The Weather
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow. Full details on page 2.

The Washington Herald

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Your Neighbors
Appear in "In Your Neighborhood." Do you? See Page 11.

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BONUS DEAD; VETO UPHELD BY SENATORS

VOTE IS 44 TO 28

House Decisively Overrides President, 258 to 54.

ACT TO ADJOURN TOMORROW AT 2

Special Session in November Likely—Coal Bill Passed.

The Soldiers' bonus bill is dead.

President Harding's veto was sustained in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 28 to 44 after it had been overriden in the House by the decisive majority of 258 to 54.

Re-enforced by the defection of Senator McKinley of Illinois, and Senator Cameron, of Arizona, both Republicans, and aided by the absence of three "unpaired" supporters of the bill, the anti-bonus forces mustered more than they needed to uphold the President.

Seventy-two Senators were present and voting. To have obtained the necessary two-thirds to override the President's veto, the bonus advocates would have had to cast 48 votes. They fell four short of the mark.

Final defeat of the bonus, ending a three-years' struggle to enact it into law came with dramatic swiftness.

House Repudiation 5 to 1.

Immediately after convening, the House, without debate, proceeded to vote on the question of passing the bill over Mr. Harding's objection. The resolution was an emphatic and overwhelming repudiation of the Executive's veto. The vote was nearly five to one, exactly the same ratio by which the bill passed several months ago. The measure was then rushed to the Senate where after a few hours' debate it was killed.

Only two changes in the Senate line - up were brought about by President Harding's veto. Announcement was made that Senator McKinley now in Europe, if present, would have voted to sustain the President. He was paired with Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, and Senator Jones, of New Mexico, Democrat, who, if present would have voted to override the veto. Senator Cameron who favored the bill when it passed the Senate several weeks ago, was on hand to cast his vote in favor of the veto.

Thirty-five Republicans and nineteen Democrats voted to sustain the veto in the House while 188 Republicans and sixty-nine Democrats voted to override it.

President Harding's support came largely from the East. He received some aid from the Southern Democrats. In the House, only seven votes were cast in favor of the veto by Republicans from States west of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The Vote in Detail.

The vote in the Senate which killed the bonus was as follows:

To sustain the veto:

Republicans—Ball, Borah, Calder, Cameron, Dillingham, DuPont, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, France, Keyes, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Pepper, Phipps, Reed of Pennsylvania, Smoot, Sterling and Wadsworth.

Democrats—Dial, Glass, Myers, Owen, Shields, Underwood and Williams.

To override the veto:

Republicans—Brandegee, Bursum, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Rawson, Shortridge, Stanfield, Sutherland, Townsend and Watson of Indiana.

Democrats—Ashurst, Broussard, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, McKellar, Ransdell, Reed of Missouri, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Trammell and Walsh of Massachusetts.

Reed Assails President.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, bitterly assailed the President's veto message.

"The President," he said, "is always a humorist, unconsciously perhaps, but always a humorist. He calls this class legislation. At this very moment he is prepared to sign the tariff bill which sticks the hand of the profiteer into the pocket of every American.

"It taxes everything from the swaddling clothes of the baby to the lining of the coffin in which old age is laid away. Why can't we have some legislation for the class that formed the line of battle in the world war?"

The galleries burst into loud applause and doorkeepers were busy for a few moments restoring order.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sent to President Harding a telegram saying:

"Every uninjured veteran should thank you that his patriotic service is not stamped with the dollar mark.

"Every disabled veteran should thank you that by this action better care and support are assured to him."

House to Adjourn Tomorrow.

The House, after overriding the veto, agreed to adjourn sine die at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The Senate, having passed the coal commission bill without a record vote, immediately following its action on the bonus veto now hopes to quit about the same time.

Despite a marked disinclination

Continued on Page Two.

Dry Men Defied By British Ship; Up to Diplomats

English Captain, Outside 3-Mile Limit, Denies Right of Search.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—May prohibition agents board and search a vessel flying a foreign flag beyond the three-mile limit? This question, asked many times recently, has been put squarely before the American and British governments.

This was evident Wednesday when Capt. Shear, of the yacht Onward, flying the British flag, refused to allow agents to come aboard, and actually tore the hands of one agent from the guardrail of his boat.

Throwing his own searchlight on the Union Jack when the yacht was a few miles off Long Branch, the captain told the agents they would take their lives in their hands if they made the search.

No attempt was made by the agents to commit suicide, but a lengthy report was filed in Washington and a duplicate copy sent to London by Capt. Tawes of the prohibition cutter "Hahn," the would-be raider in Wednesday's escapade.

DAUGHERTY PLEA FOR STRIKE BAN UP FOR DECISION

Final Arguments on Request for Injunction In Chicago Today.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Whether the Daugherty injunction is to stand or be quashed may be known tomorrow. The hearing on the government's petition for a permanent restraining injunction against striking railroad shopmen, many of whom have now returned to work, will be concluded Thursday and Judge Wilkerson's decision is expected to follow almost immediately.

Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the strikers, will stress his charge that the strike was "framed by Wall street to break the unions" in his final argument to the court Thursday morning.

Blackburn Esterline, assistant solicitor general, will then present the government's argument in rebuttal and the case will be in the hands of Judge Wilkerson.

May Ignore Defense Charge.

Estedine charged Wednesday that the violence occurring since the strike began showed a "nationwide conspiracy on the part of the strikers to destroy interstate commerce." In rebuttal to Richberg's denials of the conspiracy and countercharges of conspiracy by the railroads he may ignore the second item in adherence to the course he has thus far pursued.

Sensational charges by Richberg featured Wednesday's hearing. The railroads have gone to undreamed-of lengths to "break" the shopmen's union, he declared. Affidavits and exhibits purporting to prove this were introduced. Individual roads were charged with:

Forcing all employes to join the new "company unions."

Deducting dues for these organizations fro memployes' pay by the "check-off sytem."

Forcing every employe to sign an agreement to his discharge immediately upon his joining any other labor organization.

Shops Almost Normal.

Officials of railroads who have adopted a stand-pat attitude toward the striking shopmen, and who remain outside the so-called Baltimore agreement, announced today that their mechanical departments are now running 75 to 100 per cent normal. It was also announced today that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad had definitely aligned itself with the standpatters. President W. J. Jackson, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, declared his road did not recognize any former employe who went on strike as having any rights and declined to negotiate with any committee.

It is estimated that 50,000 men have returned to work on the various roads in the Baltimore agreement. Officials of roads west of the Mississippi River are due to meet here October 2 for a conference with representativs of the big four brotherhoods to negotiate new agreements.

Untermyer Raps Committee.

Announcement that he will be unable to act as chief prosecutor in the impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty because of the postponement of hearings was made yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, noted New York lawyer, in a telegram to Representative Keller, Republican, of Minnesota, author of the impeachment resolution.

Untermyer said that when hearings are held in December he would be tied up with a legislative program to be presented to the New York legislature, on behalf of the Lockwood investigating committee, and probably could not get to Washington. He assured Keller, however, that he would give such assistance as he could "from a distance," and suggested that Keller get some other attorney as chief counsel.

Charges "Partisan Reasons."

Untermyer charged that the judiciary committee postponed hearings until December "for purely partisan reasons" and "because they did not dare permit a public hearing."

"Mr. Daugherty's presence in Chicago," Untermyer declared, "is a flimsy pretext. That the Attorney General would be anxious to meet these charges now and that the committee would have at least appointed a subcommittee to hear evidence during the recess, instead of ignominously taking to their heels.

"If innocent, Daugherty should be unwilling to remain under this cloud."

Replying to criticism against the judiciary committee, Chairman Volstead, declared the committee will be glad to give the case the fullest investigation at the proper time.

Wonder How Many Times the Village Will Have to Burn Down Before They Will Organize Something Besides a Volunteer Fire Department.—By J. N. Darling.

"BUDDIES" TRY TO AID BRYSON IN FIGHT FOR LIFE

Declare Washington Soldier-Physician Changed Since Days in France.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Sept. 20. — Overseas war veterans from various parts of the United States rallied here Wednesday to testify on behalf of a broken, gray haired man, who a few years ago was an active soldier and an idol of American fighting divisions.

Testimony of these former "Buddies" featured the first day of the trial of Dr. Herbert Bryson, former Washington physician and medical officer of the 117th Ammunition Train in France, now charged with the slaying of his pretty "love captive," Mrs. Irene Haines, wife of a Washington chauffeur.

"Dr. Bryson was known as an efficient and intelligent officer, a broadminded and splendid soldier," testified Col. George F. Graham, of Boston, who knew him on the firing line. "I haven't seen him since April 1919, until today. He is a total wreck physically since I saw him last. There appears to be a mental change."

William Paddock, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston was another witness called by defense in an effort to prove an alibi of insanity. "I have never seen such a change in a man" said Paddock. "I talked of our friends and he seemed to brighten up some. Then he would lapse off into unintelligible remarks."

The most important fact developed by the prosecution was that Mrs. Helen Irene Haines tired of the monotony of the simple life of the village to which they fled.

This fact was part of an antemortem statement which Mrs. Haines made.

GERMAN WORKMEN TO REBUILD FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 20.—German workmen will be imported by France to help rebuild devastated regions under the important agreement between the Brice group in France and the Lehrer-Yonsiemens group in Germany, it was announced today.

Following on the heels of the Stinnes-Loudersac agreement in which Hugo Stinnes, German financier, contracted to supply at a good profit an enormous amount of material to the French devastated provinces, it is significant that in the new agreements large use will be made of German workmen and materials, which will reduce the Allied demands for cash reparations and thereby lessen the prospect of a future reparation crisis.

"PRAY FOR PEACE," ORDER IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Federal Council of Free Churches in England has directed that prayers be offered in all free churches Sunday for peace and an escape from war in the Near East.

Aims at Red Tape Tying Up Shoals

Rep. Hull Would Let War Secretary Have Property, Regardless of Congress.

To break the deadlock in Congress over the Muscle Shoals problem, and permit development of the government water power and nitrate plants there for the benefit of the country, Representative Hull, Iowa, introduced a resolution yesterday authorizing the Secretary of War to lease the properties under certain conditions, without further consent of Congress.

Representative Hull, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, favored the Henry Ford proposal to lease the Muscle Shoals property from the government, but he now realizes it is unlikely that this proposition can get anywhere. He will press for action on his resolution early in the next session of Congress.

HARDING WILL SIGN TARIFF BILL TODAY; FFFECTIVE TONIGHT

President Postpones His Reception of New 'Protective" Measure.

President Harding will sign the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of the Representative and Senator whose names are attached to the measure and a few others. This will make the duties of the new law effective at midnight tonight.

All preparations had been made for the signing of the bill yesterday. The final formalities were disposed of in the Senate early in the afternoon and the bill was signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate immediately afterward.

Both Senator McCumber (N. D.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Representative Fordney (Mich.) chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee were anxious that it should be signed yesterday and become effective at midnight.

Representative Fordney telephoned to the White House to inqure at what hour it would be convenient to bring the bill to the President. He proposed taking it down himself in order to be on hand when the President signed it. He was informed, however, that it would be more convenient for the President to receive the tariff delegation at 11 o'clock this morning than to do so late yesterday afternoon as planned.

Upon receipt of this word from the President, Mr. Fordney made arrangements for the ceremonies in connection with the signing of the bill today. He invited Senator McCumber and the clerks of the committee of the two houses to accompany him.

TIERNAN OFFERED TO SETTLE WITH POULIN FOR $200

Wronged Husband Tells Of Deal Over Expense Of Child.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 20.—John P. Tiernan late this afternoon told the court how he had charged Harry Poulin with the paternity of his wife's third child and how Poulin had acknowledged his fatherhood, but begged for twenty-four hours in which to arrange a financial settlement.

"I said 'Harry, Gus has told me everything.' And he said, 'Yes, it's all true, but let's be friends, John.' and I said, 'No, we'll always be bitter enemies.'

Offered to Settle for $200.

"Poulin wanted to know how much I would settle for and I said it would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $200, but Mrs. Tiernan would have to decide as she knew more about the bills for the birth of the child. He said, 'Give me twenty-four hours to think it over,' and he agreed to meet me at the same time and place the next day."

Q. Did he meet you?
A. He did not.
Q. Did you hear from him?
A. I did not.

Almost as dramatic as the story of Poulin's admission of the paternity of Mrs. Tiernan's child was Professor Tiernan's testimony regarding the time he informed Harry Poulin that "We have a baby."

"I was just going to board a street car when I met Poulin going to lunch. I called to him, 'We've got a baby.' He said excitedly, 'Is it a boy or a girl?' I said, 'It is a boy,' and he hung his head and walked away."

Earlier in the afternoon Tiernan recounted the series of little things which, with cumulative value, are now recalled to emphasize the "friendly relations" between Mrs. Tiernan and Poulin. But the professor, intent on academic duties and the preparation of a legal treatise, did not read the handwriting that primitive passion was writing on the wall.

Recalls Bathing Party.

He recalled his wife danced with Poulin four times to every time she danced with her husband. But, he said "I always had the first dance with her."

Tiernan had not altogether blotted from memory, however, recollection of a bathing party at Barron Lake in August, 1921.

He had received his invitation "indirectly" from Poulin to Mrs. Tiernan to himself. The party left at one in the afternoon, but he had official business to transact at the university. He ate supper at home and hurried out to the lake just in time to find Poulin acting as chef, assisted by the professor's wife.

And at the conclusion of the meal, said Mr. Tiernan, "Poulin walked around the table and kissed all the ladies, including Mrs. Tiernan."

Names New Diplomat.

President Harding yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Frederick W. B. Coleman, Minneapolis, to be Minister to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

U.S. MAY SEND GEN. MARCH TO STAMBOUL; BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREE TO PARLEY; KEMAL PUSHES ARMY CLOSE TO STRAITS

PATROLS AT EZINE

Anglo-Turk Negotiations In Secret Aim to Find Basis for Peace.

BRITISH ATTACKED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Other Troops in Northern Irak Surrounded by Hostile Tribes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20—Advance patrols of the Kemalist army are reported to have reached Ezine, twenty-three miles from the Dardanelles

A good German-built road connects with the coast, so that the Turk troops will have easy going in case they plan to push on across the neutral zone.

Informal Anglo-Turk negotiations have started secretly, it is learned, with a view of arranging the preliminary basis for peace terms. It is understood that Great Britain is seeking assurance from Kemal that he will respect the neutral zone. An effort is also being made to learn Kemal's real intentions regarding further military operations and his minimum peace terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—An Anatolian agency announces a communique from Mardin on the frontiers of Irak of several uprisings in northern Mesopotamia, which are rapidly becoming general.

Abul Kert Bey, chief of the Hemavend tribe, has declared war against the British and has taken over Sulaimanieh, Chem-Chemal and other nearby villages. The first encounter was in the locality of Indemir, where his men killed a British major, two captains and several bardment proved ineffective, twenty inforced by the tribes of Singehue and Dizane and attacked Allahi, defeating a British garrison and capturing their arms, ammunition and twenty machine guns.

Surrounded in Northern Irak.

It is claimed that all the other British forces in northern Irak have been surrounded or cut off from one another and that an aeroplane bombardment proved inegective, twenty planes having been brought down there lately. It is claimed that the British are preparing to evacuate Mosul. Emir Feisal has been warned that if he accepts the British mandate for northern Irak he will meet a worse fate than he got at Damascus.

Lurking in the background of the Near East crisis is the red army and the probability of an attack by the Bolsheviks through Rumania.

The skirmish between a Russian band and a Rumanian border patrol, coupled with Foreign Minister Tchitcherin's hasty departure for Moscow has brought out in sharp relief the Russian menace to Great Britain's position in the Dardanelles.

Bulgaria Adds to Danger.

The spirit of unrest in Bulgaria adds to the danger of the situation.

If Kemal insists on carrying through his threat to attack Constantinople, none but British troops will take the field. This is a position in which Russia and other nations have hoped for many years to find Great Britain.

In the meantime the tone of all the proclamations published in the interior of Anatolia indicates that the Nationalists are ready to carry through to a finish.

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Trotsky's Chief Denies Army Will Be Sent to Aid Turks

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.—No Russian army will be sent to Asia Minor or elsewhere to help the Turks. The ninth Russian or Caucasian army, about which there has been considerable speculation abroad, will be held to guard the Russian frontiers, especially the Baku oil fields. Russian headquarters is informed that the Turkish army is adequately equipped and strong enough to capture Constantinople.

These statements were made by Leon Trotsky's chief of the general staff, Gen. Danilloff, who is chief commissar of the Red army staff. Gen. Danilloff declared that it is more important for Russia to keep the Caucasian army guarding the oil fields against an outside attack than to help Turkey.

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Moslems in India Denounce British Policy in Near East

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.—Demonstrations in honor of Kemal Pasha continue to take place throughout India. Moslem feeling is being excited to a higher and higher pitch as the British government still refuses to accede to the demands of the Moslem world.

Thousands of Moslems gathered at the city hall here last night and wildly cheered speeches denouncing the British policy in the Near East, and asserting that 7,000,000 Moslems in India are being angered to the point of emigrating en masse to fight against the British.

The stories of Turkish massacres are attributed to British propaganda, while reports alleged to have been received from Greek prisoners stating that the fire in Smyrna was started by Greeks are accepted as the truth.

"Great Britain seems to be preparing to declare war on Islam," shouted an orator. "But this time it

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BETS PREMIER WON'T RESIGN

Lloyds Accepts 4 to 1 on Lloyd George Sticking To Year's End.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Odds of 4 to 1 against the resignation of Premier Lloyd George before the end of the year are now being accepted by Lloyds.

For a 10 per cent premium Lloyds guarantees against Turkish occupation of Constantinople by force before October 1.

VISCOUNT GREY PROTESTS POLICY OF LLOYD GEORGE

Separate Action in Near East May Lead to Disaster, He Says.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Separate action by Great Britain in the Near East may lead to disaster, Viscount Grey, former foreign minister and Ambassador to the United States, declared in a letter to the London Times protesting against the aggressive, single-handed policy which Premier Lloyd George has been following in dealing with the Turkish crisis.

Lord Grey pleaded for unity between Britain and France as the only course that will avert serious dangers and possibly war.

Among leaders of the Liberal party, in which the viscount is influential, a policy has been formulated which will result in further attacks on Lloyd George. Liberals consider the situation so grave at present that they desire to refrain from further embarrassing the government.

Peril in Separate Action.

"If the government contemplates separate action in the Near East we may be heading for disaster," Lord Grey said in his letter. Pointing out that the immediate question in the Near East is "one of safety and avoiding war," Lord Grey declared, "the situation will be lost by separate action; it may be saved by a real concert between Britain and France in which Italy would probably join."

The Liberal leader asserted that the issuance last Saturday by the government of a scheme of action apparently without consulting France "was a terrible mistake."

"The reply of France," he added, "has been the withdrawal of the French flag from Chanak. If our mistake proves fatal to Franco-British co-operation the consequences may be more disastrous than thought can measure or words express.

Must Realize Common Danger.

"But now the one thing urgent is that the British and French governments should be so dominated by a sense of common danger and need for union that they should each forget to reproach the other. Almost any policy that is the outcome of union and confidence between the western allies may avert the worst dangers and save at any rate something."

Lord Grey recalled that the separate action with respect to Egypt in 1882 resulted in bad blood between Britain and France which "poisoned international relations for twenty-two years."

"A repetition of the situation at the present time in the present circumstances will endanger everything which we hoped had been saved by the allied efforts and sacrifices in the great war," the Liberal leader asserted.

His Pen Mightier Than Holdup Guns

Writes "Call the Police" on Check, and Causes Arrest Of Robber.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—"Call the police. Hold up!"

This indorsement instead of the usual signature on a check frustrated a holdup at the Hotel Commodore today and led to the arrest of one of the gunmen.

Byron Johnson was asleep in his room when two men entered and demanded money at the point of a revolver.

Johnson explained he had no funds in his room. They threatened to kill him. He suggested they go down to the lobby with him to cash a check.

He wrote the alarm message on the back of the check. The holdup men kept him covered with guns held tightly in their coat pockets on the way to the desk.

The clerk saw the written warning. While the gunmen waited for the check to be cashed he quietly called the police. One man escaped through the crowd as the police appeared.

Cave-In Kills Three.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., Sept. 20.—The three young daughters of Arthur Beatty, of Woodstock, were killed today when the roof of an old root-cellar in which they were playing, caved in. The girls were Lucille, 8; Marjorie, 6; and Clara, 4.

REPORTS TO WEEKS

Former Chief of Staff of Army Would Act as Observer.

RUSSIA EXCLUDED; 6 NATIONS INVITED

Poincare Gives Assurance Kemal Will Postpone Attack on Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The United States probably will have a special, though unofficial, military observer at Constantinople shortly in the person of Gen. Peyton C. March, former Chief of Staff of the United States army. Gen. March is now in London and is expected to go to Constantinople soon.

His mission would be to act as unofficial military—and to some extent political—observer for the American government during the Near East crisis.

Has Been Touring Europe.

Since his retirement from the army a few months ago Gen. March has been touring Europe, submitting extensive reports to both President Harding and Secretary of War Weeks regarding the post-war military and political situations in the various countries. He had expected to proceed leisurely to Constantinople within the next month, but since the threat of war developed in the Near East he has been in cable communication with the War Department at Washington, and as a result he may be ordered directly to Constantinople at once.

The United States already is represented in the Near East by Admiral Mark Bristol at Smyrna and in Consul General Horton and Vice Consul Barnes at Constantinople. Dispatches give the highest praise to the efforts of these American officials in relieving distress among the refugees.

Britain and France Agree.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Great Britain and France have agreed to convene a Near East peace conference as quickly as possible to decise whether Turkey shall be given a new foothold in Europe.

Japan will be invited to participate, also Italy, Greece, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and representatives of the Turkish Nationalists at Angora. Soviet Russia will be excluded despite the decision of Kemal Pasha that he will agree to no settlement formulated without Russia.

This conference probably will be held at Venice. Neither the time nor the place has been definitely fixed.

Kemalists Postpone Attack.

The decision to hold such a peace meeting at once was reached during the first day of the conversations between Premier Poincare and Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister.

Poincare, it is learned, presented assurances from the Kemalists that they would make no effort at present to seize the straits, but would await the outcome of the peace conference. The French premier expressed the hope that Great Britain would hold her war plans in abeyance until the allies could find a common ground on which to meet the Turks with a peace proposal. It is understood that Poincare also attempted to convince Lord Curzon that the continental bloc, including France, Italy, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, is solidly against the British military policy in the Near East.

Hears Soviet Masses Troops.

France was spurred in her desire for early peace in the Near East by information that Soviet troops are now massed at certain frontiers, ready to move against Rumania and Poland.

Further, the government is informed that a secret treaty has been negotiated between the Soviets and Bulgaria.

The omission of Russia from the list of nations invited to confer aroused considerable diplomatic comment, and in some quarters it was feared this might cause a hitch. The Kemalists, it was thought, might be disposed to insist that Russia be consulted about the disposition of the straits. According to information reaching the governments, the Turks are not disposed to confer until given some sort of assurances in advance as to what they may expect to derive in concessions.

Poincare and Curzon will confer again Friday. Meantime, the British minister will consult his government and both Britain and France will have an opportunity to sound out the Angora government.

Patches Up Entente.

Poincare is not expected to participate personally in the peace conference.

The decision to summon the international conference is regarded as auguring a greater degree of co-operation between France and Britain.

French opinion as reflected in official circles and in the press is that the most important problem before Premier Poincare and Lord Curzon is to repair the damage done to the Franco-British entente, and bridge the chasm between the two nations caused by Lloyd George's recent actions.

This is regarded as even more important here than the settlement of the Near Eastern problem because it concerns the entire trend and future of European diplomacy. The French public now is more hostile toward Lloyd George than it has been at any time.