France, send a round robin of thanks for tobacco through the smoke fund to Miss M. Fairchild.

"A bunch of doughboys" sends this card of thanks: "While we lay in our dugouts in the Barthville Woods in the last victorious drive we didn't care a hang how many whizbangs and gas shells Fritz sent over to us so long as we had a cigarette between our teeth. That is why, also, we are appreciating to the fullest extent the cigarettes THE SUN Tobacco Fund so kindly gave us this Christmas day."

Corporal Ray C. Clark of Company B, 353d Infantry, writes from Densborn, Germany, to Samuel L. Green, a donor: "Sorry you were not with us to take a hand in the big Argonne and Meuse last drive. Believe me it was some party. We chased Fritz clear into Germany and now have stopped here for a rest. Here, too, your smokes caught us up. They are great and if these doughboys only had another carton they would sure go straight through to Berlin."

"I am running an engine here at present," writes an engineer, "and I cannot say when we will start for home; not for a long time yet to judge by indications. But for the tobacco received through THE SUN my battalion wants to return many thanks. And we wish to say a Happy New Year to all our dear friends back in the good old U. S. A."

On Friday night there will be a gay party for the benefit of the smoke fund at the Pre-Catalan Restaurant. There is to be a cabaret show and dancing besides a special dinner served from 6:30 to 8. The programme will begin promptly at 8.15. Friends of the fund are urged to make an early reservation.

How the Fund Stands To-day.

THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN	$5,000.00
United Cigar Stores boxes	72,097.97
Otherwise acknowledged	311,535.59
New contributions	45.10
Total	$388,678.66
Shipped and paid for	$387,262.94
Cash balance	1,315.72
Schulte Cigar Stores boxes	26,697.63
Grand total	$425,376.29

As yesterday was Sunday contributions received then will be listed to-morrow. Inclusive of Sunday the following contributions were received and acknowledged during the week:

From friends, Elizabeth, N. J.	$17.00
League of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church	5.00
John W. Bruyn, New York city	5.00
Lone Star Boat Club (monthly)	25.00
Major Johnston de Forest, 7 Washington Square, city	5.00
Miss Rose M. McLafferty	10.00
Class 6A, P. C. 85, New York	1.75
Broadhurst Theatre, West 44th st., New York	47.00
Pomander Club, Hackensack, N. J.	2.25
Lillian Kling, 43 Aries place, Glendale, Brooklyn	.25
John Drennan, Chief Division of Licensed Vehicles	1.00
Partial receipts from Sophie Tucker's party, Reisenweber's	521.31
Mr. Every Week No. 84	1.00
Mrs. Every Week No. 84	1.00
J. A. Neville, Upper Montclair	2.00
A. M. Levy, 1167 Broadway, Brooklyn	1.00
A. M. de Rossanges	1.00
Monday Night Knitting Club—four American and French ladies	10.00
Clerks of the auditor of passenger accounts office New York Central Railroad	11.00
Clerks in Room 2115, Grand Central Terminal	1.40
Marion L. Parker, Hotel La Salle, New York	10.00
"A Friend of the Boys," 728 West 181st st.	1.00
The Rubber Association of America, 63 Vanderbilt av.	110.45
W. H. Souls, 200 Fifth av.	2.50
The Kennedy Valve Manufacturing Co., P. O. 147, Elmira, N. Y.	7.50
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (56th and 57th weekly contributions):	
office staff	14.65
Works staff	8.20
Travellers staff	9.00
MORNING SUN stereotype chapel	1.50
William Perlman, Inc., 200 Fifth av. (weekly)	1.75

Senate Holds Memorials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Memorial services for the late Senators Hughes (New Jersey) and Broussard (Louisiana) were held to-day in the Senate. In the House services were held for Mr. Broussard and the late Senator Brady (Idaho), both of whom served in the House before their election to the Senate.

WAR'S END REVEALS TALES OF EXPLOITS

Heroic Deeds of Britishers, Held Up by Censor, Now Made Public.

BALLOON CREW'S WORK

Submarines Fared Badly at Hands of Intrepid Air Fighters.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Some very remarkable stories of the war are now being released by the British authorities. Here are a few of them, that vary from the torpedoing of a warship to save Dover from destruction to a British airman who foiled the attempt of a German U-boat commander to torpedo the Tay bridge, one of the strategic points of the great British naval base at Rosyth.

In the case of the torpedoed warship, the disaster took place shortly before the last big advance in Belgium, and at the time Dover Harbor was full of war vessels, including four monitors which were to take part in the operations off the coast. In the dusk of the evening a tremendous explosion shook the town, and in a few minutes crowds were flocking to the sea front.

There at anchor, and burning furiously, was H. M. S. Glatten. At intervals loud explosions occurred, and tug boats and pinnaces were busy around the vessel taking off injured men. Doctors and motor ambulances were summoned, and the victims were taken to the military hospital.

The fire increased in intensity, and about 7 o'clock Vice-Admiral Keyes, realizing the danger to the crowd on the front, called for the help of the military. Troops, in full marching order and with bayonets fixed, arrived, and the crowds were shepherded into the back streets.

It was feared that the fire would reach the Glatten's magazines, and if this had happened disaster would have befallen the town. The danger was increased by the presence of other craft with explosives on board, including depth charges, while in the vicinity was a loaded munition ship waiting to sail for France.

Monitor Goes Down.

Vice-Admiral Keyes went on board the Glatten. Flames were licking the bridge and mast, and the glare lit up the harbor.

Suddenly a muffled report was heard, smoke shot up in the air, and the Glatten was seen to be settling down. The monitor had been sunk by torpedoes.

Destroyer Broke, of the Channel fight fame, fired three torpedoes into her. Several officers and men landed during the fire unhurt, but their blackened faces and scorched uniforms indicated the danger they had escaped. A large number of the crew were removed to a hospital suffering from burns and other injuries, and about thirty died. Some of the crew, it is believed, were trapped below, and went down with their ship.

The Glatten sank on her broadside, and at low tide her specially fitted side tanks gave her the appearance of a huge whale.

By a strange coincidence, at Folkestone a week later, the cross-channel streamer Onward, used as a transport, mysteriously caught fire while moored to the quay and sank. Half an hour before there was no sign of fire.

The airman spotted a large submarine lying at the bottom of the river only a few miles from Dundee.

There is little doubt that a bombardment of the town was intended, and the destruction of the Tay bridge, vital to British communications, the principal objective of this sea pest.

The sand bottom at the Tay estuary suited the purposes of the pirates admirably.

The moment the airman sighted the U-boat he got in touch with the mine sweepers and patrol boats.

A large number of sweepers swooped down upon the spot, patrol boats passed and repassed each other in and around the vicinity, and destroyers rushed from the four points of the compass, eager to join in the marine tally-ho.

The scent became keen about 6:30 P. M.; less than an hour later the U-boat received the coup de grace.

U-Boat Meets Doom.

The wire ropes of the sweepers struck the mark, the obstruction was located and a number of depth charges were lowered and fired.

Eventually the large patrol boat Jessinth came on the scene, and, after careful observance, dropped a heavy depth charge. This did it.

Oil and wreckage rose to the surface. Soundings were taken, and there the wreck lay in about fifteen fathoms of water.

When divers went down, it was discovered that the majority of the crew were still within the wreck, several badly mangled and all of course dead.

Thirteen bodies were removed, taken to the harbor at the dead of night and buried quietly in the Western Cemetery.

Pieces of the mangled bodies were picked up on both sides of the Tay, one being the arm of an officer, the identification of rank being ascertained by the marks on the sleeve.

A good deal of the equipment of the vessel, including the two guns, was salved, and a part of the wreckage is now being exhibited at the Albert Institute, Dundee.

Another similar incident is recounted by one of the British airmen participating. "The men on the ground grow rapidly smaller," he commenced, "the great hangars begin to look like dog kennels, and wider and wider grows the expanse of the sea.

"The three airmen in the gray gondola of the British airship are hardly conscious of the long silver envelope above them. The wireless operator is adjusting his instruments, the pilot is watching his engine and air pressures, the observer is looking at his guns and his charts.

"The airship steadily noses its way out to sea, a few hundred feet over the glittering waves. A blue spark spits out from the wireless, with a noise which is audible above the clamor of the engine, as the operator calls up the station on the shore.

("Two ships had been sunk at a point 80 miles from land, and the airship was on its way to take its part in the operations against the German submarine which was working in these waters.)

"The land fades into a thin gray line on the horizon, and soon it vanishes. All round the boat shaped car, with its hanging sand-bags, lies the leaden and silver sea, with its horizon wreathed in mist. Far on the left can be seen one patrol boat, otherwise there is utter loneliness. The haze grows thicker, and a sea fog begins to creep over the water. Still, the airship moves steadily on towards its goal.

"An hour passes. Then three or four destroyers steaming together can be seen through the mist ahead. The wireless sends them a signal and the airship turns to the right, leaving the destro