

ALLIES WARNED AGAINST DELAY IN GREEK ISSUE

France and Britain Urged by Paris Paper to Hasten Negotiations.

EVENTS MOVE RAPIDLY Restoration Regarded as Accomplished With Olga as Regent.

VOTE RECALLS EX-RULER

Treaty Provision May Force League Intervention if Turks Cross Frontiers.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Temps, in a leading editorial to-day warns France and Great Britain that with the rapidity with which the new Greek Government is acting the Allies will find themselves "in the face of a series of accomplished facts."

"To speak frankly," the newspaper adds, "the French public does not understand how the Franco-British negotiations can be delayed by the regrettable indisposition of Earl Curzon of Kedleston (the British Foreign Secretary), and how, at the same time, a British Admiral can be talking with former King Constantine at Lucerne."

"Restoration has been accomplished" by the naming of Dowager Queen Olga as Regent of Greece and her issuance of a proclamation and instructions to the Government for the courts to act in the name of Constantine. It points out that the plebiscite in Greece will recall the former King and the new Chamber of Deputies will ratify the Sevres treaty, thereby binding the signatories under Article X of the League of Nations.

League May Force Action.

The Temps quotes Article X and remarks that if the Turks or the Bulgarians cross the treaty frontiers "France, Great Britain and the United States will intervene as members of the League of Nations."

"Will it be said that in practice this text does not apply? This would mean an escape the Allies have no right to use. To give a guarantee while reserving the right to make it illusive would be to read into it with predilection the theory of a treaty which either one must not bind oneself, or one must fulfil what is promised."

The importance of Franco-British action on the Greek question is heightened, according to the Foreign Office by the news from Smyrna that shows bad morale among the Greek troops in certain districts and in the Smyrna garrison. The soldiers there are said to be exercising self-mobilization and demanding their return home, and it is feared this spirit finally will spread to the actual fighting front.

M. Leygues, the Foreign Minister, and David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in their conference, which has been set for some time the latter part of the week, will discuss the situation. It is recognized by the Foreign Office that the developments in Greece and the possible lowered fighting power of the Greeks may make a revision of the Sevres treaty necessary, as that treaty was made upon the theory that it would be enforceable only through Greek cooperation.

France will not withdraw any of her troops in Syria or Cilicia for the present, according to a decision reached yesterday in a conference between Foreign Minister Leygues, Minister of War Lucie, Gen. Gouraud and the commissions of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Chamber. Minister Barton, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission, and of Premier Leygues, as well as Gen. Castelnau, president of the Army Commission.

M. Leygues, replying to a query by M. Briand as to whether the new policy in the Near East had been instituted owing to the results of Greek elections, said:

"The political changes in Greece create a new situation which must be met and solved to our best interests. The situation will be discussed when we meet David Lloyd George (the British Prime Minister), and in accord with him examine into the various questions created by recent events."

Members of the commission said the Greek elections had given France a free hand, and that France must profit by this and make new agreements to repair certain mistakes which had been made in the Near East in the last year.

CABINET TO CONTINUE POLICY OF VENIZELOS Greeks May Start New Drive on Turk Nationalists.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—The cabinet of M. Rallis intends to continue the foreign policy of the Venizelos ministry. It expects to give the Greek troops in Asia Minor aid in order that they may launch a new offensive against Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists.

M. Zaimis, who was Premier when former King Constantine was dethroned, has resigned as Governor of the National Bank of Greece. The financial situation in Greece is considered problematical.

EX-PREMIER VENIZELOS STAYS ABOARD YACHT

Several Ministers of His Regime Pass Through Rome.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Sophocles Venizelos, on his way to Nice, where he is to be married in a few days, and several of the Ministers in the Venizelos regime, passed through Rome today by train on their way to France. They landed from the yacht Narcissus at Messina last night.

EX-PREMIER VENIZELOS IS STILL ABOARD THE VESSEL. Among the Ministers were M. Roupis, M. Negropoulos and Gen. Bouris.

MISHAP KILLS DOOMED SPY.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—Gaston Reuter, a French journalist, who during the war was condemned to death by French courts for treason and espionage, and who fled to Spain, died yesterday as the result of an accident in a gymnasium.

Marshal Foch Optimistic in Speech at Strasburg

STRASBURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Nov. 21.—A large bronze plaque commemorating "The Marcellaise," the French national song, which was written here in 1792 by Capt. Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, was presented to Strasburg to-day by a delegation from Milwaukee, Wis. The ceremony of presentation gave to Marshal Foch an opportunity to voice France's good feeling toward the United States and the Marshal's own optimism as to the future.

"When I recall the past and when I see the present," said Marshal Foch, "I do not doubt the future that awaits us."

BALKAN WEDDING IS AID TO CONSTANTINE

Greek-Rumanian Alliance Is Blow to Allied Plan to Keep Him Off Throne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.

Another clog in the machinery of allied opposition to Constantine's restoration to the Greek throne is seen in the announcement yesterday of the engagement of Crown Prince Carol of Rumania to the Princess Helene, daughter of the deposed Greek King.

Premier Leygues of France, in his intimation to Mr. Lloyd George that France desires unanimity with Great Britain regarding recognition as King of Greece of the Crown Prince George, who is also tied up to the Rumanian royal family, is now believed by responsible officials here to have been somewhat premature, as any joint statement by the Allies favorable to the Crown Prince undoubtedly would result in his relinquishing outright all his claims to the Greek throne and a definite announcement of Constantine's right to it.

It is becoming more and more evident that Constantine's advisers arranged the Rumanian alliance as soon as they were assured that Venizelos's cause was a losing one. While the French Foreign Office was constantly informed from Athens that public sentiment was unalterably against the Constantine party, it is now remembered that M. Streit, former Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has remained close to the deposed ruler in Lucerne, constantly proclaimed the downfall of the Venizelos regime and hinted at alliances which would again bring Greece, the Balkan States and Germany into at least an economic alliance that would make allied support unnecessary.

Both the Crown Prince and the Princess Helene have always manifested tenderness for their Uncle Wilhelm, the former Kaiser, and therefore it is considered unlikely that they will agree to anything that will diminish either their father's prestige or that of Sophia's exiled brother.

Unquestionably, the most serious problem that has faced France since the armistice, said a highly placed French official to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning, "Unfortunately, nothing can be done until the threatened plebiscite is held or M. Venizelos tells his allied friends what the chances are for an overthrow of the Royalist movement. So far as the voice of the Greek army is concerned, it means nothing. Like any other army, it will adapt itself rapidly to the incoming Government unless the Venizelists decide to attempt a military coup d'etat, which seems improbable in the face of the strong concentration of Royalist troops in Athens."

STRIKERS GO TO WORK; BREAK WITH LEADERS

Metal Workers in Spain Tired of Tyranny.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Nov. 21.—A large section of the metal workers who have been on strike for several weeks has decided to disobey the syndicate leaders and return to work. These workers have issued a manifesto addressed to the other strikers, with the authorization of Gov. Count Godo, of Saragossa. "We struck because we declined to submit to the tyranny of our employers; we are returning to work because we decline to submit to the tyranny of the syndicalist leaders. We will not continue being playthings of a few leaders who collected enormous funds for our support but have not distributed any of these funds among us.

"We have had enough of deceit and tyranny. The only thing we can be accused of is the abandoning of a just, sincere collaboration without being used as tools by others."

The manifesto has caused a sensation among the syndicalist leaders.

PRICES DROPPING IN PARIS. Decline Is Not General, However, in Foodstuffs.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Newspapers of this city give considerable prominence to the decline in prices of merchandise of first necessity. This decline is especially important on sugar, coffee, butter, wine and dried vegetables, but the price of meat, eggs and cheese still remain very high. Clothes and shoes are beginning to gravitate to lower price levels.

It is asserted that the exorbitant prices recently charged for certain manufactured articles were due to the efforts of holders of important stocks, who, on the account of the refusal of banks to extend further credit, cannot resist the declining movement. News-writers generally express the belief that the crisis will be short, but they admit it will involve slackening activities in certain industries.

KORFANT'S FRIEND SLAIN. Three Masked Men Attack Collaborator of Polish Deputy.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—According to a despatch from Butten, Prussian Silesia, a Pole named Theophil Kupka, formerly a collaborator of the Polish Reichstag Deputy, has been assassinated at the door of his home by three masked men.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says Kupka was the leader in a movement against Korfant, his desire being to eliminate Korfant from Polish influence in affairs in Upper Silesia.

FROM COURT TO PULPIT. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Following his appearance in police court yesterday for a preliminary hearing on the charge of having killed Clarence Beverly Trumble, road house proprietor, on November 6, the Rev. J. O. L. Spiveikin, special liquor inspector and pastor of Sandwich Methodist Church, officiated in his little church this morning.

CLOSER TRADE TIES WITH FRANCE SEEN

Russo-British Agreement Regarded as Beginning of Commercial Warfare.

RIVALRY EXTENDS HERE

Control of Mandate Territory With Reference to Oil Another Point at Issue.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.

Closer relations between France and America are anticipated in diplomatic and legislative circles here as a result of the Russo-British trade agreement negotiated by the Lloyd George Cabinet.

This agreement, interpreted in Washington as the forerunner of political recognition of the Soviet government, is regarded as having been prompted by commercial anxiety on the part of Great Britain and as part of the commercial warfare into which the former allied nations are entering.

Although acting from different motives and with different policies, France and the United States remain in unison in refusing recognition to the Soviet government. So long as this decision remains as part of Franco-American policy, diplomatic authorities believe this country and France will find their interests coincident in the world situation developing out of the war.

This new relationship between the two Governments will have special importance when the proposed Franco-British-American treaty comes up for consideration in the Senate. The recent statement by Bonar Law in the British House of Commons that the British treaty with France was conditional upon the United States becoming part of it, is interpreted here as anticipating that it will not be ratified by the American Senate. It is also interpreted as meaning that British policy had it in mind that failure of the Senate to ratify would not cause much regret in England, where recognition of British and French commercial rivalry is increasing.

That this rivalry will extend to America is admitted as inevitable, and the British arrangement with Russia, made without consulting either France or the United States, is expected to develop that situation rapidly.

The controversy between the State Department and the British Government over the mandate territory question, with especial reference to the oil question in Mesopotamia and Persia, is regarded as another incident showing that the interests of the United States and France are coincident in the commercial and political activities of Great Britain.

As a result of this developing situation it is considered likely France may make her fight for recognition of the settlement of the Senate to ratify the Anglo-French-American pact, provided she can have the moral support of this country in combating British trade diversions which are assuming such broad political aspects.

LABOR PLANS TO FORCE SOVIET RECOGNITION

Suggestion for General Strike Is Not Welcomed.

A movement to organize the labor forces throughout the United States in an effort to force recognition of Soviet Russia was discussed yesterday at a meeting of labor delegates held in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth street. The meeting, which was attended by the major trade and labor unions of Greater New York, was represented, was held under the auspices of the American Humanitarian Labor Alliance and was presided over by Edward I. Hannah, president of the Central Federated Union.

During the meeting Leonard Myers of the Independent Workers Union made a speech, saying that the only way to force recognition of Soviet Russia was to organize a general labor strike in the United States. His suggestion was not welcomed.

Timothy Healy, president of the Eccentric and Stationary Firemen's Union, who recently returned from Europe, where he attended national labor conferences in England and Ireland, delivered one of the principal addresses. He said that labor in all European countries is in sympathy with Soviet Russia. He declared it was time that American labor joined forces with European labor and worked for the recognition of the Lenin regime.

SOVIET MAKES TREATY.

Friction With Vassal State in Asia Ended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—A treaty has been concluded between the Government of Bokhara, Central Asia, a vassal state of Russia, and the Moscow Soviet Government through the aid of Enver Pasha.

The friction between the Moscow Government and the follower of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, are said by the Turkish newspapers to have developed over the occupation of Kars, in Transcaucasia, by the Kemalists.

DEATH BENEFIT HELD UP BY CLAIM OF 3 'WIVES'

Baltimore and Ohio Road Asks Court to Decide.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21.—A death benefit of \$2,000 has been deposited in court by the relief department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the request that the judges determine to whom the money shall be paid. The deposit is due the lawful beneficiary of Charles W. Adams an employee, who was killed about two years ago. Those claiming the money are Mrs. Elizabeth Webb Adams, Mrs. Bessie May Riley Adams and Miss Gladys Adams, the latter of Baltimore.

According to a bill of particulars filed Adams became a member of the relief department in 1918 and designated his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Bessie) May Adams as his beneficiary. He was killed July 2, 1919, and his widow claimed the money. It appears, however, that on August 21, 1902, he had married Miss Elizabeth Webb. As a result of this union one child, Lucy Adams, was born. The couple separated.

He married Miss Bessie May Riley October 18, 1907, and three children were born, who reside in this city with their mother. Elizabeth Webb Adams later married George Poole, both of whom are inmates of the Springfield State Hospital.

Annie Young, who asserted she was the wife of Adams and who is dead, left a daughter, Gladys Adams. It is said that no record has been found of the marriage of Adams and Miss Young, and that no record is known of the divorce of Adams and his first wife, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Webb.

TURKISH ULTIMATUM DEFIED BY ARMENIA

Refuses to Give Up War Material; Keeps Up Fight.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Armenia, according to the Foreign Office, has refused to comply with the ultimatum of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, for the delivery of war materials, and has decided to continue the fight with the Turks to a finish.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Orders for a general attack against the Turkish Nationalists on the Ushak front, about 130 miles northeast of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, have been issued by the new Greek Government, says a despatch filed in Athens on Saturday to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

CALIFORNIANS WILL APPEAL TO COUNTRY

Will Protest Against Reported U. S. Settlement of Japanese Question.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.

A formidable attack emanating from California is preparing against the settlement which the United States is reported to have made relative to the Japanese question in California. According to the best information obtainable, corroborated by reports from Tokyo, the United States will leave to Japan the control of emigration to this country, a settlement which will be in the nature of another gentlemen's agreement. The Japanese in California are to be allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to citizens of this and other countries.

The interpretation placed on this latest agreement is that the 100,000 Japanese in California are to be undisturbed, notwithstanding the passage of the law by popular vote which would make it impossible for them to own property. It also assumes that Japan will try the California question in the courts, where it expects to win. Federal influence is also expected to be used to the detriment of the California contention.

The Californians feel their position is not rightly understood and will appeal to the rest of the country for a more correct understanding of what they regard as the Japanese peril. They point out that if the Japanese are to retain their rights to acquire property in California their racial fecundity is such that they will soon spread over the State and will later become a national menace. The Californians are determined to keep their State for the white race and will listen to no talk of compromise.

Senator James D. Phelan (Dem.) made his fight for rejection of this issue, and although defeated, it is assumed the majority sentiment of California is with him. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator-elect Shortridge are understood to be in hearty accord with the viewpoint of Senator Phelan. The latter has already made a speech denouncing the Japanese-American settlement, and is expected to agitate the question during the closing months of his term in the Senate.

Gov. Stephens of California is intensely interested in the Japanese question as it affects California, and with Y. S. McClatchy, the Sacramento publisher, will wage a national fight against any acceptance of the reported settlement.

There will be objection to the settlement on other grounds. It is assumed in many quarters that the Japanese are pushing the immigration question forward as a smoke screen to enable them to drive a better bargain with the United States on other questions of more importance to them, notably a freer hand in both China and Siberia.

YALE UNVEILS TABLETS FOR 225 WAR HEROES

Stimson Lauds Spirit of Service of Brave Sons of Eli.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, New Haven, Nov. 21.—The memory of 225 Yale men who died in the war was honored to-day with a service in Woolsey Hall at which memorial tablets were dedicated. It was not an elaborate service. Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War, of the class of '88, made an address; a poem was read by William Rose Benet of the class of '07 and President Arthur T. Hadley offered a prayer. At the end of the services a choir sang accompanied by six officers of the reserve officers' training corps of the university played wreaths upon the tablets in Memorial Hall.

"We are not met to mourn their deaths," said Mr. Stimson. "In a higher sense the war has furnished to the college the goal of its existence and the final and searching test by which its work in the last year should be judged. To mourn would be to shock the devoted and equanimous spirit of the service of these brave men. We set aside a memorial by which it is our hope that future generations of Yale men may be aroused to an emulation of their spirit and endeavor."

The memorial was designed by Henry Thayer of New York and contains eight marble tablets.

NO OIL MONOPOLY FOR FRANCE NOW

Any Policy That Would Endanger Franco-British Relations Unlikely.

STANDARD A BIG FACTOR

Struggle to Get an Open Market Accepted Encounters Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 21.

The French Government has no intention thus far to institute a petroleum monopoly similar to the present control it exercises over tobacco and matches, despite recently expressed fears that the proposed revision of the oil laws tends toward the extreme.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent is informed by a reliable source that M. Etchagoy, who proposed the revision, is greatly impressed with the recent interest of A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company in France's petroleum policy, but in view of the fact that the Royal Dutch interests already are in the field he is not likely to recommend any change in policy which would endanger Franco-British commercial relations, even at the price of the support of American oil interests.

M. Jules Cambon's friends are understood to be making a struggle to get the idea of an open market accepted, but M. Cambon, in the Government's eyes, has not the right to mix in commercial affairs while retaining a connection with Government institutions such as the Council of Ambassadors, and the selection of the aged diplomat as president of the Standard Oil's French branch is probably doing more harm than good so far as its influence upon politicians is concerned.

Nevertheless, the Government is also unwilling to shoulder the burden of opening the doors wide, and the commission working on the problem is instructed to try to evolve a solution which will bring in the Standard's products but leave control in the hands of the Government itself rather than of successful competitors.

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MENOCAL TO PLACE EMBARGO ON SUGAR

Plans to Relieve Demoralized Condition of Market.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 21.—President Menocal has virtually decided to issue a decree placing an embargo on the exportation of all sugar held over from last year's crop, according to information from a reliable source.

This step, it was said, is due to the demoralized condition of the world's sugar market and the claim of Cuban sugar producers that they cannot produce sugar at present prices, and would be a temporary measure, taken pending action by Congress to authorize the Government to contract loans for handling of the 1920-21 crop. Action by the Government, it was declared, would take further shape in the formation of a national board to act as a sales medium for the disposal of the crop.

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