POINDEXTER IN G. O. P. CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT

Senator From Washington States Vital Principles on Entering the Race.

SPLITS PACIFIC STRENGTH

For Quick Peace, With Treason Cut Out of League and Real Americanism.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Miles Poindexter, United States Senator from Washington, announced to-day that he will make an active campaign for the Republican nomination for President, and stated the principles upon which he will base his candidacy.

The announcement is apt to be of special interest in the State of California where, it is known, the Republicans rather hoped that Senator Hiram Johnson would have a clear field so far as the Pacific coast was concerned. In that State, where Republicanism has been revivified by the making up of old quarrels between the progressive and conservative leaders, it had been supposed that Senator Johnson would obtain the support of most of the delegates to be selected in States touching the Pacific. The Poindexter announcement complicates the situation and is still another indication that there will be a healthy contest in the Republican National Convention next summer.

Underlying Senator Poindexter's statement of the principles upon which he will make his fight is the declaration that he cleaves to the principles of the Constitution of the United States as representing fundamental principles evolved by experience and wisdom and which cannot be ignored by the people or any part of the people without unhappiness.

By Evolution, Not Revolution.

"There is no royal road to happiness," the Senator avers, "either in Governmental or personal affairs. Success must come from a struggle and 'eternal vigilance.' It is a mistake to assume that a remedy can be found for all the ills of mankind. Certain fundamental truths of Government have been evolved by experience and are fixed as the foundations of our institutions. To them we must adhere, and working upon that basis, in a healthy evolution, and not by revolution, we can adapt our laws and administration to the needs of the people as conditions develop; cleaving to the ancient principles of the Constitution. By so doing we shall preserve for ourselves and our posterity that happy state which we have attained among the nations of the earth. I stand upon those principles and shall make an active campaign for the nomination by the Republican party for the office of President of the United States in order to present these issues to the people and to attempt, if successful, to assist in reestablishing these principles in our domestic and foreign policy."

In the forefront of Mr. Poindexter's declaration is the principle that the full power of the Government should be employed to protect every citizen, at home or abroad or upon the sea "from unlawful injury to his person or his property by any individual or special class, or by any foreign Power." With that goes his declaration that the duty of the United States to protect the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico must be performed at once. The launching and withdrawing, without purpose or definite result, of military expeditions to Vera Cruz and other parts of Mexico, also at Archangel and other parts of the world, is denounced as "criminal in the reckless disregard of life and national treasure expended without the possibility of any benefits whatever."

Would Deport Alien "Slackers."

The Senator believes that "slackers" who renounced their first papers of naturalization in order to escape military service should be denied citizenship in the future and should be deported without delay to the foreign countries from which they came. He holds that revolutionary communism, by whatever name it is called, must be put down wherever it appears, since there can be no compromise with anarchy. On this line he continues to develop his presonal platform:

"The attempt of certain radical labor leaders to coerce Congress to enact legislation proposed by them, if successful, would be government by a class, as in Russia, and not 'by the people,' as in the United States. The threat to tie up transportation until the railroads are nationalized and delivered to the control of the employees, if successful, would be government by terror for a special class.

"The effort of certain radical leaders of labor organizations to secure control of the police force of the various cities of the country, if successful, would give to a small special class absolute control of officers of the law. It would give a certain class control of the enforcement of the law and of governmental agencies established to preserve the peace. Its success would mean the abdication of the Government in favor of a class and the immediate establishment of dictatorship. It should not be open to debate or negotiation.

"This nation cannot be ruled by capital and it cannot be ruled by labor. Both capital and labor must be subject to the rule of the people. The Government must be supreme.

"The just claims of labor should be recognized and every opportunity should be given to laboring men and their families for comfort and happiness. The laboring man, above all others, is benefited by the preservation of law and order, the security of life, person and property against violence and arbitrary rule. But the effort of any labor leader to put labor in control of the Government by means of industrial blockade, economic pressure, intimidation of violence, or so-called direct action, cannot be tolerated any more than such an effort on the part of combined capital would be tolerated. Either would violate the cardinal principles of free government.

Favors Freedom for Workers.

"Communism is inconsistent with the vested right of a laborer to the wages of his labor. The right to work, to join or not to join a union and to accumulate, or to use, as one sees fit, and to transmit to his children the wages of his work, is an essential part to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"These essential elements of liberty are menaced by revolutionary doctrines. This revolutionary movement is international in its scope and purpose. It has received powerful encouragement from the Administration. Many of its advocates have occupied high place in the Government. Instead of encouraging a class dictatorship it is the business of the Government to preserve the ordered liberty of the people, and to protect by every means in its power the institutions on which it is founded. Defenders and advocates of those who have been convicted by due process of law of crimes of violence, committed in pursuance of a revolutionary and communist programme, should be dismissed from the Government service.

"The process of making a 'supreme sacrifice' of America and of 'joining our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere' should be stopped. The opposite and ancient policy of our fathers must be restored—of saving instead of sacrificing our great institutions, and of promoting in every honorable way the interests of our people. The process of internationalizing our fortunes must be reversed, and the separate interests of this nation, with due regard for the rights of others, must be cherished again.

"America, in her mighty separate station which the fathers gave her, leader and champion of the new world, the friend of the old, must preserve her sovereign independence as the one secure seat and refuge of genuine liberty."

The Senator then pronounces for a policy of wise economy to take the place of extravagance produced by the war and the general governmental waste of the time; for a reduction of direct taxes upon industry and consumption and supplemented by increased duties upon imports. Radio communication between the United States and the rest of the world should be under American control, he holds, and the full cooperation of the Navy Department toward that end should be assured. He favors also an ample merchant marine under the American flag and an extensive system of national roads built on approved engineering principles and located with a view to military defence as well as civil and commercial use.

Treason in Some League Parts.

He then states that certain proposals affecting the sovereignty of the United States and contained in the League of Nations pact should be denounced as nothing less than treasonable. The Senator presents his views thus:

"Peace with Germany should be declared at once.

"The peace treaty should be stripped of the extraneous incumbrances which have been placed upon it, and which have so long delayed it, and the permanent burdens which it is proposed to place upon the United States in the conduct of European affairs should be at once rejected.

"Every American soldier except those engaged in diplomatic or other peaceful service should be at once withdrawn from Europe and the continent of Asia, and the work of recruiting and transporting military forces of the United States for service in Siberia and Germany, and the plans being made for sending an American army to Turkey, should be at once suppressed. The resources of our people and the activities of their Government should be devoted to their own interests instead of to those of foreign nations.

"The proposal which has been recently presented to the American people that the United Stats should become a trustee for the world should be denounced as destructive of liberty and ruinous to the Amrican people, as well as injurious to the peace and safety of the world.

"The formal proposal recently laid before the Senate, by which, in the case of future emergencies, the American people cannot increase their army or navy without the unanimous consent and permission of a combination of foreign Powers, would violate the Constitution and surrender the sovereignty of the nation. It should be denounced as treasonable.

"The Monroe Doctrine should be reestablished in its full vigor; and the participation which it is proposed to give Europe in the control of American affairs should be denied.

"Should a future exigency in European affairs arise of such proportions as to menace the interests of the United States, the American people must be entirely free to determine for themselves in their own generation the extent and manner in which they shall intervene."

Senator Poindexter declares that the former American policy of minding our own business should be resumed. He dencunces "the recent assumption by certain officials of our Government of jurisdiction of the settlement of foreign controversies which are of but remote concern to us and which engendered racial animosities against the United States." He believes we should cease efficious meddling with other peoples' affairs.

He concludes his statement with the assertion that the ancient policy by which the United States enjoyed peace and prosperity should be resumed, and that, the war being over, the American people should be allowed to enjoy the peace which their victory won.

VOYAGERS HERE FROM ITALY.

Father Bove of Providence Brings Message From the Pope.

The steamship Regina d'Italia of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line docked by special permission at the foot of West Fifty-fifth street yesterday so she might land passengers and baggage from the Mediterranean before being fumigated. Usually fumigation precedes docking. The Rev. Anthony Bove of St. Ann's Church, Providence, R. I., returned from a three months visit to Italy, in which he attended the dedication of the Fiamicino Orphan Asylum at Rome, for the building of which the people of his parish gave more than one-half the cost. Father Bove had an audience with the Pope, in which the Holy Father expressed the opinion that the strongest foundation for the religious life of America is the "sympathy and harmony exercised by different denominations in their relations with one andther."

The Taormina of the Royal Italian Mail Line, in from Mediterranean ports, brought E. Paul Yaselli, an assistant United States District Attorney of this city, and his bride, formerly Miss Pia Falcone, niece of the Italian Senator Falcone. They were married in Rome on September 15. More than a hundred Italian-American citizens welcomed the pair and escorted them to their home in automobiles.

$58,000 IN WHISKEY STOLEN IN ST. LOUIS

Four Men and Wagon Figure in Two Raids.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Whiskey valued at approximately $58,000 was stolen in two raids on warehouses here early today. The first robbery was at the warehouse of the Levy Distilling Company, when four men drove up in a wagon and took 150 cases of whiskey while a watchman near by looked on.

The second robbery was at a Government bonded warehouse, from which twenty barrels of whiskey were stolen.

A watchman at the bonded warehouse reported to the police that he had been bound and gagged by four men. He said he worked his hands loose and later telephoned to the police from a house, as the wires in the warehouse had been cut by the robbers.

A watchman employed at a hide warehouse, said he saw the men carrying whiskey from the Levy distillery, but thought they were employees. The men used a freight elevator in carrying the plunder from the cellar, he said.

SURPLUS ON JULY 1 TO BE $185,032,840

Slemp Credits Republican Congress Cuts of $1,250,000,000 for Result.

EXPERTS ARE SURPRISED

Detailed Figures Contradict Chairman Good's Prediction of Big Deficit.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The United States Treasury should show a surplus July 1, 1920, of $185,032,840, as the result of the Government financial transactions during the present fiscal year, Representative Slemp (Va.), Republican, a member of the House Appropriation Committee, declared in a statement to-day. This is exclusive of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, amounting to $2,683,000,000, which the Treasury carried at the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Slemp's statement was a surprise to financial experts in Congress because of the recent predictions of Representative Good (Ia.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, that the public debt will be increased $3,500,000,000, due to the large Government expenditures this year.

Continuance of the present high taxes through the fiscal year of 1921 probably will be necessary, Mr. Slemp said. If this is done, he believes the Treasury certificates of indebtedness can be retired by that time. Congress, he said, deserves the credit for preventing a large deficit in the Treasury this year, because it decreased the Departmental estimates for appropriations by more than $1,250,000,000.

Revenues Exceed Expenses.

Mr. Slemp gave the total Government revenues for the fiscal year as $6,835,000,000 and the expenditures as $6,649,967,000. He said:

"We began the fiscal year 1919-20 owing a large amount of bonds of various lengths of maturity. We had also outstanding treasury certificates of indebtedness. Our national indebtedness, so far as bonds are concerned, will remain unchanged, neither increased nor decreased. Assuming that we should have a working cash balance in the treasury of $300,000,000, we began the fiscal year 1919-20 owing, in addition to these bonds, certificates of indebtedness in the treasury of $2,083,000,000. Can we meet all of the demands of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919-20 without increasing the amount of outstanding certificates of indebtedness or without increasing taxes or selling additional bonds? I say in all probability we can and should. There are some contingencies that one can not foresee; strikes may curtail coal production as they have already curtailed steel production, thus adversely affecting railroad earnings and adding to our deficit."

Mr. Slemp gave the following summary of receipts and expeditures:

Itemized statement of expected revenues for the fiscal year 1919-20:

Income and excess profits tax	$3,750,000,000
Estate tax	110,000,000
Transportation	250,000,000
Telegraph and telephone	20,000,000
Insurance	15,000,000
Admission and dues	60,000,000
Excise taxes	280,000,000
Beverages, &c., nonalcoholic	40,000,000
Nonbeverage alcohol	30,000,000
Stamp taxes	32,000,000
Tobacco	200,000,000
Special taxes	88,000,000
Miscellaneous	6,000,000
Total internal revenue	$4,940,000,000
Customs	260,000,000
Sale of public lands	5,000,000
Miscellaneous, including interest on loans to allies	600,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	$5,805,000,000
Victory loan instalments	1,032,000,000
Total	$6,835,000,000

Estimates of Expenditures.

Itemized statement of expenditures for fiscal year 1919-1920:

Agriculture	$33,899,761.00
Diplomatic and consular	9,843,661.67
District of Columbia	15,364,421.00
Fortifications	11,214,291.60
Indian	11,131,397.63
Legislative	27,962,831.77
Military Academy	2,277,832.20
Pensions	215,030,000.00
Rivers and harbors	33,379,364.00
Post Office, deducting road fund 1921 and postal revenues, leaving 1920 road fund	121,000,000.00
Sundry civil (including shipping board)	697,100,200.56
Total army and navy	2,901,703,292.78
Total all departments	$4,099,967,160.40
To which must be added the following:	
Interest on public debt	$1,000,000,000.00
Railroads	750,000,000.00
Previous deficiencies	74,325,929.40
Government employees	25,000,000.00
Permanent appropriations	85,200,880.00
First deficiency 1920	50,000,000.00
Food relief in Europe	100,000,000.00
Loans to allies fiscal year 1920	500,000,000.00
Wheat fund drawn from treasury to date	350,000,000.00
Postal increase	40,000,000.00
War risk (pending)	75,000,000.00
Grand total	$7,699,967,100.00

"But there should be deducted from this expenditure the wheat fund of $350,000,000 and $100,000,000 on grain corporation, or a reduction in expenditures of $450,000,000, as these amounts will be returned to the Treasury this year, so that the account will stand as follows:

Government revenues 1919-1920	$6,835,000,000
Government expenditures 1919-1920	6,649,967,100
Apparent excess of revenues	$185,032,840

"If the Sixty-sixth Congress in the coming long session shall deal with the department on a peace and not on a war basis, as I have no doubt it will, and adopt and make effective the budget system, involving the most careful scrutiny of all estimates, all our expenditures will be greatly curtailed. This Congress will then earn the gratitude of the nation at large and confirm the wisdom of the American electorate in placing the Republican party again in control of the affairs of the nation."

Lieut. Owney Coyle Honored.

Lieut. Owney Coyle of the Broome Street Life Saving Corps No. 6 celebrated his tenth anniversary in the service at the station at Broome street and the East River. During the afternoon parents of many of the children he has rescued during the decade past called to show Lieut. Coyle they have not forgotten him and likely never will. He received a gold watch and a medicine chest, gifts of his associates.

LAW WILL NOT STOP STRIKE, SAYS SHEA

Rail Men's Leader Declares Measure, if Passed, Will Not Be Observed.

CALLS IT AID TO REVOLT

Workers Determined to Get More Pay Before Roads Are Returned, Is Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Timothy Shea gave notice to Congress to-night that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of which he is acting president, would not observe pending anti-strike legislation if enacted into law.

Such an attempt to single out railroad employees and deprive them of what he termed the economic right of workers to strike to prevent injustice must be accepted, he said, in connection with other information which the railroad brotherhoods have as a foregone conclusion that the railroads contemplate a general reduction in wages when the Government surrenders control and desire such a measure to forestall a strike.

"If these interests or the legislators believe railroad employees will unresistingly submit to any such invasion of their rights as citizens," Mr. Shea continued, "they had better expel that thought from their minds.

Calls It Un-American Law.

"I believe I speak for locomotive firemen and hostlers at least when I say that any law which deprives them of the rights of American citizenship would not be observed, not because this class of American citizens are lawbreakers, but because such a law would be unwarranted, un-American and contrary to American institutions.

Mr. Shea said such a law was almost certain to precipitate revolution and was in fact just what extreme radicals and revolutionary agitators desire.

"It would give them logical argument for direct action," he asserted, "with the intention of displacing the liberal and more conservative leaders and thereby overthrowing the existing social, political and industrial institutions of the country.

"If an anti-strike law is enacted, the responsibility for any upheaval which might follow, lies with Congress."

Mr. Shea's statement, more than 2,500 words in length, was prompted by the publication of his recent testimony before the Railroad Wage Board, in which he said the railroad employees were prepared to fight for a living wage and time and a half overtime, as conditions precedent to the return of the roads to private cntrol. He said his remarks would be "extended, to use a favorite Congressional term," so that the public might understand the position of the railroad men.

More Pay to Meet Costs.

Railroad men are waiting the outcome of the Government's campaign against high prices, said Mr. Shea, adding that if the cost of living is not reduced, then they expect sufficient advance in wages to enable them to maintain their standard of living. He declared firemen were running in debt from $5 to $50 a month because their wage increases have not kept pace with mounting prices.

Time and a half for overtime work was declared to be necessary to give the men a real eight hour day, which he declared they have never enjoyed despite the passage of the Adamson law. Without punitive overtime, he said, the railroads could continue to work the men as long as ever before.

"Locomotive firemen cannot physically endure the hours they have been required to work," he continued, "and which they have temporarily acquiesced in because of the war emergency. They have decided that after nearly four years of patient waiting on their part this issue cannot be longer postponed.

Mr. Shea declared the patience and patriotism of railway transportation employees in recent years have been extraordinary and now when they ask the correction of intolerable conditions they are called "Bolshevists, considered disloyal to the Government, and anti-strike legislation is proposed to take from them their means of redress."

The way to stop strikes, he declared, was to give the workingmen their fundamental economic rights and proper machinery for adjusting current local grievances.

MINERS URGED NOT TO STRIKE.

Governor of West Virginia Asks Men to Be Independent.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Members of the United Mine Workers of America in West Virginia are called upon by Gov. John J. Cornwell, in a letter sent to-day to Frank Keeney, president of district 17 of that organization, to exercise their influence to avert the miners' strike, called for November 1.

The Governor urges the West Virginia miners to be independent, regardless of what may be the attitude of United Mine Workers' members in other States.

BERLIN OVERRUN BY OFFICERS

Foreign Soldiers to Be Forced to Show Credentials.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The *Tageszeitung* is informed that the growing influx of foreign officers in Berlin has prompted the Government to adopt a plan for subjecting these officers to a system of control for the purpose of establishing their official identity.

Patrols of German officers are authorized to halt men in officers' uniform, especially those wearing Prussian insignia, and demand to be shown their credentials.

PATTI'S BODY REACHES PARIS.

Had Been Held in Wales by the Railway Strike.

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

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LONDON, Oct. 26.—The body of Mme. Patti, held up by the railway strike, has been removed from her Welsh home to Paris.

The burial will take place in that city.

PRINCE IN CAPITAL NOV. 11.

Will Visit New York Few Days Before Leaving U. S.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 26.—The Prince of Wales will arrive in Washington, November 11 for a three day visit, it was announced from aboard the royal train here to-night. From there he will go to New York to embark on H. M. S. Renown, remaining in the American metropolis for a few days and living aboard his ship while there.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the Prince while in the United States capital have not been announced.

The Renown with the royal party aboard will put in at Halifax en route to England, where the Prince will bid Canada farewell.

DRUG CLERKS VOTE ON STRIKE TO-NIGHT

Week Has Elapsed Since Demands Were Handed to Their Employers.

At a meeting to-night in the Labor Lyceum in Third avenue, the United Drug Clerks' Local 325 will vote to decide whether a strike will be called. A week ago to-day demands which included an eight hour day, a closed shop and approximately a 35 per cent. increase in salary, were submitted to the proprietors of the 3,700 pharmacies in Greater New York, with the understanding that an agreement would have to be reached at the end of seven days. The Pharmaceutical Conference, which represents about 75 per cent. of the drug store employers, met several times last week, but was unable to come to any satisfactory agreement.

The United Drug Clerks' Local 325 claims to represent 4,000 drug employees, which is about half the total number in Greater New York. Pharmacists, clerks, cashiers, soda dispensers and porters being numbered among the members of the organization. President Sorowitz said that the question as to whether a strike would be called rested entirely with the members of the union, and that it was impossible to make any statement until after the meeting to-night. He added, however, that should a strike be called pharmacies for the filling of prescriptions would be opened by members of the local in order that the public would suffer no more than was necessary.

William C. Anderson, president of the Pharmaceutical Conference, said last night: "At the meeting held last Friday the members expressed their willingness to discuss the question of an advance in pay and a regulation of hours with the employees, but it was felt that the closed shop was a matter which could only be decided by the employers individually.

"We were very desirous of bettering the conditions of our men, but the closed shop question acted as a stumbling block which could not be overcome."

SINN FEINERS ESCAPE JAIL.

Six Bind and Gag Warden of Strangeway Prison.

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

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MANCHESTER, Oct. 26.—Six Sinn Fein prisoners escaped from Strangeway jail here last night. The escape was made over a high prison wall exactly an hour after sunset. The warden in charge was overpowered, bound and gagged.

The escape was seen by several people, but outside the prison was a strong patrol of Sinn Feiners who succeeded in intimidating onlookers into silence.

ADVANTAGES SEEN IN SHOP COUNCILS

National Conference Board Issues Report on Investigations.

RESTRICTS LABOR UNIONS

Plan Shown to Have Proved Beneficial to Workers and Employers.

The National Industrial Conference Board made public yesterday a summary of its report on the shop committee system as it worked in the large number of plants during the war. The system varies in different plants, but it generally takes in a committee to represent employees in their dealings with managers in relation to wages, working conditions and personal grievances. In a few plants it provides for the representation of the workers on the executive board of the company.

The report says that on the whole a conservative and intelligent type of employee has been selected by the workers and that in general a better spirit between employers and workers has been promoted. It adds that experience with the scheme has been too brief to warrant final conclusions and no recommendations are made.

The report deals with 225 committees or "works councils" in 176 establishments. Before January, 1918, there were but twenty-nine such organizations in the country. The rapid growth of the movement is attributed to Governmental industrial organizations and to abnormal war time conditions.

The report points out that works councils are not regarded as substitutes or alternatives for labor unions. "While the works council tends to restrict the activity of labor unions in matters purely local to the individual establishment the union may still be potent in settling problems common to the entire craft, industry or locality," the report says.

"Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining by the employees of the individual establishment with their employer forms the very basis of the works council. Such collective dealing is, however, distinct from 'collective bargaining' in the sense of collective dealing with labor unions as organizations."

Regarding increased production the report says: "With respect to productive efficiency evidences of positive benefit resulting from works councils are comparatively few, although in some establishments marked increases in output were attributed, in part at least, to the existence of such organizations. In a few instances efforts have been made by works councils to reduce absenteeism and tardiness, and to develop improved working methods, but the sum total of accomplishment along these lines is small."

The report concludes as follows: "In view of the conflict of experience it is as yet too early to measure definitely the permanent value of the works councils movement. Approximately three-fourths of the employers having work councils from whom an expression of opinion was secured declared themselves in favor of this form of industrial organization or that their experience had been favorable. Although further experience may lead to a revision of judgment in some cases the results thus far obtained with works councils indicate that they are worthy of unprejudiced consideration on the part of American industry."

NEW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES FROM JAPAN

Shidehara Declares Belief in American Justice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Ambassador Kijuro Shidehara, appointed to represent Japan in the United States, arrived to-day on the Siberia Maru. He will leave here Tuesday morning for Washington.

"I am delighted to find myself again in America—a country for which I have always entertained profound sympathy and admiration," said Ambassador Shidehara in a statement. "I fully realize that Washington is a very important post for the Japanese diplomatic service, and I am all the more sensible of the great responsibilities implied in the mission with which I am now honored.

"At the same time I have a strong belief in the practical common sense of the American people and above all, their instinctive love of justice, which have invariably proved in the end to have a controlling influence in all matters of international importance. With this conviction in mind, I do not anticipate that my new task will be quite as difficult as it is important.

"It is indeed my most agreeable duty, and my proud ambition to do whatever lies in my power to promote the cooperation between the two nations for the greater good of humanity in a spirit of sincerity and good will. Happily, such cooperation always has existed in the past, and it must surely be our patriotic aim to see that nothing prevents it now or in the future."

GERMANS ASKED TO LONDON.

"Fight the Famine League" Invites Bernstein and Others.

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

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BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Eduard Bernstein, author of the "Theory of Socialism" and a member of the committee which is inquiring into the responsibility for the war; Dr. Erich Schlesinger and other well known Germans have been invited to London by the "Fight the Famine League" to participate in an economic conference that will sit November 4 to 6.

Lord Parmoor is chairman of the league.

1247—Moire velvet bag, $5.00

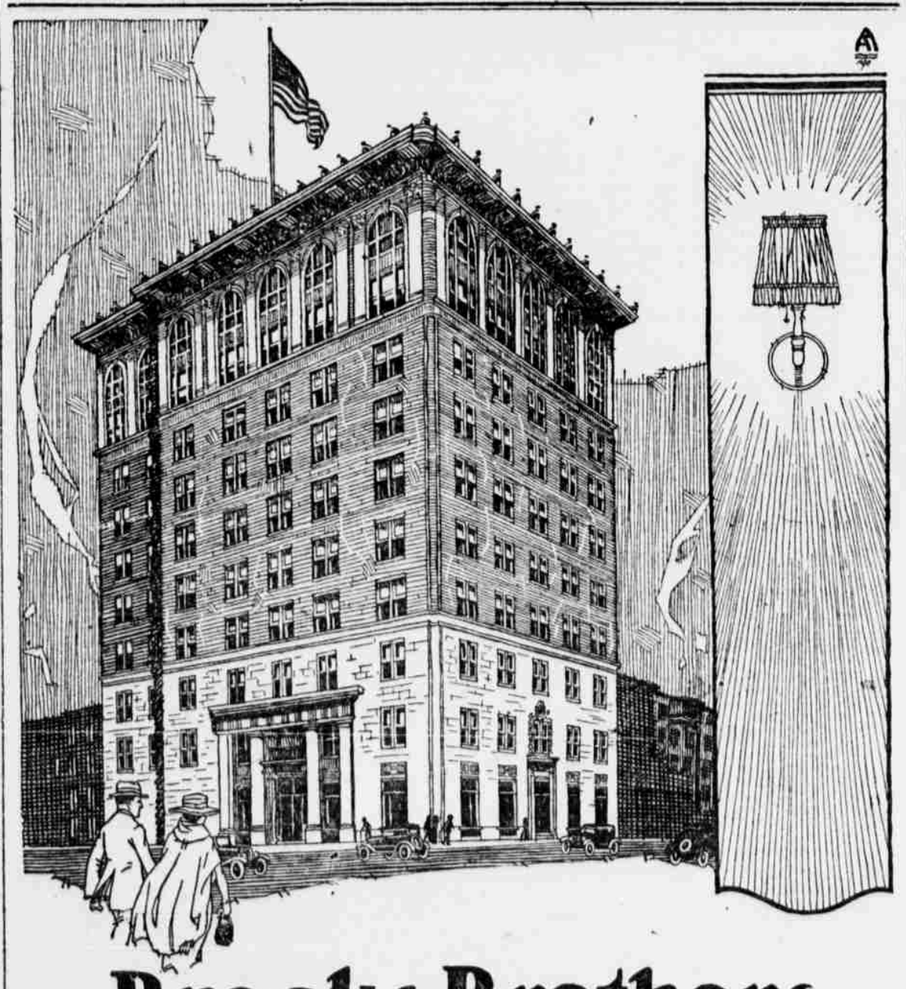
BAGS

NEW BAGS of moire and chiffon velvet—bags of beads in brilliant or subdued color, bags in unusual leather may all be had at Ovington's at very reasonable prices.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."

314 Fifth Av., near 32d St.



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This building at Madison Avenue and 44th Street is one of the most thoroughly equipped men's clothing establishments in the city. The architects were, LaFarge & Morris, the builders Irons & Todd and the electrical contractors J. Livingston & Co.

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We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30

Cheery—

There's a cheery, sunny, smile-and-be-merry atmosphere about a home with many blooming flowers in it. And greater than the joy of having flowers is that of planting the bulbs, and fostering them, watching them grow—

If you're planting bulbs now

in hopes of having flowers later, consider two things,—the bulbs themselves and the methods of planting and caring for them.

As for the bulbs,

we have them.

SINGLE HYACINTHS—Fine, strong bulbs, just the kind for bedding in separate colors. Red, White, Blue, Pink, and Yellow. Price per dozen. $.59

SWEET SCENTED JONQUILS—Single mixed. Price, .29

DAFFODILS—Splendid for garden culture. Price, .29

CROCUS—Separate colors in blue, white, yellow and striped. Price per dozen, .24

CROCUS — Mixed colors. Price per dozen, .16

SINGLE TULIPS FOR APRIL BLOOMING—Fine mixture blended to give an assortment of all possible shades. Fine for bedding.

Per 25 bulbs,	.74
Per 50 bulbs,	$1.39
Per 100 bulbs,	2.49

DARWIN TULIPS—May flowering. Good mixture of the leading varieties. Price

Per 25 bulbs,	.79
Per 50 bulbs,	$1.49
Per 100 bulbs,	2.79

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—They do well in earth, but are more beautiful and novel in bowls of water with pebbles to prevent them from toppling over when in bloom. First size bulbs, .14 ea.

NARCISSUS—Paper white grandiflora suitable for growing in water. First size bulbs, per dozen, .59

PREPARED BULBS FIBRE—A complete substitute for soil scientifically prepared so that it will not sour, allowing the use of water-tight vessels. Per box, .09 Pebbles, per qt. box, .11

As for the Method of planting

We have no printed instructions for growing bulbs. Our expert is always willing to give customers the benefit of his experience. Ask him how to get results from your bulbs.

Macy's—Basement, 33th St., Rear