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Concerning the Difference Between Visions and Facts.

When the President came back to Boston in February last he said to Governor Coolidge and the assembled citizens of Massachusetts, speaking of his League covenant:

"We set this up to make men free, and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, and now we will make men free. If we did not do that the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon."

He continued, addressing Governor Coolidge and the people of the old Bay State:

"Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world! America has failed! America made a little essay in generosity and then withdrew. America said, 'We are your friends,' but it was only for to-day, not for to-morrow."

But it was impossible that the covenant should not be accepted exactly as he, assuming to speak for America, had written it, without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." He said to Boston:

"But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America than I have doubt of the blood that is in me."

When, two months later, he addressed the people of Italy over the heads of the Italian Government, to notify them that Flume could not be theirs because he and Colonel House and Colonel House's geographical and ethnographical experts had otherwise decided, President Wilson again identified himself with the American people for whom without commission or mandate he assumed to speak:

"America was privileged by the generous commission of her associates in the war to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and of which I was the spokesman."

When President Wilson returned the second time from Paris he told the Senate and the people of the United States that it would break the heart of Europe if his League covenant were rejected or altered. Particularly would it break the heart of Europe if Article X, were not accepted and ratified as a binding obligation upon the United States to go to war to preserve the boundaries which the treaty set up in foreign territory. He travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back proclaiming to the people this self-determined ultimatum: "My covenant as it stands written, or utter blackness to the world, shame to America and the just indignation and hatred of those whom we shall have deceived and betrayed."

Day before yesterday one of the most influential of the newspaper organs of the Powers with which we were associated in the war, the Temps of Paris, whose relations with the French Government make its utterances almost official, calmly and without a sign of terror or of heartbreak or indignation or sense of betrayal and abandonment prepared its readers by pointing out that the reservations which the Senate has adopted or is about to adopt involve in no way the fate of the treaty as a valid instrument affecting the other signatories directly and properly concerned with the European status, and only affect American policy with regard to matters which the United States Government has the undoubted right, as it has the power, to decide for itself.

Such are the substance and the significance of the notable declaration of acquiescence in the Senate's action; and that acquiescence includes even the repudiation by America of Article X—President Wilson's "betrayal" Article X, the destruction of which as an American obligation was

to denote "those narrow, selfish and provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon." Since the very beginning of the long discussion over the Wilson covenant there has been no more impressive illustration of the difference between visions and facts than is afforded by this frank and cheerful recognition by the French Journal of America's right to be its own master. There could be no more effective exhibition of the self-delusion of the President and his thick and thin supporters in the Senate and in the newspaper press, and the humbug of their main argument that the rejection of the covenant would kill the treaty and throw the world into chaos.

And even if the course of events brings about the rejection at Washington of the entire treaty, as the course of events has already brought about the destruction of the original sacrosanct Fourteen Points or Principles, no blackness of misery and despair will overcome this earth. There will be no heartbreak in Europe except in quarters where selfish national interests have been encouraged by the President's unauthorized promises to expect too much of the use to be made by them, for their own purposes, of America's power and America's resources.

In the true words of the Boston Evening Transcript, "The Senate Saves America." It is saving America from immeasurable evils.

Show Victor Berger the Door Opening Only Outward.

The House of Representatives did not reject Victor Berger, the Socialist, from its membership because he advocates a political theory which would destroy the Government of the United States. Victor Berger, holding the same opinions on public affairs he now holds, was welcomed to the House when he was elected to it on a former occasion.

"The House has never rejected men regularly elected to it, regardless of their political beliefs. In the past it has accepted advocates of all sorts of crazy or ludicrous theories and then they enjoy all the privileges. It will do so in the future."

But no legislative body ought bound to support and defend the Constitution of the State it served with decency or self-respect aimed to membership a man who attempted to hamstring that State when it was fighting for its life, and this is exactly what Victor Berger did to the United States of America.

The American League in convention has called for the cancellation of Victor Berger's naturalization certificate and his deportation to the land from which he came.

Certificates of naturalization issued to others have been cancelled. Others have been deported. The American League's proposal is fair and just: fair to Victor Berger and just to all loyal Americans. The Government should be fair even to the Victor Berger in the population, and it should be just to loyal Americans.

Organized Labor Has Overplayed Its Hand.

While the soft coal miners are returning to work or considering a return, representatives of the Washington Administration are arranging for negotiations by the operators and the union officers. This is what the public would like to see—renewed negotiations, not on a pistol at your head, but on a fair and square, give and take basis, with both sides remembering that, however wages and other costs increase, the load will be slung upon the public.

Meanwhile the American people will not forget and the Government officials interesting themselves in the settlement of the wage scale itself should not forget how the union leaders were brought to their senses.

Nobody can be sure that all the officers of the coal unions regard themselves as Americans before union men, although there is no doubt about some of them. Nobody can be sure that they all act in good faith when they order the men back to work, although some do beyond question. Nobody can be sure that all the men who go back to work, or that all those that do go back will mine coal the best they know how.

Everybody can be sure, however, that the officers of the coal unions, the officers of the steel unions, the officers of other unions and the officers of Mr. Gompers's Federation of Labor now realize that they very badly misjudged what they were doing. They now appreciate that they went too near the edge of a precipice. They now know that if they had stayed there longer the American people would have shot them clean over that edge. It will be just as well for the American people to keep them in that frame of mind.

And the American people, we are frank and glad to say, include a big proportion of the rank and file of union labor itself. Nobody knows better than the general membership of organized labor that the tyrannizing and terrorizing by its leaders and committees are not all directed against those outside the unions. Anybody within the union gets his life in danger just as soon as he dares to question the policy or to object to the dominance of the strong, self-willed union junkies who are possessed of a passion for power and obsessed by a mania for abuse of it. These union autocrats can go far inside as well as outside their unions in their determined efforts to have their own way about things. They can do this because the public and the newspapers generally accept union labor as a fact, believe in it as a principle and support it when it is right. But there is a line beyond which the

headstrong leaders cannot go without running up against the public. When union labor leaders or union labor members have disrupted business and strangled industry, endangering employment and pumped air into wages, they get warned even by their own families.

When the penalty of preposterous wage scales or unproductive working hours is expressed in the price of the shoes the union worker's wife puts on her children's feet, expressed in the price of the clothes she puts on their backs, expressed in the price of the food she gives them to eat, expressed in the price of the very roof she rents for shelter over their heads, she knows and she is among the very first to make her breadwinner know that somebody, high in the councils of the unions and potent in the enforcement of his arbitrary will, is leading them all on the path of peril.

When a national strike programme is peremptorily laid down by dictatorial leaders without anybody, employer or employee, having a word to say about it, union labor itself can see that it is coming into collision with disaster head on. When these leaders make war on the laws of the nation, on the courts of the nation, on the authority and power of the nation, much of union labor itself, along with all the rest of the country, gets ready to call a halt on such reckless leadership.

This is why the insolent, arrogant, seditious programme of union leaders and union committees to dominate the Department of Justice, dominate the courts, dominate the White House, broke down with the cry, "We are Americans!"

But nobody wants to forget that when the American people, after putting to rout such a crew, go about their general business again, the very men who were brought up with a sharp turn will get back straightway to their particular business of setting up their personal tyranny.

Kinds of Cider.

The announcement of the acting Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston that the manufacture and sale of pure apple juice, fermented or otherwise, is still legal will be a relief to thousands of farmers. Mr. CASEY'S warning that conditions will be different after January 16, when the Prohibition Amendment will forbid the sale of any intoxicating beverage, probably will spur the cider mill men to get rid of their stock before that time.

Rural New York and New England are sipping with cider this fall. Up in Maine and out on Long Island the only apples which escape the commercial cider mill and the home press are those for which the apple sauce canners pay a good price. Why shouldn't the man with an orchard make the mill man when he is getting 40 cents a gallon, or about \$20 a barrel? The farmer with enough apples for a thousand barrels makes a neat fortune in a single season. Old whiskey barrels, which once brought \$1 in the cider business, are selling at \$10 in Connecticut now.

Cider of all kinds is the farmer's pecuniary blessing. Cider of the hardest kind is the farmhand's curse. For there are three kinds of cider. The first is plain apple juice, fresh from the press, innocent as a dewdrop and sweet as the sugar you can't buy. The second is the juice after it has spent a few days in the barrel and has developed a fizz reminiscent of champagne and a tang like the air of a perfect November day. This is the draught that goes best with the turkey and cranberries. At its finest it is as delicate as Rhine wine.

The third kind of cider is seven devils. It is the juice that is too evil to become even good vinegar. It is sold in jugs, carried across fields in jugs and drunk from jugs, gurgling as it goes on its stunner errand. It makes first drunkards. It is the last resort of drunkards. It brings with it rheumatism, sciatica, hardening of the arteries, delirium tremens and death. It burns down houses, breaks up homes, lets crops rot in the field and turns shotgun on neighbors. It does not need to be mixed with whiskey, thereby becoming "stone-fence." Beelzebub does not need to be accompanied by a minor fiend. Taken in sufficient quantity, plain hard cider has everything that whiskey carries and a bit more. Forty cents worth of whiskey would get no man drunk, but 40 cents worth of hard cider would stagger anybody.

The peculiar fact about cider's relation to prohibition is that, while no law will prevent the farmer from selling pure sweet apple juice, no law will keep the new owner from letting the juice become the worst tripe that this country has known.

"Too Doldrained Beautiful."

A man and his wife went to one of the most beautiful islands in the Caribbean seven years ago to spend the twilight of their lives in the serene beauty of the tropics. It was a place which the husband, a seafaring man, had chosen as the nearest approach to terrestrial Paradise for those who have enough money to live without working hard.

The couple landed in New York the other day with their Lares and Penates and a parrot. The ideal season is just about to begin in the Caribbean, but it will start and continue without this particular pair of humans. "We want an old-fashioned New England winter," said the wife. The husband was more specific: "It was great for a while, but finally it got too doldrained beautiful. We are going back to Connecticut to see some rocks and barren fields."

We can hear a snort at this. It comes from worthy persons who wish, upon the approach of each winter, that they could take wing like the

robins and put behind them the slush and the snow, the overcast and the gloom. Connecticut—when the balmy air is kissing Indigo water upon whose surface the Southern Cross casts the glimmer of its stars! These snorters are not ignorant of the tropics either. They have been there. They go back every winter they can, and usually they return wishing that they could extend their seven days or seven weeks into seven years or seventy.

But it is these who are mistaken and it is the returned couple who are right. Once you know the tropics you always want to go back to them, but just as surely if you are of the northern breed you want to come home for the last act. In the case of some northerners there is even a repulsion. "I have no interest in any place where it doesn't snow," said JAMES J. HILL, when a Mexican business proposal was put before him. He did not take the trouble to explain that as a pioneer he must have the assistance of that perfect stimulant the northwest wind, the tonic of the aggressive and successful half of this continent.

Yet it was more than the northwester which attracted back the couple who lasted seven years on their southern isle. Home was their loud call; and for men and women of Yankee blood there is more of home in the brown hills, bare trees and stone fences of Connecticut in winter than there can be in the "too doldrained beautiful" region where a lifetime passes without the thrill of seeing the first snowflake come past the window. When a race has been fighting an honest enemy for three hundred years, knowing each autumn that the cohorts of Marshal Zero are gathering for the attack, its children cannot get along without the battle.

More Americans will go to the tropics the coming winter, we suppose, than have gone that way for years. The wealth here, the addition of fine ships to the West Indian and Isthmian routes, the new attractiveness of the south in hotels and roads, all promise a large migration. More than the usual number of Yankees will bowl along the Malecon, mount the cultivated hills of Porto Rico and examine the casemate beauty of the Costa Rican capital. They will have the time of their lives. But let them, toward the end of their holiday, lead aside some exiled Yankee down there, some slave of trade or ambition, and ask him whether, if he had to choose for life, he would take the endless summer, the scarcely changing temperature and the easy going days of the south or the four swiftly moving seasons and the lively conflict of the northeastern United States. The answer will be plain, probably emphatic, maybe profane. Hearing it is one of the fine sensations of the journey.

Stick to Our Own Prophets.

At the present critical stage of the coal situation Manitoba trappers attempt to inject a forecast of gloom by declaring that the forthcoming winter will be as long and bitter as that of 1917. They base their prediction upon the fact that the outlying settlements are surrounded by great pecks of wolves, "a sure indication of extreme cold weather."

We have before us, however, the statements of some well tested native prophets. CHARLEY KELLEY, the Mohawk Indian "who has gained wide fame as a forecaster," says the winter may be cold but that there will not be much snow. The leaves on the trees are thicker than in several previous years, "which is a provision of the Great Spirit to protect the roots of the trees, taking the place of snow." The Indians of the Chippewa Reservation, near Birchwood, Wis., say that the approaching winter will be exceptionally mild because the migratory birds are not congregating for their southern flight and wild animals' hair is not thickening.

Hermit Jos of the Big Knuz, a Pennsylvania prophet who, it is asserted, never goes wrong in his forecasts, says the winter will be "darn mild." The bears are mostly scrawny and are not in a hurry to get into their winter homes. "Nuts are thick on woodticks in the big woods," he declares, "but the squirrels aren't storing many of 'em away."

The Pennsylvania goose bone prophet and the Ohio buckeye shell forecaster are yet to report, and until we hear from them we shall continue to pin our faith on the utterances of our own prophets rather than on those of far away Manitobas.

The men who broke the German lines in France will break the practitioners of anarchy in the United States.

One of Mayor Hylan's city bus lines, the Bay Ridge-Fort Hamilton line, has quit because its backers have given up hope of making any profit.—The News.

This is too bad. It tends to upset the City Hall theory that any transportation company should be able to carry the People any distance at any price and make a scandalously large profit.

The class in the third R will stand up and answer: If one meat market in Chicago selling porthouse steak for 18 cents a pound made a profit of \$547 on one day's sales, as is reported, how much do a thousand meat markets make in a year selling the same for 50 cents a pound? Correct answers to this will be rewarded with exact information as to the health profit certain to accrue for every man Jack in America over forty years of age who will forego the eating of beef until all marketmen dealing in porthouse steak sell it at 18 cents or less a pound.

Testing the New Pavement.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. More than 600 residents of Pribas avenue, near the entrance of Euclid Beach at East 125th street, celebrated the paving of the street by a masquerade dance. The street had been roped off and strolling houses were decorated with flags and paper lanterns. Music was furnished by an orchestra.

WOMAN AT THE POLLS.

Is She No Worse Than a Man in a Department Store?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have read the letters from your lady correspondents putting forth as a reason for women not registering that they cannot be subjected to the humiliation of being looked at by male victims in three barber shops while they go to the back of the shop to register and to hear one of our own sex at the registration table call out their name, address and age, and suggesting as a panacea a schoolhouse for purposes of registration. Such excuses make men man-woolher if they are really advanced seriously. There are not enough churches and schoolhouses which can be used for the purpose of registration, and there is no reason why they should be. Their use would be more costly than the present method. I doubt if a church could rent out its edifice for such purposes.

Your writers should know that places of accommodation for the numbers of people in the districts and they must be conveniently located. In my Assembly district there is one on nearly every block on Columbus avenue. The city pays such a small price that no storekeeper wants to rent his place and does so only with the hope of getting there. Why is it these ladies do not offer the basements of their houses for such purposes? Every one is willing to offer the use of a schoolhouse, a church or a slice of park for hard rent and tear, but not his own premises.

In a woman, young, old or middle aged, in any way injuriously affected by the barber's victims looking at her, even with a quizzical expression in their near eye? I think not. If she cannot stand a look from those six eyes she cannot stand civic life, the foundation of which is registering to vote. The grand and unselfish women who worked to get woman the right to vote stood more than any other women to be subjected to, and they were just as sensitive as any other set of women. This I know, as I worked with many of the leaders. As a rule women do not object to being looked at by men. I hear that there are some who even like it and court it.

When a mere man goes into a department store Saturday afternoon or near Christmas time to select and purchase something as a gift for a woman he is pushed, hustled and turned around like a corker by more than three live, active women, who cast looks at him worse than the barber's victims ever dreamed of, but mere man does not scuttle and run. J. H. S. New York, November 12.

DELAWARE'S CHILD SLAVES.

The Stories Printed in "The Sun" Lead to Action in Pennsylvania.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It is almost unbelievable that the treatment of indentured children can be so deplorable in Delaware, a State above the Mason and Dixon line, as it has recently been described in "The Sun." In verily Mr. du Pont cannot be too warmly praised for his laudable and most unselfish efforts to secure better conditions of living for the unfortunate boys and girls bound to harsh masters who seem to consider that they own them body and soul.

The many safeguards thrown around children of the poor by the laws of Pennsylvania are owing in a great measure to the efforts of a woman to women of our State, who have been successful in their efforts to secure good treatment for dependent minors as to living and working hours, education, etc. I am convinced that there are many tender-hearted, energetic women in Delaware who would be glad to assist Mr. du Pont in his benevolent work.

In THE SUN of November 2 mention is made of several institutions caring for children in this State, from which the laws of Delaware allowed them to be taken, among them the Home of Refuge, near the Glen Mills Station. I have been a member of the board of managers and secretary thereof for many years, and I hasten to assure you our records at hand show that none of our children have been indentured in that State.

I am sending the articles in THE SUN upon the matter to the chairman of our State Board of Charities, so that it can be ascertained if the other Pennsylvania institutions have menaced it as allowing their inmates to be sent into Delaware, and if so to have the custom ended.

In the meantime the action of THE SUN in calling public attention to the treatment of indentured children in Delaware and the humane intent of Mr. du Pont to better their treatment cannot be too highly commended.

E. G. HANBERRY. PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

Site for the Victory Memorial.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—A great deal of general interest is felt in the proposed victory memorial, and it has been reported that the committee in charge has decided to place the building at Forty-second street and Park avenue. This site seems to me to be an unfortunate selection, inasmuch as this location is a purely commercial and hotel neighborhood and in the future it is bound to be further encumbered by tall office structures of various kinds. Then the railroad structures and the viaduct seriously affect the approaches. Such a memorial should be located in a commanding position such as that of Grant's Tomb or the City College, and in a neighborhood that will probably maintain its non-commercial character.

NEW YORKER. New York, November 12.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

A Regular Army and National Militia to Guard America.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have given a good deal of thought to the question of this country's military needs and my idea is that the following in a general way would be a good programme for the Government to adopt: That the United States should have a standing army limited to 250,000 well trained men, who are willing to make a military career their regular profession and devote themselves entirely to this kind of service.

In addition I would have a national militia made up of voluntary enlistments, but once any one enters this organization it would then become compulsory upon him to abide by its rules and regulations, and this of course should be made fully understood in advance. The States should cooperate with the Federal Government in the establishment and conduct of the national militia, but its management and control should be vested in the Federal Government. One of the best and ablest Generals should be appointed as its head to organize it in a thorough, businesslike manner; every one to be treated alike on his merits; uniforms to be furnished free by the Government with the condition that they shall only be used while the men are in service; appointments of officers and promotions from a lower to a higher rank to be made strictly upon merit. The duties of those enrolled in the national militia should be widely published, so that all would understand. It should be provided that the service demanded of the militia by the Government shall be accepted by employers as Government service, and that they will not be allowed to discharge an employee or make deductions from his salary or wages on account of absence while in the performance of this service.

In this way we could have a very large number of men trained and ready for service when needed, and yet not force any one to serve in the army or do military duty against his will. In other words, it would obviate conscription, while the military needs of the Government would be supplied by an efficient and well trained organization of willing enlisted men.

I am also in favor of including in the curriculum of the schools and colleges athletic exercises for the students, but these athletic exercises to be non-military in character. ADOLPH LEWIS. New York, November 12.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

Opportunity for New Yorkers to Take Advantage of the Title Law.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—A news item gives the interesting information that employees of certain of the old title insurance companies have joined the army of strikers, having formed an organization known as the Associated Title Workers, and demanding better pay and collective bargaining. If the companies refuse to accede to these demands it means they will be compelled to employ untrained and inexperienced title searchers, thus causing delay and possibly serious blunders or mistakes. On the other hand, if the companies yield it means another substantial increase in the rates for title insurance, the additional burden of expense being shifted to the shoulders of the unfortunate policy holders.

Now is the time for New York city property owners to assert themselves and cut loose from the tentacles of the old octopus which has so long bound them. Here is their golden opportunity to secure registration of their properties under the Torrens land title registration law, whereby a title in fee simple absolute is vested (not insured) by the State, after all clouds have been removed and all defects cured, and a certificate is issued in which there is no "Schedule B" or "exceptions," as in the ordinary policy of title insurance.

It may be noted also that the banking law has been amended so as to recognize the validity of mortgage loans made by savings banks and other financial institutions on Torrens certificates instead of confining the same to policies of title insurance as formerly. Verbum sapient satius. GILBERT RAY HAWES. New York, November 12.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

A Theory That It Increased Disproportionately With Woman Suffrage.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Your editorial article on the vote of the Socialist vote is misleading. The vote of Hill-cliff in a campaign in which all the extreme pro-Germans were supporting him on a war issue should not be taken as a measure of the true Socialist vote in that election. I find that the average Socialist vote was not even 100,000 in New York city in that election of two years ago; now it amounts to 125,000.

The first year that women voted in New York State showed a gain for the red flag party of 120 per cent, over the vote preceding that election. With a socialist platform in Massachusetts this year and with a half baked Socialist running for the office of Governor the Democratic party polled over 177,000 votes. We are justly enthusiastic at the great victory of 140,000 over this ticket and platform, but when 177,000 men in Massachusetts cast a vote for State Socialism it is a bit serious.

P. G. P. GOSBON. Secretary American Anti-Socialist League. New York, November 12.

DANIELS PRESENTS THE SUN CALENDAR THE WEATHER.

Increases From \$1,000 to Admirals to 22 P. C. for Seamen Urged by Secretary.

"NEEDED TO SAVE NAVY" Admittance of Enlisted Men to Naval Academy Also Is Favored.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Increases in the pay of officers and men in the navy totaling about \$53,000,000 were recommended to the House Naval Committee today by Secretary Daniels. His plan provides for increases for Admirals down to apprentice seamen, ranging from 10 to about 22 per cent. over the war pay.

Mr. Daniels proposes that the higher schedules be in effect until July 1, 1921, saying he believed it would be necessary to continue the increases at least that long because of present economic conditions throughout the country. Unless Congress granted the higher pay, Mr. Daniels said, the great establishment would be faced by a serious disintegration. Already many of the best men have resigned to accept more lucrative employment.

His previously proposed to the committee for percentage increases for officers and men were opposed by Mr. Daniels. Some high naval officers had asked for increases that would bring their pay up to the cost of living, while others suggested a 60 per cent. increase for the men and 40 per cent. for the officers.

Secretary Daniels submitted figures to the committee showing that the annual pay of a man should be increased \$1,000 a year for Admirals and Captains down to \$38.80.

Comparisons of Pays. The present pay exclusive of allowances and the increases proposed by Mr. Daniels were:

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Current Pay, and Proposed Pay. Includes ranks like Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear Admiral, etc., with corresponding pay amounts.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer, High, Low, Rainfall, etc. The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

EVENTS TO-DAY. Club day of the Uptown Club, 11 East 87th street, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Herby C. Hoover, after dinner, Ray Lyman Wilbur will be guest of the Stanford University Club, 100 West 42nd street, New York, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M.

Some opposition was expressed by Representative Kelley (Mich.) and others of the lower ranks, saying that men in these classes were in reality attending school. Increases should be allowed in the higher ratings as an encouragement for efficient service.

The pre-war pay of the enlisted man, \$17.50 a month, was a sin, Mr. Daniels replied. "It is small enough now. I would like to make these increases large but I cannot do so. The Government will fill the bill better, considering everything. I favor as rapid advancement in the Navy as possible. There is no reason why apprentice seamen should not become Admirals. If you would give to the man who enlist as apprentice seaman one-tenth of the educational advantages the men in the Naval Academy receive I can fill the academy with good men as you have there now."

Present Navy Strength. Questioned about the present strength of the Navy, the Secretary said the total strength of enlisted men was 107,313, of which about 77,000 represent enlisted men since the signing of the armistice. Discharged in the last few weeks numbered about 25,000 men, and 2,000 more men will be released to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. Daniels revealed that many of the permanent officers of the Navy were resigning and asked the advice of the committee as to what action should be taken on these resignations. "I confess that I have refused to accept resignations before," said the Secretary, "but am willing to acknowledge that the present situation is a serious one. Some officers are now threatening to take their resignations into court to force acceptance. I am inclined to believe I should change my policy, but wished to ask the committee before doing so."

The committee informally approved the acceptance of resignations.

Bronzes Back in Venice. Famous Group of Four Horses Returned to Old Place. Venice, Nov. 11 (dramatic)—The replacing to-day of the famous four horses over the principal portal of the Basilica of St. Mark was the greatest event in Venice since the commencement of the war. The four horses, which are among the finest of the ancient bronzes and which were brought to Venice in the year 1204 by Doge Enrico Dandolo, were moved during the war in the fear that they would be damaged by an Austrian bombardment and taken to Rome for safety.

This was the second time the horses were removed from Venice. Napoleon having taken them to Paris to decorate the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel. They were returned to Venice in 1815.

Postal Parcels for Bulgaria. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Parcel post packages up to twenty-two pounds in weight will be accepted for dispatch to Bulgaria, at the rate of twelve cents a pound, by Doge Enrico Dandolo, were moved during the war in the fear that they would be damaged by an Austrian bombardment and taken to Rome for safety.

FOR MEN IN UNIFORM. Dance—West Side Y. W. C. A. given at Grand Central Palace, 10 P. M. National Society, 1212 Broadway, 8 P. M.