LANSING IN BOSTON SCORES MUNDANISM

Warns Pseudo Internationalism Makes Classes Units of World Organization.

BLAMES KAISER FOR WAR

Admits Nations Are Still Influenced by Most Selfish Considerations.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—"A man, however learned he may be or however high a reputation he may have gained as a statesman or a political thinker, cannot speak with certainty of the future," declared Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, at a meeting of the American Bar Association here to-night.

Mr. Lansing then proceeded to predict the evils that beset America's path if we neglect to embrace that internationalism which was evolved at Versailles and which the American delegation sought to embody in the covenant of the League of Nations. He said:

"Nationalism must be maintained at all hazards. It must not be supplanted by Mundanism. It is equally imperative that within the nation individualism should not be subordinated to classism. Individualism has been the great impulse to progress and liberty. It is the very life blood of modern civilization. Individual rights, not class rights, should engage our concern and invite governmental protection wherever threatened.

"If we Americans abandon individualism we have bartered away our birthright, we have cast aside that for which our forefathers were willing to die. The same is true of individualism among nations. It must be maintained if the peoples of the earth are to possess patriotism, love of liberty and that generous devotion to national ideals which have made nations great and prosperous.

"To the achievement of this great good for the present and the future we should devote our thought and endeavor. To that end we should give our earnest support to internationalism, a true internationalism which is founded on a deep and abiding faith in nationalism as the essential element of the present order. To-day by common purpose and by united efort much may be accomplished. If we wait for a more propitious time that time may never come.

"It is manifest that this war has given an impetus to what is commonly termed internationalism, though it would be more proper to call the communistic doctrine Mundanism. This pseudo internationalism seeks to make classes or in some cases individuals the units of world organization rather than nations.

"I do not believe that any human agency could have prevented the conflict through which we have passed so long as greed and ambition were the supreme impulses of the German autocracy. If the German Government had not been inspired by these evil motives and had not believed that it possessed the physical power to gratify its desires, who is prepared to say that the Hague convention of 1907 would not have furnished a sufficient instrument to settle peaceably controversies which might without it have produced international wars?

"The fact is that under present conditions, even with autocracy vanquished and democracy triumphant, we have to face the same problems, though modified by a better conception of the truth and a less ruthless disregard of right. It is, I believe, a better world, but by no means a perfect world. Though less threatened by the sinister influence of national avarice we are not free from it entirely. I do not know that the world will ever be until it is spiritually regenerated.

"We must recognize the fact, unpalatable though it may be, that nations to-day are influenced more by selfishness than by an altruistic sentiment of justice. The time may come when the nations will change their present attitude through a realization that uniform justice in foreign as well as in domestic affairs is the highest type of expediency, but that time has not yet come, and, if we are wise, we will not deceive ourselves by assuming that the policies of other governments are founded on unselfishness or on a constant purpose to be just even though the consequences be contrary to their immediate interests.

"What is to become of the rules of blockade as they existed prior to 1914? Are we to continue the farce of distinguishing between articles contraband and non-contraband? What will be the rights and duties of neutrals after the experience of the last five years? Will there be, and can there be, such a thing as neutrality when a war involves many nations and shatters the commercial and social order of the whole earth? These are some of the problems which will have to be solved by those who will be charged with redrafting the rules of war on land and sea.

"Does the League of Nations possess the attributes of an independent state so that it can function as a possessor of sovereignty over territory? Is the league then a supernatural world state clothed with world sovereignty? If the league possesses the sovereignty can it avoid responsibility for the misconduct of its agent, the mandatory? If the league is not capable of possessing sovereignty, then who does possess it, who is responsible for the acts of the mandatory; and upon what ultimate authority does the league base the issuance of a mandate?

"It was apparent at the very beginning of our sessions that certain members of the commission were determined before everything else to bring the Kaiser to trial for a criminal offence before an international high tribunal of justice to be constituted for the purpose primarily of determining his guilt and imposing upon him a suitable penalty for his crimes. There were three charges which could be urged against him, namely, that he was responsible for the war, that he was responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, and that he was chargeable with the flagrant violations of the laws and customs of war perpetrated by the armed forces of Germany.

"The first two charges were the ones which appealed most strongly to public opinion and aroused the bitterest indignation both in Europe and America.

"It was by no means an easy task to deal with the question of expressing properly mankind's condemnation of the individual whose inordinate vanity and greed were chiefly responsible for the dreadful misery and waste which the world has endured and from the effects of which it will suffer for many years to come. It was difficult to subordinate the natural feeling of indignation and the instinct to do vengeance to a cold, dispassionate consideration of the character of the Kaiser's acts and their relation to law and justice.

"Yet one of the reasons that our country entered the war was to bring lawlessness to an end. We believed that an undeviating respect for law is essential to the prosperity and happiness of society and that the rigid maintenance of law, however distasteful it may be, is an imperative duty. It was with a determination to follow these precepts, to treat impersonally and judicially the submission of the conference and to avoid being influenced by our own desires or by the pressure of public sentiment that we performed our duties as the American members of the Commission on Responsibilities and filed our reservations to the report of the commission."

The publicity committee of the association issued a statement to-day saying that the association had taken no action upon the recommendations of the majority of the special committee appointed to study the League of Nations covenant.

The report which favored ratification of the covenant without amendment, with two of the five members of the committee dissenting, was not received in time, it was said, for consideration by the executive committee and the latter committee took no action.

The American Bar Association brought its convention to a close with the election of officers to-day and a dinner to-night. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, was elected president. Secretary George Whitlock of Baltimore and Treasurer Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany, N. Y., were reelected. Judge Thomas C. McClellan of Montgomery, Ala., was chosen a member of the executive committee in place of Ashley Cockrill of Little Rock, Ark., the only retiring member.

Speakers at Dinner.

Distinguished jurists and lawyers sat at the President's table at the dinner, among them Chief Justice Edward D. White of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge George T. Page of Peoria, Ill., the retiring president, presided. The speakers included Justice William Renwick Riddell, High Chief Justice of Ontario; Viscount Finlay, former Lord Chancellor of England; Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Hugh H. Brown of Tonopah, Nev.; Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago and President Carson.

Justice Riddell said that the peace of the world was founded on "the harmony, the amity and the union of the English speaking peoples."

"It is not the American American," he said, "who dwells upon the rancor preceding and following the American Revolution. It is the hyphenated American who does that. It is that class that is doing the devil's work, but some day Uncle Sam will take a day off and give an acid bath.

"There is a great drama going on at Washington. It is watched with abated breath by the whole world. It is not for me to suggest what the outcome will be, but as this is a free country in which a man may say what he pleases, I may say that in a sense I do not particularly care. I know that the peace and amity between the United States and Great Britain is the peace of the world. If that fails the arch falls. Whatever comes it is absolutely certain that your people and mine standing together will both do their part."

The greatness of a country, Viscount Finlay told the members of the bar, depended upon the freedom of the individual. "But," he added, "we must see to it that no man is compelled against his will not to work."

He said he looked forward to the most significant results for the world from the cordial ties existing between the United States and Great Britain.

"Let us be of good cheer," said the Viscount. "We have been through trying times before. I believe there will be found in us that stubborn purpose that wins the victory. I am very sanguine about the future of our two countries and that is to be sanguine about the future of the world."

He paid tribute to the work of France in the war and said that when the Germans started their invasion "they forgot one thing; the existence of God."

Chief Justice White said that the whole structure of this country was built upon the foundation of the Constitution.

"I look out with the future darkened," he said, "and I feel that perhaps the misery of Bolshevism and its evils are upon us. But the thought comes to me that the people who have saved and defended individual rights and liberty in the past through the still, small voice of the law will safeguard these liberties in the future."

REDFIELD QUITS WILSON'S CABINET

Continued from First Page.

combative or antagonistic, and never assertive. He let his plans go to others, though at the time the War Trade Board was made independent he was ready to quit, until the President assured him that the move by no means meant a lack of confidence.

Before accepting the Cabinet portfolio Secretary Redfield was a member of Congress from Brooklyn. He had been Public Works Commissioner there, and was a business man of considerable prominence. He was an executive of the American Blower Company of Detroit and a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He was interested in, and a principal holder of, several Brooklyn manufacturing concerns, and at one time was connected with R. Hoe & Co. He was in charge of the foreign trade and marine departments of the American Blower Company.

All his business connections were resigned when he entered the Cabinet, however, and the Secretary said to-day that he will take a brief rest and is not prepared to state what his new business connections will be.

NIXON FORECASTS LESS THAN 5c. FARE

Also Tells Flushing Folk of Universal Transfers.

Defending his action in granting an increase of fare to the New York and North Shore Traction Company, Public Service Commissioner Nixon raised the hope last night of 500 residents of Flushing with a utopian picture—a car system that some day would carry people for less than a nickel, with a system of universal transfers.

"I look for such a time to come," he told the crowd that had turned out to attend a public hearing on the fare increase question in the Flushing Town Hall, but he did not intimate where or when he thought such time was coming.

Mayor Hylan did not put in an appearance at the meeting, which was the result of his protest of the fare increase, but he was represented by Vincent Victory, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who bitterly opposed the raise as "an entering wedge that quickly would be taken advantage of by other car companies in the city."

Asked by Alfred M. Barrett of the Public Service Commission how he thought the people were to travel if the lines were forced to shut down, Mr. Victory asserted: "The Board of Estimate and the Mayor would take care of the situation. Do you think they would allow the residents to walk and suffer?"

The Public Service Commission will report on the hearing.

Anti-Profiteer Law in Bay State.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Gov. Coolidge to-day made effective immediately, by virtue of the authority given him under the initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution, an act passed by the last Legislature, making it unlawful to maintain or increase unreasonably the price of any necessary of life.

WALES IS CAMPING IN ONTARIO WILDS

Canoe Carries Him in Fishing Trip Along Nipigon River.

"ROYAL" INDIAN IS GUIDE

Prince Is Suffering From Steel Dust Blown Into His Eyes.

NIPIGON, Ont., Sept. 5.—The Prince of Wales and his staff embarked on a long distance fishing trip early to-day. Leaving the train at Orient Bay, the party went by launch to Virgin Falls and there took to the fleet of canoes which will carry them through the Nipigon Lake and River for the next three days. The expedition is managed by William McKirty of Nipigon, and his son, Jack McKirty, is admiral of the canoe fleet on the voyage.

Virgin Falls to Camps MacDonald and Victoria and then to Pine Portage was to-day's programme. This brings the party to its permanent camp. Fishing and shooting will occupy the attention of the Prince until Sunday evening. Sunday night will be spent at Narrows Camp and the party will rejoin the royal train at Cameron Falls Mondays morning.

Two Indian guides, who will conduct the royal party on its excursion into the wilds, joined the party yesterday. One of the Indians is Shi-Witagan—himself a member of aboriginal royalty—who is chief of the Red Rocks tribe of Chippewas. The chief is known locally as "Joe Salt." The second guide is Tommy James, a member of Chief Shi-Witagan's tribe.

The Prince began his plunge into outdoor sports yesterday as the royal train was progressing through the picturesque country along the Algoma Central Railway. Several times the train was stopped to permit the Prince to blaze away with his rifle at game which abounds along the north shore of Lake Superior.

This expedition comes as a welcome rest for the Prince. Adding to the fatigue resulting from his constant activities the last fifeen days he is suffering from steel dust, which was blown into his eyes at Sault Ste. Marie, where he inspected the steel plant. Commander Newport, the Prince's physician, said to-day, however, that he expected that his eyes would be all right in a day or two.

En route to Oba yesterday Sergeant W. Merrifield, a fireman on the Algoma Central, boarded the train and was decorated at the Prince's hand with the Victoria Cross. Sergeant Merrifield won the V. C. at Cambrai in October, 1918, when he rushed two German machine gun emplacements single handed, killed the crews and afterward led his platoon forward until he was twice wounded. He previously had won the Military Medal for gallantry in action at Passchaendaele.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Prince of Wales will arrive in Washington November 18 from Canada. Details of entertainment have not yet been completed, but it is expected that while in this city he will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

SECOND CABLE TO JAPAN IS ASSURED

Commercial Company Head Tells of Negotiations.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—George G. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, who has been in London for the purpose of arranging for the manufacture and laying of a second cable from San Francisco across the Pacific, informed the Associated Press to-day that negotiations had reached a point where a second cable was virtually assured direct from San Francisco by way of Midway Island to the mainland of Japan. Mr. Ward said:

"It is a matter of great importance to the American and Japanese Governments as well as to the business interests of both countries that Japan should cooperate by giving early consent to the landing and operation of this cable, so that its manufacture may be commenced as soon as practicable.

"The cable company does not intend to ask a guarantee or financial assistance from either the American or Japanese Government; it merely asks landing rights suitable for working and maintaining a second cable with the utmost efficiency. Cable manufacturers state that gutta percha and other materials for the manufacture of submarine cables are limited in amount and other cables have been ordered in the last four years for various parts of the world. Hence it is of the greatest importance that Japan give immediate consent in order that the company may proceed."

Still another cable line across the Pacific is being planned, as was shown in Tokio advices of July 25, stating that prominent Japanese business men had decided to form a company capitalized at approximately $25,000,000 for the laying of a cable between the United States and Japan. It was expected, it was said, that the enterprise would be supported by business men of the United States as well.

JAIL BREAK EASY WITH GIRL'S HELP

Queens Prisoner Sawed Way Out as Keepers Dined.

Back in a cell in the Queens county jail from which he escaped two weeks ago Harry Schroeder, bartender of 402 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, laughed yesterday at the ease with which he had been able to walk out.

He said a girl had called on him and had given him some small saws. He had taken Joseph Blunt, another prisoner, into his confidence and together they had set to work to remove the bars of a corridor window. They did this while the keepers were at supper and were soon well out of the grounds.

Schroeder was captured Thursday night near his home in Brooklyn, but Blunt is still at large. Both men were awaiting trial on charges of grand larceny.

Commissioner James A. Hamilton of the Department of Corrections will visit Long Island City to-day for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the matter.

Pathfinders Leave To-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The all American pathfinders aero squadron win leave Columbus to-morrow for Indianapolis. The squadron, consisting of airplanes and balloons, which is touring the country under the direction of the War Department to map out aerial routes from coast to coast, has been in Columbus a week mapping out routes in Ohio.

NEW PHONE RATES FORMALLY RATIFIED

Company Explains Certain Exceptions to Rule.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The up-State Public Service Commission formally approved to-day the action of its sitting Commissioners in New York in accepting the New York Telephone Company's offer of reduced telephone rates, which become effective October 1 for interborough calls.

The New York Telephone Company issued a statement yesterday in which it announced that the proposed reduction in telephone rates in New York city which will go into effect October 1 amounts to a straight 8 per cent. cut on all charges for business and residence exchange service in the city.

The reduction does not apply, according to the statement, to public pay station charges, service connection charges to new subscribers, charges for private lines not connected with the company's central office system, minor rentals of a plant not a part of the central exchange system, or to "any toll charges, that is, local calls, including those between boroughs, and long distance tolls."

The new rates, however, will apply to charges for messenger rate and flat exchange service, charges for equipment and local messages on private branch exchange systems, intercommunicating systems, auxiliary lines, extension stations to main stations, both in business places and residences, and charges for mileage on exchange lines and on extension and tie lines wholly within the local service area.

"There is a general reduction in addition to the reductions stated above," the statement concludes, "in the charge for toll calls between boroughs affecting all subscribers, not in the form of a discount, but so arranged that on and after October 1 the maximum charge for a toll call to points within the city from a subscriber's station will be 5 cents for the regular five minute period."

JAPAN APOLOGIZES FOR AN AFFRONT

Arrested American Citizen in Chinese Territory.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Japan has apoligized to the United States for an affront against an American citizen in Chinese territory by Japanese soldiers followed by the illegal arrest of the American. The following statement was made public at the State Department to-day:

Acting Secretary of State Phillips announced to-day that the case of the illegal arrest by Japanese soldiers in Chinese territory of S. W. Glass, an American citizen employed by the British-American Tobacco Company, has been satisfactorily settled by an apology by the Japanese authorities to the American Consul-General at Mukden and to Mr. Glass. Punishment was meted out to the soldier who assaulted Mr. Glass and a reprimand administered to the officers responsible.

Mr. Glass was walking along the road between the railway station and the town of Pamiencnang when a Japanese soldier, who came up behind him, followed by two Japanese officers on horseback, attempted to push him from the road. He resisted the soldier and forthwith was arrested and escorted to the Japanese police station. The matter was made the subject of a protest on the ground that the Japanese soldier had no right to arrest an American citizen on Chinese territory.

The affront to Mr. Glass has excited much comment in the Far East, but the news has been virtually suppressed so far as the American public was concerned, the State Department first seeking to adjust the matter diplomatically.

MARINES WIN ON RANGE.

Defeat A. E. F. Team in Final for Sadler Trophy.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 5.—Marine Corps marksmen captured all five of the rifle matches at the range here to-day. They defeated the A. E. F. team in the final stage of the Sadler trophy match by a score of 1,716 to 1,700. In the Dryden and McAlpin team matches the marines won by scoring 1,122 and 1,114 respectively.

Private Ray Moore and Sergeant Ernest Von Erdsmandorff, both marines, made the two highest scores in the Rogers match, which was shot at 600 yards with twenty shots for each competitor. Capt. W. W. Miller of the A. E. F. was third. The Roe match at 1,000 yards was won by Lieut. Claude Thompson of the marines. Lieut. R. H. Smith of the A. E. F. was second, with Sergeant Von Erdsmandorff, Sergeant E. J. Blade and Sergeant Theodore Growley, all marines, following in order. The Sea Girt championship and the Governorship medal match, the two concluding events, will be contested tomorrow.

UNIONS AID BREWERY STRIKE.

Labor in Chile Orders General Walkout to Help Fight.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 5.—The breweries having declined to grant the demand of their striking employees for better conditions, a general strike has been declared in sympathy with the brewery workers. The street cars are tied up and the taxicab drivers, shoemakers, bakers and members of other unions are fast joining the movement. The railway men also have decided to go out.

The Government is not interfering in the strike, but has decided to maintain essential services, with troops if necessary. No disorders are expected.

B. & O. Shopmen Return to Work.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 5.—The 2,000 Baltimore and Ohio shopmen, on strike since Tuesday, returned to work to-day in response to the vote taken yesterday after being informed by Director-General Hines that they were discharged if they did not return by Saturday, and by John Scott, secretary of the Federated Railroad Crafts, that the strike was unauthorized and that the union would be penalized by withdrawal of charter.

Mexican Troops Guard Oil Fields.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 5.—Gen. Francisco Murguia has been given command of 20,000 Federal troops with which to preserve order in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Vera Cruz, where Mexico's principal oil fields are located, according to an official report received to-day by Meade Fierro, Mexican Consul here. Three thousand military police also are operating in the same States.

Brewers' Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of brewers from all over the country called by the United States Brewers' Association for September 18 and 19 at Atlantic City, N. J., has been postponed to November 20 and 21, it was announced yesterday by Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the organization. A wish to ascertain what final form pending legislation at Washington may take before deciding upon a course of action is responsible for the delay, according to Mr. Fox.

PROCLAIMS HOLIDAY TO GREET PERSHING

Board of Aldermen Also Votes $100,000 for Expenses of Big Parade.

SOCIALISTS STAY AWAY

Gun Which Fired First Shot to Be Exhibited at Public Library To-day.

The Board of Aldermen made certain yesterday that New York's reception to Gen. Pershing and the First Division will be up to the occasion by appropriating the $100,000 asked by the Mayor's Committee for grandstands and other expenses and by making Wednesday, the parade day, a legal holiday.

Virtually all of the division has arrived, and delegations of army officials and civilians are coming to the city from Washington and other localities to greet the war chief. Work on the 25,000 seats is being rushed to the end that all will be in place, it is thought, by Wednesday morning. Now all that remains is the completion of minor details, such as entertainment for Tuesday, and everything will be ready for the homecoming welcome to Gen. Pershing when the Leviathan steams in Monday morning.

Major-Gen. James W. McAndrew, chief of staff, who has charge of the Pershing headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel expressed pleasure yesterday that "everything is coming along so nicely," and said he was greatly encouraged by the way plans for the reception had developed in the last day or two. His office is busy receiving requests from personal friends of Gen. Pershing for appointments, and from associations about the city which desire to furnish entertainment for the visitors.

Urges Veterans Greet Pershing.

Chief among these yesterday was a suggestion, made by Col. Richard A. Derby, representing the American Legion, that all veterans of the war meet at some suitable spot, in a park or Madison Square Garden, to pay honor to the Commander. A similar proposal was made to the committee before it left Washington by Thomas W. Miller, also representing the Legion. Gen. McAndrew said he did not know to what extent the project could be carried out, but felt sure Gen Pershing would be exceedingly well pleased with some such opportunity to address the former members of the A. E. F.

Gen. McAndrew said also he felt certain Gen. Pershing would consider the request now being made in general by the public that he march the entire length of the parade, from 110th street to Washington Square. There is a possibility that the General will quit the march at the reviewing stand, and thus deprive perhaps two-thirds of the persons along the avenue of an opportunity to greet him. "No man," said Gen. McAndrew, "is more responsive to the desires of the people than Gen. Pershing, but of course I cannot say before he arrives what his ideas about the parade will be."

The appropriation of the $100,000 special revenue bonds was passed unanimously by the fifty-nine members of the Board of Aldermen present at its special meeting at 1:30 o'clock yesterday after some discussion provoked by the letter from Mayor Hylan. In his message asking for the appropriation the Mayor pointed out that the city had found occasion to welcome more distinguished guests than had been planned for in previous appropriations.

Alderman William F. Quinn, though voting for the money, objected that at the time the board had appropriated $450,000 to welcome homecoming soldiers Grover A. Whalen, then secretary of the Mayor, had stated distinctly that not another cent would be needed. Said Quinn:

"I think it about time we stop appropriating money for grandstands. It seems to me the stands on Fifth avenue should have been kept there until the distinguished leader of the American forces came home. It was known that he would come home and it was also known that he would land in this city."

President Moran replied that until recently it was not known that Gen. Pershing would visit New York, the belief being he would go direct to Washington. And it was not believed until recently that Gen. Persinhg would return until after all the American troops had left Europe. The grandstands previously erected, he said, could not be left on the avenue because they interfered with traffic and because the contract under which they had been built provided a time limit for the return of the lumber.

It was stated that the 25,000 seats would cost $25,000 to $30,000. Mayor Hylan indicated that the remaining $75,000 or so would be needed for the entertainment in addition to Gen. Pershing of Cardinal Mercier, the King and Queen of Belgium, the Prince of Wales and Marshal Foch. President Moran explained in the discussion, however, that the $100,000 would be used exclusively in the Pershing and First Division entertainment. In regard to the others he said:

"The cost of receptions to these people should not be placed on the taxpayers. Let public subscriptions cover such expenses. New York city cannot assume the burden of entertaining every visiting foreign dignitary."

Socialists Absent Selves.

No Socialist member was present at the meeting. Fifty-nine affirmative votes being necessary to carry the appropriation bill and only fifty-six members being present, three additional aldermen had to be called in to vote. The following committee was appointed from the board to act with the Mayor's Committee on reception to distinguished guests: William F. Kenneally, chairman; William T. Collins, Louis J. Zetler, Peter Schweickert, Samuel J. Burden, John O'Rourke, James A. Hatch, Michael J. Hogan, Francis P. Kenney and John S. Gaynor.

Asking New York to make a suitable flag display for Gen. Pershing while he is a guest of the city Mayor Hylan yesterday issued this proclamation:

"On the 8th, 9th and 10th of September the city of New York will be honored by the presence of the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, Gen. Pershing.

"Arrangements are being made by the municipal authorities to extend a fitting welcome and reception to the victorious leader of the largest army ever raised under the Stars and Stripes.

"Gen. Pershing has distinguished himself in the world war by the rapidity, efficiency and thoroughness with which in an inconceivably short time he supervised the training of America's vast army in the art of modern warfare and by the triumphant victories in which he led our gallant soldiers.

"Gen. Pershing is entitled to and will receive the sincere plaudits of his countrymen, as he has already deservedly received those of the countries the continuance of whose existence is in a large measure due to the phenomenal results achieved by the American armies under his direction. He has carried the Stars and Stripes to battle for the first time on the soil of Europe and has brought it back after our victorious ending of the war hallowed by the noble sacrifices of thousands of America's manhood.

"I, therefore, call upon all inhabitants of the city of New York to display from their homes and places of business on the days of Gen. Pershing's sojourn with us the Stars and Stripes, the flag which now stands preeminently among the peoples of the world as the symbol of justice, freedom and protection for the weak and oppressed of all lands."

Major-Gen. McAndrew told the officers, present and former, of the First Division meeting in a dinner at Camp Merritt yesterday how proud he was to have been at one time in command of the Eighteenth Infantry. It had been more than generous, he said, in its contribution of casualties on the battlefield and, as had the whole of the division, had gone far past the point in fighting he had ever expected of it. Major-Gen. David C. Shanks presided.

Famous Gun on Exhibition.

Further details of the parade as given out at the division's headquarters in the Biltmore yesterday provide that the wounded members will ride in automobiles immediately behind the mounted headquarters troops, and that Miss Belle Gold, a Y. M. C. A. worker, who was regularly attached to the division by Major-Gen. McGlachlin while at the Coblenz bridgehead, will be the only civilian given a place in the parade.

The seventy-five millimeter gun which fired the first shot in the war for America has arrived from Washington and will be set up in front of the Public Library in Fifth avenue at 10 o'clock this morning. It will be guarded by the Sixth Field Artillery. There will be a divisional flag display at the same time. The color sergeants named by Major-Gen McGlachlin will be Hardy Dougherty and Patrick Walsh. Sergeant Walsh, for thirty years in the Regular Army, has participated in every engagement, it was said yesterday, since the Indian wars. He was decorated with the Congressional medal D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre. Sergeant Dougherty has the D. S. C. also and the Croix de Guerre with two palms.

The Mayor of El Paso and twenty-five business men of that city are expected to arrive to-day to extend the salutations of the place where Gen. Pershing was stationed several years ago. A delegation also is on its way here from Cheyenne, the home of the late Mrs. Pershing. Another delegation of Missouri school chums of the General is expected to reach New York Sunday.

The War Camp Community Service has announced that 1,000 window seats are needed to fill requests which have come from military hospitals. Persons who can give Fifth avenue seats for the parade in business houses, offices, clubs or residences are requested to communicate with the convalescent department of the service, 15 East Fortieth street. Many of the men who can leave the hospitals for the day, it was said, are not in physical condition to ride in the automobiles or to sit in the open air sufficiently long to see the parade.

Under the auspices of the George Washington Memorial Association, a reception to Gen. Pershing will be given in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening. Prominent members of the army and navy, statesmen, business men and society folk will attend, it was announced last night. The reception has been authorized by the Mayor's committee and by the General's father-in-law, Senator Warren, through whom Gen. Pershing has accepted the invitation to attend.

19,000 COAL MINERS ORDERED TO STRIKE

Will Be Largest Walkout Since That of 1902.

SCRANTON, Sept. 5.—After a long session of the Delaware and Hudson Company miners' grievance committee here to-day orders were issued to-night for a general suspension of work in all of the collieries operated by the company in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. Twenty-six collieries will be closed and 19,000 men affected by the strike, which will be the largest in the anthracite regions since the six months strike in 1902. These mines produce 26,000 tons of coal daily.

The trouble which resulted in tonight's strike order had its inception at the Powderly colliery in Carbondale, when the company installed mechanical loaders. The men struck, demanding that the machines be eliminated. They were supported by the men of two other collieries and a meeting of the general grievance committee was called. In addition to the demand that the loaders be abolished the men now allege excessive dockage.

DEMOCRATS NAME VETERANS.

Five War Heroes Nominated for Offices in Port Chester.

The Democrats of Port Chester, N. Y., yesterday nominated five war veterans, two of them maimed and a third gassed, to fill the offices of Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Overseer of the Poor, Town Assessor and Trustee of Public Land.

Reginald Strang, Jr., who was in the Verdun sector and lost an arm, a leg and his right eye, has been selected for Overseer of the Poor. Edward Leibrock, who lost his left leg in the same battles, has been designated for the position of Town Clerk. John D. Cesario, who won his way to the rank of Lieutenant and was twice cited for distinguished bravery under fire, is selected for the office of Justice of the Peace.

Clarence H. Kniffen, who served with a Connecticut regiment and was gassed at Verdun, will be the Town Assessor should he be elected. Clark S. Higgins, a G. A. R. veteran, will be placed on the ticket for Trustee of Public Land.

TREATY BEFORE CONSULS.

Too Soon to Send Envoys to Germany, Carr Advises.

A letter from Wilbur I. Carr, director of the consular service of the State Department, pointing out that it seems impracticable to appoint American Consuls to Germany until after the peace treaty has been ratified, but that in the mean time the interests of Americans are being looked after by the Spanish Consuls there, was made public yesterday by the Merchants Association.

His communication was in reply to a letter sent by the association as a result of statements that the United States was being placed at a disadvantage in trading with Germany through the absence of American consular officials. Mr. Carr points out that the British and French Consuls have not yet been returned to German posts.

AIR TRAINS KEEP SCHEDULE.

London-Paris Channel Service Completes Eleventh Day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, Sept. 5.—Despite bad weather on this side of the English Channel, with clouds hanging so low that they wreathed the hill tops, the new London-Paris air service has completed the eleventh day of regular operation exactly on schedule.

Twenty-eight flights have been made since the daily service began on August 25, with only one forced landing, which caused a delay of ten minutes. Absolutely no other incident marked the first ten days of commercial aviation.

Rail Strike Sweeps Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—A general railway strike has been declared throughout Austria. The strikers include the employees of the Ministry of Communications. The postal employees have as yet taken no action on the question of ceasing work.

WOMEN, WIRE YOUR LOVE TO PERSHING

Elsie Janis Suggests This to All Who Cannot Greet Him Personally.

SHE'S TO BE MESSENGER

Address Your Telegrams to Her and She Will Hand Them to General.

Are there any women in America who would like to welcome Gen. Pershing when he returns to his home shores Monday next? Because if there are will they please communicate with Miss Elsie Janis, Phillipse Manor, Tarrytown, and she will arrange it for them.

Miss Janis, who by all accounts saw about as much of the war as the General did, for she was right up at the front singing and dancing and cheering up the soldiers during most of the tense time that ended with the armistice. Miss Janis is perfectly certain that every one of her countrywomen would like to meet the U. S. S. Leviathan at the pier and grab Gen. Pershing's hand when he walks down the gangplank and tell him just how much they think of him for the way he led their boys on to victory. As that is not possible, she has thought of a plan. It is for every woman or organization of women to write a telegram of welcome in a few terse words and send it to the General in her care.

No one will have a better chance to reach him than she, for the very first thing Mayor Hylan did when he set out to make arrangements to receive Gen. Pershing in a way befitting New York was to sit down and write Miss Janis that his women's committee would be entirely incomplete if she didn't serve upon it. And the little actress, who adores Gen. Pershing, because he made it possible for her to get nearer the front than any other woman, and even prevailed upon the British to give her a "white pass," which took her anywhere she wished to go in the British lines—the little actress accepted with joy and decided that she would fix up the kind of welcome he would like best.

"And I know him so well," she said yesterday, "that I know nothing would please him so much as something from the women of his country. And if I can just meet him at the pier with a great sheaf of telegrams from them and say, 'Orders from the front, Mon General,' and give them to him just as they came, not dolled up or anything, I know he will be terribly pleased. And so I started out to appeal to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. I knew the best way to work was through the newspapers, so I have wired to papers in the chief cities through the West and South, asking them to have their women's page editors try to reach the women's organizations in their locality, and already I have received a number of answers, some from the papers promising to put it through, and some from clubs that have already been reached.

"Now I am appealing to the New York women, for this thing must be nationwide. There isn't much time, so I do hope the women will hurry and send their telegrams right away. Any woman—no matter if she isn't a whole club, no matter if she is only a little shop girl, if she cares enough to send her word to the commanding General of our forces let her do it, and I know he will appreciate it. I plan now to give the messages to him Monday when he arrives, but if they keep coming along and I find the bunch will be bigger by parade day I may hold them till then."

CREW IS CLEARED OF MUTINY CHARGE

Commissioner Finds Only Quarrel on Castle Wood.

United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn dismissed yesterday the charges of mutiny brought by Capt. Alexander Mitchell of the steamship Castle Wood against six members of his crew. The skipper asserted that, under the leadership of James C. Peterson, the men had assaulted him while his ship was on her way here from Barbados.

Commissioner McGoldrick held that the testimony had disclosed no evidence of mutiny and that the trouble was due to a personal quarrel. The men arrested with Peterson were Henry Bruening, Daniel Kelly, Vincent O'Toole, Lawrence Wagner and Gustave A. Papchen. The Castle Wood is now at Pier 28, Brooklyn.

SECOND WIFE SUES EBBETS.

Secrecy Observed by Both Parties to Divorce Action.

Charles H. Ebbets, owner of the Brooklyn National League baseball team, is being sued for divorce by his second wife, Mrs. Minnie S. A. Ebbets, who lives at 193 Ocean avenue. The notice filed in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn gives no details. It says merely that the case will be heard by a referee. Mrs. Ebbets admitted yesterday that she was suing the owner of the Dodgers and Ebbets himself admitted that Mrs. Ebbets wanted her freedom. But neither would make any further statement about the affair.

"Yes, it's so," said Ebbets to reporters, "but I wonder if you can't refrain from mentioning, in connection with this affair, that I own the Dodgers."

WIFE SEES HUSBAND SHOOT SELF TWICE

Fires Shots Outside of Hotel Pennsylvania.

Valentine Kimball, an electrician of 95 Atlantic avenue, Lynbrook, L. I., sat on the running board of an automobile outside the Hotel Pennsylvania at Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street last night. His wife, Alice, with Sadie Fox of 85 Columbus avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., and an unidentified man, were in the machine. Kimball suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle against his chest and fired twice. One of the bullets entered his body and came out at the side.

Patrolman Thompson of the West Thirty-seventh street station heard the shots and wormed his way forward through a rapidly gathering crowd which streamed out from the hotel lobby. He found Kimball lying on the sidewalk with the two women bending over him. The wounded man was lifted into the automobile and taken to the French Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

Kimball was found to have a permit for carrying a revolver and, as an attempt at suicide is no longer a crime, no arrest was made. Mrs. Kimball refused to discuss the shooting or to give any reason why her husband should wish to end his life. The other man who was with the party slipped away during the excitement.

Germans Hold Brazil Property.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A German Government wireless despatch received here to-night denies that Brazilian property in Germany has either been subjected to compulsory control or liquidated.

A. E. F.'S FIRST SHELL FIRERS ARRIVE HERE

Artillerymen Proud Because a German Bridge Was Shattered by Shot.

PERSHING'S HORSE IN ALSO

Schnapps—Not Real Thing, but a Dog—Is Among Mascots on Troopships.

They are proud of the fact that they fired the first shell that American artillerymen sent into the German lines, are the men of Battery C, Sixth Field Artillery, who arrived yesterday on the transport Zeppelin, but they are prouder still of the fact that it was a direct hit on their target, a bridge behind the German lines in Lorraine.

Sergeant Alexander L. Arch, 24 years old, and who was a cabinetmaker for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at South Bend, Ind., before he became an artilleryman, told the story yesterday after the transport docked at Hoboken. The battery spent a whole day and night getting guns up to the firing line, and they were so tired when the historic moment finally arrived that it meant little or nothing to them, the sergeant said. But finally, after struggling for twenty-four hours through the mud they got the piece in position in a gun pit formerly occupied by a French field gun, the range was given and the sights were adjusted.

"Then the French Major came over to where we were," Sergeant Arch said, "and told Capt. I. R. McLendon to begin firing and we fired the first shot at five minutes and ten seconds after 5 o'clock on the morning of October 21, 1917. We hit a bridge near Strasburg in German territory and blew up the German working party there, a regular bull's eye. After that we fired continuously for about two hours and then we went to breakfast and it sure tasted good."

Two More of Original Crew Arrive

Two other members of the original gun crew arrived on the Zeppelin with Sergeant Arch. They are Corporal Robert F. Braley, 23 years old, of 1518 Keating avenue, Chicago, and Corporal Louis J. Varady, 22 years old, of 114 North Twenty-second street, East St. Louis, Ill. Braley was gunner and set the sights for the first shot. The range was 4,500 meters. Varady was No. 4 man, whose duty was to take the shells from the caisson and hand them on to No. 3.

Capt. McLennon, who comman