GIBBS SAYS WORLD LOOKS TO HARDING IN GRAVEST CRISIS

Wants Him to Lead, Says Englishman at Farewell Dinner at Biltmore.

FEARS ANOTHER WAR

Two Months Here Assures Him Friendship of U. S. and Britain Is Intact.

WILL SAIL HOME TO-DAY

British Debt to America of Billion Pounds to Be Paid in Full, He Says.

The rest of the world still looks to America to take the leadership in the formation of a programme for permanent world peace, and hopefully expects President Harding to embrace the opportunity that once was missed but still exists for America to accept and maintain that leadership.

That was the opinion unequivocally expressed last night by Sir Philip Gibbs, English war correspondent and lecturer, in a farewell address before the Allied Loyalty League, whose guest he was at dinner at the Biltmore.

In simple, plain language Sir Philip gave an audience of 1,000 men and women a rapid fire series of virile impressions he has gleaned of the American people during his sojourn of a couple of months. He sails for England on the Aquitania to-day, and although he has been heckled and subjected to no little unpleasantness in his public appearances here by persons of Irish sympathies, he announced that he would tell the people of Great Britain that these things counted for nothing against the "great and generous friendship of America for Great Britain."

The future of the world, Sir Philip said, depends on President Harding's leadership, which he hoped would point the way toward disarmament. America, he said, need not fear England's fiscal debt to her, and when the two nations—America and Great Britain—fall apart God himself "must mock at man."

Sees Europe at the Crisis.

"Europe," said Sir Philip, "is at the crisis of her fate. The next five years will tell the tale, whether she is to maintain the splendor and the beauty of her former life. Great dangers threaten, and it is possible there may come another war. If that happens it's the end of Europe. It is possible that Russia and Germany might link themselves; it is possible that Russia in her ignorance might absorb some of the Mohammedan fanaticism or it is possible from Russia may come yet some sweeping anarchism.

"There are people in the world who would like to see the British Empire fall to pieces. In some parts we are not very popular, and it's partly our own fault. But I think, taken all round, that most people will agree that the British Empire at the present time is needful to the peace of the world.

"The rest of the world is awaiting a leadership among the nations and it is my humble opinion that it is America that must take up that leadership and justify our hope in her. We in Europe are suspicious of one another. We cannot arrive anywhere in our efforts at world settlement when the greatest nation in the world is outside that settlement. We are looking for the counsel, the friendship and the loyalty of the United States.

"America, which had the greatest chance for leadership, missed it from one cause and another. But the chance is still here. I have been about your country, to twenty-one of your greatest cities, and have felt in a little way at least the pulse of your people. I've met those who are waiting for a new leadership, who are waiting for the call, for that great spiritual driving force they felt during the war. Some of them have told me that since the war they have fallen back to a lassitude, to the gathering of wealth and to intellectual pleasures that somehow do not seem good enough.

Hopes U. S. Will Call Council.

"If I'm right, and I think I am, that is the great chance for the new leader. President Harding, I believe, has the greatest chance in the world if backed up by public sentiment as I think he will be. This is no hot air or rhetoric, but the future of the world, in my opinion, depends on President Harding's leadership.

"It is not for me to do more than hope for some things from that leadership. But I do hope that America will call for some sort of a world council—that she will realize that she cannot hold aloof, cannot surround herself with a Chinese wall, that some effort will be made to demobilize so that the great burden of war preparations may be reduced.

"If your leader will make that move he may not have the governments of the world behind him, but, by God, he'll have the peoples of the world behind him."

The British Empire, Sir Philip said, had some £1,900,000,000 owing it at the conclusion of the war, and she owed America in round figures £1,000,000,000. "We are paying the interest, and we'll pay the principal," he said. "It's not in the heart or the character of England to do otherwise."

Sir Philip referred to last Friday night's all-American meeting in Madison Square Garden, and the reference brought a tremendous cheer. He had touched briefly upon the "opposition" he had experienced in some of his public appearances in New York, and continued:

"Something happened the other night in Madison Square Garden, and it was something needed.

"It make me think of that day three years ago when everything looked black—when everything we had fought for seemed menaced. That was in March, 1918. Then one day down the road came a new flag—a flag we'd not seen much of. It came down the old shell torn roads, past the dead trees and finally into the firing line. And the shadow o' the menace that had been so terrible passed.

"Now since those days as an observer I have become a student of the effect of the war upon the world. My first, greatest and last conviction is that as we were together in war to win a victory so must we stand in peace to win that too. The hope of the men who stood in those old trenches of France has not yet been won. That hope, the hope of the men who looked up and died in those ditches, was that these things would not have to be done over again. So far that hope has not been fulfilled and it never will be if our peoples drift apart. If our two peoples drift apart life is a farce and God himself must mock at man."

Sir Philip chose to ignore an effort that was made on the part of some anti-British elements to inject a note of discord into last night's affair. It was not possible to trace the authorship of the scheme and the authors hid their identities. Half a dozen small boys appeared at the entrances of the Biltmore about the hour the guests were arriving for the dinner and distributed single page leaflets purporting to quote some of Sir Philip's statements. The pamphlet concluded:

"This man has insulted every loyal American. All those who associate with, dine, or honor him in any way are disloyal Americans. This man should be deported at once."

The youngsters distributing the leaflets said they had been paid by a "strange man" to pass them out to persons entering the hotel. The statements quoted intended to convey the impression that Sir Philip in his public addresses had attacked members of the Roman Catholic clergy and others who had expressed sympathy with the Irish cause.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, former American Minister to Denmark, was to have presided, but was unable to be present and his place was taken by Herbert L. Satterlee. Others at the speakers' table were Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General; Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul-General; John Drew, Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War; Richard M. Hurd, William M. Sullivan and Sir Harry Perry Robinson.

Mrs. Edward McVickar was chairman of the dinner committee and was assisted by Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears and Miss Margaret Lawson.

FOUR KIDS BLOCK TRAFFIC; KINDLY COPS PROVIDE MEAL

Three Little Boys and Girl, Tired of Hunting for Bunnies in Central Park, Forget Their Last Names and Find Home With Children's Society.

The intersection of Central Park West and Eighty-sixth street was a maze of traffic at 9 o'clock last night when three little boys and a girl emerged from the Central Park exit at that corner and started to negotiate the crossing. Traffic was stalled in an instant, and the four walked serenely across and into the arms of Policeman Louis Kaner and Sergeant Emil Kepko of the West Sixty-eighth street station.

"Where," asked the sergeant, using his sternest tone, "where are you going?"

One child who later proved to be Frank, 3½ years old and of no memory at all when it was a matter of telling his last name, pulled up two badly torn stockings and explained that he and the other three had been spending the day in the park. He introduced his brother, Peter, 7, but Peter wouldn't talk at all. The other two children, Joseph, 5, and Mary, 4, said they were brother and sister, but couldn't remember their last names or where they lived.

"We wanted bunnies for Easter," Joseph told the two cops. "Peter said there was some in the park."

A park keeper, who came up at that moment, confirmed the boy's statement that the mission to the park was one in quest of bunnies. The keeper even went as far as to say that these children were the ones who had been chasing squirrels around the playground all day until the squirrels left the ground and went to roost in disgust.

The children were ridden around to the police station in a side car motorcycle.

A collection was taken up among those present and Sergeant Kepko went out and bought a bag of doughnuts, eight sandwiches and a couple of quarts of milk. The food was consumed quickly and the four children went to sleep. They were asleep at 10:45 when an automobile rolled up to the station, and it may be that they won't know until some time around noon to-day that they are in the rooms of the Children's Society. Their parents are being sought.

THREE ARRESTS FOLLOW SCRAP IN BRYANT PARK

Cubans Accused of Waylaying Cafe Employee.

A small boy, very much excited and with practically no breath left at all, rushed up to Patrolman Timothy Ryan of the West Thirtieth street station while the patrolman was on post last night about 6 o'clock at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, and shouted:

"Say! There's the finest fight you ever saw over in Bryant Park! Three guys has got another guy down, and they're beatin' him up with a piece of iron!"

Patrolman Ryan ran into the park, pushed his way through a crowd of several hundred tremendously interested and excited persons, and found four Cubans—Arturo Suraze, Enrique Berriell, Oscar Barnett and Valentine Blanco—on the ground in a tangled heap, from which flashed fists and feet kicking and striking, and occasionally an iron bar which swished through the air and landed on a head. With the help of volunteers from the crowd Patrolman Ryan untangled the four men and took them to the police station.

There Blanco, who lives in 563 Seventh avenue and is employed as a porter by the Beaux Arts Cafe, at Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, accused the other three men of waylaying him and beating him with an iron bar. Blanco's injuries were dressed by a surgeon from New York Hospital. Suraze, Berriell and Barnett were locked up, charged with felonious assault. Blanco said the three men attacked him because he had recently accused one of them of robbing him.

MURDER AND SUICIDE LAID TO HIS JEALOUSY

Papers Show Louis Campagna Was Bigamist.

Louis Campagna, produce merchant, of Bay Ridge, who murdered Ernestine Dressel and killed himself aboard the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari on March 10, committed bigamy before sailing from this port last January with the young woman, according to papers left by him and brought here yesterday by the liner. Campagna had been jealous of Miss Dressel, and just before he shot—her and himself he had upbraided her for drinking a cocktail with another man aboard the Vasari.

Annie Riley, a stewardess, who was in a room next to that occupied by the elopers, heard five shots at 6:35 in the evening, when the ship was a few miles north of the equator. A moment later Miss Dressel opened the door of the room, clung to the knob a moment, screamed, "I didn't mean it! God knows I didn't mean it!" and collapsed, dying less than twenty minutes later from four bullet wounds of the breast.

Campagna had sent a bullet through his heart, but was still alive when the ship's surgeon gotto him. The bodies were buried at sea at midnight, all the cabin passengers attending the services, conducted by the purser.

Campagna left a widow and several children in Bay Ridge.

FLAGMAN DIES SAVING CAR.

Rushes On To Tracks to Speed Trolley; Is Hit by Train.

John Lang, 64, of 106 Prospect avenue, North Bergen, a flagman, was killed almost instantly by a freight train at his post in Homestead while making a successful attempt to save a trolley car from being struck by the train.

The flagman was employed by the Public Service Railway at the Paterson Plank road, in Homestead. The gates had been lowered to allow an Erie express train to pass. Then they were raised to permit two trolleys going in opposite directions to cross. One had gone by when Lang saw a freight coming. He dashed out on to the track and shouted to the motorman to put on speed. The car got across, but the locomotive hit the flagman. Lang celebrated his forty-second wedding anniversary Sunday

JANITOR KILLED IN FALL.

James Sheridan of 37 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, an assistant janitor at Public School 78, in Third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Brooklyn, fell from a third story window yesterday while washing windows and was instantly killed.

ELECTION SHIFTS MAKE MIXUP IN MURDER CASE

Defence Counsel Becomes New Queens Prosecutor.

The delay in the trial of Joseph Zambelli, who was indicted in 1919 for the murder of Joseph Holbach, hotelkeeper in South Ozone Park, has produced a situation unparalleled in the history of the District Attorney's Office in Queens county. Since the man was indicted, together with three others, an election has made changes in District Attorneys and office personnel, and now that the case is about to go to trial further delay is necessary because Dana Wallace, District Attorney and his assistant, Henry Vollmer, are unable to direct the prosecution, they having been in charge of the defence of the other men.

The situation became known yesterday. It was learned that Mr. Wallace notified Justice Kelby, before whom Zambelli is to be tried, that both he and Mr. Vollmer were not qualified to act for the State. He recited the history of their connection with the defence at the three other trials and asked that William J. Creamer be appointed to handle the prosecution. Instead of appointing Mr. Creamer Justice Kelby designated William J. Morris, formerly Assistant District Attorney, who prepared the cases against the men who were convicted.

When Mr. Morris appeared in court yesterday to ask that a date be set for the trial Frank Phillips, Assistant District Attorney, was present to protest his right to prosecute and say that in the name of economy Mr. Wallace wants the prosecution handled by one of his own men—one who had nothing to do with the prosecution of the men Zambelli is alleged to have helped commit the murder. Justice Kelby refused to listen to Mr. Phillips.

HYLAN SAYS MILLER DOES HIM INJUSTICE

Declares His Transit Solution Is Municipal Operation and Bus System.

SURFACE LINES OBSOLETE

Mayor With Other City Officials Goes to Albany To-day to Press Bill.

Mayor Hylan made a formal denial yesterday of the charge of Gov. Miller that the city administration has advanced no plan for the solution of the city's transit problem. The Mayor said the plan which his administration stands for is municipal operation of the subways at a five cent fare, with a supplementary surface system of bus lines replacing the trolley lines, which, he contends, are obsolete.

His statement was made in connection with announcement of his intention to go to Albany to-day to appear before a legislative committee in behalf of his bill to empower the city to own and operate motor buses. The Mayor will be accompanied by F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, and all the Borough Presidents except the President of Manhattan.

"The increased fare propagandists," said the Mayor, "have been endeavoring to mislead the people by asserting that those who are opposed to an increased fare have no plan or remedy to meet or cure the existing transit evil. This statement is absolutely untrue so far as it refers to the city administration.

"The city administration has time and again told the traction corporations that if they cannot operate the subways profitably at a 5 cent fare they should turn the subways back to the city. The city is prepared to operate the subways in the interest of the people at a 5 cent fare. The private operators have scoffed at any suggestion to return the city owned subways to the people of municipal operation and the reason is that the subways are making money. The best proof of this is that the year ended June 30, 1920, the Interborough company earned above all operating expenses, taxes and fixed charges the sum of $2,636,953.75.

"An efficient bus service at a five cent fare can be successfully operated as a municipal undertaking, as past experience demonstrates. The record of municipal bus operation since September 21, 1919, shows that forty-six routes were established throughout all boroughs of the city and some 75,000,000 passengers were carried—all at a five cent fare. Based on this practical experience, it is estimated that with a thousand buses in operation there will accrue to the city an annual revenue of $1,875,320."

The Mayor adds that "there is no good reason why the people of this city who are unable to have the comfort and convenience of a privately owned automobile should not enjoy the convenience of a public automobile conveyance," and declares if he can get rid of existing injunctions and obtain proper authority from the Legislature the city will appropriate $10,000,000 for buses and have them on the streets by the thousands before the end of this year.

BRIDGE CAR DERAILED.

Trolley traffc was delayed for two hours yesterday morning just after the rush hour on the Williamsburg Bridge when a westbound local bridge car jumped the rails at the Brooklyn end.

During the congestion a horse drawing a wagon owned by the Metropolitan Mirror Works of Brooklyn became frightened and raced through the Brooklyn plaza. The driver jumped, fracturing his foot. Patrolman Felix Rasch, off duty, jumped for the bridle and succeeded in stopping the animal after he had been dragged a block and a half.

STRAUS BILL PLANS STATE MILK BOARD

Senator Introduces Measure to Regulate Industry From Farm to Consumer.

GOVERNOR IS TO APPOINT

In Health Emergencies Any or All Parts of Industry Can Be Seized and Used.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 21.

State regulation of the milk industry in every phase is proposed in a bill introduced to-night by Senator Nathan Straus, Jr. It covers production, transportation, manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of milk. The Senator said that the milk corporations have accepted the proposals of the measure. There is fair prospect the bill will pass.

The milk arbitration board is set up, with full powers to handle the whole subject. The State Health Commissioner and four members named by the Governor would be members. The Dairymen's League, the New York Milk Conference Board and the State Grange would each submit one recommendation. No member of the board would be eligible to political office. The terms would be four years.

The arbitration board would be empowered to regulate the proportion of fluid milk to be sent into the market and the proportion that could be diverted to milk products industries in times of emergency. The board could even divide New York into zones and specify in which each of the big milk companies could compete.

"The boards will have the right to fix milk prices for the producer, the distributer and the consumer," Senator Straus said. "These prices must be the result of unanimous agreement to be enforceable.

"The object of the arbitration board as constituted in this bill is to enable all factions in the milk industry, the producer of milk, the distributer of milk and the consumer of milk, to act together under Government sanction on those problems which they share in common, conspicuously the problem of increasing the consumption of milk. When a problem is encountered on which the interests of the different factions are conflicting—for instance, the problem of price—the board will adjust these differences under Government auspices in an atmosphere that will insure public good will.

"The bill calls into being an official board on which the milk industry itself will be largely represented, and over which the people, through their government, will have only the guiding control necessary to prevent strikes, to promote an even flow of milk at a fair price and to safeguard the public health."

Full power to investigate methods and cost of production of milk, the cost of distributing and the profits of the producer and dealer is conferred on the board. It has authority to make every milk dealer in every branch of the business produce his books, and if the "public health necessitates" the board can take possession of and operate any "all-milk producing farm, receiving and distributing plants, with the animals, buildings, vehicles and other equipment." Reasonable compensation shall be allowed if the State takes over property as specified.

THREE MORE DEATHS.

Three deaths from sleeping sickness and one new case were reported yesterday to the Health Department. Those who died of the disease were Daniel V. Fahey, 29, of 15 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn; William Schick, 52, of 360 West 127th street, and Frederick H. Mayer, 37, of 1470 Commonwealth avenue, The Bronx.

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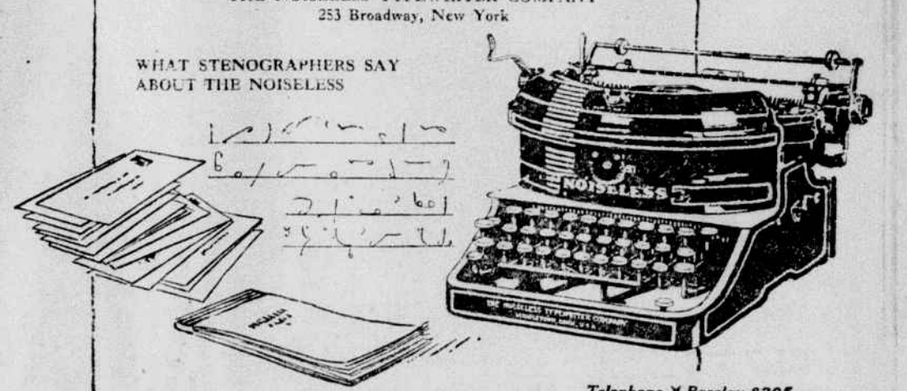

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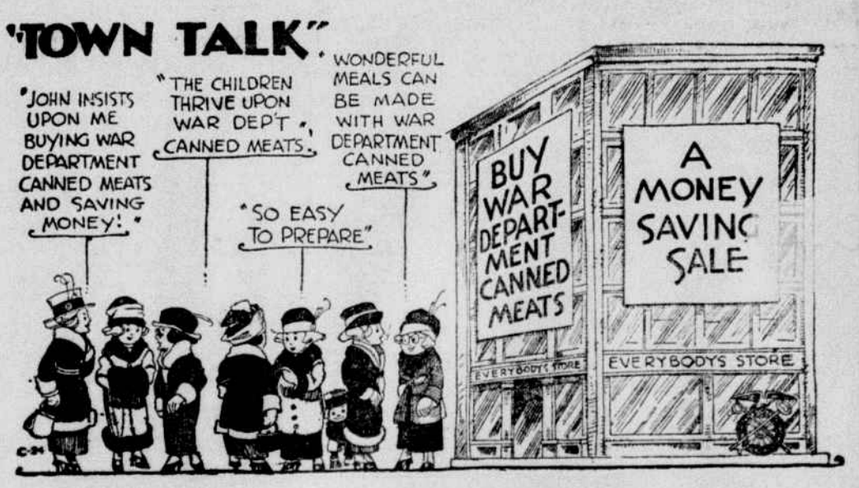

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But you can't blame them, when the talk turns to the deliciousness of War Department Canned Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash.

The subject of feeding the family has always been the woman's job and many times it has been a hard task to stretch the table allowance.

In buying these palatable meats and preparing them in the many appetizing ways our recipes teach, they found the solution whereby

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Tell them of the savings you have made and bid them do likewise.

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CORNED BEEF HASH
1 lb. cans, 15c per can
2 lb. cans, 30c per can

CORNED BEEF
No. 1 cans, 15c per can
No. 2 cans, 27c per can
1 lb. cans, 18c. per can
6 lb. cans, $1.00 per can

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$ 250 to $1,000	net
1,001 to 2,500	5 per cent
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When purchases reach $50,001, 24% net to prevail; when purchases reach $100,001, 28% net to prevail; when purchases reach $500,001, 32% net to prevail; when purchases reach $1,000,001 and over, 35% net to prevail.

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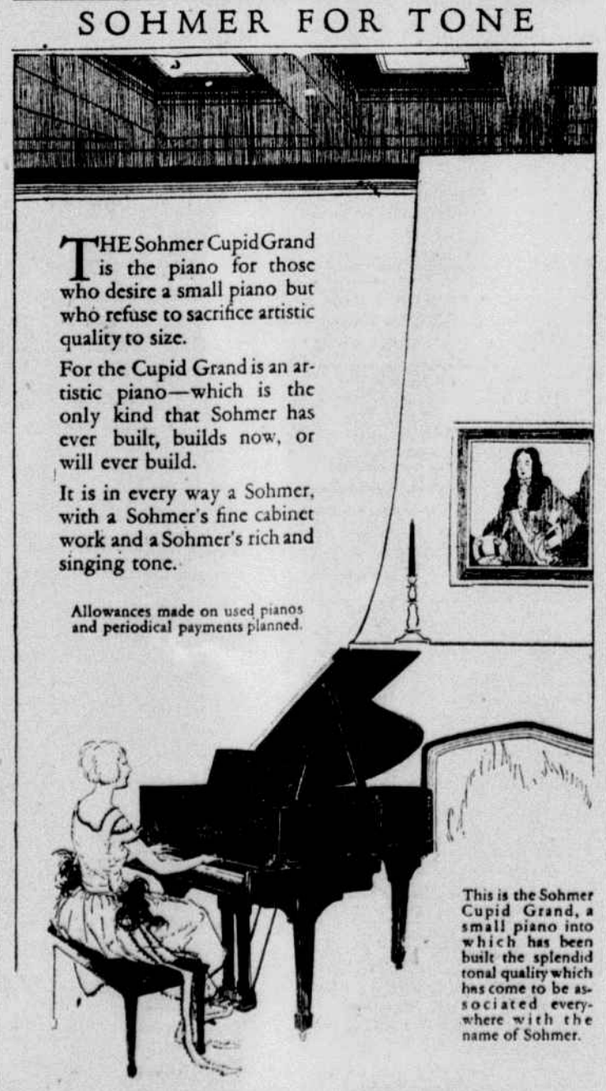

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