

EARLY ACTION URGED ON VITAL DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

\$225,000,000 CUT FOR NAVY EXPECTED

House Committee Prepares Estimates on Basis of 13 Capital Ships,

SCRAPPING IS FAVORED

Propaganda Started to Save Personnel From Being Reduced.

DEAF EARS TO APPEAL

63 Civil Employees Will Be Affected by Hughes Plans's Adoption.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.

Convinced that the Hughes programme will be adopted by the arms conference, the House Naval Affairs Committee is now making up estimates on a basis of eighteen capital ships for this nation, which will mean an annual reduction of perhaps \$225,000,000 for the support of the Navy Department.

Nineteen of the twenty-one members of the committee are in full accord with the plan to have the United States Great Britain and Japan scrap a large portion of their navies. The optimism of the committee was further buoyed up today by the opinion expressed by the President in his message as to a favorable outcome of the arms conference.

That there is a pronounced propaganda on in favor of saving the personnel of the navy even though the ships are scrapped was learned today from members of the House naval committee. However, most of the committee members are turning a deaf ear to the appeal because they feel it would not only be extravagant to try to care for the men who may be ousted from the navy because of the economy plan in contemplation, but the existence of a large force of trained naval experts would be a menace in that they would be all the time clamoring for a ship.

Some idea of how the navy personnel would be affected by the adoption of the Hughes programme was gathered today from the records of the Naval Affairs Committee. An investigation was conducted in 1916 when the question of personnel for seventeen large ships was discussed. It was learned that 27 Rear Admirals would be needed, 94 Captains and 3,112 officers of all grades.

There are now in the navy 67 Rear Admirals, 217 Captains and 7,000 officers of all grades.

Furthermore, all the expensive navy yards except one or two on each coast will be "closed up" in the judgment of the committee, and some 15,000 civil employees will be affected.

In the event that the Hughes programme is adopted the Naval Affairs Committee expects that eight of the United States ships will be maintained in the Pacific and ten in the Atlantic.

That it would be impossible for any large nation to conduct a successful war with a navy as small as outlined by the Hughes plan is the conviction of the committee. The members point out that neither Great Britain nor Japan would have ships to conduct a distant war as all the vessels would be needed to defend the home coast.

PARIS CHAMBER VOTES BIG NAVAL PROGRAMME

Three Light Cruisers and 12 Submarines in List.

PARIS, Dec. 6 (Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies adopted provisionally the naval budget of \$44,000,000 francs, which covers the commencement of and progress on three light cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, twelve submarines and one airplane carrier and later in addition three cruisers and twenty-four submarines.

It developed during the debate that annual construction probably would cost \$22,000,000 francs, making for a total budget of \$44,000,000 francs. This would include \$6,000,000 francs annually for submarines and coast defense.

It was remarked that the present naval appropriation was only 5 per cent. of the total budget, compared with 12 per cent. in 1914. The present budget increases the naval personnel from 21,000 to 27,000. France now has about 170 submarines, mostly small and many obsolete. The best are top 500 ton boats constructed by Germany. Admiral Guerinot, secretary of the association, emphasized the importance of submarines to France.

PHYSICIAN ENDS LIFE; WAS CANCER SUFFERER

Dr. G. W. K. Schenck, Far Rockaway, Shoots Himself.

Dr. Garrett W. K. Schenck, descendant of the Brooklyn family of that name and well known as a specialist in the Rockaways, shot himself through the head yesterday morning in his home at 2130 West 11th street, Far Rockaway, and will be dead in a few hours. He was 52 years of age. He was a sufferer from cancer and had arranged an appointment with a specialist for yesterday morning. He was 42 years old.

Fullerton who entered the house to investigate the shooting found Dr. Schenck lying across his bed. They called an ambulance and while waiting for it attempted to give the physician first aid. He fought them off, however, and with strength to throw one of them part way across the room. He was finally forced to submit to an examination by Dr. Charles Nassau.

Dr. Schenck was born in the Canaan section and received his degree in medicine at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore. He leaves only his daughter, his wife having died two years ago.

NO STOP BAILING CRIMINALS. Judge Alfred J. Talley was commended yesterday by the State Bar Association for his recently announced attitude toward the practice of some surety companies in providing bail for prisoners who are known to be habitual criminals. Dr. Eugene Tresheln, secretary of the association, wrote Judge Talley a letter offering the association's cooperation in halting the practice.

President Harding's Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Harding's message to the Sixty-seventh Congress, delivered to-day, was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress:

It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the Congress with the Republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid menaces of war or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disordered condition, has added to the difficulties of government, which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities. Our tasks would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved in the disordered conditions are so well known universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustment can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade.

Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blest with our national good fortune.

It is not my purpose to bring to you a programme of world restoration. In the main such a programme must be worked out by the nations more directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling. We can help, and we mean to help. We shall do so unselfishly because there is compensation in consciousness of assisting, selflessly because the commerce and interchanges in trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement, are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship.

In the main the contribution of this Republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the Executive branch of the Government, but the best intentions and most carefully considered purposes would utterly fail if the sanction and the cooperation of the Congress were not cheerfully accorded.

I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxieties of war, when necessity seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the Chief Executive. The repeal of wartime legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergency excesses, but I have the wish to go further than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the most cordial way, the spirit of co-ordination and cooperation, and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular Government.

Encroachment upon the functions of Congress or attempted dictation of its policy is not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony, purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of difficult problems confronting both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government.

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our Government, mindful that it is no less an address to our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular Government through political parties. We divide along political lines and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperilled, and our faith in the Republic was riveted anew. We ought not find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular Government with political parties, the governing agencies, I believe, the political party in power, should assume responsibility, determine

act no Executive has complied with this order of the Congress. When the present Administration came into responsibility it began an early inquiry into the failure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones act. Only one conclusion has been possible. Frankly, members of House and Senate, easier as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouncement of our commercial treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world.

Our power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships, without continuity of relationship, will not give us the expanded trade which is merchant marine. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denunciations were necessary, encourages only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfurls the flag on the seas is both free and dutiable, and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing rather than incoming.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you to-day. It is desired only to say to you that the Executive branch of the Government, unassisted by the protest of any nation, for none has been made, is well convinced that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion that I invite your tolerance of non-compliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury and which, though yet too crude to offer it to-day, gives such promise of expansion of our merchant marine that it will argue its own approval. It is enough to say to-day that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable, that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act which the Congress expedited early in the extraordinary session, and which is the law to-day. I cannot too strongly urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries which contribute so notably to the very lifeblood of our nation.

There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preservation of the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and

at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction and readjustment. We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuits of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all my heart I wish restoration of the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standard of ware at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economies and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Everything relating to trade, among ourselves and among nations, has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone will cure. We are a creditor nation not by normal processes but made so by war. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Every contemplanation, it little matters in which direction it turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices and to exchanges which make money in money has made almost unworkable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by given authority of the Chief Executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions which the Congress may designate. At this point I must disavow any desire to enlarge the Executive's powers or add to the responsibilities of the office. They are already too large. If there were any other plan I would prefer it.

The grant of authority to proclaim would necessarily bring the Tariff Commission into new and enlarged activities, because no Executive could discharge such a duty except upon the information acquired and recommendations made by this commission. But the plan is feasible, and the proper functioning of the board would give us a better admin-

istration of a defined policy than ever can be made possible by tariff duties prescribed without inflexibility. There is manifest difference of opinion about the merits of American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of varying conditions and the disordered state of money values, to provide for the desirability of the only promising alternative—namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just to-day, and entirely out of proportion six months from to-day. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modifying by act of Congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization, if there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

I am sure about public opinion favoring the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been reassuring signs of a business revival from the deep slump which all the world has been experiencing. Our unemployment, which gave us deep concern only a few weeks ago, has grown encouragingly less, and new assurances and renewed confidence will attend the Congressional declaration that American industry will be held secure.

Much has been said about the protective policy for ourselves making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a contention not now pressing for decision. If we must choose between a people in idleness pressing for the payment of indebtedness, or a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carrying the credit, let us choose the latter. Sometimes we appraise largest the human ill most vivid in our minds. We have been giving, and are giving now, of our influence and appeals to minimize the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burdens of armament. It is all very earnest, with a national soul imploring. But a people unemployed, and grunting with hunger, face a situation quite as disheartening as war, and our greater obligation to-day is to do the Government's part toward resuming productivity and promoting fortunate and remunerative employment.

Something more than tariff protection is required by American agencies.

Continued on Following Page.

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There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preservation of the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and

at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction and readjustment. We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuits of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all my heart I wish restoration of the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standard of ware at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economies and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Everything relating to trade, among ourselves and among nations, has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone will cure. We are a creditor nation not by normal processes but made so by war. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Every contemplanation, it little matters in which direction it turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices and to exchanges which make money in money has made almost unworkable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by given authority of the Chief Executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions which the Congress may designate. At this point I must disavow any desire to enlarge the Executive's powers or add to the responsibilities of the office. They are already too large. If there were any other plan I would prefer it.

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For December Only

A LOWER scale of prices has been placed on all our Precious Stones, Jewelry, and Novelties for the month of December.

THIS revaluation offers to Christmas Buyers a real and rare opportunity that may best be appreciated by a comparison of values elsewhere.

E. M. GATTLE & CO

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Opposite St. Patricks Cathedral.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Imported and Special Costumes is offering

Paris-made Gowns

for afternoon and evening wear

at \$78.00, \$95.00 & 125.00

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B. Altman & Co.

The Rug Department offers exceptional values in an interesting collection of genuine

Navajo Rugs

(direct from the Indian Reservations of Arizona and New Mexico)

now on sale at unusually low prices

Beginning to-day (Wednesday)

A selected number of these choice American Navajo Rugs will be specially priced at

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Those expressing the sentiment of the season this year with useful Christmas gifts will find odd pieces of artistically designed furniture at exceeding low prices.

Hand wrought iron adjustable reading lamp and Velum Decorative Shade, as illustrated. Unusually low price of \$12.

Big reduction in all table and floor lamps and shades.

Upholstered Arm chairs, all hair, down seat cushions covered in imported Armure, \$57.50.

Suitable gifts in mahogany—Desks, Windsor Chairs, Chests, Bridge Tables.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DECORATION
Furniture Curtains Linens

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AT FIFTH AVENUE

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

TODAY

For Madame

EVENING OR DINNER GOWNS

IN BLACK OR GLITTERING COLORS.

Just Finished by Our Own Fifth Avenue Studios Combining the Latest Modes in Materials Imported from Paris

125.00

The Usual Prices of These Gowns are \$245.00 to \$345.00

No Duplicates
One Only of Each Model

OPPOSITE but not opposing are the twin modes of black and glittering colors in formal gowns for the social season, the poignant sea blue of sapphire sequins a foil for costumes of stately black jet, the shimmering coral red, a contrast for gowns of bronze, gold or silver, and velvets a complement to metallic fabrics.

WOMEN'S FRENCH GOWN SHOP—Third Floor