floor leaders, together with most of the members of both branches, had arrived in Washington to-night.

SENATE WILL OPPOSE LEAGUE DUTY BY U. S.

Fight Aims Specifically at Armenian Mediation.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

Opposition to participation by the United States in any conferences or assignments of duty, proposed by the League of Nations will be voiced in the Senate immediately following the opening of Congress. This objection will apply specifically to acceptance by President Wilson of the invitation by the league to mediate in the Armenian difficulties and to the invitation of the league for the United States to take part in the proposed disarmament.

Evidence of this Senatorial opposition has already been voiced by Senator Johnson (Cal.) while on his way to Wasaington, and a similar attitude is entertained here by Senators who speak for others of the irreconcilable group and of the Lodge reservationists in the treaty fight.

Following the acceptance by President Wilson of the invitation to mediate between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, press reports to the effect that Soviet influence has become dominant in Armenia have caused keen embarrassment to Administration officials. The positive attitude of hostility which the Administration has shown toward Soviet domination of Russia, it is acknowledged, makes sympathetic dealings with the Armenians difficult, if not impossible, in the event of the corroboration of these reports.

Additional embarrassment has accrued to the State Department in its consideration of the League of Nations' invitation to participate in the disarmament conference because of the discovery of a statute expressly forbidding such action. This prohibition has been discovered in the 1913 deficiency bill. It says on this subject: "Hereafter the Executive shall not extend or accept an invitation to participate in any international congress, conference or like event not having specific authority to do so."

This statute was aimed at former President Taft, who was credited with having a penchant for naming commissions to take part in conferences in such discussion.

The sundry civil appropriation measure of 1909 contained a provision aimed at former President Roosevelt to the effect that no Government money was to be expended for participation in conferences of this character without Congressional authority.

WOMEN LOBBYISTS ARRIVE IN CAPITAL

Go to Washington From Many Sections of Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In conjunction with the opening of the short session of Congress women from many sections of the country have arrived in Washington to join the National League of Women Voters' lobby for the furtherance of the legislative programme adopted by the national league and indorsed by ten of the leading women's organizations of the country. During their stay in Washington the women will be entertained by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot.

The bills for which the women will work are: The Sheppard-Towner bill, granting Federal aid for maternity and infancy; the Gronna bill, creating a Federal livestock commission; the Curtis-Gard child labor bill for the District of Columbia, the Smith-Towner educational bill, the Rogers bill for the independent citizenship of a married woman, and the Fess home economics bill, providing a Federal appropriation for teaching home economics.

Representatives of the League of Women Voters will work under the direction of the joint Congressional committee, embracing ten women's organizations, of which Mrs Maud Park, Washington, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, is chairman.

TO ASK CUT IN VOTE OF SOUTHERN STATES

Tinkham Shows Inequality in House.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

The representation of the Southern States in the House and in the electoral college should be reduced unless the negroes there are allowed to vote.

Representative Tinkham (Mass.) said that to-day. He gave notice that he would lead a movement to have the number of Southern Representatives based on the number of voters instead of the number of people in each district when reapportionment of the House as the result of the recent census came up. He proposed that inquiry into the situation be made by the House Census Committee.

In a statement Mr. Tinkham pointed out that some Southern States had the same number of Representatives as Northern States which cast five times as many votes in Congressional elections. He says the inequality is illustrated in the following comparison of votes in the Congressional election of 1918:

The total vote for Representatives in Congress in Alabama, which has ten Representatives, was 62,345, whereas the total vote for Representatives in Congress in Minnesota, which has ten Representatives, was 299,127, and the total vote in Iowa, which has ten Representatives, was 216,377, and the total vote in California, which has eleven Representatives, was 644,796. The total vote for Representatives in Congress in Georgia, which has twelve Representatives, was 59,196, whereas the total vote for Representatives in Congress in New Jersey, which has twelve Representatives, was 338,461, and the total vote in Indiana, which has thirteen Representatives, was 565,216.

"With national woman suffrage the disproportion in the vote of these States, except in case of those which already had woman suffrage, would be nearly double, so that national woman suffrage not only increases the inequality and injustice of the present unconstitutional methods, but magnifies the offence against law and order and political justice," he said.

"As representation in the electoral college is based upon Congressional representation, the following figures are of interest:

"The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia cast a total vote for all Presidential candidates of 1,870,269. In Congress these States have a total of 104 Representatives and in the electoral college these eleven States have 126 votes. The State of New York alone cast a vote for all Presidential candidates of 1,706,354, and has only forty-three Representatives in Congress and forty-five votes in the electoral college."

PERSHING TO AID COLLEGE.

The Wellesley Club of New York will have Gen. Pershing as its guest of honor this evening at a benefit performance of "Little Old New York" at the Plymouth Theatre, arranged in connection with the work of Wellesley graduates for the semi-centennial fund of the college. Gen. Pershing's wife was a graduate of Wellesley in the class of 1903.

FRIENDSHIP IS TOPIC OF HARDING SPEECH

Delivers Memorial Message at Elks' National Home in Virginia Mountain.

HIGH LODGE MEN THERE

Members From Every Section of U. S. Unite in Fraternal Day With Senator.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BEDFORD, Va., Dec. 5.—President-elect Harding forgot Cabinet appointments and the big tasks which will engage him in Washington to-morrow, while he basked in the sunshine of this Blue Ridge Mountain town, and in the affection shown him at the Elks National Home, where he delivered a memorial address. The service was staged out of doors, in front of the hall before thousands, who had come from the town and from the surrounding countryside. Elks were here from all parts of the United States.

In his address in memory of the departed Elks the Senator took friendship as his text. The circumstances of his appearance in Bedford gave eloquent testimony to his own anxiety to preserve the finer human relationships. He bent all his vacation plans to be here because a year ago he promised his old friend Henry Stowe. It was before he became a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Stowe, an old Marion friend, had met with true friendship from Mr. Harding. They had been together in many activities in Marion, where Stowe was once a man of importance and means. Harding, as a newspaper man, met him often and a warm and lasting friendship began.

To-day Stowe found his friend unchanged when he called at the private car Superb.

"Hello, Henry," said the President-elect.

"Hello, Warren," was the simple reply.

"Where is a Baptist Church?" inquired the Senator.

"There isn't any here," was the reply.

It was noon before the Senator emerged from his car to ride at the head of an automobile parade through the town. The people had been lining the streets for hours waiting. Academy cadets were drawn up in military formation in the main street.

The Senator said in part:

"We are met in memory to-day, in grateful, fraternal memory, in behalf of those who have taken the fork of the road to eternal peace.

"We are met to remind ourselves that in our daily lives we are making memorials, and it is the privilege of every human being to leave such a memory as he would like to have recalled.

"After all it is the sum total of little things which make a great life. It is not given to all men to inspire great shafts of granite or tablets of bronze, but it is the privilege of every living being to plant an ever blooming friendship in some fellow breast and gather all the fruit it bears. Men live most in their helpful relationships, and I have thought a good many times that the best life among us is that of the one whose life is such that it softens sorrow and relieves distress, and cheers the downhearted, and counsels those who need it, and spreads hopefulness and encouragement everywhere. You find them in every community, trusted and beloved by every citizen thereof.

"It is all so simple to serve. And it is vastly compensating to encourage the hesitant and halting, to aid the struggling genius, or bind a wound and speed a broken warrior on to victory triumphant.

"To me the realization of neglected opportunities, the waiting moments for helpfulness, which we have overlooked because of their very simplicity, is the sorrow of occasions like this. I speak of it because I never attend a lodge memorial without reflecting on the manner I choose to be remembered. We join in this memorial of song and tribute, but it is the individual memory that goes to the heart. Men are only fully revealed to their intimates. And the pity is that we do not always understand."

The Senator was presented by William M. Abbott, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, who came here from San Francisco for the ceremony. Fred C. Robinson, E. J. Brennan, Patrick J. Powers, John Halpin, William E. Brisbane, John T. Fanning, Fred Harper, Jess W. Smith and John Galvin, Mayor of Cincinnati, were among the prominent Elks present.

HARDING A FINE SAILOR, SAY PASTORES CREW

Liner Arrives Here After Dropping President-Elect.

The United Fruit liner Pastores, white cruiser of President-elect Harding on his trip from the Canal Zone to Norfolk, where he landed with his party, arrived here yesterday. Her skipper, Capt. Charles Glenn, and all her officers and crew were elated over the ship's record. Capt. Glenn said he had adopted a schedule after leaving Port Antonio, Jamaica, and had stuck to it with accuracy not usually attainable at sea. He arrived here thirty minutes ahead of the schedule.

Skipper and officers praised the seamanship of Senator Harding and pronounced him a fine shuffleboard player. Purser Frederick Schwartz and his assistant, Walter Burns, whose duty was to provide for the comfort of the Senator, said he was a "regular fellow" and wonderfully easy to please.

Among the passengers landing here from the Pastores were Col. Winfield S. Durbin, former Governor of Indiana; his son, Fletcher Durbin, friends of the Senator, and Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, returning from a vacation.

GOOD IMMIGRATION WELCOMED, HE SAYS

Wallis Tells of Ellis Island in Church Address.

Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration, speaking last night at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, declared that the present system of handling immigration must be revised before this country can be sure of getting the better class of immigrants.

Commissioner Wallis described his efforts to improve conditions at Ellis Island by the elimination of abuses. There is still much to be done, he said, because of the flood of immigration which is certain to come during the next year. The facilities at Ellis Island must be enlarged and improved, he said, and legislation must be enacted insuring greater care in inspecting immigrants both at Ellis Island and at the port of embarkation.

"We can't get too much good immigration," he said. "One of the first things we should do, however, is to require a system of police and medical certificates from the other side. We should have our own doctors and inspectors there.

"Also, laws should be enacted more effectively keeping out the undesirable aliens and giving more aid to the desirable ones after they arrive. For one thing, they should be scattered among the agricultural sections instead of being allowed to go to a half dozen of the larger cities. If we can divert them to the farming and mining sections much of our troubles will be over."

POLICE LEARNING JOBS VEX STREET CLEANERS

Firemen Also Qualify on Tractor Snow Ploughs.

The sight of patrolmen and firemen being trained to do the "classy" end of snow removal work for the Department of Street Cleaning by learning to operate the department's new tractor snow pushers at the Nineteenth street and East River yards has set the city's professional street cleaners on edge. Laborers and union employees of the Department of Street Cleaning drew up resolutions yesterday charging F. A. Eschman, acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning, with practising "autocracy" and demanding his removal. Local 94 of the Uniformed Firemen's Association joined in the protest.

The resolutions were addressed to the Central Trades and Labor Council and were expected to enlist the sympathy of organized labor throughout the city.

It was charged in the resolutions that by operating the snow tractors firemen and patrolmen were violating the city civil service regulations. The Mayor and the Civil Service Commissioners were to be notified of the protest.

Plans of the city to become independent of street cleaners and laborers who struck for higher wages in the midst of an emergency, were made after last winter's tieup. For several weeks patrolmen and firemen from various stations throughout the city have been receiving from two to four hours daily practice with the tractors.

BISHOP SEES BENEFIT IN SOCIAL CONTROL

Scores World's Attitude Toward Backward Peoples.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburg told the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America here to-day that "if governments will not take over the munition business themselves, if we are not going to socialize industry and if we are going to have to carry on this wretched business of killing, I am for a socialization; that is, I am for bringing it under social control," he said.

"If we are going to leave the whole munition business to the profit of private munition makers," he continued, "then I think the time will come when united labor organizations will say how much of that kind of thing they will do and how much they won't do."

The Bishop characterized as "pretty bad" the relations of the rest of the world to the "so-called backward peoples."

MAYORALTY TIMBER TO ATTEND LUNCH

Citizens Union Affair May Clarify Situation.

The Citizens Union will hold its annual luncheon in the Hotel Astor Saturday noon, when many of the major issues of the forthcoming municipal election campaign will get their first airing. Among those who have been invited to speak are Gov. Smith and several other possible candidates for Mayor, so discussion of the city's problems from widely variant angles is expected. Among the subjects will be traction, charter revision, taxation, city finances and housing.

The Citizens Union announced yesterday that it is preparing to take a more active part in the next city election than it has in any political contest for many years. Its stand in the campaign, it was stated, has not been determined yet further than that "it will use its best efforts to terminate the Hylan-Craig regime."

AUSTRIA ASKS BRAZIL'S AID.

Wants Support for Annexation to Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 5.—The Brazilian Minister to Vienna, who has just returned to Rio Janeiro, told President Pessoa to-day that the Austrian Government, being unable to reestablish its representation in Berlin owing to lack of funds, had requested him to ask the good offices of the Brazilian Government in support of the proposal to annex Austria to Germany. The Austrian Government, the Minister said, believed that to be the only solution of Austria's distressful situation.

President Pessoa promised to accede to the Austria's request.

CANADA CAREFULLY PICKS IMMIGRANTS

Must Be Sound Physically, Mentally and Morally Before Entering.

LAWS RIGIDLY OBSERVED

No Indiscriminate Dumping of Undesirables Such as Is Permitted Here.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 5.—No great banking institution gives greater attention to the character and past life of new employees than Canada bestows upon her immigrants. Immigrants seeking residence and citizenship in Canada are hand picked. You have to suit Canada before you can take up your abode therein permanently and experience has taught this Dominion that it pays to be hard to suit.

It is true that Canada's immigration problem is microscopic compared with that facing the United States. But the Dominion has adopted measures that the United States thinking of a dyke to protect her from the threatened flood of the worst of Europe might do well to copy. They are measures of the sort that will fit any situation; apply to any numbers and work hardship to none.

To begin with, it must be understood that there is no such demand by aliens for residence in Canada as there is now upon the United States. It seems safe to say that fewer than half of those regularly admitted into the United States would gain entrance into Canada. However, 68,857 aliens entered Canada during the first six months of 1920. According to official figures from New York 85,394 immigrants entered the States through Ellis Island in September alone. In single weeks half as many immigrants land in New York harbor as are received in Canada in six months. So Canada does not have to contend with the numbers the United States does and, to be utterly frank, she rejoices in the fact.

Carefully Selected for Farms.

Of the 68,857 immigrants gaining residence in Canada during the first six months of this year, 37,261 came from Great Britain and 25,183 from the United States. The rest—6,413—were carefully selected men and women who, like many of the two larger groups, are scattered throughout the rich agricultural areas or have located in the smaller towns and princes. And to set forth further statistical significance of Canada's command over her immigration it is cited that in June alone Canada was compelled to exclude but fifty-six applicants who arrived at ocean ports, and June was the big month for immigration up here. However, in that same month 1,798 persons were forbidden entrance over the international border, where the problem is always a nasty one for both Canada and the United States.

The Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are in very close cooperation on the immigration question here. In the first place, Canada has established immigration offices in various European cities. There any one interested may obtain complete data concerning the needs of Canada, the chances for the newcomer, what Canada holds forth to the immigrant, and what she expects of the immigrant. No bones are made of the fact that Canada does not want men and women who are not willing to become good Canadians. Moreover, the prospective immigrant is informed that unless he is of the proper sort he is not wanted and will not be taken.

He is fully informed of the requirements before he leaves his fatherland. He is given to understand that Canada solves its own immigration problems; that there is no interference from nor appeal to imperial authorities. Before his passport is vised by Canadian authorities abroad he must convince those authorities that he is sound of body, of mind, politically and industrially, and the burden of proof is on him. At sea surgeons subject prospective immigrants to thorough examinations. The pilgrim is vaccinated and innoculated otherwise against infectious diseases.

At the Canadian port the immigrant is taken in charge by examiners, who not only check up his answers to questions put to him in Europe but cross-examine him. He is treated like a decent human being should be, but no dilletante theorists brimming over with 100 per cent. sentiment are permitted to interfere with the Dominion's method of selecting her own citizens.

Must Have $250 to Enter.

Just at present it is required that the prospective immigrant be possessed of at least $250 before he can enter. Hitherto it has been required that he or she have $25 if it be summer time and $50 if winter. This sum must be in excess of his railroad fare to his interior destination. This, it is found, does the newcomer over until he can find work. Therefore, he does not become a public charge. If, however, a man can show that there is a job waiting for him and that he is going to that job at once, the financial requisite is waived.

Thus it is fair to contend that Canada is getting the best of immigration. She desires farmers and men who are willing to go out into the great undeveloped but tremendously rich areas where hard work and honest industry bring commensurate reward. It is interesting to consider the care that the Canadian Pacific Railroad takes of immigrants. Agents of that corporation go to Father Point to meet every incoming liner. He is taken aboard, and there the immigrants are lined up for his inspection. He introduces himself and writes a series of questions for them to answer. They in return ply him with questions. Both benefit by the interchange of information.

The agent learns what the immigrant wants to do and where he wants to go. The immigrant learns of the possibilities here or there and decides what he desires to do. So many men are needed at such and such a point. The newcomer notes that. There is virgin land to be had at low prices at another area. That, too, is noted by the immigrant. In short before he lands he knows just how to spend his money and time most advantageously.

The Government agents do the same thing at Quebec. Still further service is available in every city at the offices of the Dominion Employment Bureau, which is nothing more or less than the Government's clearing house for labor. Until the immigrant has reached his or her destination the Canadian Government maintains supervision over his or her welfare and movements. Thereafter it is up to the newcomer whether or not he or she will be permitted to stay. Canada wants immigration, but not at the expense of destruction or threatened destruction of Canadian ideals and governmental fabric.

Restriction upon immigration here has several objects in view. Canada proposes to exclude and will exclude criminals, diseased persons, persons guilty of moral turpitude, those opposed to established government, alien enemies who have been interned, persons guilty of espionage or treason during the great war and, largest class of all, illiterates more than 15 years old.

It means that Canada will not grow so fast in population, but she will grow well, and she is doing it.

QUICK ACTION PLANNED ON IMMIGRATION BILL

Fear of Reds and Anxiety of Labor Acts as Pressure.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

Entrance of undesirable aliens into the United States from border countries will not be specifically checked under the immigration bill ready for presentation to the House. It is possible that the proposed suspension of practically all alien entrance into America from Atlantic and Pacific ports may free immigration agents so that they may devote more time to the two long land borders of the United States. If so this may prove a safeguard but not an absolute check.

The bill ready to be put before the House is designed because of a fear of an influx of Reds and because of the hysteria of the American Federation of Labor to shut off entirely for two years the entry of aliens through the ports of the country. This law would go into effect under the House bill sixty days after enactment, which means sixty days after its approval by the President.

However, there are existing legal requirements binding the United States to permit the entrance into its domain for temporary residence of persons who have resided in Canada or Mexico for a year prior to their effort to enter the United States. Of course these prospective citizens must pass health and all other tests prescribed by law.

However, there is strong reason to believe that European nations leaning to the Communist creed have flooded the border countries with their apostles. This is more true of Mexico than of Canada. There is strong indication that a horde of these prospective citizens will be massed, ready to flow into America if they can pass the prescribed tests. The men in Congress strongest in support of closing the seaports defend the land border regulations as at present in effect. Men who seek to enter America, they point out, will have to pass a closer examination than ever before if the plans now formulating go into effect. Total suspension of immigration on both coasts will leave the entire force of agents of the immigration service free to devote its time and attention to the two borders, with main reference to the Mexican border.

If any fight is to be put up against the pending immigration bill, it will have to come quickly. It is understood on excellent authority that the measure is to be thrust in for legislative consideration as soon as possible. Appropriation bills of course have the right of way, but just as soon as there is a gap in the period between the passage of one by the House and the presentation of another from the committee, the bill to stop immigration except over the two land borders will be put forward and passed upon.

Not a little flavor of organized labor opposition to immigration is seen in the sentiment apparently underlying the cutting off entirely of the influx of cheap labor into this country, it is admitted here. It is openly said—but no one wants to be quoted—that organized labor would have no kick if there was some Government agency to dictate where immigrant labor should go. Were this dictation possible it would go to the farms and away from industrial centres, where the fight to maintain wartime wages still rages.

TEAS FOR SERBIAN ORPHANS.

Continuing their work in behalf of the destitute children of Serbia, members of the Women's Committee of One Hundred of the Serbian Child Welfare Association will give a trio of teas this week. The first will be given Wednesday by Mrs. Townsend Phillips of the Blackstone Hotel. Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell will be hostess Thursday at her home, 58 East Seventy-second street. The third is to be at the home of Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, 10 East Eighty-first street, on Friday.

MILLER APPROVES VOTING MACHINES

Favors Installation in Every County in State, Bronx Committee Announces.

FIRST COST A PROBLEM

Ultimate Saving in Election Expenses, Especially Printing, Is Seen.

Gov.-Elect Nathan L. Miller has announced himself in favor of the installation of voting machines in every county in the State, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Bronx County Republican Committee. And it is probable that the machines will be installed for a tryout in Bronx county in the next election. Judge Miller was expected in New York last night for conferences with Republican leaders upon a number of subjects, possibly including the voting machines, but had not arrived at a late hour.

The Governor-elect expressed his views upon voting machines at a recent conference with George A. Glynn, chairman of the State Republican Committee; Richard W. Lawrence, chairman of the Bronx County Republican Committee, and Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, who will be next Speaker of the House. Upon instructions of Judge Miller, Chairman Lawrence said he has appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of using voting machines in The Bronx. The committee will report December 14.

The biggest problem in connection with a Statewide use of voting machines, Chairman Lawrence said, is the initial cost of equipment, which is estimated at approximately $3,000,000. In some counties where voting machines are in use, he said, they have been purchased by bond issues. Advocates of the voting machines contend it would mean a great saving in election expenses, especially in the matter of printing bills.

The Legislature took up the matter of voting machines a number of years ago and created a State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, composed of three members, with terms of three years each. Each Commissioner receives a fee of $150 for passing upon the merits of any type of voting machine. The cost of each machine is said to be about $700, but that cost probably would be lower in event of Statewide use.

The Institute of Public Service, 423 West 120th street, of which Julius H. Barnes is chairman and William H. Allen director, issued a public appeal yesterday to Judge Miller and the other State budget makers to govern their cuts in the budget by the State's "visible needs" rather than by "visible dollars." The appeal said in part:

"New York State's Governor-elect will fail before his term is fairly begun if he keeps his budget eye on visible dollars instead of on visible human needs. If the present State budget estimates are too large it isn't because they have gone beyond visible revenues, but because they have gone beyond visible provable needs. No service which he can render to this State is likely to equal the establishment of budget making, which will start with a thorough study of what the State needs to have done and trains the public to think about budgets from the standpoint of visible needs rather than visible dollars."

DRY BAN OFF PLUM PUDDINGS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The mince pies and plum puddings served on the Christmas dinner tables of New England may be seasoned with brandy from the "individual's supply," according to an announcement by William L. McCarthy, prohibition enforcement agent for this district.

No dish on the menu so seasoned may be served in restaurants or hotels, he added.

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SONS

UNUSUAL POCKET WATCHES

BROADWAY
OPPOSITE ST PAUL'S CHAPEL
AT VESEY STREET

GOOD ENOUGH OR NOTHING TOO GOOD

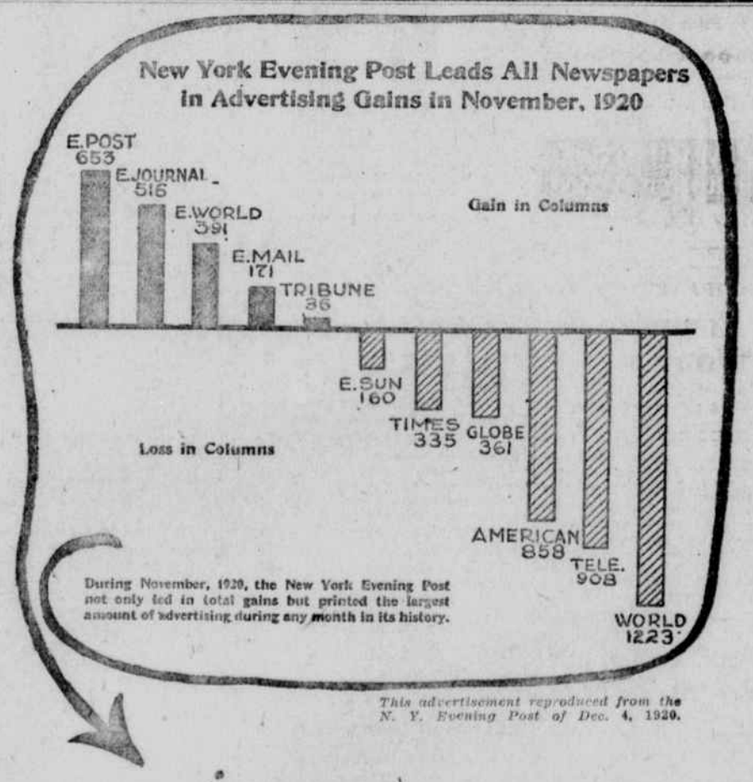
You must decide how good your business stationery should be. You decide what tailor shall make your clothes; what grade of car you will buy. If you are the kind of man, or in the kind of business where "good enough" is good enough, then there are hundreds of brands of paper that will satisfy you.

But if you feel toward your business a sort of jealous pride, if you are anxious that every contact with the outside world should make the best possible impression, then there is only one paper that will satisfy you.

CRANE'S Bond is used for all sorts of important business purposes for which the paper can never be too good.

100% selected new rag stock
119 years' experience
Bank notes of 22 countries
Paper money of 438,000,000 people
Government bonds of 18 nations

Crane's
BUSINESS PAPERS



This advertisement reproduced from the N. Y. Evening Post of Dec. 4, 1920.

CORRECTION

Above advertisement fails to indicate that official figures compiled by the Statistical Department of the New York Evening Post for the month of November, 1920, and 1919 show that

THE NEW YORK HERALD
GAINED 1,240 Columns of Advertising
(Compared with The Sun last year)

GAINED 402 Columns of Advertising
(Compared with The Herald last year)

and that during this period no other New York Morning newspaper showed a gain. The advertisements therefore does The Herald less than justice in omitting the official figures and does the Tribune more than justice in crediting them with a gain which they did not make.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

"The Trousseau House of America."

Gifts That Please

Lace and Embroidered Scarfs
Banquet Cloths
Tea Cloths and Napkins
Lace Sheets and Pillow Cases
Embroidered Guest Towels

Prices No Higher Than Elsewhere

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC Inc.
FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Streets

EXHIBITION
Men's Made-to-Order Clothes

FEATURING "A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE"
as authorized by
The National Association of Merchant Tailors of America

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Main Floor—Opposite Men's Cafe—34th St. Entrance

December 6-7-8-9-10
From 9 A. M. until 11 P. M.

EXHIBIT UNDER AUSPICES OF
the following Merchant Tailors of New York

Richard Bennett
Burnham & Phillips
Jas. M. Cable & Bros.
W. J. Cameron
D'Andrea Bros.
H. B. Hanson Co.
Geo. A. Hoskott
F. L. Hatfield

John J. Kennedy
M. S. Mayo
Alfred S. Lee Co.
John Pickersgill & Co.
Quinlan
Rice & Duval
M. Rose
Schultz

Stauber & Stadler
Rose H. Stanton
Turner & Porter
Thomson, Gray & Smith
Vieselman, Inc.
Volent
John C. Weiss & Co.
Wetzel
Whitaker & Co., Inc.

A. SULKA & CO.
Shirts and Haberdashery

ACCESSORIES BY
DOBBS & CO.
Hats and Caps

OLIVER MOORE
Boots and Shoes

NO ADMISSION CHARGE THE PUBLIC WELCOME

No Orders for Clothes Will Be Solicited