

World Tragedy If Parley Fails, Wells Warns

Noted English Writer, Here to View Armament Limitation Conference, Hopes, However, for Success

Nations in Better Mood Weariness Which Followed Victory in War Wearing Off Now, He Believes

W. G. Wells, the British author and publicist who has been engaged by "The Chicago Tribune" and associated newspapers to write a series of articles on the activities of the forthcoming conference for arms limitation, arrived last night on the White Star liner Adriatic from Southampton.

It is his second visit to this country, his first trip having been made in 1906, during the period which he defined as "the memorable time when Mr. Roosevelt was President."

He spoke of the conference last night in frank fashion, regarding it as a necessary and splendid idea, but a thing of unknown possibilities. He even spoke of the possibility of its "petering out" and suggested that if it ended in such a way it would have been a failure.

Asked if he thought there were any definite things existing that might cause the conference to come to nothing he paused a moment and then said with deliberation: "Yes, there are possible obstacles. I should call them lack of faith, intolerance, egotism of politicians—patriotic prepossessions."

Better Attitude Now

He said he thought the world was in a little better frame of mind just now than it had been a year ago, to enter upon a discussion of armament limitations. He said the greatest time of all for such a meeting was in the great days of Wilson, when the world was at its zenith in hopes and enjoyed its greatest measure of happiness in years.

"This state of happiness was followed by a phase of fatigue," he said, "and this, no doubt, is accountable for the many failures at Versailles. The world, I think, is better now. It is recovering from its tired and serious mood and its more receptive."

Mr. Wells said he was going to Washington merely as an observer. He said he would spend four days in this city and then go to the capital, where he intended to remain until the conference ended.

Failure Would Be Tragic

"It is my earnest hope that the conference will not fail. Failure would be a calamity for the world. If it should peter out or come to nothing there must be some other effort to bring the nations together to save civilization. If this is not brought about the degradation of 1914 may be reverted to."

the conference succeeds it is bound to develop a power for world control not only in international politics but in financial and economic questions which can no longer be handled on a world basis.

Mr. Wells said he was not an invalid, but that he would have to conserve his strength, and therefore regretted that he would be unable to meet the many people in the United States in whom he has taken such kindly interest.

Chalapiin, a Passenger

Another traveler on the Adriatic was Fedor Chalapiin, the Russian basso, who until recently has lived and sung under Soviet rule and helped build up his art within the realm of Lenin and Trotsky. His last appearance in this country was with the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1908. Since the outbreak of the war he has not been able to leave Russia, but recently with the consent of the Soviet government he was permitted to go to England, where he gave a series of concerts. He comes here to sing in concert, and will probably appear occasionally at the Metropolitan Opera as a guest artist. He said last night that he desired to appear with the Metropolitan.

Chalapiin, a massive man of 212 pounds, towered over the heads of the Adriatic's passengers as he strolled on the promenade deck. In answering the questions of the immigration officials through an interpreter he smiled broadly.

Richard Strauss, the composer whose operatic works include "Salome" and "Eisenstein," was one of the Adriatic's passengers. He had heard all about his having been quoted in this country as saying America had no culture, and promptly denied it.

Will Tour the Country

"My knowledge of English is limited," he said, "and the woman who interviewed me misunderstood me. I was utterly misquoted. What I did say was that the Americans are people of culture and have a keen sense of appreciation for the beautiful in art. I have come here to conduct forty-two concerts with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and will take it to all the important cities of the United States."

Peggy Hopkins said she had come here to settle the details of her divorce and would return to her home in Paris within a month. She said she was intent upon an alimony settlement of \$10,000 a month and would not quit her legal battles until that settlement was made upon her by her husband.

Greek Banker to Seek \$33,000,000 U.S. Credits

Nation Is Hopeful He Will Secure Release of the Funds Loaned During War

ATHENS, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Announcement was made here today that Fridon Pappaforgos, manager of the Greek National Bank, will leave Athens this week for America as a government delegate charged with negotiating with the United States Treasury for the release of credits amounting to \$33,000,000, made to Greece by the United States during the war.

The government newspaper, "Protevousia," commenting today upon the delegate's departure, said: "The difficulties in the way of these negotia-

tions seem to be disappearing, and it is believed that M. Pappaforgos will be enabled to bring his mission to a successful issue."

The Greek banker will meet Premier Gounaris in Rome on his way to America to receive final instructions.

On September 19 last King Constantine was reported to have told newspaper correspondents at Brussels that he believed Greece was prepared to guarantee that the money advanced by the United States, if released, would not be spent for military purposes. He indicated at that time that negotiations would begin soon.

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The vote on which the Mondell resolution was rejected showed thirty Republicans and six Democrats against expulsion.

Blanton Called to Floor

Mr. Blanton was called to the floor and recognized by the Speaker after Majority Leader Mondell had called up his measure and opened debate. In his indictment Mr. Mondell said:

"Men do some things in anger, for which we forgive them. Men commit crimes under sudden uncontrollable impulses, for which we must be lenient. This crime against this House, its dignity, its honor, its credit against decency against the law and usage of civilized man, was done deliberately, purposely, intentionally, without either regard for the law, for the statutes, or for the honor of this House."

After announcing that he was filing with the record clerk of the House his revised and extended speech on the railroads situation in order to give the entire membership of the House under the new rules the opportunity to inspect it, and pass on it and censure it, Mr. Blanton said:

"Mr. Speaker, if the current reports are true, this will be my last speech in the House of Representatives and the occasion is of more importance to me than it is to you. It is more important to me than it is to the curious who have gathered here."

"In every offense against the law the main ingredient is the intent. Who has sought in this case to ascertain the intent?"

"As God is my witness I had no intent other than protecting citizens in their rights guaranteed under the Constitution and being of service to my country under my oath through appraising Congress and the Administration of the awful conditions existing in the printing office. Desperate situations demand extreme means."

He then told of his experiences as a district judge, saying:

"Foul evidence of all kinds, not my language and the testimony of witnesses given in the court, where a mixed audience came at will to hear it, was printed in appeal records and appellate decisions and volumes of such records from every state are in the libraries of all states."

Improper Words Abbreviated

"I caused all improper words to be abbreviated exactly in the same manner as on the official court records in Texas," he continued.

Mr. Blanton told the House that he had been up all night thinking his case over. He said he had been advised by one of the ablest lawyers in New York that the Congressional Record report of his remarks is available, and asked that with the objectionable affidavit

Guns Sent to Protect Mails Kept in Boxes

Hays to Learn Why Order to Arm Drivers Was Ignored and Hold-Up Running Over Million Was Possible

Chief Inspector on Job He Says He Expects to Have a Suspect in Custody Before End of This Week

New York postoffice officials, chastened by the \$1,500,000 registered mail robbery of Monday night, listened submissively yesterday to a sharp lecture by Postmaster General Will H. Hays. Violations of his orders, Mr. Hays told them, had made possible the most complete looting ever suffered by the postal service of the United States.

On April 9 the Postmaster General issued from Washington an order that all postoffice employees handling valuable mail be armed with pistols. Shipments of new .45 automatic pistols were made to postoffices all over the country. The New York allotment was the largest. On May 24 Mr. Hays received from Postmaster Morgan a letter saying that his instructions had been complied with.

The Postmaster General declared yesterday, however, that his instructions most certainly had not been complied with. Some unopened boxes of service arms were neatly stacked in a room at the main postoffice.

Before Mr. Hays' dinner clothes last night, though, all of those boxes had been ripped open, the weapons cleaned of their factory grease and distributed to the employees entitled to carry them, and requisitions were being made for more guns.

From Postmaster Morgan it was learned also that motorcycles have been ordered and will be used by armed men in the future to convoy trucks carrying valuable mails.

To Ask Death Penalty

Those armed motorcycle convoys were to have been established immediately after Mr. Hays' order came

striken out they be placed in the record.

Mr. Mondell objected, declaring: "And gentlemen who can print anything of the villainess of that letter should be made to leave to print any remarks in the record."

Mr. Blanton told of his life's history, beginning with his boyhood days on a dairy farm and his subsequent experiences in working his way through college. "Forty-nine years I had lived in this land," he added. "What had I been guilty of during those forty-nine years? What act of moral turpitude?"

"Gentlemen, if I could have convinced myself that I had done wrong I would have been willing to get on my knees to every man in this House and beg his forgiveness. I would have come to you like a man, and I would have got on my knees to say that I had done wrong, and I would have asked you to forgive me."

"But do you think that, when I have a conscience, feeling that I have done my duty, I would beg my office at any such price? This office means much to me."

"You have a right to kick me out, if you think best, and I shall take my medicine. They say that I am a hard fighter, but my fight seems to be over in the House. Show me an adversary

Lloyd George To Force Vote On Irish Policy

making him agree that any decision reached at the Irish peace conference would be submitted to the House for approval or rejection. Sir Hamar Greenwood was heckled by the seekers of information, who charged that arms were being shipped to Ireland by the Sinn Fein despite the truce. Sir Hamar said that all shipments had been examined and there was no proof that the republicans had received any arms recently. He said that the government had protested against the opening of Sinn Fein courts as a violation of the spirit of the truce, and that the government did not intend to tolerate their existence.

The crisis that arose over Eamon de Valera's message to the Pope denying Ireland's allegiance to the King has been supplanted by the crisis over Ulster. Both sides seem to be glad that, even if difficult, this question could be taken up immediately. But the leaders of both sides realize that dealing with Ulster involves facts, whereas dealing with the subject of allegiance required only words.

In Dublin De Valera addressed a Sinn Fein Congress to-day, giving evidence of his desire not again to interfere with the peace negotiations in London. He invited the newspapermen at the meeting to retire, because the Congress wanted to be free to discuss matters openly, and he feared their expressions of opinion would be misinterpreted. "We do not want, if we can possibly avoid it, to cut in on the work of our peace representatives at the London peace conference," he said.

A government committee met with a Sinn Fein peace committee in London to-night, but adjourned after a short discussion without fixing a date for another meeting. If the full conference does not meet to-morrow the next meeting may be delayed until next week.

LONDON, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—The announcement by Lloyd George that next Monday had been allocated for a discussion in the House of Commons on the pending motion of Unionist members, as bringing the Irish issue to another critical stage.

The announcement came as a surprise to the Sinn Fein delegates now in London, who indicated they had expected that Parliament would not be consulted until there was a nearer approach to an agreement than hitherto had been possible. They have negotiated with Lloyd George, believing him to be in a position to strike a binding bargain; and they expressed apprehension over the possibility that the forthcoming debate might enable him to modify his proposals.

Their view to-night was that nothing likely to happen in the House of Commons could better the terms obtainable by Sinn Fein, but that, on the contrary, the debate might easily lessen those terms.

Until after Monday's debate the conference with Sinn Fein delegates will continue in more or less suspended animation, but both sides tonight expressed the view that the debate in London may kill it.

Lloyd George, in proposing the debate on Monday, said: "No government can conduct negotiations of that kind without knowing that it has the support of the House of Commons, from which it derives its authority."

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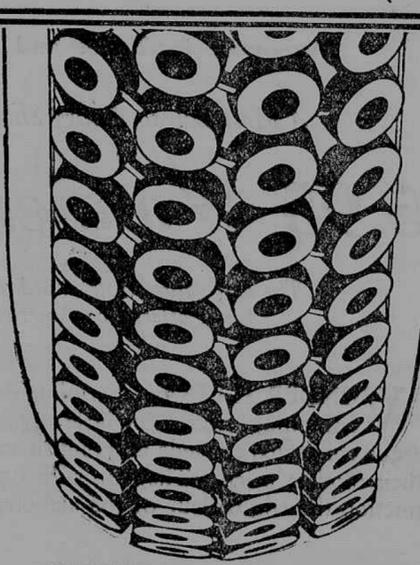
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