SECTION 3
EIGHT PAGES

The Sun.

Late News—Real Estate—Financial

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1919.—*Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.*

WILSON SEEN IN ENGLAND AS A FALLEN ANGEL

Victim of Idealism and Wrecked on Shoals of Diplomacy.

LEAGUE APPEARS DOOMED

European Democracies See Foundation of New One on Ashes of Covenant.

By SHAW DESMOND.

When Woodrow Wilson rode out of the west on the wings of the morning to tilt at the windmills of Europe's diplomacy he was hailed by the democracies of Europe as the savior of democracy. It is true he carried with him on one of the aforesaid wings a Sancho Panza of the name of House, whose position in salvation was not quite so clear. The average worker, like the average man, has been puzzling ever since as to the Colonel's position. Whether America elected him, or whether he elected himself. But let that pass. To the Briton, the American Constitution is a thing fearful and wonderful.

When the President visited Rome he had Italy literally on its knees. Rumor has it that he took the place of his Holiness's toe. The olive skinned democracies hailed him as but a little lower than the angels in which they had ceased to believe. The Germans hailed him as the deus ex machina of the fourteen points. The British democracies viewed this Horseman of the Apocalypse as revelation itself. In fact, Woodrow Wilson assumed godship, and very well he did it.

Why was this? What did the people of Mr. Wilson's constituency, which had ceased to be that of the United States and had become that of democratic Europe, expect him to do?

What Europe Expected.

They expected him to make war impossible. It looks funny to-day in the cold print, but that is what they expected. They expected him, as head of that hundred millions which, in the breath of a man, had become the determinative factor in the future of Europe, to be arbiter of the destiny of Europe's democracy. They expected his fourteen points to be the magna charta of the new democracy—his League of Nations to be. . . . Well, what did they expect it to be?

It was to be a league of *all* the nations of the world. It was not to limit, but to abolish armaments, saving those of an international police. It was to quarter the world by nationality, leaving each nationality to decide its destiny by a vote of the whole nation. It was to wipe out, not only secret diplomacy, but the diplomat. Really, it was to usher in the millennium.

With the question as to whether these expectations were good or bad in themselves, I have nothing to do. I give the facts.

It was in vain that clear headed men and women indicated the obstacles in the way of such a league. Democracy pointed to Wilson. Had he not said "*Ecce Homo*"? In vain did democratic leaders show that such a league could only evolve from a conscious and educated democracy itself, not spring full fledged, like Minerva, from the head of Jupiter. Democracy pointed inexorably at the wings of the morning. Somebody mentioned Ireland. Democracy cited the fourteen points which had become its creed, and pointed to the author, its savior.

Then came the cloud no bigger than a man's hand. Ireland. Of course it would be Ireland. Ireland was left out. Ireland began to spread itself over the political firmament. The cloud spread until it overcast the heavens of Irish America. And Woodrow Wilson felt the first chill wind blow upon the glow of his satisfaction.

From that day to the present, the heavens of Europe's democracies have gradually set, leaden, over the head of the inspirer of the league. The Germans reserve their choicest Teutonic for the author of the fourteen points. If Mr. Wilson visited sunny Italy today the coolness of his reception would surprise him. If he appealed to the democracies of Great Britain he would learn to the full the meaning of "the deaf ear that is turned to the voice of the charmer." Mr. Wilson's constituency has turned against the godlike being who only yesteryear came riding to it on the wings of the morning. To-day, he is still son of the morning—but he is Lucifer. He is democracy's fallen angel. Democcacy doesn't like him, nay, more, it doesn't believe in him any more. It doesn't believe in his league. Why?

President of World Federation.

The view of British democracy which may be taken generally as the view of European democracy has been forced by certain definite things. In the first place, it doubts if the league really has existence, and therefore has been tickled to death at Henry Ford's generous offer to Mr. Wilson to make him "chairman of the executive of the League of Nations" and ipso facto "president of the World Federation." Then Mr. Lansing's admissions in his catechism before the Senate that the American representatives were to all intents and purposes deaf mutes at the Paris Conference, and, upon his being asked whether the fourteen points were considered, his amazing "I don't think they were discussed," has given British democracy an unpleasant shock in its reliance upon American idealism and clear thinking.

When it also finds that under the league war remains not only possible but permissible whenever the International Council has been unable to arrive at a unanimous decision regarding the solution of any dispute submitted; that there is to be apparently no international police and no limitation of armaments, the world of the Woodrow Wilson millennium in fact building warships and making soldiers like the very devil . . . then democracy cannot help but think that Mr. Wilson has become a political poker player—that the league is a frameup, and expresses its opinion in a leading labor paper to the effect that it would welcome the news that the American Senate had rejected it altogether. It is confirmed in its conclusions by the news of a proposal to establish a League of Nations under German auspices as a rival to the allied league. Now when these two leagues are fighting for the peace of the world . .

The last straw that broke democracy's belief in the Wilson myth was his acquiescence in the handing of Shantung over to the Japanese because of the necessity of a unanimous decision of the Allies, even though it was against his personal convictions.

What President Wilson has done is to accentuate the distrust of the British democracy of secret diplomacy and the diplomat, and, I regret to say, to imbue it with a distrust of President Wilson himself. If the President will make independent inquiry and eschew the views of interested persons he will find this to be no overstatement. Democracy regards him not as a democrat but as a masked reactionary; autocracy with smiling condescension. He has pleased no one.

The President's Progress.

The President's progress, forming a picture for a twentieth century Hogarth, is interesting to the social psychologist. Nor is it difficult to follow. It has had so many predecessors.

In the beginning Wilson, probably sincere souled democrat and idealist, set out to reform the world. In that "Ecce Homo" psychology of his he saw in himself the divinely inspired author of a league of nations, saw his descent down the avenue of time as its founder, caught his reflection in the mirror of history. . . . Then he went to Paris. Paris has always been the grave of reputation.

Somebody, somewhere, somehow, some day, will tell the story of his study with Col. House of the maze of European treaties before he left. That is not my business. It is enough here to say that he was attempting to master in a month what European diplomacy had studied through generations. When he reached the conference table he was the amateur playing against the professional. He was matching himself, with their own weapons and on their own ground, against the astutest brains in Europe. And he had the same chance as a tallow rabbit in hell with an asbestos greyhound trailing his heels.

The result, which any one could foresee, was pointed by his confession before the Foreign Relations Committee that he brought America into the war without any understanding with the Allies as to their treaty obligations, so displaying an ignorance of international diplomacy which helped to explain his failure at the Peace Conference. Had he kept to his original weapons—the weapons of the layman—he was safe. The moment he took up the poisoned rapiers of diplomacy he was finished.

So it was that he found himself entangled in Europe's labyrinthine diplomacy, giving a point here, yielding a principle there. And so there almost certainly came to him in the privacy of his room the moment when he had to make the great choice: whether to throw up his hands, go back to America, and make appeal to the democracies of the world—or to yield and go down in history as father of the league. How he choose we now know. He is not the first great man to yield to the personal equation. His is that "damned idealism" which, with its good intentions, has been the pavior of Hades.

Europe's democracies to-day see the foundation of a League of Nations possible only upon the ashes of the present league. That is the point to which Mr. Wilson, democrat, has brought his constituency.

"Ecce Homo."

QUEENS FIGHT ON FOR WOMAN VOTE

Both Parties Primed for a Lively Campaign.

The rival committees of women of Queens, representing respectively the Democratic and Republican organizations in that borough, will start to work to-morrow in an effort to win the women voters of the borough to the party which each represents. Headquarters for the two committees will be in Jackson avenue, Long Island City, only a few blocks from each other. The Democratic women's committee will have headquarters in the Clay Building, where the Queens Democratic county executive committee has headquarters, while the Republican women's committee will have headquarters with the Queens county Republican executive committee in the Masonic Temple.

To-morrow morning the women Democrats will organize. Mrs. Julia A. McLaughlin of Jamaica will be the chairman of this organization and she will be assisted by Mrs. Margaret Mulligan and Mrs. Cecelia Landers of Long Island City, Mrs. Joseph Sinclair of Flushing and Mrs. Kathleen Grogan of Corona. Women from every Assembly district in the county who have been associate members of the county executive committee for the past year will complete the committee.

Mrs. Clara Rodger, former County Clerk and vice-chairman of the Queens county Republican committee, will head the Republican women and she will be assisted by Mrs. Edith Van Alst of the First Assembly district, Mrs. Eva Schumacker of the Second Assembly district, Mrs. Blanche Babcock of the Third Assembly district, Mrs. Ebba Winslow of the Fourth Assembly district, Mrs. Hedwig Vandercultz of the Fifth Assembly district and Mrs. Joseph Hannon of the Sixth district.

Campbell Motor Sale Authorized.

Federal Judge Charles M. Hough yesterday directed E. B. Wilson and Marcus Helfand, receivers of the Campbell Motor Car Company, to accept the bid of $130,000 made by Cadwell & Co. for the plant and assets. The Campbell concern was successor to Emerson Motors.

DUMP FISH INTO SEA AS N. Y. PRICES SOAR

Boatmen at Block Island, Only 120 Miles Away, Forced to Waste Good Food.

2 CENTS A POUND SET

Fisherman, if He Sold, Would Owe Money to Buyer After Shipment.

BLOCK ISLAND, Oct. 4.—If a dealer at Fulton Market were to take a fish by the tail or the head or the middle and throw it into South street and repeat the performance twenty or thirty times in a minute, and were to keep it up for fifteen or more minutes without even an attempt at a rest, there would be something doing. Two riots would result—one in South street, the other in Fulton Market. Each riot would be volcanic, tempestuous and vociferous.

In the market the riot would be on a comparatively small scale, with the dealer on one side and all the other dealers pitted against him. After a brief but violent struggle the fish throwing dealer would be overthrown and shackled as a more or less dangerous maniac. His confreres would decide, without a dissenting vote, that he had lost his mind.

Within the memory of the oldest employee of the market no dealer has been known to throw a perfectly good and salable fish into South street or any other thoroughfare. Dealers had been known to sell fish that had known better days, to charge prices that should have entailed a long term in jail, or to sell bonita or bluefish for Spanish mackerel. Such achievements might have called for a lifted eyebrow here and there, but would not have caused audible comment, at least not in the market.

The market, with exceptions, would have said to itself: "It's all in a day's work." But to throw good fish away would be accepted as positive proof of sudden violent and dangerous insanity.

Result of South Street Riot.

The riot in South street in such a case would be of such magnitude as to render necessary the calling out of the police reserves. South street is a busy thoroughfare. Thousands of trucks and other vehicles pass through it in a day. Long lines of huge wagons wait at the ferry entrances or pour through them at a hurried pace. Traffic is often so great that blocks are frequent.

The drivers are big and husky fellows, and in a block their language is so explosive as to surprise even the atmosphere. If a few hundred of these Titans were to see a Fulton Market dealer throwing shining fish into the street each of them would spring from his truck, pick up a fish, smell it, and, finding it good, would begin to load up. Word would fly through the downtown district that fish was to be had for the taking in South street.

All the messenger boys below Wall street would fly to the spot. Not even members of the Stock Exchange would be able to withstand the temptation, and South street in a trice would be jammed with a wild eyed multitude, every mother's son in it determined to get fish for nothing or perish in the effort.

Thousands of freshly caught fish are thrown away at Block Island each season, and there is even at Block Island more than one season in a year.

Does the act create a riot there? It does not. It does not cause surprise or comment—that is, among the islanders. To a New Yorker there is something horrifying about the performance. To the islander it is simply monotonous. Ever since he can remember he has seen fish thrown away. He expects to see them thrown away to the end of the chapter. He is one of the throwers, or has been.

All Block Islanders are fishermen. They may have other occupations, in fact, have them, but also they are fishermen. There are two principal industries here, fishing and farming. Several other industries may be styled the biproducts of the twain.

Intensive Workers Scarce.

Neither the farming nor the fishing is done in an intensive way. In fact, it is doubtful if the meaning of the word be known to more than one Islander, and he cultivates a truck garden as a "hired man." There is one marked difference between the farmers and the fishermen. The farmers do not harvest sufficient to feed the island, while the harvest of the fishermen, if it were used for the purpose, would feed not only the island but a large section of Manhattan.

The name "Hoover" may be known on Block Island, but it creates no excitement. It endears itself to nobody. Neither is it received with execrations. It may be known here that he implored or ordered all citizens of the United States to be stingy with themselves and lavish toward Europe, but the islanders do not discuss the matter unless among themselves and after dark.

If sugar be scarce and high they blame it on the sugar sharks who dwell on the mainland. If the price of flour jumps to staggering figures they attribute the outrage to the flour sharks who disfigure the mainland. They can live "in clover" on fish and potatoes, for they catch fish and grow potatoes in overabundance.

But New York does not catch fish or grow potatoes, and when a New Yorker who knows hotel and restaurant prices, also the prices paid by house dwellers for fish, sees finny beauties thrown away in thousands he turns away from the spectacle for fear of accidents.

Why the Price Differences.

Why is fish so high and at times so scarce in New York and so cheap and abundant here? Block Island is about the size of Manhattan and is only one of many fishing stations on our Atlantic coast. Its fishermen are a daring, sturdy lot. Their work is full of toil and risk. They are weatherwise of course, and a sea or sky that looks dangerous to a landsman often means good fishing to them.

They like to get a fair price for their fish, but a low price, if it gives even a very small profit, is accepted without a groan. They have much of the philosopher in them, also something of the fatalist, and whether the price of fish is high or low their expression of calm contentment remains unruffled.

To throw away a perfectly good fish would be an impossible feat for a landsman. It would be just as easy for him to contemplate murder as to throw away thousands or even hundreds of fish that had been enjoying life in their own way only a few hours ago.

A fishing schooner came into the new harbor and docked yesterday afternoon. All or nearly all fishing boats have feminine names. As the captain of the particular schooner is not seeking fame or notoriety it might be as well to call his schooner "Susan," though this is not her name, as she carries two names, her first quite as attractive as Susan.

She had four men in her crew, including the captain. If it happens to you to be on a dock at Block Island and you feel a strong desire to get into conversation with an islander it will be quite safe to address him as "Captain." Once a captain always a captain is the rule here, and if a man has not attained the distinction he hopes to do so and it's ten to one that he will do so.

Deck Glistens With Fish.

The sun was a dazzling disk of splendor and the deck of the Susan glistened in a way that would throw polished silver in the shade. The waist was deep in butterfish, whiting and hake, with here and there a dogfish, some three or four pound flounders, and in one corner five great sea eels. The latter were about four feet long and the size of a lusty man's forearm. On the dock was a fish dealer's warehouse.

When the schooner "tied up," the fish dealer was on the dock. There are several fish dealers here, a couple at the Old Harbor, the rest at the New Harbor. When a fishing boat comes in with a catch—for sometimes they come in bare of fish—the dealer is always on the dock.

"What have you got?" he shouts.

The captain names his catch.

The dealer mentions the price he'll give.

The captain says "All right" or "Nothing doing."

The fisherman always knows New York prices. If the figure given by the dealer is much lower than New York prices the fisherman will decide to ship his fish to New York. Sometimes he will carry them to New York, but as a rule he will ship to Newport or Providence by steamer and thence to New York by another steamer.

Sometimes he makes money by shipping to New York, but again he will lose by so doing. Fulton Market prices have a way of rising and falling that is beyond the calculation of the wisest fisherman that ever fished.

The Susan's cargo was in the main butterfish. They are a short, plump fish and are looked upon here with much favor as a breakfast dish, though there are no objections to them for either dinner or supper. Dinner, be it known, is eaten in the middle of the day, and supper at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Eating between meals is not barred, but is only indulged in by outlanders, who are considered in many ways eccentric by the islanders. The opinions entertained by outlanders of the islanders is not of consequence to the latter.

Refuses to Sell at Price.

As the price for the Susan's cargo of buterfish was too low, the captain refused the dealer's offer and made a demand for barrels. A fish dealer keeps in stock barrels, ice, salt and burlap. The ice is sliced and a shoveiful or more is thrown into a barrel. Then follows a layer of fish, more ice and more fish, with ice for the last layer. A piece of burlap is laid on top and pressed down and kept taut by an iron hoop which is nailed to the wooden barrel.

The packing was done by the crew and the sorting of the fish was done with almost incredible speed. The sorter held in his right hand a short baton, on the end of which was a sharp, curved hook. He stuck this hook into everything but butterfish. He made only two motions.

With one motion he jabbed a fish. With another motion he flung it into a far corner or overboard. The fish flung into a far corner were whiting, a boneless fish that makes good eating. The fish flung overboard were hake, and not bad eating either. The sorter made no mistakes, though he jabbed into a solid pile of fish and his motions were swift as thought.

The New Harbor is a lovely sheet of water. It is about a mile square. Before it was made into a harbor it was known as the Salt Pond. The coast line on the northwest side of the island is only a few feet above tide water.

In former days a narrow part of it was called the Breach. In northwest storms the sea would break through and in this way a large lake or pond of fresh water became salt. Also it became the home of lobsters, crabs, hard and soft, oysters, clams, little necks and quohogs and winkles, big and small fish of many kinds. Not many years ago the Federal Government cut a passage through the Breach and turned the great Salt Pond into a harbor.

"Catch 'Em While You Sleep."

The Susan's deck load were pound or trap fish. As the islanders say, "You catch 'em while you sleep." A pound is made by driving long stakes into the sand, not too far from shore. Nets are fastened to the stakes. One end of the line overlaps the other, leaving an open lane through which the fish may enter.

Why don't they swim out as they swam in? Fish, like men, have their weak points. One of these is to keep swimming in one direction. In this way they pass the entrance and remain in durance until taken by the fishermen at their leisure.

When a large part of the surface of the New Harbor was covered with hake thrown overboard from the Susan an onlooker said to the captain:

"Are not these hake good fish and good eatin'?"

"They be," he answered.

"Then why throw them overboard?" he asked.

"Well," replied the captain, "what else is there to do with them? I'm offered two cents a pound for them. After I've paid for barrels and ice and packing and freight and commissions, what do you suppose I'd get?"

"What would you get?" asked the inquisitive one.

"I'd get a bill and a request to remit at once."

Fish as a Fertilizer.

"But fish," it was suggested, "is a fine fertilizer, and the farmers would be glad to have that fish."

"I don't doubt it," answered the captain, "but I'm a fisherman and I don't own a cart, and I wouldn't be allowed to leave this fish on the dock."

"What will become of these fish?" I asked.

"Most of them will sink," said the captain, "and the rest will be cast ashore."

"What will you do with the whiting?"

"Not sure," said the captain. "If I can get any kind of a price, a price that will pay expenses, I'll sell. If not, overboard they go."

New York is about 120 miles by boat from Block Island. A fast boat will cover the distance in daylight. A slow sailer will make the trip in less than twenty-one hours.

In New York people are paying all sorts of prices for storage fish. They are throwing away freshly caught fish at Block Island. There is certainly something out of gear in the fish business.

LEHIGH PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO TAYLOR

Honorary Degree Given to Carnegie's Coworker on Founder's Day.

DID MUCH FOR COLLEGE

New York Alumni Largely Represented in Exercises at Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 4.—Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York alumni of Lehigh University were largely represented at Founder's Day exercises today when Lehigh conferred the honorary degree of doctor of engineering upon Charles L. Taylor of Pittsburg, president of the Carnegie Hero Fund and vice-chairman of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund.

The exercises were held in Packer Memorial Church, which was crowded by a great assemblage comprising trustees, faculty, alumni and the largest student body in the history of the university. Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh, was in charge. The address of the day was delivered by Dr. N. M. Emery, vice-president of the university, who outlined the life of Asa Packer and other benefactors to whom Lehigh owes its foundation and support.

Mr. Taylor, who is an alumnus and a trustee of Lehigh, was presented by Prof. Howard Eckfeldt for the faculty and by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem, for the board of trustees. The degree of doctor of engineering was then conferred by President Drinker in these words:

"Charles Lewis Taylor, devoted son of Lehigh, distinguished engineer, active partner for many years with Mr. Carnegie in building up great industrial and steel interests in our State, philanthropist whose efficient care for your fellowmen has been widespread, vice-chairman of the great and leading provision for the care and pensioning of laboring men, chairman of the Carnegie Hero Fund, trustee and active supporter of many organizations promoting the educational and material good and advancement of our people—the trustees and faculty and your fellow alumni of Lehigh, on this day devoted by Lehigh to the honoring of great men, join in greeting you with loving regard and appreciation of your great record for efficient accomplishment and unselfish well doing, and with wishes for your long continued life and happiness."

Dr. Taylor was born in Philadelphia on April 3, 1857. His father, John D. Taylor, was prominent in the sugar refining industry, and from 1874 to 1886 was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Entered Steel Business.

Dr. Taylor was graduated from Lehigh in 1876 as valedictorian of his class with the degree of engineer of mines. His first employment after leaving the university was in the engineering office of Dr. Drinker, now president of Lehigh. He then went with the Cambria Iron Company as assistant chemist and later became assistant superintendent of the blast furnaces at Johnstown. In 1880 he was made chemist of the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Company, and two years later became its superintendent. For three years, up to 1887, Dr. Taylor was superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works.

He was succeeded in this position by Charles M. Schwab, the one other recipient thus far of Lehigh's degree of doctor of engineering.

During the next two years Dr. Taylor was general manager of the Hartman Steel Company, and from 1890 to 1892 he was assistant secretary of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Ltd. In 1893 he was promoted to be assistant to the president of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., with general supervision over the operation of all works.

Dr. Taylor made important contributions to the science and practice of the steel industry. A pioneer in supplanting wrought iron with soft steel, he is declared to have been first in the successful production of soft steel for pipe nails, ship plate and structural steel. He accomplished work of original character and of great potential scope in the designing and manufacture of a steel suitable for steel car construction.

Chosen by Carnegie.

The late Andrew Carnegie upon retiring in 1901 selected Dr. Taylor as chairman of the Carnegie Relief Fund, which was subsequently merged into the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, a trust of $12,000,000, the income of which is applicable for the superannuated employees of all the various interests of the Steel Corporation. Dr. Taylor is also president of the Hero Fund Commission, a trust fund of $5,000,000. He has been secretary of the Carnegie Veteran Association, a trustee of the Carnegie Library and Institute and a director of the Western Pensylvania Institute for the Blind. Among his personal philanthropies is the summer home he built for the Kingsley House Association of Pittsburg a home for children, and a convalescent home for women and children.

Dr. Taylor accepted membership in the board of trustees of Lehigh University upon the inauguration as president in 1905 of his life long friend, Dr. Drinker. Dr. Drinker has repeatedly testified to the value of the work done for Lehigh in season and out of season by Dr. Taylor as a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the board. Dr. Taylor was secretary of the Alumni Association from 1877 to 1880, president of the association 1881-82 and alumnus trustee, 1882-86 and 1887-95.

Deeply interested in the human side of Lehigh University and especially solicitous that its students should develop the physical and through that the moral side of their characters, Dr. Taylor planned and carried out his splendid gifts of gymnasium, swimming pool and field house. In his honor the entire athletic layout of the university was named Taylor Field. The possession of the wonderful resources given by Mr. Taylor has made possible Lehigh's leadership along lines of physical education for all students.

Walker to Be Guest of Masons.

Every branch of Masonry from the Blue Lodge to the Mystic Shrine, in New York and adjacent States, will be represented at the open session in Masonic Hall, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, October 28, when Harry C. Walker, Lieut.-Governor of New York, will be the guest of honor of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Walker is Past Grand Commander of the Great Commandery of the State of New York and will speak on "The Christian Knights and Present Day Problems."

PLANES TUNED FOR CROSS-U .S. RACE

Eighty-three of the Best Air Pilots in Country Will Compete in Race.

HOP OFF ON WEDNESDAY

Fliers Start Simultaneously From Mineola and San Francisco.

At least four Colonels of the Air Service will be among the eighty contestants who will climb into "ships" next Wednesday morning for the 2,700 mile aerial dash across the continent.

The Colonels and a dozen Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors are by no means aged, as officers of high rank go in the army, but most of them are well beyond their twenties, and every man of them is out to show the youngsters in the big race—probably the biggest ever held—that there is absolutely no truth in the statement, oft repeated, especially by Second Lieutenants, that it takes a young man to fly a plane. With much the same spirit the First and Second Lieutenants, and the bulk of the contestants will be of these ranks, will leap lightly into their ships to prove that any one with more than one bar and twenty-five years belongs on the ground. And the Captains, who are neutral both in age and opinion, will get into their ships to prove that both their juniors and seniors are wrong. But on one thing the senior officers with their experience and judgment, and the junior officers with their dash and youth, and the Captains with their half and half, are agreed. It is going to be a man size job to drive a roaring plane across the plains and mountains of the United States in all sorts of weather faster than seventy-nine of the best airmen in the United States Army and, therefore, in the whole country.

Real speed is going to be made in that race, for every machine in it has a tested speed of 100 miles an hour, and most of the planes are rated at over 120. Cadet A. J. Nassanier, the only man without a commission in the race, has a Le Pere with a speed of 130 miles.

As in the men who pilot them, there is variety in the planes. Most of those in the race will be De Havilands, heavy machines with 400 horse-power Liberty motors, which are built to make 124 miles an hour. In addition, however, there are entered several Fokkers captured from the Germans, two Martin bombers, big two motored machines built for carrying heavy loads, but which can nevertheless make 112 miles an hour. Le Pere planes, also with 400 horse-power Liberty motors, and some British SE (Scout Experimental) planes.

Conditions of Contest.

At least fifty-three planes will start at 9 A. M. Wednesday from Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, while more than thirty will start from the other end of the continent, San Francisco. There will really be three winners of the race, for, since it is not primarily a sporting contest, but one to arouse interest in aviation, promote the establishment of landing fields, and gather scientific data, the following orders have been issued by the Air Service concerning the winners:

1. Time competition. First place in this contest to be awarded the pilot crossing the continent in the shortest time, irrespective of stops and actual flying time.

2. Speed contest. In this there will be as many classes as there are types of machines. First, second and third place in each class will be awarded the pilot in order respectively having the shortest actual flying time.

3. Handicap competition. This will be based on actual flying time, but each class (type of machine) will be given a handicap percentage, based upon its reputed speed as computed by the technical section (air service) in their official tests.

This third competition is identical with that originated by the American Flying Club in determining the winners of the New York-Toronto contest.

The matter of timing the fliers and checking off the planes as they reach the twenty control stations at which they must alight on their way across the continent has been placed by Major-Gen. Charles Menoher, chief of the air service, in the hands of the American Flying Club. Representatives of the club will be at each of the stations, as well as at the start and finish points, with synchronized watches. The regulations provide that each machine must stop for at least thirty minutes at each control station in order that the officer in charge at the control or the American Flying Club man may see that the plane is in perfect shape to continue the journey. Any one remaining at a control station longer than forty-eight hours will be disqualified unless, in the judgment of the control officer, the weather is too bad to proceed. The days when a brisk wind meant danger in the air are past, and, as was shown in the recent New York-Toronto race, it takes terrific weather to keep an army pilot on the ground. The officer at the station will be held responsible for the condition of each ship when it leaves for the next point.

Many former air service pilots and others interested in aviation expressed the hope that the race would awaken the people to the need for a department of aeronautics, separate from the army or navy, as is the case in England. Almost all those interested in aviation favor this.

List of Contestants.

A complete list of those who will fly in the race is not available at the present time, owing to the fact that no entry blanks are required for the contest. The Government pilots merely send through formal requests to be assigned to the race, and if the air service officials at Washington think the officer competent and have a fast ship available he is assigned to the contest. Those who have already entered to fly from Mineola are as follows:

Machine. Speed. Motor and power.

Col. C. C. Brant, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Col. G. C. Culver, Fokker, 100 MPH., Mercedes, 180 H. P.
Col. T. F. Dodd, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut.-Col. H. E. Hartney, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut.-Col. J. N. Reynolds, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Major M. F. Davis, Martin Bomber, 112 MPH., Liberty, 800 H. P.
Major Maxwell Kirby, Fokker, 100 MPH., Mercedes, 180 H. P.
Major Henry Abbey, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Major R. J. Miller, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Major Edward Lyons, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Capt. Fred Kindley, SE-5, 122 MPH., Hispano, 180 H. P.
Capt. Reynolds, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Capt. R. N. Francis, Martin Bomber, 112 M PH., Liberty, 800 H. P.
Lieut. Alex Pearson, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. J. P. Roullet, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. Roberts, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. R. B. Bagby, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. H. H. George, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. W. C. F. Brown, Le Pere, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. F. C. Nelson, DH-9, 128 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. H. A. McGinnis, DH (Bluebird), 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. R. C. Kirkpatrick, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. W. B. Maynard, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H.P.
Lieut. Willis Taylor, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. Honsinger, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. J. B. Mackie, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. L. S. Webster, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.

The following are those who have been assigned to take off from San Francisco:

Major J. G. P. Bartholf, SE-4, 122 MPH., Hispano, 180 H. P.
Capt. L. H. Smith, DH (Bluebird), 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. Cobert Kauch, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. S. E. Rice, SE-5, 122 MPH., Hispano, 180 H.P.
Lieut. J. G. Hall, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. H. L. Queen, DH-4, 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. Spencer Hall, DH (Bluebird), 124 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.
Lieut. F. W. Seifert, SE-5, 122 MPH., Hispano, 180 H. P.
Lieut. R. S. Worthington, SE-5, 122 MPH., Hispano, 180 H. P.
Cadet A. J. Nassanier, LeL Pere, 130 MPH., Liberty, 400 H. P.

Other entries whose machines were not specified by the Washington officials include Major Carl Spatz, D. S. C., formerly in charge of the great flying school at Issoudin, France; Col. Benedict, who may fly a German Fokker which he himself captured; Lieuts. Edward Wales and E. C. Kiel, Major J. W. Simons and Capt. John Marquette.

A Minister Pilot.

Lieut. W. B Maynard, included in the above entry list, is the minister pilot who finished first in the New York-Toronto race of the American Flying Club.

Entertainment along the route will be in charge of the War Camp Community Service, which will have stations on each of the twenty-two aerodromes to look after the comfort of the fliers. Hot refreshments and rest parlors will be taken care of by this agency.

Assuming that sixty machines finish the race, they will together have covered a distance of 324,000 miles. The cost of the eighty ships already entered is in excess of $750,000.

The control stations specified in the Government orders are as follows, with the distance in miles from the last named:

Mineola; Binghamton, 142; Rochester, 125; Buffalo, 56; Cleveland, 180; Bryan, 147; Chicago, 160; Rock Island, 155; Des Moines, 158; Omaha, 118; St. Paul, 132; North Platte, 118; Sidney, 112; Cheyenne, 93; Wolcott, 113; Green River, 137; Salt Lake City, 137; Saldura, 100; Battle Mountain, 162; Reno, 169; Sacramento, 112; San Francisco, 75.

The machines will find a variance in sea level ranging from 106 feet above at Mineola to 6,623 feet above at Wolcott. Passing this point on the way west the level drops to 15 feet above at the San Francisco aerodrome.

MERCIER WILL GET COLUMBIA DEGREE

Cardinal to Receive Honor Tuesday and Attend Louvain Library Meeting.

Cardinal Mercier will receive the degree of LL. D. from Columbia University on Tuesday. At the same time he will attend a meeting of the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the Library of Louvain.

It is proposed to raise by popular subscription $500,000 to build and equip a new library in place of the one that was destroyed when the Germans burned the city of Louvain in 1914. The executive committee is composed of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia; Thomas W. Lamont, E. H. Outerbridge, Alexander J. Hemphill and Herbert Putnam.

After conferring the degree on Cardinal Mercier in the university library at 2:30 o'clock Mr. Butler will hold a reception at his home, 60 Morningside drive, at which the Louvain project will be launched. The Cardinal is especially interested in Louvain University as he was a student there and a member of the faculty. He is expeced to discuss the subject in his address.

The burning of the Louvain Library was a deliberate act of wanton and insensate crime. This is the view taken by M. Delannoy, librarian of the university, who witnessed its destruction by German soldiers equipped with special apparatus. Nothing was spared and the loss of over 1,000 irreplaceable volumes and manuscripts is beyond repair.

The archives of the university including the most precious of all muniments, the foundation bull, issued by Pope Martin V. in 1425, renders forever impossible a compilation of the documentary history of the alma mater which was under contemplation at the outbreak of the war.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are depositaries of the restoration fund. Among those on the national committee are J. P. Morgan, Elihu Root, Cardinal Gibbons, Thomas F. Ryan, William H. Crocker of San Francisco, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown; Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Edgar F. Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Charles J. Bonaparte, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France; ex-President W. H. Taft, President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins; Col. William Barclay Parsons, Henry Watterson and Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago.

London Short Loans Easier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*

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LONDON, Oct. 4.—Conditions in the short loans market to-day were easier than ever and balances were freely offered at ½ per cent. Discount rates showed a hardening tendency, but there was very little business. New York exchange was less favorable, business being done down to $4.20½. French and Belgian francs again improved in value and lire recovered.

SHERIFF ROW STILL PERPLEXES QUEENS

Latest Court Decision Only Increases Doubt as to Next Election.

MITCHELL STANDING PAT

Incumbent Says He Was Put In for Three Years and Will Stick.

Public officials, as well as politicians, of Queens, together with all of the best attorneys of the county are greatly perplexed as the result of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, which set aside the decision of Justice Leander B. Faber and directing that an election of Sheriff in that county take place this next election. Unless some decision is given by the Court of Appeals, to which court an appeal is to be taken at once, setting the time when the new Sheriff is to take office, it is pointed out that the most endless confusion and costly litigation will result.

In handing down his decision restraining the Election Board of this city from holding the election, Justice Faber pointed out that it would be necessary to resort to the Legislature at the next session and have a measure passed fixing the term of the Sheriff. The Appellate Division took no notice of this fact.

Sheriff Samuel J. Mitchell is in office, and yesterday he stated that he proposed to fill out his three year term to the minute. He was elected on January 23, 1917, and sworn in on his term on February 1, 1917. The term is three years. Even the Sheriff himself is in doubt whether his term began January 23 or February 1.

"I am now in office and I propose to serve my term to the last minute," said Sheriff Mitchell yesterday. "I was elected for three years and I propose to collect salary for that term if I have to go to the courts to get it. If the courts want some other man in here to serve for part of the time that I have been elected for and pay him a salary as well as myself, I have no objections, but they are not going to get me out until I get the salary for the full three years."

As the law now stands it provides that a sheriff elected in November shall take office in the succeeding January 1. Justice Faber pointed out that the Legislature could be appealed to and a law passed which would provide that a sheriff elected in November should take office either on the succeding January 23 or February 1, whichever is determined to be the end of Sheriff Mitchell's term.

Attorneys in the county pointed out that should two sheriffs be in office a question would at once arise as to which one had the authority to serve papers and endless litigation would at once be started.

The Appellate Division in the decision just handed down said that the Constitution and statutes of the State provided for the election of a sheriff in November and the fact that Sheriff Mitchell was elected and was holding office in no manner interfered with the effect of the statute and the Constitution

FORESTRY STUDENT SENT FROM SWEDEN

Exchange Made With New York State College.

Sweden, through the American Scandinavian Foundation, has sent a trained forester, A. E. F. Schard, to the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse for special study in American methods in forestry, on an interchange of students by which the United States sent Henry M. Molloney of the New York State College of Forestry to Sweden for study there. Both men rank as fellows of the American Scandinavian Foundation, and will get a handsome financial allowance to make possible their securing the best information possible on forestry methods in the countries to which they are sent.

Mr. Schard came to this country to study particularly timber transportation and commercial phases of forestry, and a special course has been arranged at Syracuse to permit him to do the special work which will be of value to him and promote international relations.

Mr. Schard has been in the Swedish forest service since his graduation from one of the big universities of his native land, and has travelled extensively in Germany and France and other countries studying forestry methods.

He is one of the first students ever sent to the United States for forestry study under the operation of the American Scandinavian Foundation, and the recognition given the New York State College of Forestry is accentuated by the face that this year marked the first time that the Philippine Government has sent a student to Syracuse for forestry study in the person of Luis J. Reyes, who was in the Philippine forest service six years before coming here for special study.

MISSIONARIES PLAN JUBILEE.

Women's Foreign Society to Hold Anniversary This Week.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, New York Branch, will hold its Jubilee Anniversary Oct. 7-10 in St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth street and West End avenue. Among visitors of note to be present will be Mrs. Lois Parker, one of the founders of the society, who has given sixty years of service in India; and Dr. Li Bi Cu and Dr. Ida Kahn, both of China; and Dr. Toma Inouyeo of Japan, three physicians attending Council of Women Physicians now being held in New York, and all being graduates of Methodist Colleges in China and Japan.

The Society now maintains in India 46 kindergartens, 828 day schools, 37 middle schools, 10 high schools and one college. It also has in India 14 Bible Training Schools, 1 orphanage, 3 industrial schools and maintains 5 hospitals and 3 dispensaries and 6 homes for homeless women.

In addition to aiding work in India, the New York Branch also helps to carry on educational and religious and humanitarian work in China, Japan, Korea and Mexico. It has fifty-two missionaries in these fields.

Raisuli Bandits in Retreat.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Military operations against Raisuli bands in Morocco are proceeding favorably, according to an official statement issued here. The bandits are reported to be in retreat and to be abandoning their dead and wounded.