of foreign birth or stock who cling to music, the arts, the folklore and the better traditions of the old lands. But we do object to the foreign born citizen who attempts to decide American questions for a foreign reason, who, whether he be of German or of Irish lineage, proposes to determine an American policy because of some of his old world prejudices." Those sentiments were rapturously applauded, and the General many times had to pause until comparative quiet could be restored.

The meeting was called to order by Robert Grier Cook after an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Led by the Seventh Regiment Band and by a vocal chorus of 400 voices from the New York Oratorio Society under the leadership of Albert Stoessel, the audience then sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Henry J. Ryan, national director of the Americanization Commission of the American Legion, as temporary chairman, delivered a brief address that roused his hearers to a high pitch of fervor. He was cheered long and loudly when he said:

"On this solemn night, filled with inspiration born of the memories of gallant men, we have come to pledge ourselves that this nation shall yet become a land of one tongue, one ideal and one flag."

Col. Galbraith Presides.

Mr. Ryan presented as the permanent chairman Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., commander of the American Legion. The commander said in part:

"There never has been a time in the history of this great country of ours when the need of an understanding among loyal Americans was more needed. To-night in this great hall and with 50,000 other loyal Americans outside we worship at the shrine of America. We worship here and give answer to those disloyal people who would destroy this country, who would alienate us from our own and from our Allies with whom we are cemented by the blood of our fellows. This meeting in itself means more than we know. To-night we have had messages from every State in this great Union, from organizations, from patriotic men and women who have said: 'Thank God that in that great city of New York there is to-night a reconsecration of Americans to this great country and to American ideals.'"

One of the greatest outbursts of a night of exuberant, almost hysterical, effervescence was elicited when Col. Galbraith named Theodore Roosevelt and quoted the great New Yorker's maxim: "One tongue, one country and one flag." He won cheers again when he spoke of the men in blue and those others in gray sitting just behind the Gold Star mothers, the veterans of the North and the South. Once more the speaker precipitated a whirlwind of cheers when he said, speaking of the soldiers of France and England: "They are our blood brothers, and to attempt to separate us from our blood brothers is not a loyal thing."

Martin W. Littleton followed after Miss Lydia Civetti of the Chicago Grand Opera Company had sung a soprano solo. Mr. Littleton found his audience thoroughly in rapport with him and he seemed to delight in playing upon its emotions. He delighted his hearers by telling them the Allies ought to apologize at the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte because, after having sent him to St. Helena, they permitted the erstwhile Kaiser to write a book.

"Never mind, we'll get him yet!" shouted a voice from the gallery.

The speaker was the first to make direct reference to the Rhine horrors mass meeting of February 28. "My friends, I am not a soldier," he said, "but I am inclined to be pugnacious. They had a meeting in this same hall the other night."

Mr. Littleton got no further. He was overwhelmed by a torrent of booing and hissing at the mere mention of that other meeting. When the speaker at last had secured silence he quoted extracts from the speeches of Dr. Edmund von Mach and others. Then he loosed another landslide of approving cheers when he said: "Wherever this combination has met, as it met here the other night, its meeting has meant nothing but treason to the allied Governments of the world."

The lawyer swept the meeting off its feet when he turned in an apologetic prelude to Gen. Pershing and then said: "I hesitate to say it in his presence, but even though Gen. Pershing should call me to order for it, I'm going to say that in my own personal opinion it is a great pity our armies did not march across Germany and into Berlin. It is a pity we did not have the peace of Potsdam instead of the peace of Versailles."

"No Sterilized Neutrality."

In his peroration Mr. Littleton said:

"We must not be asked to dwell upon the horrors of the Rhine when our hearts are still heavy with the horrors of the Marne. We must not be asked to bury our grievances before we have finished burying our dead. We must not be asked to grasp the bloody hands so recently lifted to slay the civilization of the world, while our duty calls us to hold up the hands of those who saved that civilization. We must not be asked to relapse into sterilized neutrality which makes us forget the difference between right and wrong. We must not be asked to take part in splitting the spirit of the Allies by compromising with the incorrigible criminality of the common enemy. In our efforts to be loyal to our own blood, whatever that blood may be, we must not make America a distant dueling ground for foreign feudists who come here to settle the legendary grudges of the Old World.

Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio named as one of the fundamentals that America stands for "that stalwart type of Americanism that will think first of America and strive to protect and preserve American institutions at home and American rights abroad.

"The vigorous maintenance of these rights is in no respect inconsistent with the fullest performance of our obligations to foreign nations," he said. "Such obligations we shall perform to the uttermost, but there we shall stop. American national self-consciousness must not be lost in a misty maze of internationalism. The world would suffer inexpressible loss if our country should permit itself to be submerged in the angry sea of distrust, discontent and revolution which threatens to engulf some of the nations.

"We want to help humanity solve its problems and we shall do so. The vicarious efforts of these soldiers and of their comrades living and dead are supreme proof of America's willingness to serve the world without thought of gain, but we must be permitted to do this in our own way and in our own time and in harmony with the principles of our American Constitution."

Other speakers were Col. William J. Donovan, who commanded the 165th Infantry, of the Rainbow Division, during some of the hardest fighting of the war and who received a hearty greeting from thousands of his old bunkies, and Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Wood Sends Greetings.

Telegrams were received expressing sympathy with the purposes of the meeting from the commanders in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans and also from many officers of posts of the American Legion all over the country. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood telegraphed:

"I am heartily in sympathy with the purpose of the all American meeting. We must be watchful of the enemy within our gates. Our danger is not so much from the Red as from our own indifference."

The spirit of the meeting was crystallized in the following resolution, which was presented by Henry W. Buxton, chairman of the New York County American Legion.

"*Be it resolved*, that we shall ever keep alive in our souls the supreme inspiration of this memorable hour, and that the reconsecration of Americans to American ideals shall be the goal of our united endeavor.

"*Be it further resolved*, that we are unalterably opposed to the spread of mischevious foreign propaganda among our people and resent as disloyal any attempt to breed dissension between our country and the Allies who fought shoulder to shoulder with us for the preservation of human liberty in the greatest war of all the ages. In this way we can best honor the valor of our soldiers who gave their lives to uphold our national honor and to haste that day of days when there shall be no more wars, and when right shall rule the world."

Young Warren Pershing, son of the Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force, stood at the front of the speakers' stand during the evening.

The ushers were all men who have won the Distinguished Service Cross. They were under the command of Lieut. S. G. Gumpertz, to whom was awarded, among other honors, the Congressional Medal of Honor. After his two comrades had been shot down during an advance upon an enemy machine gun nest he went ahead alone, silenced the guns and forced the surrender of the survivors of the gun crew.

Among those on the speakers' platform were Major-Gen. Weigel, representing Gen. Bullard, commander of the Department of the East; Rear Admiral Huse, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Alton B. Parker, William A. Prendergast, William Rand, Franklin D'Olier, Anne Morgan, Eugene H. Outerbridge, Gen. Daniel T. Appleton, Col. Wade H. Hayes, Col. Landon, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Charles M. Sheafe, Jr., and Edgar H. Wells.

Among the boxholders were Judge Learned Hand, Gen. Oliver Bridgman, George T. Wilson, Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War; Major Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Arthur Woods, W. A. Clark, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Robert Olyphant, John G. Agar, Gen. George W. Wingate, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. Charles Melville Dewey, William M. Sullivan, George Barr Baker, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Elihu Johnson, Mrs. James F. Pershing, sister-in-law of Gen. Pershing, and Finley J. Shepard.

The Overflow Meetings

Outside the Garden First Deputy Police Commissioner Leach, Inspectors William Coleman and John O'Brien, seven captains, thirty sergeants, fifty detectives, 400 men in uniform and fifty mounted policemen kept 25,000 persons from jamming themselves into the Garden.

So zealous were the police in obeying the Fire Department order restricting the number admitted that several distinguished men were held up. Former Senator Clark of Montana was one of these until a newspaper man recognized him and had his box ticket honored. Battalion Chief Hanlon himself, who is head of the department's bureau of public assemblage, was held up by a succession of "rookie cops" who did not recognize him without his uniform. Long before he got into the Garden Capt. Frank McGinnis, who was in charge of the fire arrangements, gave the order to close the doors.

That was at 7:40 P. M. He estimated then that 14,000 persons were inside the Garden. Another 1,000 were admitted subsequently as holders of box seats. At least 10,000 persons holding ordinary admission tickets had to be turned back at the police lines after the doors were closed, Inspector Coleman estimated. These lines, for caution's sake, were drawn at Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-eighth street, Fifth and Lexington avenues. Inside them waited the squads of mounted men, ready to push back any wave of humanity that broke through the lines of foot patrolmen.

Upward of 5,000 of those turned away lingered in Madison Square Park to participate in the outdoor overflow meetings around stands at Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue and Broadway and Twenty-fifth street. Included in these audiences were whole posts of American Legion and World War Veterans, some of them 200 and 300 strong, which had marched down from The Bronx and other parts of the city and from the New Jersey ferries, but arrived too late to gain admittance.

Arguments that developed in the slowly thinning crowd around the Madison avenue outdoor stand just before 10 o'clock led to several mounted policemen riding twice into the crowd. Foot patrolmen followed up with the warning that talking in groups was out of place. The arguments ceased, and the audience gave undivided attention to the platform speakers.

LEGION WILL PROTEST P. O. DISCRIMINATION

Veterans Unfairly Treated, Adjutant Charges.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion, in a statement issued here to-day declared that the legion soon would place a protest before Postmaster-General Hays alleging "discrimination against postal employees because they served their country during the world war."

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Thomas W. Miller and D. John Markey, members of the legion's executive committee from Delaware and Maryland, respectively, will compose a committee to place the legion's protest before the Postmaster-General, said Mr. Bolles.

NEW THOUGHT CONVENTION.

DETROIT, March 18.—Los Angeles was chosen as the place for the 1923 general convention of the National New Thought Association, which closed its meeting here to-day. Mrs. Margaret C. Lawrence of Los Angeles was reelected national president.

JUST the kind of room you are looking for at just the price you want to pay. See Herald's Want Ad. Section—or better still, run your own ad. there to-morrow, describing just what you desire.—Adv.

AID TO FARMERS DECIDED UPON AT CABINET MEETING

Crisis in Agriculture Due to Slump in Prices Causes Harding to Act.

TARIFF MOST LIKELY

Measure Similar to Fordney Bill Probably Will Be Given First Place.

EMBARGO IS POSSIBLE

Flood of Imports Makes Home Competition Impossible With Present Freight Rates.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 18.

President Harding and the Cabinet decided at a long session to-day that governmental aid must be extended at the earliest opportunity to the agricultural industry of the United States if its serious collapse is to be prevented. Virtually the entire discussion revolved around the crisis that has followed the long continued slump in the prices of farm products, due in large measure to heavy imports of these commodities from foreign countries.

The precise form the Government relief will take will remain to be worked out in early conferences between President Harding and Congressional leaders, but it seemed to-night that the probable course, so far as the executive branch is concerned, would be to urge the adoption of an emergency tariff law along the lines of that vetoed by Mr. Wilson just before he retired as President.

At the close of the Cabinet meeting to-day Mr Harding in emphasizing the critical condition that confronts the agricultural interests, particularly in the middle and far West, expressed the regret that the previous Administration had not approved the relief provided by Congress.

Tariff May Come First.

It seemed therefore that if such an emergency tariff bill is decided on it would come up for immediate consideration at the extraordinary session of Congress beginning April 11. Such a course unquestionably would clarify the present problem of whether the tariff or tax revision should come up first. The programme then would be the emergency tariff first, tax revision second and a permanent, scientific tariff prepared after full consideration, as the last step.

Mr. Harding in discussing the Cabinet session after it ended made clear his view that immediate action of some sort is necessary to prevent the serious collapse of the agricultural industry. It has been suggested that he might use his executive authority to place embargoes on foreign shipments, but he made it plain that this would be done only as a last resort. Such authority is provided in the trading with the enemy act, part of the war powers of the President, but as a matter of general policy it is not the purpose of Mr. Harding to resort to that. Such relief as is provided probably will have to come from Congress.

The revived consideration of the emergency tariff legislation upset the calculations of those members of the Senate and House who had regarded it as a dead issue in view of Mr. Wilson's veto and the agitation against such a measure in some quarters. The opposition to the bill has been on the ground that such a tariff schedule would be used merely to increase prices to consumers, that the farmers would not benefit and that the situation was abnormal in that the rate of foreign exchange and not the regular channels of trade influenced the heavy imports.

Wool Industry Menaced.

In the general discussion at the Cabinet meeting as indicated by Mr. Harding the question of transportation was considered. This to a considerable extent is responsible for the present slump in the prices of farm products, owing to the presence of high freight rates on the railroads in contrast with low freight rates on transoceanic vessels, some of which carry commodities now as ballast freight.

The wool situation is one of the most serious that is affecting the American agricultural industry. Since October 1, as shown by records of the Department of Agriculture, 100,000,000 pounds of wool have been brought into the United States, which already had an overstocked market. This wool in the main has come from South America, and the result has been the present slump in the wool market, endangering, in fact, the future of the American wool industry. There is indeed no market for some grades of wool.

The importation of mutton from New Zealand also has had its effect on the market situation. These imports have been very heavy. In New York city and Boston it is estimated that 78,000,000 pounds are in storage. The market similarly has been affected by the large imports of beef from different countries, although recently these imports have not been so great.

Heavy importations of Chinese eggs also have been recorded, bringing a drop in the egg market. Special trains have been run from Vancouver to New York, carrying nothing but eggs. These eggs, while smaller than American laid eggs, have been on the market for some time. There has been, too, an increase in importations of dried and powdered eggs from China for sale primarily to bakers and of frozen eggs for sale to ice cream manufacturers.

In the main the Fordney emergency tariff bill sought protection for these different lines of the agricultural industry, about twenty in all. It started out to cover four or five items, but pressure was brought to bear and it was expanded.

LAST CHANCE OFFERED TO AVOID LISTING AS DESERTER

Adjutant-General Calls on All Who May Be Charged Improperly With Evading Selective Draft to Communicate Facts to Him.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A last opportunity for selective service law evaders to escape broadcast publication of their names as deserters during the world war was given to-day by Adjutant-General Harris of the army.

Persons who have reasons to believe they will be charged with evading the draft, but who actually did not do so, the Adjutant-General announced, may escape the odium of being publicly branded as deserters unjustly by communicating all the facts of the case to him without delay.

The final check of the draft evader lists is now being completed by former members of the local draft boards. By the end of the month the War Department expects to begin making the lists public through the newspapers and by furnishing copies to city, State and Federal police, detective agencies, the American Legion and other patriotic societies. In addition, Secretary Weeks will ask Congress when it reconvenes to provide funds to enable the War Department to pay a reward of $50 to any person who delivers to the military authorities a deserter from the draft. Funds on hand now do not permit paying the full reward.

The department's list of draft evaders, which, as orginally reported to the Provost Marshal-General, numbered nearly 400,000 names, has been reduced by careful checking and by the apprehension of evaders to approximately 150,000 names. The final lists by draft districts are now being tabulated by the Adjutant-General's office.

Of the list of nearly half a million names originally compiled, it was found that more than 151,000 actually had served honorably in the armed forces of this country or the Allies. By July 15, 1919, nearly 164,000 of those on the original list had been apprehended by the military or civil authorities, leaving an actual remainder on that date of about 174,000 names. Since then approximately 13,000 more names have been eliminated on the basis of information obtained and the careful checking of official war service records.

As a last check to prevent as far as possible branding innocent men as deserters the department had the lists carefully checked by the local board members, the Adjutant-Generals of the States and officials of the Navy and Marine Corps. The reports as finally checked at these sources are now being prepared for publication in the final lists.

MEXICAN SMUGGLERS FIRE ON U. S. PATROL

Three Americans Wounded in Border Clash.

EL PASO, Tex., March 18.—United States soldiers and immigration officers early to-day were patrolling the Mexican border near here, where from 10 o'clock last night until 1 A. M. they had exchanged shots with a party believed to be Mexican smugglers, in which three Americans were wounded.

The Mexicans opened fire on three American immigration officers who discovered the Mexicans fording the Rio Grande, which is about 50 yards wide at that point. The return fire of the immigration officers apparently wounded one of the three Mexicans wading the river, and was immediately answered by riflemen concealed in bushes on the Mexican side.

C. A. Perkins, inspector in charge of the immigration men, said he believed the Mexicans were attempting to smuggle over liquor or drugs.

The three Americans wounded were Private M. J. Koller, Company D, Forty-eighth Infantry, shot in left arm and scalp wound; Private Petroski wound believed serious, and Joseph Thomas, immigration inspector, scalp wound.

R. D. Davila, commander of customs guards for the State of Chihuahua, announced that guards under his command arrested five men to-day in the vicinity of the border fight of last night. One of the prisoners was wounded.

HARDING TAKES UP MISSION OF VIVIANI

Continued from First Page.

understanding concerning the Versailles treaty independent of the League of Nations covenant. The Administration will take into consideration Senatorial opinion, and the sentiment of the Foreign Relations Committee appears to be insistent that the league covenant be separated from the treaty before that document is ratified.

In taking this position it is assumed by Senate leaders that the United States will be in a position of great advantage. Without the moral support of the signature of the United States to the Versailles compact no security is seen for the allied Powers and they must continue to enforce its terms with arms. It is pointed out also that objectionable points of the treaty itself make its ratification more difficult. Accordingly, any effort to inject any feature of the league into the document which will be submitted finally by President Harding for ratification may endanger the approval of the entire treaty, overthrowing all of the results of the Versailles conference.

Allied diplomacy is expected to be more concerned eventually over this possibility and over the alternative of a separate peace with Germany than with the league itself.

Allied diplomats may or may not have overlooked the fact, but the Versailles treaty is not before the Senate. It is in the possession of the President and must be submitted by him to the Senate. The President accordingly is in position to start at any point he wishes in dealing with the allied representatives.

He is expected to point out that peace is the great essential. Before the establishment of peace it is considered extremely unlikely that the President will attempt to move in the direction of the formation of his idea of an association of nations.

PROSECUTION HALTS IN HAMON CHARGES

Case Against Girl for Illegal Relations Probably Will Be Dropped.

NO ACTION ON MANAGER

Acquittal at Murder Trial Probably Will Wipe Out Further Proceedings.

ARDMORE, Okla., March 18.—A statutory charge filed against Jake L. Hamon and Clara Hamon, who was acquitted yesterday of a charge of having murdered Hamon, probably will not be pressed, it was indicated to-day at the office of the Carter County Attorney. The information was filed two days after Hamon was shot last November.

Such action, following the young woman's acquittal, would be regarded as persecution, it was said, since she and Hamon were permitted to live together ten years in an Ardmore hotel in which the former Republican National Committeeman for Oklahoma was shot.

An information charging Frank L. Ketch, Hamon's business manager and now administrator of the Hamon estate, with being an accessory after the fact in that he gave Clara Hamon $5,000 and told her to leave Ardmore after the shooting, still was pigeonholed in the office of James H. Mathers, County Attorney, to-day. It was undecided whether the information would be filed formally and a warrant for Ketch's arrest issued.

Clara Hamon and her staff of attorneys held a conference to-day, but no announcement as to her plans was made. It was said she was considering a number of "business propositions," some of which involved high salaried contracts.

It also was said nothing had been decided on regarding suits against the Hamon estate under claim that a great part of it was built up under cooperation of Clara Hamon in Mr. Hamon's business.

O'CONNOR LIKELY TO GO ON INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Longshoremen's Head Sees Miller on $10,000 Job.

T.-V. O'Connor, head of the Longshoremen's Union, will be the labor member of the reorganized State Industrial Commission in place of James M. Lynch of Syracuse, it was reported yesterday. The report spread after a visit of Mr. O'Connor to Gov. Miller in the brief time the Chief Executive was in the city. The latter had refused to discuss appointments with the newspaper men.

Gov. Miller had a talk with George A. Glynn, State chairman, but had few other callers here, for he was in the city only a little more than two hours.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Thomas F. Foley, veteran Tammany political machinist, went to Atlantic City on the same train with Gov. Miller. They went to the New Brighton Hotel there, while the Governor went to the Sea View Golf Club at Absecon.

W. Ward Smith, the Governor's secretary, came down from Albany with him yesterday morning and will return to the capital to-day.

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Sizes 1 to 6 years

POLO COATS

OF CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

18.50

IN the soft natural shade of tan as becoming to little children as custom tailoring is becoming to camel's hair cloth.

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TAM-O-SHANTER TO MATCH . . 5.00

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Offer Today—Exceptional Values in

Men's Mocha Gloves

—1000 Pairs, all at

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Fine quality Mocha Skin Gloves that will give splendid service and in the smartest of gray and beaver shades. No gloves wear better than those of mocha-skin—nowhere can these be duplicated at anything near two dollars.

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Men's Walking Canes

—that sell regularly at 7.50—

Special 3.45

Excellent variety of woods—ebony, Malacca, stepped partridge, English ash, castania, wanghee, dogwood and English hazel, finished with horn ferrules and inlaid or overlaid with sterling silver. *Main Floor*

Men's Imported

Novelty Lisle Hose

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Full fashioned lisle socks that have the sheen of silk, the durability of wool. Each pair reinforced where the wear is hardest. *Main Floor*

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TOP COATS

For Spring

are shown in a variety of models that any man would be *delighted* to choose from

Half-belted effects, raglan shouldered styles, box coat effects and slightly figure-tracing models, each possessing some little exclusive style touch that really makes ALL the difference between the commonplace and decidedly uncommon.

Your style, your color, your cloth is here at

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Potatoes served, in golden French fried nuggets, in mounds of fluffy whiteness, or in the good old home fried style.

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