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BATES ORATORS WIN FROM OXFORD, 2 TO 1

Victors Take Negative on the U. S. Entering the League of Nations.

VICTORY IS DECISIVE

Speakers for America Argue That League Does Not Prevent Wars.

HINDU ON BRITISH SIDE

Gov. Baxter Presides and the Audience Decides for Bates by 1,301 to 115.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. LEWISBURG, Me., Sept. 26.—Bates College defeated Oxford University tonight in a debate of the question "Resolved, That the United States should at once join the League of Nations."

Oxford had the affirmative and Bates the negative, and the decision was 2 to 1 in favor of Bates.

The event was in the big municipal building and the audience immense, more than 3,000 being unable to obtain admittance.

The decision of the judges was two to one, reached without any consultation, while the audience by ballot voted for Bates 1,301 to 115.

Judges of the debate were L. B. Deasy, associate justice of the Maine Supreme Court, Representative W. H. White, Jr., of Lewiston and Owen C. Hornell, professor of government at Bowdoin.

Both teams were given a fine reception. Marjoribanks, leader of the Oxonians, came in for special applause when he crossed the platform and shook hands with the Bates men.

Gov. Baxter welcomed the visitors and introduced the orators, declaring that the starting of a series of international debates would cement a friendship between the people of the British Isles and of the United States.

Edward Majoribanks, who opened the debate, after mentioning the fact that his mother was an American, the former Miss Myrtle Brown of Nashville, launched into his subject.

On Both Sides. "My ancestors on both sides," he said, "fought on opposite sides at Saratoga."

He asked the audience to consider the question seriously on its own merits, irrespective of whether the debaters came from Oxford or Bates, as it perhaps is the greatest problem confronting the world to-day.

"There are three main points to the question," he declared, "two practical. The first is the prevention of war, the second economic necessity and the third an appeal to the spiritual and higher ideals of mankind."

"Compulsory arbitration is not the case among nations. They consider first their own interests. International law is at the present time the same as it was in the time of the Druids. This is a flat contradiction in organized human life, and that is what the League of Nations is seeking to overcome."

"Compulsory justice has been an established institution of civilization for at least a thousand years. The League of Nations is not a mild ideal. It is a militant ideal. Most disputes can be settled by peaceful arbitration. The Monroe Doctrine was a very sound doctrine in its time. It was developed at a time when it was important for America to develop within its own boundaries. She has very successfully accomplished that task. Now commerce and trade have spread all over the world, and that has made the world one as it never has been before.

"There is only one thing that can

make the League of Nations succeed and that is the entrance of America. If the league is futile it is because America is not in it."

The Orator for Bates.

Edwin D. Canham, Bates, '25, opening the debate for the negative side, said that if the United States joined the league it would become involved in all the disputes now disturbing Europe and the Near East. "We would have twenty Mexicos on our hands instead of one," he said.

"We find every member of the league pledged to take action in case of any war whatsoever, and yet we find the league has taken no action in the terrible Near East crisis; and we find many other wars going on in Europe, in every one of which the league has a solemn responsibility to intervene. Thus we have to conclude that the league has shown no ability to carry out its primary function of preventing war."

"We believe that the policy for America is a policy of broad internationalism. Under such a policy America will be able to intervene in Europe whenever the American conscience so dictates. Under this policy America has been able to bring about the elimination of the most unjust clause in the whole treaty in our demand that Shantung be taken from Japan and given to China."

Mahool Mahmood, native of India and Oxford graduate, who spoke for Kenneth E. Lindsay of Oxford, at short notice, admitted that the league was not perfect, but held it to be a constructive improvement over old conditions.

"The league," he declared, "averted war between Sweden and Finland, hostilities between Poland and Lithuania, settled the upper Silesian controversy, stopped Serbia's attack on Albania, and gave the death note to secret diplomacy by automatic publication of treaties."

"I want to emphasize one point that happened lately which makes it obligatory for America to declare her policy toward the league. It is Mr. Hughes's letter in reply to the league's reference to the St. Germaine treaty. This is the first official recognition of the league by your Government."

Arthur W. Hollister, Bates '24, who followed Mahmood, declared that America's entrance into the league, far from bringing the millennium of peace, would involve the nation in a program of continual warfare.

"The very nature of the covenant," he said, "is a gigantic war trust, binding all its members to a program of almost continuous warfare."

Citing article II of the covenant he said the league means that if the United States enters this league she is bound to help furnish troops to settle every conflict in the world, to help settle every quarrel in the world. Had the United States been in the league she would have become involved in the Saar Valley dispute, the Upper Silesian difficulties, the Vilna dispute, the Armenia-Turkey dispute and the Polish-Bolshevik dispute, and now would have to have troops in Smyrna."

Marcel C. Hollis of Oxford declared that the league was a genuine attempt to insure the peace of the world and not simply a trick, as has been charged, to get the power of the world into the hands of some people or nations.

William E. Young, closing speaker for Bates, said: "As a final objection to the league America is firmly convinced that her entrance into it would mean the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is a great policy. It is admitted all over the world. Whereas Europe has been constantly embroiled in war, America has been kept in peace ever since Monroe proclaimed our famous policy. Our entrance into the league inevitably means our surrender of this great doctrine."

ERIE PEACE CONFEREES MOVE TO YOUNGSTOWN

Railway Association Gathers Without Apparent Result.

Neither the quarterly directors' meeting of the American Railway Association here yesterday, nor the resumption at Youngstown, Ohio, of peace negotiations between the Erie Railroad and its striking shophmen, produced official development.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, presided at the meeting of the railway association at 5 Church street. The critical car supply situation was believed to have been discussed.

The Erie's Youngstown conference was a continuation of Saturday's meeting here. The meeting lasted into the night, which was taken to indicate that further dates might prove unnecessary and that settlement was already in sight.

The total number of shophmen now at work on all railroads is 272,000, or a percentage of 88, said a statement by the Association of Railway Executives.

SENATOR WATSON OF GEORGIA DIES

He Succumbs to Asthma, From Which He Suffered for Many Years.

ONCE RAN FOR PRESIDENT

Was Candidate on Populist Ticket—His Political Career Had Fiery Phases.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

Senator Thomas E. Watson (Ga.), once Populist candidate for President and the stormy petrel of the Senate during his incumbency of nineteen months, died suddenly at his home in Chevy Chase early this morning.

Death was due to an acute attack of asthma, from which he has suffered for many years. He was stricken suddenly at dinner last night and had several severe attacks. Although Senator Watson had been in failing health for many months, he was in his seat Friday when the Senate adjourned.

The body of Senator Watson will be taken to his home in Thomson, Ga., tomorrow. Besides his widow, he is survived by a brother, W. A. Watson, and a sister, Mrs. Julia Clatt, both of Thomson, Ga., and two grandchildren.

Thomas E. Watson was born in Columbia county, Ga., in the fall of 1856. His earliest education was rather haphazardly acquired. Later he attended Mercer University, but quit that institution after two years because he lacked funds.

He took to teaching school, studied law, gained admission to the Georgia bar in 1875, but was too much of a partisan to be a reliable lawyer. Once committed to a cause he became very near to being a fanatic therein.

The Georgia Legislature received him in 1882 and in 1891 he appeared in the national House of Representatives, where the country came to know him for his fiery oratory and his bewildering political gymnastics. He became an out and out Populist while in Congress and later sought the Presidency and Vice Presidency on the Populist ticket.

Once in Congress he launched forth upon a career of denunciation. He edited a journal known as the Jeffersonian. For years the country was prepared to be informed that Tom Watson and his Jeffersonian had made violent exit from this life. But Mr. Watson survived.

His return to Congress—to the Senate—was one of the sensations of the overthrow of the Wilson regime. He hated President Wilson along with other men and caused a riot in Washington. He resumed his fiery challenges and wild accusations. He caused a furor by instituting a Congressional investigation of charges that soldiers of the American army in France were hanged wholesale, without trial or reason. The charges did not stand up, but Mr. Watson almost had a fist fight with a staff-wart major who was big enough to whip five men of Watson's size.

Senator Watson was the author of several books, including "The Story of France," which has had wide popularity in that country.

WALKS TWO MILES IN SLEEP.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—An extraordinary case of sleep walking is reported from Fleet, Lincolnshire. A Norfolk man, cycling through the country arrived at Holbech close upon midnight. He was unable to find lodging. Placing his bicycle against a gate he lay down by the roadside and went to sleep.

On awakening he could not find his machine. He aroused the village constable and learned that he had walked to Fleet, two miles away, in his sleep. The bicycle was later found where he had left it at Holbech.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL FINDINGS DEMANDED

Rossdale Calls on Bureau in Washington for Minutes of Investigation.

BROKEN PLEDGE CHARGED

Representative Says Actions of Committee Have Been Kept Secret.

Angered at not being permitted to view the testimony taken in the investigation of Veterans Hospital 81, in The Bronx, Representative Albert B. Rossdale yesterday telegraphed Col. C. R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' Bureau in Washington demanding a copy of the minutes and requesting further information on the inquiry.

"I received no reply to my written request for a copy of the minutes of the investigation you are conducting of your management of Veterans' Hospital 81. I insist upon being furnished such copy of minutes. Spirit of fairness ought to prompt you to provide same on request."

"You promised the people of New York that this investigation would be open and public. Why did you later make it secret? Will you inform me whether this investigation has been concluded, and if so what are the findings?"

An appeal to Dr. Guy O. Ireland, chairman of the committee, resulted in the information that a report of the committee's findings could not be supplied to Representative Rossdale, as the members were sending the document direct to Col. Forbes.

The welfare work of the hospital which Representative Rossdale charges to be being dominated by the hospital administration instead of being administered independently by the Red Cross is to be investigated from the Washington headquarters, according to a letter received by Mr. Rossdale from Mrs. John Allen Daugherty, manager of the Washington Division of the Red Cross.

"On the return of our chairman from New York," wrote Mrs. Daugherty, "the matter will be laid before him in its entirety and a plan will be made for an investigation, of which I shall advise you later."

Representative Rossdale says he finds the Red Cross being criticized constantly by the patients and he communicated this information to the officials in Washington, believing they were in ignorance of the situation. The Red Cross staff at the hospital, he said, works under instructions from the hospital superintendent and has little or no freedom of action.

MISS WRIGHT NAMES PLANE.

The flying yacht Wilbur Wright was christened yesterday morning by Miss Katherine Wright, sister of the late inventor, at the pier of the Aeromarine Airways, Hudson river and Eighty-sixth street. Orville Wright took part in the ceremonies and later took a short flight in the plane—his first flight in nine years.

The flying yacht is the property of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, which plans to place several planes in the cities between this city and Newport, Southampton and Marion, Mass.

SALE DAYS TO-DAY

Metropolitan Art and Auction Galleries

The Important Sale at Public Auction OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL RUGS

Direct from Constantinople

S. G. TAINS, Auctioneer.

For the first Autumn days—women's light-weight silk-and-wool full-fashioned stockings from Britain—With harmonizing hand-embroidered cloths—Stunning mottled effects in black and white, navy and gold, brown and blue, brown-and-rouge, brown and white, green and black, dune and light gray—Inimitably British in their exquisite colorings, fitting quality and sturdy durability—4.50 Women's Imported Wool Golf Hose, 3.00 to 3.50

15¢ SPECIAL TRIAL TIN Ridgways Tea

THEY chose their lunches perhaps without thinking. It was significant just the same. The clerk's work could be done in spite of the sleepiness and lethargy caused by a heavy lunch. The president of the company had to keep his mind clear and keen for the daily job. He couldn't weight his system with food that robbed his brain of mental energy. Every brain worker should eat a light lunch. Plenty of milk will supply the energy needed.

Estate of the late Countess Aida T. Tagliavia EXECUTOR'S SALE at the private residence 59 West 74th St. S. Ormond Goldman, Esq., M. D. Thursday, September 28th

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