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THE CENSUS OF THE BRITISH LEAGUE.

Within the League.

We agree with our neighbor the Herald that an accurate enumeration of the votes of the British polyanym within the League of Nations might be the total to eight.

Just as Persia's one vote in addition to the original six makes seven, so does the vote of the newly constructed Kingdom of Hedjaz make a possible eighth in the British colonies.

"Why omit Hedjaz," asks the Herald, "from the list of members of the British league?"

It is a notorious fact that Hedjaz was created an "independent" kingdom solely for the part it is expected to play in the British scheme of empire.

Well, perhaps we may count in Hedjaz later, when the evidence of its subordination by the British Government is as complete as that of the newly disclosed treaty with Persia affords in the case of that ancient and sovereign Power.

At present the seven to one vote in the Assembly of the proposed League of Nations comprises a vote for the Empire, a vote for Canada, a vote for Australia, a vote for South Africa, a vote for New Zealand, a vote for India and a vote for Persia, as against a single vote for the United States, for France, for Italy or for Japan.

The unique and spectacular character of the profiteering mathematics underlying this arrangement is now attracting, we observe, almost as much attention in France as in our own country.

We share the Herald's surprise at the remarkable circumstance that when Mr. Lloyd George was congratulating this picturesque combination he failed to claim one more British vote on account of Egypt.

To-day, Last Chance to Register!

From 7 o'clock this morning until 10:30 o'clock this evening the registration places in all the election districts in New York city will be open and the election officers will be on duty to add the names of qualified men and women to the poll list.

After 10:30 o'clock this evening the best will in the world, the hottest indignation a human being is capable of, the strongest imaginable desire to do a citizen's full duty at the polls will not serve to add to that list the name of a single neglected person.

There have been five evening sessions of the boards of registration. There remains one all day session to be held. When the books close to-night they will close for good.

No man or woman who does not register can take part in the fall primaries, in which candidates for the United States Senate and candidates for State offices will be nominated.

The man or woman who opposes political control of the Judiciary, who wants to see Judges free from intimidation by Tammany, who wants the bench to know no master except the law of the land, who wants justice impartially administered, and who falls to register, plays Tammany's game and makes Tammany's plan to "steal" something over in an off year "seem" sensible. The good citizens of New York and nobody else can defeat this scheme, and they can do it only if they register and vote.

Three Vice-Admirals: a Problem Intelligently Solved.

Congress appears to have found a sensible and satisfactory way to honor Rear Admirals Sims, Benson and Mayo without raising any of them to the rank of Admiral. It will provide for three Vice-Admirals and each of the distinguished gentlemen named will be nominated for this rank.

Thus these naval strategists will be rewarded for their services in the war, and yet the rank of Admiral will be kept free to be conferred on some other sailor not braver or more devoted than these but destined by fate to attain the highest naval title by the exercise of his skill and display of his courage in actual conflict with a public enemy.

It will be recalled that Rear Admiral Wilson declined a decoration offered to him by the French Republic on the ground that he conceived the naval regulations to bar from acceptance of this particular honor those who did not win it in actual combat with the enemy. If his attitude on this occasion correctly represented the general sentiment of American naval officers the action of Congress in rewarding the three most conspicuous commanders in the war with Germany will be approved in the service.

Don't Worry About France.

It is pleasant to hear encouraging truth about our friends among the nations of the world. As an instance, we are glad to quote the plain words of this city on Thursday by Professor LUCIEN LEVY BAUEL, who qualifies as an expert on conditions in France not merely as a distinguished scholar of the Sorbonne but as a statesman who gained first hand information in his work in the Ministry of Munitions during the war and later in the Service of Information for the Peace Conference. Mr. BAUEL says this of the present condition of his country:

"A new France, rejuvenated and vigorous, is undertaking the gigantic problems of reconstruction. Her friends are optimistic and look forward to a period of productive activity. Her enemies, on the other hand, spread alarming rumors to the contrary."

The war, says Mr. BAUEL, has taught France the value of water power, of the group organization of industry, of the standardization of products, of normal relations between employer and employed. Her colonies supply raw material, her people at home are at work to pay for the losses of the war. The talk from German mouths about a ruined France is as absurd as the plaint from other German mouths of a destroyed Germany. England has realized the truth about her neighbors, friend or foe, and has taken hold of disorder with a firm hand.

Americans who like to roll on their tongues such broad and lugubrious phrases as "Europe in agony" and "a stricken world" would do well to come out of their intellectual trance. Practical Europe is getting down to business. Immediate production of the necessities which every market demands is the goal on which her governments and individuals have centered their energy. They are at work at top speed; the United States is not. In the industrial race America is the hare; but the tortoise are capable of a future speed far beyond that of a hare.

Flight of the Endowed Preparatory School.

While the multitudinous alumni of great universities are carrying on their campaigns for sorely needed funds in eight figures to support these seats of higher education the public must have its sympathetic attention directed to the pressing needs of the endowed preparatory schools which have played so remarkable a part in the development of the American educational system.

Of such schools Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover serve well as types. Their number is considerable, but the work they have done for sound training of young men and young women is better understood among educators than it is by the general public. They were founded primarily to prepare their pupils for college, and their original endowments were bestowed on them for the express purpose of making their maintenance possible with low tuition fees. The plan of their farsighted benefactors in early days was to put within the reach of boys ambitious for scholarship opportunity to begin their college course soundly based in the required studies at low cost in money.

This fine ideal has been splendidly maintained by many generations of managers and instructors, and the endowed preparatory schools have borne an honorable part in upbuilding the national educational edifice. In them the democracy of learning has been intelligently nurtured. Their graduates have gone out in the professions to reflect credit on their systems and to enhance their fame. Particularly among teachers the men who received their training in these schools have left their impress. Notable instructors in every department of science and philosophy and letters trace back to the endowed preparatory schools. Text book writers of national and international reputation owe the first direction of their genius in the inspiring direction to these institutions. They may indeed properly be called the factories which first develop the raw material of talent in the form it should bear to make its most valuable contribution to the public welfare.

Thus the work done in these schools is of the highest importance to the public; but their situation is such that they are commonly neglected. Their condition is made harder by the success they achieve in their field, for while they build up bodies of men who are commonly neglected. Their condition is made harder by the success they achieve in their field, for while they build up bodies of men who are commonly neglected.

They are scattered all over the country, immersed in their calling, laboring for small salaries to set the minds of others in order, and giving little or no thought to feathering

their own nests. The preparatory schools from which they entered college, or university cannot hope from these men, who form a large proportion of their graduates, great additions to their funds, though practically all of them give liberally according to their means.

Yet if such schools are to maintain their standards and increase their equipment to meet the constantly rising demand for their services they must now get more money. The straits in which all endowed institutions find themselves is nowhere more pressing than it is in these establishments. The very fact that they are endowed has caused them to be overlooked. Their record of infrequent appeals for aid has created a popular opinion that they need no aid. Their resources are grossly overestimated. Their history of uninterrupted public service is accepted as a guaranty that they will always be able to continue that service without assistance from outside their walls.

Such is not the case. The endowed preparatory schools must have help or they will perish. The country cannot, in justice to itself, allow them to perish. Enlightened self-interest, wise national selfishness, commands their support. Provision must be made for their intellectual needs in higher salaries for the men who bear the torch of learning aloft in their halls, and for proper and adequate halls in which to bear that torch aloft. This provision must be generous, and it must be made promptly if disaster is to be averted in the educational system of the United States.

How imminent this disaster is statistics recently compiled concerning the shortage of instructors in American schools above the grade schools disclose. It is conservatively reckoned that there is imperative need for 30,000 trained teachers in the United States to-day. The requirements of the country have already far outstripped the supply. Because of this shortage the rising generation of today is deprived of opportunities to which it is justly entitled. The effect of withholding these opportunities now will be felt in every department of national life before ten years have passed.

The men to provide them are available, the institutions to train those men are in existence. All that is needed is money to enable the institutions to do the work they were designed to do, and when that is made clear to Americans they must and will provide the money.

Mr. BAUEL, indeed, is not on the face of it, a witness whose assertions can be accepted without corroboration. —London Times.

The circumspicion of the style of this comment recalls the story told of the late Senator ALBION, noted for his great prudence in expression of opinion. Riding in a buggy across Iowa, his companion called his attention to a flock of sheep in a pasture. "Those sheep have been sheared, Senator," he said. "Yes," the Senator replied, but added cautiously, "at least it looks so from this side."

It may be thought by some that there can be nothing new in strike procedure, but these observers overlook the possibility of a strike being organized, called, approved and conducted by men recognized as responsible leaders of responsible labor organizations.

Agents of the Department of Justice have made a number of arrests in Long Island wayside resorts where beverages stronger than the law permits were, they allege, sold to them. They report having bought in one resort twelve drinks for which they paid \$9.05. A little application of one of the three F's reveals that they paid seventy-five cents a drink and for the beverage called his attention to a tip of only five cents. On the theory, perhaps, that as they were about to arrest him he would be in danger with small change in excess of a jittney.

Spreading It On Thick in the Ozarks.

From the West Plains Quill.

George Dexter went wild grape hunting last Sunday near the Dexter Springs and brought back a lot of grapes, the bunches of which were much larger than usual. An investigation showed that the grapes were set on the bunches two and three weeks deep. The grapes in each layer were set together so tight that the bunches were perfectly solid, but were ripe all through.

Engraving Ways of an Arkansas Colonel.

From the Mensa Star.

Colonel James H. Long felt that he had a special long felt want in his sales. A lurch wagon will follow him to all his sales, dispensing sandwiches, pies and soft drinks, thus enabling the people to sit up stronger after refreshing the inner man.

No Limit.

From the Sedalia Capital.

The only thing agitators haven't asked for is the shortening of the speaking day.

The Brooks of New England.

Have you ever heard them sing? Have you ever heard the chorus? To the world wide they sing. As they marchly ripple. As they rush, and they glide, Through forest, through meadow, Or by the hillsides?

"We flow from the mountain, we flow to the sea. Our song is the song of the land of the free. We sang to your sires, who fought by our banks. We sing to their children. Fight on! Close your ranks!"

The Brooks of New England! Men pass—still they sing—severely they sing— And ever they cling. To the message God gives them To tell all mankind— Why they purr, and they ripple, They twist and they wind—

"We sang to the red man, with race long Beware ye the red man with race long begun! We flow from the mountain, we flow to the sea. Our song is the song of the land of the free."

Wherever the printed word reached

BROWN-SÉQUARD'S elixir took hold of the imagination of men. Its potentialities in art, in letters, in science, in politics, in economics were gravely and lightly discussed. Students, artists with cartoon and the written word, rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief; all thought and talked about it. Experiments were planned and carried out; hot disputes rose and died away; and in 1894 BROWN-SÉQUARD himself passed on, his well earned fame dimmed by derisive comments on his supreme assertion.

Alas, man's little span of life was not lengthened by the American-French-Briton. His elixir is to-day neglected. The promises made for it have faded from memory. Thus when SEAGOR VONOROVY promises to make the old young, to keep the young in the pride of their strength, wise men may not say the miracle cannot be wrought, but they will recall CHARLES EDWARD BROWN-SÉQUARD and diligently continue their good works against the day of reckoning.

Why the Reds Won.

The outcome of the series of baseball games for the championship of the major leagues—and truly this means the championship of the world, no considerable challenges having been received from Japan, Java or Jugo-Slavia—proves the probable victory of a factor so elusive that it cannot be expressed exactly in percentage tables. This factor is momentum. It is not new in baseball. It was manifested in the world's series in which the Boston Braves overcame the Philadelphia Athletics. The winners rushed along with an impetus so great that the science and skill of their opponents were overthrown. This year the Cincinnati team found the business of winning as interesting in October as it had been in July.

As Dr. KID GLEASON is likely to have put it to his class after the end of the debate, Professor MORAN'S young men had an advantage, not in that nebulous quality called "class," not in superior science, but in that kinetic energy due to the motion of the aggregate body. Captain EDWIN CORFUS of the White Sox, who is a Columbian, may easily arrive at the force with which the Reds hit his men by multiplying half the product of the Cincinnati mass by the square of the velocity with which they played their season's games.

At this juncture the entire Cabinet closed its eyes and ears to the fact that all at once a thought comes to Student Lansing. He says:

"But, Professor—I mean Mr. President—the British Government is about to add another vote to the Britannic community, thus making seven votes to our one. I now fully understand, after your lucid demonstration, the 4-1 problem. But where Persia's vote is added to the other 6 will that not destroy the balance? In other words, how can you make 7-1?"

"Nothing easier," says the President. "As before, 1-1 and 7-4 and as before, 4-1-1-1-1-1-1. Now all you have to do is to win 4-1-1-1-1-1-1. Next, extract the square root of 7-4-1-1-1-1-1. Drop the 1-1, and 7-1. Now, gentlemen, are you satisfied? Why, gentlemen, if it becomes necessary we can, by the same processes, prove that 8-1 or 9-1, or for that matter we can prove that the whole bunch of twenty-seven is in the hands of one vote. In other words, while we may not be the whole cheese, yet we are strong (?) enough to hold our own with the rest of the bunch."

At which we might expect Cabinet Student Lansing to mumble to himself, "Yes, if they were all come at us in a bunch."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is possible that some of your readers may still doubt the cogency of the President's logic. If you find any such why not squelch him once for all as Senator Hitchcock does in the Senate—call him a Bohemian or a pro-German or better still, follow the President's formula—call him "incompetible quitter."

—LORDS M. S. S. EAST ORANGE, N. J., October 10.

AS A FRENCHMAN SEES US.

Our Distorted Tongue, Our Many Generals, Our Neglected Belles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It was my privilege this summer to tour in your glorious country, a country dear to most every French heart. Everything I saw and came in contact with was good, but in a few things I noticed I would like to call attention to through your columns. Perhaps some one will solve the difficulty.

As I happen to be proficient in both English and French I could not but notice the general tendency on the part of Americans to speak the English language as if it should not be spoken; in fact in some parts of the country it is hard to recognize that beautiful vehicle of speech. It is true that people over here take pride in distorting their lovely language?

When I was at Chittanooga I visited the civil war battlefields and was intensely interested in what I saw there. I am marveled a bit at the lack of knowledge of the guides who conduct the sightseeing cars; you see, in a United States history I am told that the United States has so far only honored three men with the title of "General," but take a ride in one of the cars mentioned above and you will see the reason why they are called "generals." They will handily tell you the history, show you the various places, etc., of at least three hundred "Generals." Isn't this false education?

If you visit Lookout Mountain, just outside the park wall you will find a refreshment stand and a museum. The museum is full of civil war relics, which if they were the property of another country for the same reason they are the property of this, would be considered priceless, would be catalogued and preserved from moth, rust, decay, dampness, theft, etc., instead of being carelessly exposed and not taken care of as they are. Does this country know the value of such relics? Apparently not.

—E. H. ROTTS, October 10. F. G. JARVIS.

As They Tell 'Em in Maryland.

From the Leonardtown Beacon.

John Branson of Washington and Captain Watson of James R. Bailey of the Murray went fishing last Wednesday and caught 191 small fish and sixty trout. These were trout war so large that it took the united efforts of the entire party to land them. When the fish were ready to be cooked they were found still alive in its stomach.

—JOHN B. POSTER.

SIX EQUALS ONE.

Another Demonstration Made in League of Nations Mathematics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I fear that the involved higher (?) mathematics of your correspondent, F. H. Thompson, will be found too high for those of your readers who have hitherto failed to follow the fine reasoning of our beloved President in his very logical proof of the problem 6-1. What is needed is a simple proof of the problem, one that starts with the given and not with borrowed elements. There appears to be no relation between the figures with which Mr. Thompson starts and those with which he finishes. This leads inevitably to the conclusion that Mr. Thompson would try to ridicule the reasoning of the President by assuming that he also starts upon a hypothesis the elements of which bear no relation apparently to the final results obtained.

Having for a long time been a resident of Mr. Wilson's home State and having basked more or less in the sunshine of his wisdom, and having thereby learned something of his mental processes, may I be permitted to say in his behalf that the President arrived at the solution of that abstruse problem by processes far simpler than those proposed by Mr. Thompson.

It is not difficult to be understood by picturing in the mind's eye the Cabinet class room, with the President, crayon in hand, standing before the blackboard. The subject of League mathematics is under discussion. Some one has expressed a doubt as to the truth of the proposition that 6-1. Proof has been indicated and some of the Cabinet students have been able to furnish a solution. With his quick manner and reasoning it is easy to imagine the President attacking the problem in this manner:

"Now, let's see. We are to prove that 6-1. Why, that's easy. 1-1 and 2-1, doesn't it? Yes. So far so good. Now let's see. We are to prove 6-1-1-1-1-1. No. Well, then suppose we add 4 to each member of that equation and we get 10-4-1-1-1-1. Now, gentlemen, if you don't believe that equation is true just perform the operations for me for a moment for yourselves. Done. Are you satisfied? Now, we'll just extract the square root of both terms and we have 7-1-1-1-1-1. Nothing to criticize so far, have you? Now, we'll just drop the 1 from both sides of the equation and here you are, 6-1. Nothing simpler, reasoning perfect, and logical, isn't it? Do you any of you doubt that 6-1 or that Uncle Sam's toad can make as much noise in the League Council puddle (gentlemen, I didn't say muddle) as any six British toads you can pick out?"

At this juncture the entire Cabinet closed its eyes and ears to the fact that all at once a thought comes to Student Lansing. He says:

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—LORDS M. S. S. EAST ORANGE, N. J., October 10.

FIUME AND MIDDLETOWN.

The Effect of an Adriatic Question on Connecticut Local Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This town had its local election last Monday and the Republican party swept everything before it with a tidal wave. It was the first time this had happened in generations, and the wave swept away even a town clerk who had served honorably for twenty-five years and a town treasurer who had been kept in office through all political vicissitudes for thirty years.

The Italian vote, usually preponderantly Democratic, did it by a sudden veering. Of course it was a protest against Mr. Wilson's Fiume policy.

It is a little incident and brings no untoward consequences, because the Republican ticket was good, but it is a public opinion test, and it is a pleasant Connecticut town deciding its municipal affairs on the Fiume question and of two trusted town servants losing their jobs because the President is partisan in a quarrel between two peoples in Europe, and of the boundless horizons of political complications which all our foreign citizens when the United States gets to meddling with European muds in a professional way!

—BACKWOODMAN. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., October 10.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING.

It Was in Newfoundland After Froisher Settled the English Colony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The delight of Allen C. Boretz in finding old records about an aboriginal Thanksgiving is not the first observed by English speaking people in North America, for the very first Thanksgiving of the Pilgrims was proclaimed by Governor Bradford in 1621 (December 13), sixty-eight years earlier, little enough as they had to be thankful for.

Mr. Boretz is right, however, in implying that the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving was not the first observed by English speaking people in North America, for the very first was observed with religious ceremonies conducted by an English minister in the year 1578 on the shores of Newfoundland. This clergyman accompanied the expedition under Froisher, who settled the first English colony in America.

Another similar service was held August 5, 1607, by the Popham Colony, which settled at Sagadahoc on the Maine coast.

However, the regular observance of Thanksgiving was begun by Washington's proclamation in October, 1789, six months after he became President, and the annual nationwide observance of the day was started by Lincoln.

—M. B. MARTIN. NEW YORK, October 10.

Early Thanksgivings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I presume your correspondent in The Sun of October 6 was joking when he asserted that Thanksgiving Day "was originated by the christianized Indians in the vicinity of Boston in 1689." Mr. Love in "The Past and Thanksgiving Days of New England" gives the dates of at least 150 Thanksgivings celebrated by the Pilgrims before 1689. C. E. S. BOSTON, Mass., October 10.

THE NAVY'S UNIFORM.

Secretary Daniels Gives the History of the New Coats for Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your paper of Wednesday a correspondent who signs himself "Land Lubber" criticizes the Secretary of the Navy for the recent change in the naval uniform and conveys the impression that this change was made contrary to the desire of the naval officers.

The truth is that Captain Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on March 13, 1918, submitted the question by way of referendum to all the officers of the navy, with a result that the vote was 1,080 for the new uniform to 657 against change.

Admiral Sims and some other officers then serving in European waters advised that no change should be made in the uniform while a large number of officers were in Europe.

I agreed with that view and took no action until after the armistice. Then I approved the request of an overwhelming majority of the officers of the navy and issued the order on March 10, 1919, after all the naval officers except two on the Secretary's council had also approved it.

The new uniform may or may not be an improvement on the old uniform. I think it is. A majority of 423 officers requested the change. I make this statement merely that facts may be known.

—JOSEPH P. DANIELS. WASHINGTON, October 10.

The New Style Adopted by the Vote of the American Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letters of "H. C. May" and "Landlubber" about the new navy uniforms are interesting but misleading. The new style, borrowed from the English, was not wished on the navy by Secretary Daniels. It was adopted by the vote of the officers of the navy, who voted for it by an overwhelming majority. A protest from Admiral Sims prevented it being worn until the withdrawal of our European fleet.

No one questions that the old style was more military in appearance, but that "map" was a greater expense than one of comfort but health. For these same reasons a large number of army officers favor a change to the British style, and if given a chance to express themselves would certainly adopt it. In fact many have done so, without authority. It is true that the new style means a greater expense for laundry, but it also should mean a lesser original cost, inasmuch as there are no collar ornaments to be worn.

As for the charge that the brass buttons of the new style cause the wearer to be confused with conductors, it is undoubtedly true; but it was equally true that the old style confused them with the conductor buttons of the American elevator starters, bell boys and the like. Any man with a sense of humor instead of a Prussian turn of mind got many a good laugh at the expense of the mistake civilian when he realized the mistake. And I know of one Lieutenant who was handed a coat check and a quarter with instructions to "get my things!" The civilian was so embarrassed that the officer explained that he was merely a member of the navy and not a profiteering hatcher who had vanished without getting back the tip.

—ONE WHO WORE THE UNIFORM. PORT CHESTER, October 10.

FREE ZONES IN U. S. PORTS ADVOCATED.

Advantages Over Warehouse and Drawback System Are Discussed.

LEGISLATION IS URGED.

Senate and House Committees Hear Pleas From All Over Country.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The proposal to establish free zones in American ports, which is presented in several bills pending in Congress, was the subject of a hearing before the Senate Commerce and the House Ways and Means committees to-day.

Representatives of commercial and industrial interests in all parts of the country were present to advocate the measure, among them Emil F. Albrecht, president of the Philadelphia Bourse; Dewitt Van Buskirk, president of the Merchants Transport Company of New Jersey and of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission; Murray Hulbert, former Representative and member of the same commission; W. F. Collins, secretary of the committee on commerce and marine of the American Bankers Association; R. S. Gilford of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation; Samuel L. Ullmann of the Merchants Association of New York; Arthur McQuirk, counsel of the Board of Commissioners of the port of New Orleans, and J. J. Dwyer of San Francisco, manager of the Port Development Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

The proposal originated with the tariff commission which prepared the original bill and initiated the original movement for free zones. In the last Congress Senator Sheppard (Texas) and Senator Jones (Wash.) introduced bills. These provided for the creation of "free" zones in ports under certain circumstances. It presently developed that some prejudice existed against the word "free," which will be suspected with involving possible interference with the protective tariff system. Accordingly the new bills, which have been introduced by Senator Jones and Representative Nolan (Cal.), provide instead for "foreign trade" zones.

Provisions Are Outlined.