cemetery, where relatives attended to th burial rites. Only a small crowd saw the executions.

Italy May Break With Greece Over Executions

Mussolini Declares Protests Were Unavailing Because of France's Contrary Attitude

ROME, Nov. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Addressing the Cabinet on his return from Lausanne, Premier Mussolini denied that he had taken no action regarding the executions at Athens. He said the Italian Minister there had done everything possible from the beginning of the trial to prevent the execution of the accused men, and had made representations as long ago as November 4, but that while Italy and Great Britain had acted in one way, France had seen fit to act in another.

The British Minister, Mr. Lindley, speaking with the Italian representative, the Premier said, had recognized that the discordant attitude of the Allies would likely provoke a tragic end to the trial. Immediately he had learned of the execution, Mussolini explained, he instructed the Italian representative not to recognize the new Greek government and to watch the situation carefully. He reserved the right to recall the minister if he saw fit.

Reds Make Oral Protest To Exclusion by Allies

LAUSANNE, Nov 30 (By The Associated Press).—An oral protest was made to-day to the representatives of the Entente countries against the decision to keep Russia out of the Near East conference, except with respect to the Dardanelles, by M. Rakovsky. He informed Lord Curzon, M. Barrere and Marquis Garroni that Russia was not content with the Allies' decision to keep it from participating in all conference deliberations.

Former Greek Premier Venizelos, who is continuing his official conference activities, went over the entire question of the Grecian executions, the withdrawal of the British Minister from Athens and its effect on the conference relations between England and Greece, in a long consultation with Lord Curzon to-night. The former took the initiative and motored to Lord Curzon's hotel at Ouchy.

M. Venizelos declined to make any comment, but indications point to his feeling greatly embarrassed in his relations toward the conference. Nevertheless, all the delegations, including even the English, are trying to prevent the Grecian tragedy from endangering the conference, which is regarded as too important to the general peace of Europe to be affected by a Grecian internal question, however much public opinion may be aroused in condemnation of the extreme measures adopted by the revolutionary committee.

F. O. Lindley, the British Minister to Greece, who has withdrawn from Athens, is due here to-morrow to confer with Lord Curzon.

Tacna-Arica Protocol Act Approved by Chile

Measure Accepts Harding as Mediator in Dispute With Peru

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The State Council to-day gave its assent to the Tacna-Arica protocol complementary act, which thereby becomes the law of the nation.

[The Tacna-Arica protocol complementary act provides the means by which Chile will take part in arbitration proceedings in Washington this winter, at which time President Harding will attempt to settle the forty-year-old dispute between Chile and Peru over the sovereignty of the province of Tacna-Arica.

An agreement to submit the question to President Harding was signed by representatives of the two South American powers in Washington on last July 21, after negotiations extending over ten weeks.]

It has been learned that the State Department at Washington has expressed the hope to the Chilean Foreign Office that there will be no delay or postponement in the opening of the Pan-American Conference, which is to be held in Santiago in March, and that the delegates from all the American countries will be present at the gathering.

The desire also was made known that the conference be held prior to the commencement of the arbitration proceedings on the Tacna-Arica question.

In certain diplomatic circles the belief is expressed that at the Santiago conference the various boundary questions pending between different South American countries might be examined aside from the subjects on the agenda of the conference.

Farm Relief Debated at Agricultural Meeting

Passage of Norris-Sinclair Bill for Land Products Financing Urged

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Committee of Farmer Co-Ops, meeting at the Farmers' National Council, decided to-day to support the enactment of the Norris-Sinclair bill to provide for the purchase and sale of farm products through the "Farmers and consumers' financing corporation," as the most important legislative measure for bringing immediate relief to farmers.

The committee urged also the prompt repeal of the Cummins-Esch law and enactment of legislation to insure "operation of the railroads for service instead of profit."

Defeat of the pending ship subsidy bill is essential, it was declared, on the belief that the bill would encourage waste and inefficiency, be a heavy tax upon the farmers of the nation, and result in maintaining exorbitantly high freight rates.

The committee asks for the immediate revision of the revenue bill to include the reenactment of the corporation excess profits tax for 1922, with a graduated tax rate; second, graduated tax on undistributed corporation profits, restitution, if possible, to reach large surpluses heretofore accumulated to avoid taxation; third, a tax on stock dividends; fourth, a rapidly progressive inheritance tax and similar tax upon gifts to pay off the costs of the war; fifth, for making of large tax returns public.

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Reds to Clash With England Over Straits

Diplomatic Battle Expected at Lausanne Monday on Opposite Views as to the Status of Dardanelles

Armenians Visit Child

Turks Offer Curzon Another Compromise on Oil Fields; Provide for U. S.

By Wilbur Forrest

Special Cable to The Tribune

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LAUSANNE, Nov. 30.—A real diplomatic battle is in prospect, beginning Monday, in the Near East conference, when England and Russia will submit their opposite views on the future status of the Dardanelles Straits.

George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, is expected to represent the Russian and Turkish position that the Straits be barred to the warships of all nations and kept under Turkish control. This proposal is aimed directly at British naval mastery and doubtless will be opposed resolutely by Lord Curzon. As both the English and Russian foreign ministers are resourceful diplomats, a shrewd conflict is foreseen on this issue, which is the outstanding one in point of interest on the conference agenda.

Consideration of the Straits question was deferred to-day until Monday on request of Christian Rakowsky, Russian delegate, to permit the arrival of Minister Tchitcherin, who is now in Berlin on his way here.

American Thanksgiving Observed

The American Thanksgiving was observed informally by the conference to the extent of relaxing its program of committee sessions, only two sub-commissions being engaged during the day, and they in mulling over secondary questions relating to Turkish customs and coastwise shipping regulations in the Near East.

Ambassador Child, Minister Grew and Admiral Bristol, with their wives, dined on Swiss turkey at their hotel and entertained the Americans in Lausanne with coffee, cigars and a drop of punch afterward. An Armenian delegation broke in on the delegation's holiday by appealing to Mr. Child for his support on questions entailing the freedom of their homeland. His reply was sympathetic but non-committal, as he wishes to consider their appeal further.

There was small Thanksgiving sentiment in the Turkish delegation, however, when the correspondent called for a summary of their views on the conference to date. The following pessimistic observation may be credited to Ismet Pasha, who broke a silence he has maintained for several days:

Turks Again Offer Compromise

The Turks again have offered a compromise to Lord Curzon on the Mosul oil field question, but do not expect it to be accepted. It proposed that if England will agree to return the Mosul vilayet to Turkey, England, France and the United States will be given equal privileges there, with a share in the exploitation of other portions of the country in addition.

France and Italy have promised support to the Turkish claim to possession of the Karagrach railway station outside of Adrianople, but Great Britain has not agreed yet and its prospects of doing so are believed slight.

Extreme difficulty is anticipated in gaining the assent of the Allies, more especially the British, to the Turkish viewpoint on the Straits disposition, which is that of Russia as well, and which provides they shall be under Turkish control and barred to all foreign warships, although demilitarized and free to the commerce of the world. The Turks are dissatisfied with the Allied thesis that they shall be held for Turkey under an arm of the League of Nations.

The Turks find themselves unable to accept the Allied claim for reimbursement of sums spent in maintaining armies of occupation after the Mudros conference. On the contrary, they will insist on pressing indemnity claims against the Greeks, for what they assert was the deliberate destruction of the province of Smyrna by the retreating Constantine army. The Turks also decline to admit the supervisory status over their customs which the Allies are demanding.

Another cause of discontent in the Angora camp is the answer of the French government to a request for a restatement of their Turkish policy. Ismet sent Ahmed Pasha to Paris to ask Poincare if he had decided to support the British policy wholly or to follow the line of France's special interests in the Levant. Poincare replied M. Barrere, his chief delegate here, has full instructions.

Thus the total of those complaints more than offsets the emphatic support given by the Russians here and causes the Angora delegation to be pessimistic.

Nigaristan Seaman Died of Virulent Form of Typhoid

Surgeon S. B. Grubbs, Health Officer of the port, announced yesterday that, following an autopsy performed on the body of one of the five seamen taken from the freighter Nigaristan, it developed he had died from a virulent form of typhoid fever. It had been feared that these men were suffering from typhus.

Dr. Grubbs further declared that a careful examination of the cases of the four other men, who are now in the Long Island Hospital, had shown that they also were victims of typhoid fever and not typhus.

Liberty's Shrine, Says "Tiger" at Lincoln's Tomb

Clemenceau's Tribute to Emancipator Is Simple and Without Reference to His Mission Here

Due in St. Louis To-day

To Be Henry White's Guest in Washington and Will Make 2 Addresses There

By Boyden Sparkes

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30.—The iron door that holds the entrance to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln was swung open to-day so that Georges Clemenceau might lay a wreath on the sarcophagus of one whose magic words of liberty for all men first reached him when he was a prisoner in the imperial jail of Louis Napoleon.

Humbly the old man of France paid his tribute, solemnly he wrote "G. Clemenceau" on the register of all the pilgrims who have come to this shrine of the American people, and then sincerely he spoke his feelings to a throng that had gathered there to show respect and love to both Lincoln and Clemenceau.

"It is a long time ago," he said, "when I felt hurt upon hearing that Lincoln was murdered. I was a young students in Paris then, and remember well the big manifestations of grief. Do not think that I come here after so many others to consecrate such a memory. To consecrate my thoughts and feelings, that is why I come here.

Fought for Same Cause

"I remember Gettysburg, and that there Lincoln said the most wonderful things. He said: 'We do not come here to consecrate this hallowed ground, but to make our actions worthy of their lives.' As a young man I battled in France for the same cause for which Lincoln gave his life.

"We have come to tell him that we do not try to equal him, but to tell him we try to go behind him on the path he so gloriously opened.

"I want to try to tell you of the love of my people, of France, for not only him, but for every one who stands for the ideals for which he stood. Here I am, a private citizen, speaking no differently than any other, hoping not to be like him, but hoping to be so good as I can.

"I am an old man, knowing that I have but a short time of life left, but I hope to bring from this holy place new strength, new powers, new feeling, that shall carry me through to the end.

Says Nothing of Politics

"So, gentlemen, let us say no more. We are not here in the interests of political aims, political parties or political action. We are here as men before one of the greatest men who ever lived; great by thought, great by feeling and great by action. All my heart goes to America and its great men such as this one"—Clemenceau turned, faced the lofty monument and bowed low—"before whom I incline myself."

There was no music, no ceremony, only a brief introduction and those words that seemed to come from the heart of the old statesman leaning heavily on his ebony stick.

Several thousand of the people of Springfield were standing in a light drizzle of rain at the Illinois Central station when the train drawing Clemenceau's private car arrived at 3 o'clock. Among those who received the "Tiger" were former United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Adjutant General Carlos E. Black, of Illinois, and Colonel Richard J. Shand.

M. Clemenceau, in a procession of Springfield men, including a number of veterans of the last three wars of the United States, rode to the Lincoln homestead, in Eighth Street. Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, a niece of Mrs. Lincoln, is the custodian there, and she pleased the "Tiger" by presenting him with a penholder which she assured him had been made from a piece of the flooring in the Lincoln bedroom.

"Ah, I shall treasure it!" the "Tiger" exclaimed feelingly. "This is the sofa where he courted his wife," explained Mrs. Brown. "There is a picture of the hotel in which he lived with his wife right after their marriage. Board was $4 a week for the two of them."

"Ah, and have you such an hotel here to-day?"

Mrs. Brown led the way across the hall to the dining room where a fine old mahogany table shines as it probably never thought of doing when it served the emancipator and was merely a dining table and not yet a relic.

Mrs. Brown is a thorough guide, and by the time she had covered the lower floor it was time for M. Clemenceau, whose Springfield schedule allowed him but an hour and a half, to depart for Oakridge Cemetery. He thanked Mrs. Brown and promised her he would always cherish his souvenir of Lincoln.

Hundreds of Springfield folks, out walking to recover from the effect of their Thanksgiving dinner, cheered him as he passed. Arriving at the cemetery he was taken into the room in the tomb where the register and many relics of Lincoln are preserved. H. W. Fay, the custodian, handed the old man a pen. He wrote, quickly, "G. Clemenceau."

"Aren't you going to put down France or anything?" The custodian was surprised at the lack of an address. Clemenceau said nothing. Then Mr. Fay handed him a special delivery letter that had come addressed to the "The Tiger, in care of Lincoln's Tomb," presented him with a rough stick of wood about a foot long, which he was told was from Lincoln's residence.

Solemnly the custodian, himself an old man, laid before the "Tiger" an excellent photograph of Clemenceau.

"I did not expect that." The visitor grinned, but autographed the picture.

Mr. Fay had other relics of M. Clemenceau. "Here," he said, "is a photograph of your daughter."

The "Tiger" looked, but said nothing. Then Mr. Fay produced the wreath and the old man was led around to the front of the tomb. The iron door was opened.

Hesitantly he entered the stone crypt and with one step found himself at the foot of the coffin-shaped block of stone that covers the body of Lincoln. The body is buried deeply in solid cement concrete, but for Clemenceau it was there before his eyes in that carved stone. Instead of the silent, reverent atmosphere in which he must have hoped to have entered, Clemenceau abruptly found himself in a scene of confusion. Half a dozen photographers had placed themselves in the crypt and with a great deal of noise they prepared to picture his laying the wreath.

Smoke Fills Tomb

"Who's got a match?" called one, his words reverberating in the curved stone walls of the crypt. "Somebody hold this fuse!" cried another. "A match, a match!" called another, and Clemenceau, astounded at the lack of reverence, looked his amazement beneath lifted, ragged eyebrows.

"Hurry," commanded Colonel Stephen Bonsal, "or he'll leave"—but just then the fuses, great flares of silver flame, illumined the chamber, dazzling the eyes of Clemenceau and filling his lungs with acrid smoke. Movie cameras whired and still clicked there within a few feet of Lincoln's body. A moment more and the old Frenchman turned on his heel and went into the open air, but for many minutes after he had gone a column of white smoke drifted out of the mausoleum.

Completing his circuit of the tomb with the mien of a pilgrim, M. Clemenceau was led to a low wooden platform, undecorated, and there, after a brief greeting from Senator Sherman and William Murphy, a lawyer who represented Governor Len Small of Illinois, the "Tiger" spoke his thoughts. His train left Springfield at half past four and remained during the night at Litchfield, Ill., about forty miles from Springfield. This was arranged so that he could enter St. Louis at an hour in the morning convenient for the reception committee. In addition the "Tiger" finds a boyish delight in sleeping at night aboard the Bethlehem. The old man's Thanksgiving dinner consisted of two five-minute eggs and half a grapefruit.

Resents Slur at Mayor

Saying goodby to Chicago this morning at ten o'clock, M. Clemenceau took pains to inform newspaper men that he was distressed because a newspaper had described his reception by Mayor Thompson as insulting to the great Frenchman.

"My reception by Mayor Thompson was most courteous," said the old man, "and, it seemed to me, most cordial."

There was one other little matter the Tiger wished to adjust before leaving Chicago, and that was the impression that has been given that he is a glutton for eggs.

"I read," he complained, "that I eat eight eggs for supper and five more for breakfast. If the number is increased by two with each town that I visit in the United States, think how I shall appear by the time I am ready to sail for France."

On the highest authority—Albert Boulin, his valet, who wears the Croix de Guerre with palms, and sometimes cooks these eggs—it was learned that for his Thanksgiving breakfast the Tiger consumed four eggs, a wedge of gruyere cheese and a mere splash or so of onion soup.

St. Louis Speech Saturday

In St. Louis, where M. Clemenceau will arrive at 8:30 to-morrow morning, he will be the guest of Joseph Pulitzer. On Saturday at 2 in the afternoon he is to deliver an address in the Coliseum, the largest auditorium in St. Louis. Leaving there late Saturday night, he has agreed to stop briefly in Richmond, Ind., to speak gratefully from the rear platform to some Quakers dwelling there who have been conspicuous in the work of rebuilding devastated France. Baltimore will entertain him from 9 o'clock Monday morning until 3 in the afternoon. He is to be the luncheon guest there of Van Lear Black, publisher of "The Baltimore Sun," and is to address the Maryland Historical Society.

Clemenceau will arrive in Washington at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon and will remain there until December 8. His first call, of course, will be at the White House. Next he is expected to go to see fromer President Wilson. During his stay in Washington he will live at the home of Henry White, who was one of the American peace delegation.

To Speak Twice at Capital

The "Tiger" has agreed to make two speeches in Washington. He is going to address a gathering of lecturers of the American Chautauqua Association, but is expected to reach a climax of oratory when he appears before the War College. Arrangements are being made to have in his audience every American general who commanded a division in France. All together the "Tiger" has received twenty-four invitations of one sort or another from Washington people and organizations. He departs December 8, goes to Philadelphia and is scheduled to return to Chicago to make a speech December 11 before the American Farm Bureau Federation. He has been told that 11,000,000 American farmers will be represented at that gathering, but his consent to make the backtrack to Chicago was gained when he was promised some excellent potato seedlings to take back with him to his beloved Vendee.

Premiers' Debt Parley Set for London, Dec. 9

Final Decision Awaits Reply of Mussolini and Theunis; Britons See Brussels Sessions Delayed Until 1923

Poincare's Plan Is Ready

Bonar Law Expected to Ask French Leader to Outline Way to Fix Reparations

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, Nov. 30.—The meeting of Allied Premiers here to discuss plans for the Brussels conference has been set for December 9 and 10, if the date is acceptable to Premiers Mussolini of Italy and Theunis of Belgium, to whom invitations were sent to-day.

British officials are quoted here as seeing no possibility of convening the Brussels conference on December 15. It is the belief here the sessions will be postponed until early in January.

The attitude of the Italian Premier at the London gathering will be important, because in the reparation plan which Poincare drew up but refrained from producing following the Balfour note, the Italian quota is understood to have been heavily diminished. There is considerable interest in diplomatic circles here over whether the prophet of the new Italian nationalism will agree to such a reduction even if it is coupled with cancellation of the Italian debts to the Allies.

Outline of Poincare Plan

The London meeting will open, it is expected, with a request from Bonar Law that Premier Poincare give a comprehensive plan for handling the whole problem of reparations and Allied debts. It is believed Poincare will present the program he devised last August, which contemplates, first, the general cancelation of all inter-Allied debts and then the assessment of Germany's liability at 120,000,000,000 gold marks—50,000,000,000 to be paid according to a revised apportionment among the Allies, and 70,000,000,000 wiped out. It is further believed the French plan includes the hypothesis that 70 per cent of the final German liability could be discharged in four years by payments in kind.

This outline of the Poincare plan has been gathered from semi-official sources, as the British government has no official knowledge of its existence. It is explained in Cabinet quarters here the Bonar Law government has not worked out a definite position on the French proposals and will enter the conference merely in a receptive mood toward it or another formula that promises to solve the question.

The only indication of Bonar Law's attitude on debt cancelations is furnished in his remark that the present administration does not hold itself bound by the Balfour note—which itself left latitude for remission of a considerable portion of the debt to Britain.

Ruhr Issue May Not Be Discussed

The Premier's meeting as at present envisaged will not even discuss the possibility of French seizure of the Ruhr unless it fails to reach a common basis for a united Allied policy toward Germany. In this connection there are signs that should such an advance come up for open discussion Lloyd George and his followers in Parliament would range themselves alongside the Laborites in opposing it.

If a sufficient accord is reached here to justify opening the Brussels conference early in January neither Marquis Curzon, Foreign Minister, nor Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be able to attend. The former probably will be still at Lausanne and the Chancellor intends going to Washington for the debt refunding discussions without regard to the Brussels parley. Bonar Law will be the chief British delegate at Brussels, but the others have not been chosen.

Whether the Germans will be asked to send representatives to attend at least a part of the Brussels gathering will depend on the outcome of the Premier's talk here. It is doubtful if the United States will be invited to send an observer, since the view is taken in some official circles here that the American policy on debt cancellation precludes immediate interest in Washington in European finance.

Poincare to Insist on German Debt Guaranties

Will Tell London Parley France Rejects Any Moratorium Lacking Protective Measures

Special Cable to The Tribune

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PARIS, Nov. 30.—Premier Poincare is prepared to present a program for Allied solution of European financial problems at the meeting of premiers called for December 9 and 10 in London. This program is the one Poincare wished to discuss with Lloyd George last August when the Balfour note forestalled consideration of inter-Allied debts. Whether it is accepted or not, Poincare will assure the other premiers that France refuses to agree to any form of moratorium for Germany without productive guaranties.

If the British, French, Italian and Belgian premiers agree at London they will proceed from there to conference in Brussels, but in case they fail they will return to their respective capitals, according to the forecast in government circles here. In the latter event Poincare is prepared to await the first failure of Germany to make a cash payment on its schedule and then insist the Reparations Commission officially announce Germany in default. Only then, under the Versailles Treaty, may the French government legally engage in isolated action against Germany.

ROME, Nov. 30.—Premier Mussolini informed the Cabinet to-day he plans to leave for London on Sunday to participate in the meeting of the Allied premiers preliminary to the Brussels financial conference, according to the "Tribuna."

Grandpa Hires Hall to Feed 35 Descendants

ORANGE, Mass., Nov. 30.—In order to insure room for all of his progeny, "Gramp" Henry D. Anderson to-day hired the large hall in the Universalist Church in which to serve his Thanksgiving dinner to his children, his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren to the number of thirty-five.

"Gramp," who is seventy-three years old, was chef and general overseer, and repeatedly dashed out with food when he saw the plate of one of his guests was lacking anything. The Anderson family has gathered every Thanksgiving in the old homestead, but "Gramp" decided this year that in view of increases since last year it would be necessary to hire a hall.

Noted Men at Inter-"Frat" Conference Here To-day

The fourteenth annual Inter-Fraternity Conference, which will begin a two-day session at the Hotel Pennsylvania to-day, will bring together several men prominent in public and college life. Among the 200 delegates representing fifty-two fraternities and ninety colleges and universities will be Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania; former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and the presidents of the following colleges: Lehigh, Brown, Massachusetts Tech., Penn State and Hamilton.

Such questions as the relation of the fraternity to the college, the movement for economy in education and the proper development of freshmen will be discussed at the business sessions, which will be presided over by F. H. Nymeyer, of Zeta Psi.

Farm Credits Bill Speeded By Harding

President, With Wallace, Lodge, Capper and Others, Arranges Plan to Assure Farm Legislation

Livestock as Collateral

Action Taken on Eve of Liberal Meeting Considered of Political Import

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—At an important White House conference to-day the movement to bring about comprehensive farm credits legislation this winter was given such impetus that it may be considered definitely settled such legislation will be enacted prior to March 4.

President Harding talked with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Senator Lodge and other Senators representing, in the main, the committees on agriculture, banking and currency. The general outlines of the farm credit legislation which will be pressed were agreed on.

Livestock as Credits

It is proposed, in a word, to establish a new system of credits based on livestock and other products of the farm. This system is strongly demanded by the farmers and farmers' organizations. It is also proposed to increas the limit of loans of Federal farm land banks from $10,000 to $25,000. This legislation, also, is strongly urged by the agricultural industry.

The conference at the White House to-day and the definite decision to press credit measures for the benefit of the farmers is looked on here as of much significance politically, as well as in an agricultural and financial sense.

It is not overlooked that the announcement of determination to get credits legislation for the farmers is made just in advance of the progressives' conferences to-morrow and next day on legislation. Undoubtedly the progressives will indorse farm credits action. Senator Capper, of Kansas, head of the Senate farm bloc, who is expected to be at the progressive conference on legislation to-morrow, was one of those in the White House conference to-day.

Nearly all the Senators at to-day's meeting were regular Republicans. It is well known that some of them, at least, view with concern the showing of agricultural discontent as revealed in the recent campaign and election and are anxious to have the regular Republican organization and the Administration do something to meet it and get the political credit for it.

At the close of the White House conference Secretary Wallace and Senator Lodge made the following statement:

"The President had in conference at the White House Thursday afternoon the Secretary of Agriculture and Senators Lodge, Watson, Capper, McNary, Gooding, Willis, Shortridge, McCumber, McLean, Nicholson, Ferlad and Keyes. The Senators chiefly represented the agricultural and banking and currency committees. Two hours were devoted to a discussion of a program for further relief of the American farmer and livestock growers, especially in the way of credits. The various measures proposed were given consideration, and a tentative program of legislation will be commended to the House and Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Provide for Rediscounting

"The legislation thought to be best suited to the agricultural and livestock emergency contemplates provisions for increasing the maximum loan limits of Federal farm land banks from $10,000 to $25,000.

"Provision for the voluntary creation of livestock and agricultural credit associations primarily to deal with loans on livestock.

"Amendment of the Federal farm loan act to provide for the rediscount of agricultural production and marketing paper. Also to add two members to the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"The program contemplates creating a division in the Federal farm banks to deal specifically with production and marketing credits, thus supplying a means of discount to the farmer on longer time notes than are eligible to discount by the Federal Reserve banks. Credits to the maximum period of three years are to be provided when the turn over covers that period.

"The conference brought out a clear determination to develop a workable plan of dealing with the relief of farm credits at the short session of Congress, and will have the cordial sanction of the majority in Congress and the President."

Ship Explosion Kills Two

SOFIA, Nov. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The French tanker City of Smyrna, from Batum for Marseilles, with a cargo of benzine, caught fire and exploded in Sourgas harbor to-day, killing two men and seriously injuring three. Many members of the crew were slightly burned.

The surface of the entire harbor was aflame as the benzine escaped from the vessel's tanks.

The cargo was consigned to the Standard Oil Company.

Berlin Colony Celebrates

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and Mrs. McCormick arrived here to-day. They assisted the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, and Mrs. Houghton in their informal Thanksgiving reception, at which about 500 American residents in Berlin or sojourning here were entertained.

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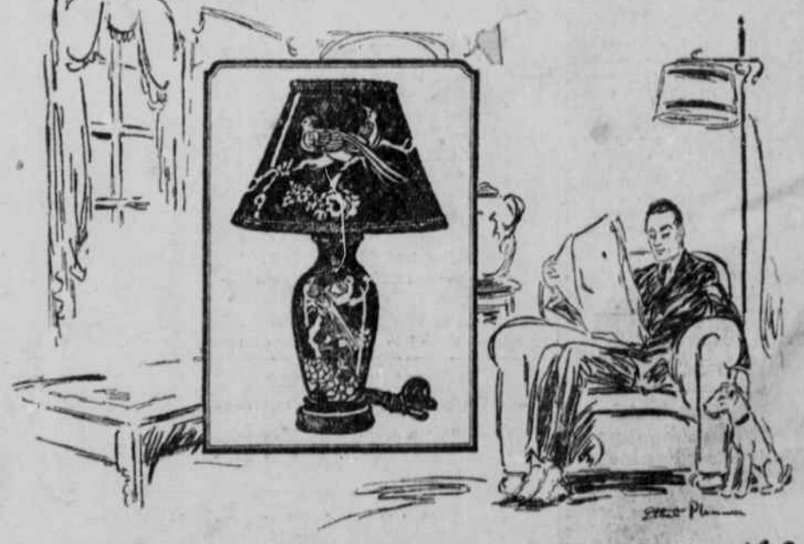

Have you thought of a lamp as a Christmas gift?

IF YOU haven't, permit us to make the suggestion here and now.

And if you have, you've undoubtedly thought of Ovington's as the place to find just the lamp you are looking for.

It may be a dainty boudoir lamp or a stately floor lamp for the parlor—or a reading lamp for the library table. And, you can, if you so desire, give a lamp to some member of your own family, and so keep its rays in your own home!

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