

MUSSOLINI'S POWER EXPLAINED AT DINNER

Count de Constantini Tells How Reform Program Was Put Through.

NO PLACE FOR 'REDS' Hard Work and Economy Watchwords of the New Government.

TALKS TO INDUSTRIALISTS Two Representatives of the League of Nations Also Address Conference.

Information on economic and political conditions in Europe was given at a dinner of the National Industrial Conference Board at the Hotel Astor last night. The principal speakers were Count de Constantini, Italian Commissioner of Immigration and representative of Premier Mussolini; Albert Thomas, director-general of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, Geneva, and Edward P. Phelan, who is in charge of the diplomatic division of that agency.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Phelan told the conference board why it would be advisable for the United States to join the International Labor Office, which was created by the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Thomas told of the work of the International Labor Office in its efforts to improve the conditions of the working classes of the world, and expressed the hope that the United States would join the body. While the organization has been able to live and function with the help of the United States he feels, he said, that it would be greatly strengthened if this country would join.

Hopes for Cooperation.

It is not his desire, Mr. Thomas said, to attempt to influence the Government of the United States, or to bring pressure to bear on her, but he hopes that some day she will see her way clear to join actively in the work that is being done by this agency of the League of Nations.

In the meantime, he continued, he hopes to establish definite cooperative relations between the Labor Office and the industrial and administrative departments of the United States for scientific work and for the promotion of the health and well-being of the world's workers. The United States, he added, as actually represented by a non-official observer on an international commission created by the Labor Office to study methods of preventing the industrial disease of anthrax. This indicates, in his opinion, a desire on the part of the Government of this country to cooperate to protect the health of its workers and in similar humane endeavors.

Count Constantini said in part: "I have not come this day upon a selfish errand to plead remote causes, to talk of Europe's ills, to give you the Italian point of view pro or con, the policies of other nations, to discuss debts, reparations, the Russian, the Greek, the Turk nor the Armenian troubles, but to tell plainly of a recent event which has taken place over there and which, I believe, will carry greater weight toward the welfare and future of the nations than anything else which, since the war, has been recorded."

Peaceful but Mighty Change.

"I have not seen a foreign paper as yet which serves the public with a clear record of the story, nor have I found many of my friends to possess a clear conception of what has taken place, nor of the real far-reaching import of Mussolini's rise to power in Italy. Many people, since the first appearance of fascism, have looked with distrust upon an organization which seemed to be of a revolutionary and factious character, illegally manifesting its activities according to the whim of a lawless gang of youngsters."

"Revolution—violence—dictatorship—yes, revolution, I grant, but of the highest spiritual order and by the will of the overwhelming majority of the people, only a handful of Communists excepted. Yes, violence, but of a decidedly moral character and such as was in the heart of the sixty thousand men who paraded the streets of Rome under a shower of flowers in the midst of cheering crowds. They swept past the balcony where stood their beloved King, whom they had come to honor, sixty thousand armed men who twenty-four hours later left the capital, not even a window pane in the great city being the worse for their appearance. Dictatorship I grant also, but by the will of the sovereign and by the vote of the Upper and Lower Houses, the representatives of the people."

"The issue was forced upon the country, if you please, by the will of a man and the might of a party; but it was forced through constitutional means, in accordance with the law, by the King's pleasure; the King, however, ever with his people and for his people, lived up to the glorious past of the ever great tradition of the Dynasty of Savoy."

"The coalition of the opposition forces representing all the extremist parties made it impossible since for any Government to adequately govern the country. Coalition Cabinet followed Cabinet, compromise followed compromise, while the worst radical elements seemed to maintain the upper hand and control the affairs of the nation, preventing the program of reconstruction from being enacted."

End of Old Regime.

"Parliament as it stood represented no more the will of the people, but in order to purify the assembly of its undesirable elements, first the electoral law would have had to be changed and the people then called upon anew to cast their vote. But nothing less than an entirely new situation could allow such a policy to be effected, and Mussolini, by general consent, was the only man in the country who had the power to force the issue."

"Mussolini at once ordered his followers to hold themselves in readiness, to parade the streets of Rome if need be, thus challenging the Government to speed up the solution of the crisis, which, for the sake of old-fashioned selfish, petty party politics, was being protracted, menacing the very life of the nation."

"The Government's answer readily came, with the immediate declaration of martial law. The larger centers during the night were occupied by troops

Taxi of Marne Victory Is French National Relic

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BATTERED red taxicabs—some of those used in carrying French troops in 1914 to the battle of the Marne, which led to the victory of the Marne, was today made a national relic. As an inspiration to future generations it will have a place of honor on the Esplanade des Invalides, next to the railway car in which Marshal Foch signed the armistice.

Gen. Malleterre, in the ceremonies this morning, expressed regret that the nation could not honor the taxicab which with its load of poilus went the furthest—so far, in fact, that its chauffeur, Germain, just escaped capture. Germain, surrounded by his fellow chauffeurs, including Louis Gonaud, who drove the red cab to the Invalides to-day, all of whom had sworn to Gen. Gallieni they would go wherever he commanded, modestly explained to Gen. Malleterre, "It was too old to bring back, General, German bullets had riddled it for hours."

on strategic points, railway communication intercepted by order of the military authorities, with the raking up of the tracks near the cities and all around Rome.

"The first thing in the morning Premier Facta adjourned to the royal palace, submitting to the King's signature the decree enforcing martial law throughout the country. His Majesty looked at the paper and asked to be given proper time for consideration, as he was in doubt as to the advisability of calling for such a drastic measure. Premier Facta left to report to the Ministers and within half an hour was back in the presence of the King.

"He then told his Majesty that the order for martial law had already been issued during the night, although not yet bearing the approval of the sovereign, excusing the urgency of the act in the face of events. Victor Emmanuel firmly and undeviatingly declared that he would never set his signature to that paper.

"The Premier had nothing left but to tender his immediate resignation. The order for martial law was hurriedly cancelled and Mussolini, as head of the party which was directly responsible for

the downfall of the Government, in obedience with the Italian constitution, was summoned to the presence of the King and entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet. He came to Rome through an orgy of popular enthusiasm, followed by the innumerable cohorts of black and blue shirts, the boys who had saved the world in 1918 on the banks of the Piave.

"Mussolini formed his new Cabinet from the men who stood for the highest qualifications in the country, above all party consideration or prejudice. If he addressed in harsh tones the House of Representatives those who well deserved his pitiless scourging were the ones who resented his words."

MILLER TELLS STRAUSS WOODIN DOES HIS BEST

Rebukes Senator for Writing About Complaints.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Praise for William H. Woodin's State fuel administration in the present emergency and a declaration that "if the State were to go into the coal business now it would not add one pound to the available supply," were contained in Gov. Miller's reply to-day to a letter from State Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., urging that the Fuel Administrator buy and sell fuel.

"The fuel administration has functioned so well and with such little friction, said the Governor, that the public has not fully realized the necessity of its creation until during the 'recent pinch.'"

In reply to a statement by Senator Straus that he had hundreds of letters from people in urgent need of coal Gov. Miller said every one of the cases would have been investigated and got prompt attention if called to the notice of the Fuel Administrator. "Though perhaps," added the Governor, "you get better publicity by writing to me about them."

\$40,000 IN LIQUORS SEIZED.

Taken as It Is Being Loaded on Trucks at Baldwin Harbor.

Four hundred cases of whiskey, valued at \$40,000, was seized by police yesterday at Baldwin, L. I. The contraband was being loaded on four motor trucks and apparently had just been brought into port from the "whiskey armada."

Eight men were arrested, including Rudolph Wyik, 50 Maple avenue, Rockyville Center; Fred Abrams, Oceanide; John J. Mills and Andrew Mills, Valley Stream; Leonard G. Eytan, 33 East 100th street; Harry Polowitz, 123 West 115th street, and George Krackhauer, 66 East 100th street.

OWEN FIGHTS RADICALS IN MOVE TO WIN DEMOCRATS

Continued from First Page.

with additional powers to accomplish these ends.

Among the other suggestions contained in his plans are the following: The revision of the Federal Reserve Act to prevent either inflation or deflation, in so far as it has the power to influence. The expansion of the farm loan act; the control of stock and commodity exchanges by the Government; revision of the tax laws to prevent evasion; a complete and thorough valuation of the railroads to determine reasonable freight and passenger rates; the repeal of the Esch-Cummings act.

Mr. Owen goes a little further than Mr. Wilson ever did in trying to work out a plan to meet some of the radical ambitions of the farming and labor groups. He thinks there should be a national system of cooperative warehouses and marketing, with cooperation between the Federal and State governments.

Similar Proposal Denounced.

Some of Mr. Owen's associates in the Senate have denounced a similar proposal contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Norris. John Sharp Williams (Miss.) pronounced the Norris proposal to be an even more objectionable form of subsidy than that contained in the merchant marine bill which is now before the Senate. It is scarcely probable that the "Wilson Democrats" will accept such a scheme.

Mr. Owen's program reflects his belief that the Democratic party should make another attempt to ratify the Versailles treaty and League of Nations covenant, which the Republican Senators, with several Democratic supporters, objected to. But he is careful to say in expressing approval of the principles of the league it should be done "with reservations acceptable to Congress."

Of course the Wilson Democrats would take issue with the Oklahoma Senator on this point, as any one who has talked with Mr. Wilson realizes. The position of the latter, as understood by a few leaders of his party who really enjoy his confidence, is that Mr. Wilson is adamant in his view that the Versailles treaty and League of Nations covenant should be adopted without crossing a "t" or dotting an "i." Democratic opponents of the league scheme appear to be equally obtuse in their determination to bolt any proposal of this sort.

Scheme Will Arouse Factions.

The Owen scheme for the guidance of the Democratic party will undoubtedly start the fighting among the factions in that party. Leaders of these factions are already clamoring for a reshuffling of the cards and the adoption of a program to start the Democratic donkey off in the right direction. At the present moment the party over which Mr. Wilson exercises greater influence than any other one man does not appear to have either leadership, policies or issues.

There is a substantial percentage of the Democrats in Congress ready to support any radical policies that offer prospective individual benefits, whether Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cox or Senator Owen likes it or not. The chief ambition of most of the Democratic leaders appears to be to oppose discipline or the commitment of the party to any definite plan of action at the present time.

If most of these leaders think radical issues will win they will probably resist all efforts to prevent them from climbing on the band wagon most popular at the moment. There is entirely lacking in all Democratic discussions of future plans anything like unanimity or concurrence of view as to the most desirable issues to present in the next political battle. Consequently they are not inclined to commit themselves to any plan to govern their future activities, although most of them agree that the one outlined by Mr. Owen "may give us something to think about."

TROPIC MINISTERS ARE HERE.

Bishop James Crank Morris, head of the Episcopal diocese of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Colombia, arrived yesterday by the United Fruit liner Tivives. With him was the Rev. Henry R. Carson, Archdeacon of Panama, who will be consecrated as Bishop of Haiti at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on January 10.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTIETH STREET

"'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse."

Here's the house—

At the time the Arnold Constable business was founded, the house in which Dr. Clement Clark Moore wrote the foregoing lines, occupied with the grounds about it, the entire block between 22nd and 23rd St. from Eighth to Ninth Avenues. This house, like our own first little shop, is gone. But the vases Moore wrote, and the business foundations Aaron Arnold laid—Time has not hidden them, nor ever will.



Last-minute Gifts

GIFTS that are being looked forward to—gifts of quality. Plenty to choose from. Some of the purely Christmas merchandise has been reduced in price. The following list is merely suggestive—there are hundreds of other gifts, all chosen with care, moderately priced.

HANDKERCHIEFS—1,000 boxes of Women's linen handkerchiefs, white and solid colors, embroidered corners, three in an attractive box—special, 1.00.

SILK REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE—1,500 yards of plain and figured Georgette crepe, foulards, duvetynes, Canton crepes, crepe-de-Chine, crepe-knit, printed crepes, taffetas, in lengths of 1 1/2 to 5 yards, were 95c to 4.50 yd.—Today, 45c. to 2.25 yd.

FRENCH FLOWERS—for corsage, fancy work and dress trimmings, made of metal cloth and fine chiffons; exquisite color combinations; importer's prices 1.75 to 3.25; our prices 1.50 and 2.00.

GLOVES—Women's tan capeskin walking gloves; wool knit lining, one-clasp, 2.25 pair; some new one-clasp Mocha gloves in sand, French gray and dark gray shades, 3.00 pair; kidskin gloves, two-clasp, 1.45 pair. A better quality, 1.75 pair.

NIGHTGOWNS—very lovely creations in crepe-de-Chine, at 5.00; of nainsook, hand-embroidered in the Philippines, 2.00 each.

NEGLIGES—of crepe-back satin and chiffon at 18.50; of chiffon velvet at 27.50; of satin, chiffon and lace at 45.00. Padded silk boudoir robes at 15.50.

SILK STOCKINGS—A wonderful quality, all ingrain silk, close to 30 inches long—2.95 pair; medium weight black all silk, 3.75 pair; sheer silk stockings for evening wear, 3.75 pair.

NECKLACES—iridescent, exquisite, indestructible, imitation pearls, uniform size, in ropes of 72-inch length to be worn double—100.00 to 175.00. Some lovely 24-inch pearl necklaces, mounted with solid gold clasp—12.75 to 39.75. Very, very special—indestructible beads, beautifully graduated, diamond clasp, now 5.50.

BEAD BAGS—A very nice group of draw-string and envelope styles, imported, now only 5.00.

WRIST WATCHES—Platinum cases mounted with diamonds or with diamonds and sapphires, rectangular and tonneau shapes, ribbon wristlet and 18 karat white gold clasp, 17-jewel movement, guaranteed—135.00 each. Exceptionally small wrist watches, 18 karat white gold cases, 16 jewel lever movement, guaranteed—26.75 each.

CORAL NECKLACES—milky white, with touches of faint rose graduated, 27-inch length, 6.30 to 15.00; 30-inch length, 35.00.

Novelty Necklaces of amethyst, sapphire, jade, coral, or jet, were 2.50 to 3.50—now 1.75. Finely cut imitation crystal necklaces with black and white rondells, were 5.00—now 3.50. Pendants of crystal and marcasite, now 7.50 to 15.00; of onyx and marcasite, now 9.75 to 35.00.

FOLDING CLOCKS FROM ABROAD—radium type dial, for traveling, office or library use. In crasse leather cases—7.75 each.

MEN'S NECKTIES—A choice collection of crocheted-knit ties in a wide variety of colorings, at 1.00 each; silk grenadine-knit ties, also in a varied assortment, at 1.35 each. These two groups are attracting wide attention because of their quality and value.

Fine cravats made from short lengths of this season's good quality silks—1.00 each. Very distinctive cravats of English, French and Swiss silks, hand worked open-ends, 2.50.

MEN'S GLOVES—one-clasp walking gloves of tan capeskin, 1.75 pair; wool gloves in grays and heathers, single texture, 95c pair; double texture, 1.65 and 1.95 pair.

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS—Double-weight broadcloth (we do a big business in these), satin-striped broadcloth, radium and other high-grade shirtings, white, stripes and two-tone effects—7.50 each.



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Every Burner at a Lowered Price.

Perfume Burners

GIFTS OF RARE AND EXOTIC FASCINATION.

from Robt. Paris, famous maker of perfume burners, we have received—just in time for the holidays—an exceptionally beautiful selection of his finest perfume burners.

China vases, every one gracefully formed, some mounted and capped with richly patterned metals, are fitted with tiny electric bulbs.

Some designs are boldly colorful, others delicately effective, all are charming when the light glows softly through them.

The timely arrival of these imported perfume burners makes possible the selection of a gift that is truly distinctive—at a most unusually low price.

5.00 to 45.00

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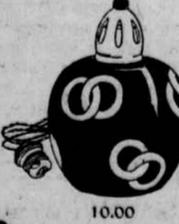
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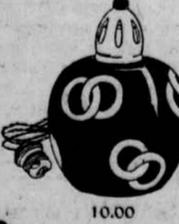
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Merry Christmas!