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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death, in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death, in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1920.

The League of Nations Scrap Heap.

Senator JOHNSON's power of speech is like the power of his political fist. It hits out straight and drives home. In a brief but all sufficient sentence the Senator from California tells in his own way what is resulting from the "Solemn Referendum." He says:

"In my opinion, and this I say from his public utterances, Senator HARDING has scrapped the League of Nations."

This is to say, of course, that the American people have scrapped Mr. WILSON's League of Nations so far as concerns their own country. Anybody else that wants the League can have it. Nobody else can make this nation take it. Whosoever in this country has tried to force it down the throats of the American people has doomed himself to the scrap heap. Whatsoever party or faction of party has tried to do so has doomed itself to the scrap heap. Whosoever shall again try will doom himself to the scrap heap.

It is, indeed, a great, a massive, a monumental scrap heap in which lie Mr. WILSON's League, Mr. WILSON's party and, underneath all, the scrap heap scraps of Cox.

What England Sees in Russia.

London financial writers may or may not be barking up the wrong tree when, as recent cable advices indicate, they associate American interests with huge schemes for seizing Russian trade. But they certainly have caught the right idea in garnishing their stories with the sauce of imagination, for only in the imagination is it possible to conjure up the billions upon billions of profits that nestle in the mountains, on the steppes and in the fields of Russia.

It shows the English financial sense of the fitness of things when Threadneedle Street attributes a great Russian trade offensive to a combination of no less powerful interests than the United States Steel Corporation, International Harvester, Baldwin Locomotive and the Fall River textile companies. Here is a combination which satisfies the heart of the most ambitious British financier. He could conceive of nothing bigger or representing more billions concentrated in one pot than the resources of these concerns.

Knowing as it does the opportunities that lie in Russian exploitation, London finance has visualized the gigantic spectacle of an immense Russian industrial and agricultural machine grinding out profits by the billion, and all for this American group. In thus allowing free rein to the imagination British finance has given credit to the supposed American group in suspecting them of exercising the same astute business judgment which London itself would exercise were it in the choice position of being able at this moment to weld such a combination and use its money and influence in Russian development.

The delicate compliment paid to American finance is no less significant even if it is accompanied by the less flattering intimation that Great Britain does not relish the idea of this American aggression. But, though there may be no combination like the one referred to in the cable despatches, and American financiers may care nothing about delicate compliments, these breath taking tales from London illustrate how seriously Russia is taken by the money powers in England, and how jealous they are of their own advantages in that rich land of promise.

English finance is under no illusions as to the latent capacity of Russia to produce English millionaires and to pay off the English war debt if the stubborn Soviets only will give English capital the chance to transmute that latent capacity into a real, live actuality.

Russia is not able to develop herself. Money and materials are plentiful, but financial genius is missing. Before the war English, French, Dutch and German capital all had their fingers in the Russian pie. But they had only begun to nibble. The total value of Russian industrial establishments in 1914 was about $15,000,000,000, with annual production worth about $4,000,000,000. Out of the total population of 175,000,000 there were only 4,000,000 of industrial workers. The rest of the great working class was engaged in agriculture and their product was worth about $5,000,000,000 a year.

Russian national wealth was estimated at $60,000,000,000 and the annual national income at $7,000,000,000. The area of Russia is about 8,600,000 square miles. The United States, with only 3,000,000 square miles of territory and 110 millions of people, has national wealth of at least $250,000,000,000 and annual national income of $40,000,000,000.

Much of the Russian territory is inaccessible for development purposes and not all of it is arable. But if Russia with her population 60 per cent. larger than ours and her territory 2.8 times the size of the United States could develop production to population and the square mile only 50 per cent. as heavily as our own, her potential status as compared with her present position would be (in billions of dollars):

	Present position.	Potential status.
Industrial plants.....	$15	$84
Annual industrial production	4	22
Annual farm production	5	28
National wealth.....	60	350
Annual national income	7	56
Total	$91	$540

It is no wonder English diplomacy fostered the baby republics of Esthonia, Courland, Livonia, Lithuania, Georgia and Azarbaijan in the hope of encircling Russia with special doorways to which only English finance should have the password. It is no wonder England could not warm up to the idea of keeping the Polish corridor open when she could not get control of it. The difference between $91,000,000,000 and $540,000,000,000 represents a huge margin of possible profits, and England, sensibly enough, wants to conserve as large a share of these profits as possible for herself.

New York City's Tax Burdens at the Limit.

This is a great city, a rich city and a public spirited city. Mile for mile of area and soul for soul of population, it has a matchless wealth, a surpassing earning power and an incomparable capacity to bear the burden of taxes.

New York city always has taken the biggest share of all public loads, national, State or municipal, and never has flinched. Its courage and cheerfulness under them are proverbial. But there is a limit to everything and New York city's tax burdens have reached the limit.

More than half a billion of dollars a year to pay the bills of our local government is too preposterous a proposition for any municipal administration to consider and expect to survive.

Half a billion of dollars was a sensational annual expenditure for our whole United States Government, army and navy and everything else, only a little while before the war.

Half a billion of dollars a year is more than the total productive income of many important nations of the Old World on a peace basis.

And New York city, on top of all the direct and indirect imposts it carries, all the war taxes it yields up to the Federal Treasury, all the State taxes it contributes, is asked to give over for municipal spending a load of more than half a billion of dollars which even the most careful statisticians of the local government fear cannot be cut to anything like $400,000,000.

But New York city must tear out excessive estimates by the root and sink a deep knife into its spendings. It must not do this by denying a living income to servants who give efficient and valuable service, like the police and firemen and other faithful, hard working men in the departments. It must do it by cutting off those who don't work and don't earn their pay. They must go, under whatever political wing they have been sheltered and to whatever political patron they are essential. It must do it by getting all city work done on the basis on which private business has to be done to live. It must do it by getting all city construction, all city purchasing, all city estimating, all city spending done on the basis on which private business has to be done to live.

This city, big as it is, rich as it is, public spirited as it is, cannot go on eating up taxes in the quantities it has been asked to eat them up without putting its population to dire financial straits; for the masses of the population have to pay the taxes in the prices of the necessaries of life, in the rents, in all charges for any service they get or anything they buy. This city cannot go on eating up taxes in the vast quantities it is again asked to eat them up without strangling its growth, depleting its financial power and sacrificing to squander and waste its position as the industrial, commercial and financial leader of the world.

The way to stop spending is to stop it. New York city must stop.

Mr. Wilson's Burden Tires Mr. Cox.

Candidate Cox makes it evident now and then that the burden saddled on him at San Francisco is irksome. At Wichita he burst out with this on a heckler who contrasted the President's attitude on prohibition with Candidate Cox's:

"My friend, WILSON isn't running for President this year. Cox is running for President."

Having discovered a Western antipathy for gin mills, Candidate Cox hurries to repudiate Mr. WILSON's lukewarm attitude toward liquor legislation.

But Mr. Cox still carries on his back the Covenant which the convention strapped there. He may try to toss this off before election. If he could then his principal burdens would be Democratic inefficiency and extravagance and, of course, the hefty trio that nominated him—MURPHY, TAGGART and NUGENT.

Why the Air Mail Fliers Were Burned to Death.

The Post Office Department announces that it has discovered that the mail airplanes which caught fire and crashed, killing airmen and destroying mail, were defective. The gasolene feed system was wrong, the drainage system was wrong and the radiator was wrong.

But when this newspaper, beginning a year ago, called attention again and again to the sacrifice of life in the air mail service Mr. BURLESON could not see that anything was wrong—except this newspaper.

In a news bulletin issued by Mr. BURLESON's office these confessions are now made:

"The investigation made by the Post Office Department as a result of recent accidents to J. L. monoplanes has shown that the fires which caused the loss of the machines and the death of the occupants were the result principally of a defective gasolene feed system.

"There was, also, no provision for ventilating the fuselage or draining the bottom of the fuselage so that the leaking fuel could escape. It therefore collected beneath the engine and was ignited either by backfiring from the starved motor or by flames from the insufficiently protected exhaust manifold.

"It was found that the engine ran at a very high temperature owing to the fact that the heavy vibration caused leaks in the radiator which quickly reduced the water supply, causing preignition."

Then follows a list of recommendations made by "our experts" and "concurred in by experts of the Army Air Service, after they had made an examination of the machines."

But what were "our experts" doing when the machines were bought? What were they doing after the first crashes a year ago? How many deaths must occur before "our experts" are asked to look at an airplane?

The Postmaster-General declared, when we suggested that he suspend his air mail service until there should be no such tragedies, that only "stupid partisanship" prompted the suggestion. Not until two more brave men were killed did he make a move!

But there are only five months more of Burlesonism.

At 5 o'Clock This Afternoon.

The man or woman who has a vote knows that he or she cannot cast it unless he or she has registered.

This is registration week in this city. The books are open from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock at night every day except Saturday, when the work is on all day, beginning at 7 o'clock.

It is best not to wait until Saturday, or Friday, or Thursday. Make it a duty for to-day, so that you surely will have the pleasure on November 2 of voting on the most important issue in half a century.

The men and women who register to-day will have one good little job off their minds.

Revising the Art Guides.

The task of the schoolboy of to-day who tries to work out the problem of the new boundaries of European countries brought about by the war is a minor job compared to the work that is cut out for the compilers of the new art guides to Europe. Not only have various treaties and agreements brought about a great interchange and return of art, historical objects and books, but also one of the strange phenomena of the after the war period abroad has been a desire on the part of the people to do away with many long existing statues or to change their time honored positions.

Examples of this return of art and historical objects, books and documents may be found in the draft of the proposals made by the Soviet Government of Russia to Poland for an armistice and preliminary peace, and in an agreement entered into by Italy and Austria. The Russians propose to return to Poland "the archives, libraries, art objects, historical trophies, monuments of antiquity and other objects of cultural value removed from Poland to Russia since the time of the partition of the Polish Republic, in so far as such objects are of essential importance to Poland."

It is only natural that a race so devoted to art as are the Poles should rejoice if this plan is carried out. But if this is effected what a rewriting of art guides and library catalogues would have to be done! The agreement between Italy and Austria provides for the reciprocal restitution of art objects held by persons who have no legal title to them. One practical effect of this will be to restore to Austria valuable codices now in the Italian state library and the Hohenstaufen coronation insignia, which was left in Florence by the Grand Duke LEOPOLD, later the Emperor LEOPOLD II. That more catalogues will have to be rewritten by this interchange is obvious, and must be cheering news for the literary and historical savants of those two countries, who have not been any too prosperous of late.

England's contribution to this necessary work, if art lovers are to have correct information, is found in the prevailing outdoor sport of the public authorities in London this summer. This is the mania that has developed by the Office of Works for removing old statues of bygone kings and queens of Great Britain and replacing them with effigies of newer popular heroes. Among the changes to be made are the removal of the statue of King GEORGE III. at the entrance to Pall Mall and that of King WILLIAM IV. in the City. Lord NAPIER's statue in Waterloo place will go, to be replaced by a statue of EDWARD VII. And Sir ROWLAND HILL's statue will be removed from behind the Royal Exchange. Sites are to be provided for statues to the war heroes, Lords ROBERTS, KITCHENER and FISHER. In New York when we remove a statue from Manhattan Borough we usually ship it to The Bronx. The Office of Works has not named as yet what suburb is to be the Bronx for the discarded monumental art of London.

White Coal About as Costly as Black.

The recent passage by Congress of the national water power bill and the expectations raised by it make timely the study of hydroelectric development given in the report on central electric light and power stations issued recently by the Census Bureau. The report forms part of the record of the census of electric industries of 1917, and the statistics for the most part cover the year ended December 31, 1917. One general conclusion is that while a great deal of coal may be saved by the utilization of water power, there may be no corresponding saving in the cost of electric current, and that only favored regions of the country can be served.

Official estimates made in 1912 place the minimum horse-power of the waterways of the United States at 27,000,000, the maximum being at least 52,000,000, and perhaps 60,000,000. The total developed horse-power is estimated at about 7,000,000, so that there is at least 20,000,000 undeveloped horse-power.

On the other hand, in 1917 the central electric light and power stations operated by steam reported a production of nearly 12,000,000 horse-power, and there was an additional horse-power of 238,[illegible] obtained with internal combustion engines. The latest available figures show that more than 15,000,000 steam horse-power is used in manufacturing industries, together with nearly a million horse-power produced by internal combustion engines. This is a total of about 30,000,000 horse-power.

If the same amount of power were supplied by water power there would be a saving in fuel of the value of perhaps $2,000,000,000 annually, and there might be a further saving of several hundreds of millions of dollars now paid as wages to the many thousands of workers whose services are required in the present system of supplying power but who would not be needed with the general electrification of industries. But the report says these savings would be rather effectively offset at present by the high cost of hydroelectric development as a general rule.

Expensive storage dams must frequently be constructed, water power rights secured and large areas of land bought. Furthermore, it is ordinarily necessary to transmit the electric current long distances over high tension lines, which are expensive to construct and to maintain, to the centres of industry and population where electricity is most used. Moreover, the distance over which electricity can profitably be transmitted is strictly limited by engineering difficulties. Therefore a water power plant, which is ordinarily operated at a very low cost as compared with a steam plant, usually requires a relatively high investment for development purposes, and there are likely always to be regions which cannot be served by hydroelectric development.

The conclusion given in the report is that in many cases "it appears to be true that the gains which would result from a conservation of the national fuel supply and a full utilization of the national water resources would be 'public and future' rather than 'private and present.'"

A Federal Grand Jury announces that the price of stove coal at the mines is $7.01. Householders will reach for pad and pencil.

Ohio has a chance for the world's baseball championship as well as a cinch on the next Presidency.

When it came to putting a perfect Sunday over the plate nobody "fixed" autumn.

The voter who expects to be necessarily absent from home on election day should remember that to take advantage of the new absentee voting law he must personally register in his own election district. His affidavit, giving the reason why he will be absent at the election, must be filed with the Board of Elections by October 16.

Five months from to-day!

The Diagnosis.

In olden days with joy replete
Upon this earthly vale,
The poet sang a measure sweet
Of brown October ale.

Again the golden month is sent
The time that is desired,
But for the main ingredient
Prescriptions are required.

But if too well by sad mischance,
For malady, though hale
The coatless tongue will still have pants
For brown October ale.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Its Vague Wording Makes It a Source of Danger.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have read with attention the two communications, one from Raymond L. Fosdick and the other from Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, in which they attempt to show that Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore was quite unjustified in criticising the twenty-third article of the League of Nations covenant as she did in her address in Somerville, N. J., on September 29, and in representing it as liable to foster the international traffic in women and girls. These statements do not at all decide the duty of American voters in the matter.

Article XXIII., paragraph 3, reads as follows: "Members of the League will intrust the League with general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs." This phraseology is evidently exceedingly vague and ambiguous and may readily be used or twisted to permit the managers of the League either to take measures toward diminishing these two nefarious trades, or, if for political or economic reasons they wish to do so, to continue them or wink at or even foster and encourage them.

Suppose that the Governments of Turkey, Persia and Morocco, where women are still held as slaves and imported from foreign countries, were members of the League, and that they and avaricious English merchants who wished the opium trade to be legalized and encouraged should apply to the League for recognition of what they deem their rights, what then? Is there a single word in this Article XXIII. to prevent such an interpretation as would permit the granting of these requests?

Just now the European League is on its good behavior, trying to win our consent to submit our international activities to its supergovernment. But suppose, as is quite possible, that in a few years the economical or political advantages of legalizing and even fostering these nefarious trades appealed to the directors of the League of Nations. Do our voters wish to hand over to a European council and supergovernment the right to commit our Government to such a subordinate position as would tie our hands against any effort to suppress these two trades? This is the vital question for American voters.

Possibly Mrs. Livermore may have used too strong a word when she accused Article XXIII. of legalizing or enforcing the international trade in women. But it is clear that the article as phrased is so dangerous in its vagueness and ambiguity that it should be replaced by a newly worded article emphatically condemning and prohibiting such immoral kinds of business among modern nations.

President Wilson demanded that the League be adopted by the Senate without revision or reservations, but the dangerous wording of this single clause entirely justifies the refusal of the Senate to agree to the covenant as it stands.

JAMES T. BIXBY, Ph. D.

NEW YORK, October 2.

RENT LAWS NOT ENOUGH.

More Building Is Needed to Settle the Housing Trouble.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The new housing laws passed by the Legislature may possibly—but it is doubtful—give some temporary relief from excessive rents. That they will not supply a permanent solution of the housing problem is certain. In all likelihood they will do more harm than they will good.

When the first set of housing bills were passed they were heralded as a sure curb to the profiteer landlords. Yet only a few months passed before they were found to be inadequate.

That there will be no lasting relief given by any of these laws is admitted by Governor Smith. The type of legislation that would give a permanent solution of the housing problem would aim to encourage new building. If some bills had been passed to interest new capital we would have no housing problem in a short time. Just now, when building costs are falling, legislation of this kind would be of great help.

Although the latest laws exempt new building from the provisions of the acts concerning rents, what does that mean? Simply this, that for the time being the legislators are willing to allow the owners of new buildings to run their own business. The two sets of rent laws have proved that the Legislature is willing to take the management out of the owners' hands. Under these conditions a man would be foolish if he built now, as in another year another set of laws may be passed which will include his building.

W. B. ROSBOROUGH.

SARANAC LAKE, October 1.

FREE TO EX-SERVICE MEN.

Knights of Columbus Night Schools Widen Their Work.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Knights of Columbus have decided to throw open, free to former service men, the night schools they operated successfully last year. They will also maintain their free employment bureaus.

Last year the Knights graduated more than 40,000 former service men and civilians in business and technical courses, such as bookkeeping, secretarial work, auto mechanics, plumbing, telegraphy, radio telegraphy and acetylene welding. With additional schools they are ready to graduate twice that number in the school year now beginning. The ex-service men need this work as much now as a year ago—more, when we know how the labor market is overloaded and only skilled men can get good jobs.

Could you help the work by calling the attention of the ex-service men and civilians too—although they are required to pay cost price for courses—that the Knights of Columbus schools in every large city welcome them? In New York the Knights of Columbus schools are at 240 West Fifty-first street, 2755 Webster avenue and 200 West Ninety-seventh street.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

NEW YORK, October 2.

The Shetlands Return to an Ancient Industry.

From the Westminster Gazette.

A Central News correspondent reports that the whaling season off the Shetland Isles has been most successful. Twenty-nine large and valuable whales were landed last week at Olnafirth station, bringing the catch for the season at that station to 260 whales, while the season's catch at Collafirth, another station in the Shetland group, was 130.

The Autumn Harvest in Westchester.

From the North Castle Sun.

There was a mighty scramble this year for grapes, elderberries and wild cherries. Auto parties in droves invaded private property without any conscientious scruples to hunt for these elusive wild fruits and ferreted them out from the most inaccessible places. Object—the home brewing of wines with a real live kick to 'em.

FROM HERBERT HOOVER.

A Reply to Mr. Burleson in Regard to Postal Savings Banks.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I regret that Postmaster-General Burleson in his communication in your columns of September 29 had apparently not seen the full statement in connection with the Postal Savings Bank made by myself when called before Senator Calder's Committee on Reconstruction Matters. Otherwise he would perhaps have directed his discussion to the main issues raised there.

The discussion hinged upon the necessity of change in regulations and law to enable payment of increased interest on deposits, first in order to do justice to the depositors and second as a stimulant to national thrift. No reference was made to the Postmaster-General so far as I am aware. The whole question was raised by Mr. Eugene Meyer and his friends in an endeavor to secure that the Postal Savings Bank should be put on a basis to further encourage thrift, and, as far as I am aware, there has been no suggestion of partisanship in the matter. I am unable to agree with the Postmaster-General that harm can be done to the depositors in the Postal Savings service through "creation of suspicion or unrest amongst them" by calling attention to the glaring public injustice on their behalf.

Our contentions were (a) that the service was never intended for profit (or revenue); (b) that the Government should pay its profits out in interest, in an endeavor to give full 2 per cent. in the spirit of the law; (c) that the regulations are unjust to the depositors and discourage thrift; (d) that the law should be amended in order that major investment should be in Government securities; (e) that the rate should thus be increased above 2 per cent. as a further stimulant to savings. None of these matters were touched upon by the Postmaster-General's letter to you.

The Postmaster-General apparently does not consider that the Government is profiteering by earning large profits from the poorest section of the community. Although the earlier postal savings statements are by no means clear, it is evident enough that during the fiscal year of 1918 the deposits rose from $131,954,000 to $148,471,000, that the total amount of interest paid to depositors was $1,259,000, or somewhere about 1 per cent. on average of the deposits, and that the report points with pride to a net profit made by the Post Office of $1,125,188.61. The statement for the year 1919 shows deposits rose from $148,000,000 to $167,000,000 and shows interest paid amounted to $2,296,382, and that the profit made by the Post Office after expenses and interest paid depositors was $1,616,087.15. In both cases it would appear to have been able to pay interest upon deposits remaining a full quarter instead of limiting it to deposits remaining a full year and thus have distributed the Government's profits to the depositors.

Although, as said, the early reports are not very full, they do indicate that the loss on conduct of the service during its early years could not have aggregated much more than $1,000,000. This, in my mind, as equipment has been currently charged off, would represent the capital invested in the bank. I should think the ratio of earnings indicated above might properly be labelled profiteering if it were done by a private bank.

I agree with Postmaster-General Burleson that a Republican Administration is responsible for the original regulations limiting interest to full year's deposits. I think they have been proved wrong, but I might add also that the present Administration has continued these regulations after the time when the bank grew in deposits to an extent that turned its business from annual loss to great profits. As indicating a lack of partisanship in the matter, I might repeat that I commended the present Administration for the constructive legislation in extension of the deposit maximums and other improvements in the law covering the Postal Savings service. If I wanted to be partisan I should mention that the number of depository post offices has been reduced from 12,823 in 1912 to 6,439 in 1919—and, again to be non-partisan, I may add that much of this reduction may have been justified.

HERBERT HOOVER.

NEW YORK, October 2.

OTHERS WHO DID NOT SEE.

Chance Missed by Detectives Before the Wall Street Explosion.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: You point with just pride to the fact that in the office buildings around the scene of the recent explosion in Wall street, notwithstanding the intensive search made by the police, not one person could be found who just before the explosion occurred was looking out of a window down on the scene of the catastrophe.

While this may be and is a credit to the clerks, stenographers and others employed in these buildings, it shows a decided dereliction of duty on the part of the grand army of detectives, public and private, whose business it is to look in and out of windows and from any other point of vantage on the varied activities of Wall street, and to know everything going on at every moment of the day and night. Where were they just before the explosion occurred?

One would think that so unusual a thing as a homely old horse, hitched to a tumble down wagon, leaning against the curb, in front of so important a place as the Assay Office, would excite the curiosity if not the suspicion of at least one detective out of the grand squad.

Not one such Jimmy Valentine has been found up to the present among all the watchmen, caretakers and detectives, private and public, employed on this particular block in Wall street.

One of the many morals to be drawn from the explosion is that eternal vigilance is the price of security as well as liberty.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., October 2.

Interesting Accident at Versailles.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A short time ago I passed a few days at Versailles. One night, hearing a great turmoil in the street and beholding an elderly man jumping about as if in great pain, I concluded my services were required. I hastened into the street and saw that the old gentleman had run something through the sole of his shoe and clean through his foot. He was hurried to a hospital. Judge of my surprise when I learned he had picked up one of President Wilson's fourteen points. When last seen the patient was recovering nicely but threatens to bring a suit for damages.

Dr. L. DE NATION.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Hope.

The Pencil—Him! now that she votes with me she will probably learn how to sharpen me.

JUDGE GARY BACK, FINDS STEEL SOUND

Policy of Equalizing Prices Working Satisfactorily, Says Corporation Head.

ON TOUR TWO MONTHS

Many Prominent Americans and Europeans Arrive on the France.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, who, with Mrs. Gary, returned yesterday by the French liner France from a vacation of nearly two months in France, Belgium and Spain, said he had had a good time, mostly motoring; that he was unprepared to talk about the rehabilitation of France until he had his facts and figures thoroughly digested, and that he intended to reserve any statement on the subject until the next meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute.

"So far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned," Judge Gary said, "conditions are perfectly satisfactory. Our policy is to keep prices from going too high or too low. I am not prepared to offer opinions just now as to the steel situation in Germany and England and will not discuss the labor situation abroad. From my information I consider the steel industry in a healthy condition, although there has been a noticeable diminution in volume and also a decrease in prices."

The steel head and all other passengers by the France were held up fifteen hours by a strike of the stokers, who demanded an increase of 50 francs a month in pay. After a long consultation between representatives of the stokers and the company the demands of the strikers were granted and the big ship got away from Havre. Judge and Mrs. Gary were greeted at the pier by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon and Mrs. Nixon, who saw them off two months and eleven days ago. The Judge nearly lost his reservations on the France by the cancellation of another Gary's accommodations.

A commission of French radio experts headed by Etienne Lanel, formerly Consul-General a this port, and including Gen. Gustave Ferrie, arrived by the France to attend the International Radio Conference at Washington. Gen. Ferrie praised the new high powered radio station erected by the United States Navy at Bordeaux and recently turned over to France. He said the French were experimenting with apparatus of their own at Bordeaux, from which they hoped to achieve great results.

Marc Peter, Swiss Minister to the United States, returning to his post, said the hotel owners of his country were disappointed at the paucity of tourists and that the rate of exchange had had a bad effect on Swiss exports.

R. M. Haan of the St. Regis Hotel, back from Hungary with his wife and daughter, Hortense, said he had wound up the affairs of the American-Hungarian Children Relief after disbursing nearly a million dollars. Conditions were bad in Vienna, but there had been good crops in Hungary and the people were in shape to meet the rigors of the winter. Mr. Haan's son-in-law, Gen. Alexander von d'Orsy, Mr. Haan said, had not yet occupied the palace home that Mr. Haan had bought for his daughter in Vienna, and the original owner was still on the premises and glad of the opportunity of staying there.

Other arrivals by the France were Henri Daniel, French inventor, with plans for a reversible steam turbine; H. H. Baruch, brother of Bernard Baruch; P. Cunissett Carnot, grandson of Sadi Carnot, former President of France; Mrs. C. N. Sartoris, granddaughter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; Mrs. William Greenough, daughter of Whitney Warren; Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, wife of the president of the Bank of New York, decorated with the Legion of Honor for her work in the war; Dr. Alexis Carrel, who has been two months on his farm in northern France, and who will resume his research work in the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute.

EXPERT STRIKES OIL IN ITALY'S PROVINCES

Finds Fields in Pavia, Parma, Piacenza and Elsewhere.

ROME, Oct. 3.—Italy needs her own oil production says Mario Grossi, an oil expert, writing in the newspaper *Epoca*, and he asserts his country pays in foreign countries 500,000,000 lire annually for 200,000 tons of oil.

He says the condition of Italy will be greatly ameliorated soon, as he has found oil fields at Pavia, Parma, Piacenza, Odena, Reggio, Mailla and other places and asserts the Mailla mountains conceal under their eternal snows immense riches of oil and bitumen.

Springs capable of producing about 200 gallons of oil per day have been discovered at Ripi, about two hours from Rome.

COOLIDGE WEDDED 15 YEARS.

Governor to Attend Funeral of Ex-Senator Crane To-day.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—Gov. Coolidge, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, observed his fifteenth wedding anniversary at his home here to-day with Mrs. Coolidge.

There was no formal celebration, the Governor attending the Edwards Congregational Church in the morning, and spending the rest of the day quietly with his family.

He had intended to return to Boston to-night, but will remain here instead and go to Dalton to-morrow to attend the funeral of former Senator W. Murray Crane.

NEW AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION.

Now in Effect, but Many Questions Left Untouched.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Voicing the general opinion of the Austrian press with regard to the new Constitution, which is now in effect, the *Tageblatt* says the only consolation is the fact that the Constitution probably is as transitory as the present country itself.

The general impression is that the Constitution is a patchwork. It leaves to the next Assembly such questions as separation of Church and State, provincial frontiers and educational problems.

RELIGIOUS LIBERALS MEET.

Hold Conference in Celebration of Pilgrim Tercentenary.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The International Congress of Religious Liberals began a five day conference here to-night in celebration of the Pilgrim tercentenary. The Rev. Christopher J. Street of Sheffield, England, was the principal speaker at the opening session.

The announced object of the congress is to deepen spiritual life, establish broader fellowship among the churches of the world, and assist in the work of reconstruction.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow, with moderate temperature, moderate southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow, with moderate temperature; moderate southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow with moderate temperature; moderate southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow with moderate temperature; moderate southwest winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow with moderate temperature; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Pressure was high to-day east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the lake region, where it was somewhat below normal, with light local rains. A disturbance which moved inland from the north Pacific was attended by rains in the Far Northwest and by southerly gales on the Washington coast. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather was fair. The temperature was somewhat higher in practically all sections and readings were normal or slightly above to-night, except in the middle Atlantic, south Atlantic and east Gulf States. The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, except that rains are probable in southern Florida. Seasonable temperatures will prevail generally.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Baro-meter.	Weather
Albany	68	48		30.08	Clear
Atlantic City	68	56		30.20	Clear
Baltimore	72	50		30.18	Clear
Bismarck	70	60		30.06	Clear
Boston	72	56		30.12	Clear
Buffalo	64	52	.02	30.08	Cloudy
Cincinnati	76			30.14	Clear
Charleston	74			30.22	Pt.Cl'dy
Chicago	74			30.04	Clear
Cleveland	70	50		30.08	Cloudy
Denver	82			30.00	Clear
Detroit	64	52		30.06	Clear
Galveston	74			30.12	Clear
Helena	68			29.92	Pt.Cl'dy
Jacksonville	74			30.16	Cloudy
Kansas City	82			30.06	Clear
Los Angeles	74			29.92	Clear
Milwaukee	74	56		29.98	Clear
New Orleans	74			30.16	Cloudy
Oklahoma	86			30.02	Clear
Philadelphia	70	52		30.20	Clear
Pittsburg	70			30.14	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	68	52		30.08	Clear
Portland, Ore.	66		.02	29.86	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	76			30.00	Clear
San Antonio	86			30.02	Clear
San Diego	68			29.90	Clear
San Francisco	74			29.94	Clear
St. Louis	82			30.04	Clear
St. Paul	72			29.96	Clear
Washington	72			30.18	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.24	30.14
Humidity	.67	.49
Wind—direction	S. W.	S. W.
Wind—velocity	5	27
Weather	Clear	Clear
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M...49	1 P. M...65	6 P. M...67
9 A. M...53	2 P. M...66	7 P. M...65
10 A. M...56	3 P. M...68	8 P. M...63
11 A. M...57	4 P. M...68	9 P. M...62
12 M.....61	5 P. M...68	10 P. M...60

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M....	53	64	6 P. M....	67	84
12 M.....	61	73	9 P. M....	62	78
3 P. M....	68	84	12 Mid....	59	76

Highest temperature, 68, at 4 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 49, at 8 A. M.
Average temperature, 58.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge will be tendered a reception by the Republican Women's Campaign Committee, Hotel Vanderbilt, 3 P. M.

The Walker Campaign Committee will give a reception to Lieut.-Gov. Harry C. Walker, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, Hotel Commodore, 4 P. M.; reception at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth avenue, 7:30 P. M.

President F. H. La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen will speak on "The Making of the City Budget" at a meeting of the West End Association, Hotel Ansonia, 8:30 P. M.

Supreme Court Justice William P. Burr will be guest of honor at a dinner at Criterion restaurant, 389 East 149th street, The Bronx, this evening.

New York State Association of Master Bakers, convention, Hotel Pennsylvania, all day.

Eighty-second Division Association of New York, meeting, Knights of Columbus Building, 305 East Twenty-third street, this evening.

New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting, Hotel Astor, 10 A. M.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens, opening of Americanization classes, 95 Second avenue, this evening.

John Cowper Powys will lecture on "Walt Whitman: Poet of Real Democracy," at Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th street, 8:15 P. M.

Government Club, meeting, Hotel Astor, 2 P. M.

PAPAL NOMINATIONS IN SEVERAL NATIONS

France Not Informed of Mgr. Dubois's Appointment.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—An official communication issued this evening says:

"Several newspapers have announced the nomination of Cardinal Dubois to the Paris Archbishopric. The French Government has neither received nor made any communication concerning this matter. The news was given out two days ago by the *Osservatore Romano* (of Rome).

ROME, Oct. 3.—Father Patrick J. Keane of Oakland,