

NEW YORK HERALD PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin Washburn, Vice-President; ...

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail, Postpaid, One Year, \$13.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers: Principal Office—Herald Building, Herald Square, Tel. Fitz Roy 6000.

Principal American and Foreign Bureaus: WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building, CHICAGO—508 South La Salle St.

The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained in the hands of his family until his death in 1872.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1920.

Forty-one Murders Here in Fifty-four Days.

To the forty murders on the appalling record of this city between October 1 and November 21 there was added on the evening of November 23 still another. This victim of three footpads was shot and then beaten to death with the butt end of a revolver.

Now, there is no gainsaying that such rampant crime elsewhere as well as here is one of the malignant heritages of the war. But the Mayor of Philadelphia, arming scores of policemen with sawed off shotguns and moving them in swift motor cars through and around the danger spots, is making highway robbery altogether too hazardous a trade for Philadelphia handits and they are running to cover.

There are no better, cleaner and braver policemen anywhere in the world than our own. No one can doubt that the rank and file is burning with eagerness to stamp out the lawlessness which is a disgrace to this city and a menace to its people.

What Became of Beecher's Slaves? The partial destruction of old Plymouth Church, not only a Brooklyn landmark but one of the most famous houses of worship in the city, is a matter of regret.

At once the Dutch made October 4 a Thanksgiving Day by going to church. Both the date and its significance are still celebrated, with the eating out of turkey and cranberries but of the Spanish stew.

Did these newcomers to Plymouth get used to the biting of grain that grew on a cob which was not edible? Did they fasten their incisors too deep in the cob, as is done at first by most English tasters of the luscious corn? As for the cranberry, of which they visualized the future to behold an American annual crop of a million bushels?

Two young slave women, fugitives from their owner, were sheltered under Mr. Beecher's protection, he agreeing to pay their master for them if they were not restored.

There, as far as these slaves are concerned, the tale ends. It would be interesting to know what became of the women Beecher sold; how long they continued to excite popular sympathy, and what their after lives were. Did they marry and bear children? Are descendants alive now? Perhaps the grandson of one of Beecher's slaves fought in France alongside the grandson of his progenitor's owner.

In the Fourth Century of Thanksgiving Day.

"After the laudable custom of Holland," is Bradford's own description of one of the many functions and even institutions introduced into America and set to work at Plymouth. There was nothing exclusive or selfish about these beginners of the American Thanksgiving Day of 1621.

The red men taught the white how to cultivate maize, to make sugar from maple sap, to visualize the claims by treading them up and out of the sea beach and, not least for economic success, to raise tobacco.

It is true that WASHINGTON IRVING and common tradition here distort chronology and history for legend, but it is Bradford's record that in the North the Pilgrims were the first raisers of tobacco. In all probability, besides the American Thanksgiving, it was they who introduced the after dinner luxury of the cigar.

These pious folks followed another and very laudable gastronomic Dutch custom which during their ten years stay in Leyden they had seen and enjoyed. The besleaving Spaniards in 1574 were considerate enough to furnish Leyden with an occasion for Thanksgiving Day. This was fixed at the very sensible date of October 4, instead of a Thursday in late November.

It was the enterprising boy GILBERT CONNELLSON who climbed out first in the morning over the wall to find that the Spaniards had evacuated every one of their camps and their fifty-four forts. Over the fires was steaming the huts-pits, Angelized as hodge-podge. It was this ragout of meat and vegetables smoking hot but still unstirred which furnished a free dinner on October 4, the day of deliverance. It made a fine addition to the dry rations brought by the victorious Beggars. The exact spot of the initial rescue and looting is marked and the original water gate and masonry are still kept in repair.

Near by stands the modern Hall of Archives, in which are more contemporary documents of the Pilgrims, maids, swains, fathers and mothers, with their signatures, than in all the British Isles.

Mr. Astor contrasts this comparative freedom of the Belgians with the condition of other peoples whose Governments were invested with great and far reaching power over industry and trade as a war measure. The sacrifice of individual initiative was cheerfully made by patriotic men. But when peace came the bureaucrats built up for war wanted to keep their power, while a good many workers believed that a continuation of Government meddling in peace would mean soft jobs and high pay. Agitators saw the opportunity herein offered to them; industrial and trade

readjustment therefore was poisoned with politics. Energy which should have gone into production was uselessly expended in debate. Labor disputes became political issues; political issues intruded in shops and counting rooms. The gospel of hard work and thrift was ignored. The fallacies of socialism were preached and listened to by men who ought to have been at work. Rehabilitation was thus slowed up, in some cases halted.

Meanwhile Belgium, fortunate in one thing at least, has profited from the independence of judgment and action enjoyed by her people and is setting a lesson to the world. It is that reconstruction is to be accomplished by hard work, intelligently directed, and not by economic panaceas urged by dreamers, enacted by cowards and administered by bureaucrats.

Commodore Benedict.

In the death of E. C. BENEDICT New York and the nation lost a citizen once of commanding influence and always of great interest. Mr. Benedict's friendship with President CLEVELAND covers a chapter of American history rich in incident and strength. Those who believe that today politics grows more bitter and thankless should refresh their memories by rereading the records of the three campaigns Mr. CLEVELAND made for the office of President and the assaults which were made on him and his friends.

Commodore BENEDICT, as he was widely known, had a part in those stirring doings which cannot be overlooked. His vigor and courage made him an outstanding figure among strong men. In the semi-retirement of his later years he spent much effort and energy in the study of public affairs, concerning which he held sound ideas which it was frequently our privilege to give to the public through his letters to this newspaper. He was a silent, straight seeling man.

More Fake Statistics From the Department of Health.

The Department of Health of New York city continues to print and circulate its meaningless mortality statistics based on an estimate of the population known to be ridiculously in excess of the actual number of inhabitants. The Weekly Bulletin of the department for November 27 gives, under the heading "Tuberculosis in New York City," without qualification or explanation, these figures of population:

1919—Manhattan, 2,780,485; The Bronx, 645,894; Brooklyn, 2,070,539; Queens, 406,236; Richmond, 103,640; New York city, 6,004,794.

1920—Manhattan, 2,829,239; The Bronx, 669,223; Brooklyn, 2,117,908; Queens, 419,506; Richmond, 105,559; New York city, 6,141,446.

We know from the Federal census that in January of this year the population of the city was 5,621,151, divided among the boroughs thus:

Manhattan, 2,284,103; The Bronx, 732,016; Brooklyn, 2,022,262; Queens, 466,811; Richmond, 115,959.

When these figures were made public they were assailed as inaccurate in some quarters, and a committee of city officials and others was formed to expose the errors they were alleged to contain. This committee did its best to discredit the Federal count, but, as we pointed out at the time, it was obliged to confirm the Federal enumeration. Thus the Federal count has not only been accepted but verified by the city.

In spite of this the Department of Health continues to base its mortality and morbidity rates on computations which grotesquely overstate the number of persons in the five boroughs. The absurdity of this is shown in the deaths to the "1,000 of population, all forms of tuberculosis" given in the tabulation now under consideration. These are put at 1.25 for 1919 and .99 for 1920, but as these rates are based on population estimates which have been shown by actual count to be half a million too high they are obviously worthless.

The Health Department is wasting a great deal of valuable white paper and good black ink on its false statistics. It ought to respect the public's wish for economy even if it does not respect its own reputation for accuracy.

Politicians will eventually learn that Mr. UNDERMYN is somewhat like the small boy. When he asks questions there are only two possible courses for the wise: answer truthfully or run.

SHORTAGE IN PAY ONLY.

New York Has Plenty of Doctors and Nurses, a Physician Thinks. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The city officials who said there is a shortage of doctors and nurses here has been misinformed as to the situation.

Many large corporations are besieged by physicians trying to obtain jobs at a living wage. Many doctors are seeking openings outside of New York solely with the object of making a fair living for themselves and their families, and in many cases seeking in vain.

These men are not haubeens or incompetents but men of ability and good standing. The specialists having connections with hospitals are about the only ones whose incomes have kept pace with old H. C. L. If the official quoted above is to be believed, the city's need only insert an advertisement for doctors and nurses wanted at fair pay to be deluged with applicants.

Many physicians have had their practice broken up through war service; it requires years to build up a clientele, and the same applies to nurses. State and municipal institutions have been obtaining professional services gratuitously for half a century and they view with alarm the awakening of medical men and women to the necessity of making a fair wage to compensate them for the large outlay needed in properly fitting themselves to render medical services. Like many others I gave over two years' service to New York city—day and night work—gratuitously. If I am to give free aid to the deserving poor now, as I wish to do, I must receive compensation from those able to pay.

NEW YORK, November 24.

CROWDS IN CONFUSION.

Traffic Rules Needed at the Times Square Subway Station.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: One of the avenues of traffic most frequented by commuters and others—also most dreaded if my findings reflect properly—is the transfer platform at Times Square.

Why allow the marvellous engineering projects which produced the subway systems to be subject to constant criticism by such congestion which may reach a panic stage?

The traffic now moves helter-skelter through very crowded passageways. At present, however, the greater portion of the traffic is or could be made two ways.

This being the case, avenues of one way traffic would overcome the helter-skelter condition, thus saving many precious minutes, bumps and injured persons. One way traffic could be maintained by continuing a system of rope railings similar to those dividing the wide stairways at a midway position through the lines of traffic, only leaving openings of from four to six feet at about twenty-five foot intervals where transverse movements may be made where necessary.

This is not a solution of the real problem, but a remedy for an obnoxious condition. C. B. T. FLORAL PARK, November 24.

ITALY DOING NICELY.

Information Collected From Travellers Arriving Here.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: To the extent that the improvement of conditions in Italy you have printed I would add information I have received from Italian tourists, bankers, clergy, tellers and women, and also from Italian-United States soldiers, grocers, immigrants and others during the last five months. My work on Italian and other ships enabled me to get the interesting news as follows:

1. There appears no danger whatever of revolution in Italy. 2. Workmen have thoroughly rejected Bolshevism. 3. Workmen are more contented under increased pay.

4. In many parts of Italy nothing unusual has occurred since the armistice was signed. 5. D'Annunzio has no great following so far as is known. 6. Giolitti, though 70 years of age, is one of Italy's safest wisest and most beloved officials.

7. Italians in Italy are still buying her war bonds. 8. Italians tell me that Italy will recover in from one to three years and that she will do so before any other European nation. 9. An Italian priest recently told me that lack of food is the only trouble in Italy, and that Italians expect help with food. I asked, "From whom?" He smiled and answered, "America."

They will get it. T. W. PARKER, BROOKLYN, November 24.

ON PUBLIC LAND.

Alarm Caused by a Frame Building in Van Cortlandt Park.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Why does nobody protest at the use of Van Cortlandt Park for private business? The 24th street Park seems to have been for some years a frame shanty used as a restaurant which stands on park land; and now another shanty is being moved alongside, for what purpose we shall know in a few days.

The SUN has fought many times to have Cortlandt Park remain as a park. Van Cortlandt Park seems to have no friend to keep it as a park. RICHARD SMITH, YONKERS, November 24.

Greenwich Village Bounded.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I feel that I am qualified to answer the question as to the boundaries of Greenwich Village, being the oldest resident thereof. Greenwich Village is bounded on the south by Houston street, north to Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, and west to the North River. K. B. L., NEW YORK, November 24.

STITT IS APPOINTED CHIEF NAVY SURGEON

Distinguished Authority on Tropical Diseases Succeeds Braisted, Retired. STUDIED IN THE ORIENT Present Head of Medical School Added to Fine Record in World War.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD: Washington, Nov. 24.—The United States Navy has appointed Admiral Stitt to the position of Chief of the Naval Medical School. The new Surgeon-General is regarded as one of the leading authorities on tropical diseases and one of the ablest members of the Medical Corps. He is now head of the Naval Medical School.

Admiral Stitt received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885 and in the same year was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Navy. He was made Rear Admiral of the United States Navy in 1917. In 1905 he served as Medical Officer of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

In 1905 he studied in the London School of Tropical Medicine, where he obtained his diploma in bacteriology. Later he studied tropical diseases in Egypt and the Orient, serving until the latter part of 1906 in the Naval Hospital, Canal Zone, Panama. He was then in the Naval Medical School in Washington, D. C., where he was in charge of the laboratory of tropical diseases.

In 1909 Admiral Stitt was ordered to command the United States Naval Hospital, Canal Zone, P. I., and continued this duty two years, during which time he occupied the chair of medical zoology in the University of the Philippine Islands. Returning to the United States in 1911, he resumed teaching at the Naval Medical School and served as president of the examining board for medical officers.

As professor of tropical medicine in Georgetown University and in George Washington University he has taught this subject for a number of years. He has been connected also with Jefferson Medical College as lecturer on tropical medicine since 1907.

PUBLISHED MANY WORKS.

The sixth edition of his book on bacteriology and animal parasitology has recently been published. His work on tropical diseases is now in its third edition and undergoing revision for another issue.

During the war Admiral Stitt served in connection with the preparation at the Naval Medical School of the medical officers who were to be sent to the front. He organized and supervised the medical work of the navy in the war.

Concerning the retiring Surgeon-General, Admiral Braisted, Secretary of the Navy, it is understood that he will not accept pay too high a tribute to him as a man, as a surgeon and as an administrator. In the time of the navy's greatest expansion during the war the Surgeon-General's office was a subject of general approval.

TWO ROADS TO BOOST FARES NEXT MONDAY

New Tariffs Filed With P.S.C.—State to Fight Action.

The New York Central Railroad and the Long Island Railroad submitted to the Public Service Commission for the first time a proposed new tariff providing for the increase of 20 per cent. in local passenger rates recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The tariffs were sent to the commission yesterday afternoon.

The \$30,000 note is dated September 21, 1917, and is payable three years after date to the order of Thomas Smith. It is now owned by one Samuel Heller, who has not answered letters sent to him by the attorneys.

Mr. Shonts left an estate of about \$750,000, naming Mrs. Amanda Thomas, his friend, as residuary legatee. His will was admitted to probate in the State of New York to test the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting the increase to 3.5 cents per mile.

DEMANDS \$27,000,000 GO BACK IN BUDGET

Board of Education Says Schools Need Funds.

The Board of Education adopted yesterday a resolution demanding that the Board of Estimates add to its share in the city's budget \$27,305,581, the difference between the sum requested by the board and that allowed by the Board of Estimate. The resolution sets forth that an emergency extension and that additional funds are necessary for the proper administration of the school system.

The board, considering whether the State Department of Education should be asked for legal aid in the inquiry into the school contracts to be undertaken by the Board of Estimate, made it optional with the president of the board, Arthur H. Wagner, to whether that aid would be requested.

PENROSE, MUCH BETTER, TO CONFER WITH LODGE

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Such a marked improvement has occurred in the condition of Senator Boies Penrose, it was announced last night, that he has made an engagement to confer on Saturday with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

The request for the conference, which will be held in the home of the Pennsylvania Senator, was made by Senator Lodge, who is to deliver an address Saturday at the Union League here.

10,000 IN ONE YEAR

Street Railways and Are Rapidly Increasing. NEW YORK CITY IS 17TH 38 Communities Throughout the Country Show More Killings.

While the rate of steam railway and street car fatalities has decreased in the thirteen year period from 1906 to 1918 automobile fatalities have increased so rapidly as to offset the reduction in mortality from other highway accidents. Frederick S. Crum writes in the Spectator that automobile fatalities have increased from a rate of 4.1 for each million of population in 1906 to a rate of 9.9 in 1918.

A table of comparative automobile fatality rates in thirty-eight American cities, 1915 and 1918, shows New York city in seventh place. The rate of fatalities per 1,000,000 population in 1915 was 6.5, and in 1918 reached 12.5, or a percentage increase of 108 per cent. New York is in seventh place, and Weehawken, Newark and Trenton, N. J., all lead New York in percentage of increase. The automobile fatality rate has uniformly been nearly 50 per cent. higher in the urban than in the total registration area covered by census reports, according to Mr. Crum.

Urban Deaths Higher.

Automobile accidents generally are higher in urban than in rural districts, as would be expected, with the striking exception of the death rate from railway accidents. In the cities the fatality rate from this class of accidents has been uniformly lower than in the total census registration area throughout the period of thirteen years. Mr. Crum says that the rate of fatalities from grade crossings in cities and the slowing down of trains within city limits.

Steam railway fatalities have decreased from a rate of 16.8 in 1906 and 17.4 in 1907 to 10.2 in 1918. Similarly, street railway fatalities have decreased from a rate of 35.4 in 1906 and 43.7 in 1907 to 28.9 in 1918. Fatalities from all other vehicles have decreased from a rate of 36.5 per 1,000,000 of population in 1906 to a rate of 27.3 in 1918.

Thirty-eight Cities Tabulated.

The table of comparative automobile rates in thirty-eight American cities, 1915 and 1918, is tabulated below. (Rates per 1,000,000 population.)

Table with 4 columns: City, Rate, 1915, Rate, 1918, Per Cent. Increase. Includes cities like Bayonne, N.J., Brockton, Mass., Baltimore, Md., etc.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Table with 4 columns: Station, High, Low, Prevailing Wind. Includes locations like Albany, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y., etc.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

The Pulitzer Trophy air race will be held at Mitch Field, Mineola, N. Y., beginning at 11 A. M. Samuel Krasnowski will compete in an specially arranged chess exhibition at the Metropolitan Theatre, this evening.

St. Ignace's school will give a Christmas entertainment and dance, Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth street, 8:30 P. M. The feast of St. Ignace's will be celebrated this noon in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the first time since the death of the Rev. Fr. Ignace, who was a friend of the Rev. Fr. Calkins and Michael Fitzgerald.

FREEDOM OF MOSLEMS

NEW SOVIET SLOGAN

Bolsheviks Agree to Liberate Them 'From Foreign Yoke'

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—An agreement entered into by the Russian Bolsheviks and the Turkish Nationalist forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, according to private information received here today, embraces the following points:

- 1. Assurance of the territorial integrity of Turkey and restoration of Turkish administration in regions entirely inhabited by Turks. 2. Turkish control to be established in the new States of Arabia and Syria.

AMERICANS IN PARIS TO HEAR AMBASSADOR

Premier Also Expected to Speak at Celebration.

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GOOSE DINNER FOR DIME.

MASSACHUSETTS, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving dinner complete for 10 cents is offered to-morrow by Mrs. H. D. Arthur, stewardess of the Macon Telephone Exchange, to the system's employees. Mrs. Arthur said to-day she expected at least to "break even" on the dinner and announced her menu of unlimited portions would consist of goshawk goose with cranberry sauce, oyster dressing, stewed corn, celery, rolls and coffee.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy and unsettled to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; moderate north winds.

For New Jersey—Cloudy and unsettled to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; moderate north winds. For Northern New England—Cloudy and unsettled to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; moderate north winds. For Southern New England—Cloudy and unsettled to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; moderate north winds.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau station taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, Nov. 24, 1920.

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Daily Calendar

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