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WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled with rain to-day; to-morrow fair; no change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 49; lowest, 38.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 93—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1920.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

HOLD UP TWO BOND RUNNERS, ESCAPE IN CAR WITH $466,000

Four Armed Robbers Make Record Daylight Haul in Brooklyn Street.

BULLETS SCARE CROWD

Messengers Attacked as They Leave Car to Enter Igoe Nail Plant.

TWO ARE HELD BY POLICE

Man in Charge of Messengers and Brother Tell Conflicting Stories.

In broad daylight on a crowded Brooklyn street yesterday four armed highwaymen held up and robbed two messengers of Liberty bonds amounting to $466,000, of which more than $400,000 were negotiable. After firing several shots to cover their escape the robbers jumped into an automobile and disappeared. This is the largest holdup that has occurred in New York in years.

The bonds, in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, were in a cowhide satchel carried by Austin Young, 29, a bond salesman of 24 Woodhill avenue, Maspeth, Queens, and Irving Cohen, 21, messenger, of 1262 Forty-fourth street, Brooklyn, both employed by Kean, Taylor & Co., bond brokers of 5 Nassau street. They were being delivered to Igoe Brothers, wire nail manufacturers of 69-73 Metropolitan avenue, Williamsburg. The holdup occurred in front of the Igoe factory and was witnessed by at least a dozen persons.

Tony DeGregario, who has charge of the messenger boys employed by Kean, Taylor & Co., and his brother, Joseph, were held by the police last night after the police announced they had told conflicting stories in connection with the holdup.

Telephone Stories Conflict.

The telephone operator at Kean, Taylor & Co.'s office told the police Tony had received two telephone messages during the morning. One of these, Tony said, was an invitation from his brother to have dinner at his brother's house. When the brother was questioned, however, he denied he had telephoned to Tony.

The brother was fingerprinted at headquarters and turned out, the police reported, to be an ex-convict. He was arrested in a loft at 79 East Tenth street on the night of July 16, 1919, and was tried with two other men on a charge of burglary. He was convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary.

Tony told the police neither he nor his brother ever had been arrested. When confronted with the brother's record he said he meant that he never had been arrested for anything more serious than craps shooting and had lied about the brother to keep him out of trouble.

The De Gregario brothers were locked up later, charged with acting in concert to commit assault and robbery. After they had been put in cells at Police Headquarters, Acting Capt. Carey, commanding the Sixteenth Detective Division, said the charge had been made in order that they might be held in custody.

According to Young, his firm had purchased the bonds for Igoe Brothers in the open market and had changed them into large denominations. Only $46,000 were registered. Young and Cohen left New York at noon and took a car across the Williamsburg Bridge. They were only a few feet from the door of the Igoe plant when the four bandits rushed them.

"Drop that bag, you ——!" one of the four shouted, pressing the point of his pistol against Young's body.

Bullet Grazes Head.

Young struggled until a shot was fired. The bullet grazed his left ear when he let go. The robbers ran down Metropolitan avenue to the corner of Lorimer avenue, where a Ford automobile was standing. Young and John Clark, a platform man employed by Igoe Brothers, pursued them until another shot was fired. As the car drove by one of them, standing on the running board, fired a third shot.

Less than an hour later the police discovered an abandoned automobile, which was identified as the one used by the bandits, at South Second street and Bedford avenue, about eight blocks away. The license plate bore the number 147858 N. Y., the police announced, and inside the car was another plate with the number 258102 N. Y. The fact that there were two number plates was regarded as significant by the police, as it is a common custom of gangsters to carry several numbers in their automobiles and change them after each job.

The numbers are registered in the office of the Secretary of State as belonging to John Ryan, 73 New Chambers street, and Joseph Quinn, 319 East Thirty-second street, sold to Harry Gunphy, 315 East Seventy-fourth street. None of these addresses afforded any clue to the robbery, and neither Ryan, Quinn nor Gunphy could be located.

Young was in the habit of visiting Igoe Brothers' factory about once a week, he said, but never had carried more than $5,000 in bonds until yesterday. The police believe the robbers had inside information. Two witnesses were found who had seen a man standing across the street from Igoe Brothers for more than an hour preceding the holdup.

Girl Describes Gunmen.

Sophie Zowyski was standing at the door of her home, 83 Metropolitan avenue, about fifty feet distant, when the robbery occurred. She and other witnesses described the gunmen as medium built, neatly dressed men, about 25 years old. A fifth man was seated at the wheel of the car and had the engine

Continued on Sixth Page.

37 Killed, 600 Wounded, Strike Toll in 5 Months

THE strike in the Williamson field began in May in an attempt of the United Mine Workers to unionize the men.

Eighteen hundred of 6,000 miners walked out. Virtually all the mines closed because of terrorist tactics of a group of strikers.

Violence, assassination and guerrilla warfare between mine feudists on one hand and mine guards and militiamen on the other followed.

In five months thirty-seven men were killed and 600 wounded.

Nineteen indictments for murder in the strike region have been handed down in Mingo county.

In five months of the strike the estimated loss in production from Mingo county mines was 5,000,000 tons.

Loss in wages to mine workers and others engaged in handling and producing coal was $3,500,000.

Loss to mine operators was $5,000,000, to railroads in revenue producing freight $15,000,000.

Cost of strike to West Virginia, Kentucky and the Government was $400,000.

2 DEPUTIES SHOT IN STRIKE DISTRICT

One Seriously Injured Making Arrest in Mingo County Coal Zone.

U. S. TROOPS FIRED ON

Renewed Violence Breaks Out After Establishment of Military Law.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Nov. 30.—Renewed violence was reported from several points in the Mingo county coal strike zone to-day to military authorities and to the officers of the coal operators' association here.

The most serious occurred at Baranshee, on the Kentucky side of Tug River, across from Matewan, W. Va., where two deputy sheriffs were wounded, one seriously, when they attempted to make an arrest.

Col. Herman Hall, commanding the provisional division of troops in the strike zone, said he had received word two soldiers stationed at Rose Siding, W. Va., were fired upon Sunday, the day the troops arrived. There were no casualties.

L. E. Armentrout, manager of Mine No. 2, Borderland W. Va., was in Williamson to report that a motorman in his mine was fired upon when he stopped his train to remove an obstruction on the track between the mine and the tipple. He was not wounded. Both Col. Hall and Mr. Armentrout said in describing their respective incidents that the shooting came from the Kentucky side.

The deputies wounded at Baranshee were William Frances and Everett Dotson, according to the mine operators' association. W. A. Wilson, superintendent of Vulcan Colliery, near the scene of the shooting, declared the deputies had gone to arrest John B. Vance for a misdemeanor charge. As they were leaving with their prisoner a shotgun was fired from a house, the charge striking Frances in the neck. Several persons who were in the house at the time are in custody at Freeburn, Ky., and authorities are seeking Nathan Beaver, who fled to the mountains, Wilson said. Beaver will be charged with the shooting. Frances is in a hospital at Welch, W. Va.

Capt. E. L. Brine of the provisional battalion declared notices of Col. Hall and Gov. Cornwell advising the community of the establishment of military law in the district had been torn down at Nolan, W. Va.

Fixed bayonets were in order at Matewan, Capt. Brine said. The detachment at Chattaroy also carry fixed bayonets. Col. Hall, in commenting upon the situation to-day, said the civil authorities will continue to act under the direction of the military until such time as the situation may become acute. In that case, he declared, a United States Commissioner would probably be sent here to act.

BONAR LAW CAN SEE NO HOHENZOLLERN PERIL

Believes Dutch Will Curb Any Plot by Ex-Crown Prince

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader, said that not much importance was attached to recent rumors that the former German Crown Prince was communicating with the leaders of the monarchical party in Russia with the object of overthrowing the present German Government and restoring the Hohenzollerns. He thought the Netherlands Government would interpret its responsibilities regarding Frederick William very seriously.

The British Government, added Mr. Bonar Law, would not take up the matter with the Government of the Netherlands.

PINEHURST, N. C.—26th Anniversary Season. Golf and all other sports. Through Pullman. Penn., 2:05 P. M. daily.—Adv.

RAILWAYS FACING CLOSED SHOP PLOT, SAYS ATTERBURY

Pennsylvania's Vice-President Asserts Soviet Operation Menaces U. S.

SPREAD THEN PLANNED

Grip on All Industry, With Public Helpless, Said to Be Unions' Aim.

WARNS ROADS' MANAGERS

Civilization Seen in Peril With Supergovernment Set Up by Small Minority.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company made public last night a statement prepared by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president in charge of operations, in which the company's position on the relationship between employer and employee is outlined, the open shop on the railroads is advocated, and the labor unions are denounced as being engaged in an attempt, through their insistence on national agreements and national adjustment boards, to bring about the nationalization of railroads and unification of all properties.

"I have no fight with organized labor," said Gen. Atterbury's statement, "so long as it does not bring about the closed shop, advocate or practise sympathetic strikes, act to limit production or undermine discipline. I have every desire to see its existence healthy and normal. Within reasonable limits it is a healthy spur to bring about fair conditions as between employer and employee. When, however, it attempts to nationalize industry, and in effect set up a supergovernment, and a small minority of the total population attempts to coerce the whole, it becomes a menace to our civilization. I say in all solemnness that this is what is in progress at the present time with the railroads."

The Pennsylvania statement was prepared for submission to the National Industrial Conference Board and is comprehensive in its treatment of the present railroad labor situation. General Atterbury deals in detail with the various phases of the labor situation and reaches the conclusion that the one big union, through the associated standard recognized railroad labor organization, composed of sixteen national organizations, with their spokesman an officer of the American Federation of Labor, is for the moment at least an accomplished fact upon the railroads.

Outlines Plans of Labor Unions.

He declares that if the union leaders succeed in carrying out their plans the United States soon will find:

First—That the railroad systems of the country will be dominated by the brotherhoods and the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with power not only to enforce their demands by stopping the transportation of the country, but also through affiliation with the workers in other industry to stop production in all essential lines whenever they feel so inclined.

Second—That all discipline, with the power to employ or discharge men, will be lodged in national tribunals likewise dominated by the union organizations, with the managements, minus authority, helpless to change or improve conditions.

Third—That wages, hours and working conditions of railway employes will be uniform throughout the country regardless of varying conditions in the different localities, the amount of work performed by different individuals or the relative efficiency of that work.

Fourth—That the public, which pays the bills, will be without voice in determining most of the questions at issue and without means of blocking the insidious plans of the labor leaders for Soviet operation of the railroads under the Plumb plan.

General Atterbury says that in dealing with organizations among its employes the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has felt that the employees themselves were the best judges of the form of organizations into which they desired to go. Therefore, he says, there has been no interference with their liberty of choice in this matter.

"The company," he says, "has always recognized the right of any man to labor upon whatever terms he and his employer may agree, whether he belongs to a labor organization or not. Employees have always been given full opportunity to redress their grievances, whether associated with labor organizations or not."

Sympathetic Strikes Opposed.

The statement says that the Pennsylvania system is particularly opposed to its employees affiliating with an organization which might call a sympathetic strike.

"If there is to be any strike on this railroad," the statement says, "the management believes that it should be the result of the choice of its own employees and because of some difference between this company and its own men, and for no other reason. The company believes that men should be employed without regard to the labor organizations of which they are members, and that every man should be free to join an organization or to remain entirely independent. The company believes, therefore, that all its operations should constitute an open shop."

General Atterbury goes into considerable detail concerning the situation existing before Federal control of the railroads and the situation that was brought about after the United States Railroad Administration took charge of

Continued on Second Page.

The Greenbrier—Rest and recuperation. Overnights each way. Bookings Plaza.—Adv.

Champagne Drinking Increases in Germany

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 30.

THE consumption of champagne in Germany has increased from 6,000,000 bottles a year before the war to 10,000,000 bottles now, according to a statement just made in the Reichstag. The yearly cost of the champagne now consumed is about 1,000,000,000 marks.

DEFIANT BUILDERS HIDE COST SECRETS

Two Lockwood Witnesses in Contempt, Refusing to Give Up Books or Facts.

COURT BLOCKS INQUIRY

Untermyer Fights to Uncover Profiteering—Grand Juries Going in Full Swing.

The Lockwood committee ran up against a solid wall of legal obstacles yesterday, behind which members of the Builders Supply Bureau took refuge, effectively blocking the State's investigation into the so called building trust which is believed to have maintained a monopoly on essential materials.

It has come now to a showdown fight between the "trust" and the State. The inquiry was halted at the end of an all day battle in City Hall, during which members of the Supply Bureau were adjudged in contempt at least nineteen times and the committee was twice held up by injunctions and stays. The score was 19 to 2 at sunset, but the lawyers were still flying about trying to change it.

The committee did obtain possession of the bureau's books for an hour or two, but not long enough to peep into the bank accounts and orders which might reveal the operations of the system by which Samuel Untermyer and his associates declare combinations regulated the prices on brick, lime, cement, sand and other materials, and dictated to whom and by whom these supplies could be sold. Then another injunction was served and the books were lifted out of the hands of the committee.

Witnesses refused absolutely to answer any question concerning the operation of either the Supply Bureau or the Association of Dealers in Masons' Building Materials.

"I refuse to answer on my constitutional right that to do so might tend to incriminate and degrade me," Joseph Penny and John A. Philbrick, big dealers in masons' supplies, said over and over again.

Prefer Jail to Answering.

"Which do you think it would do, incriminate or degrade?" Mr. Untermyer asked. The witnesses refused to answer.

"And you know what this means, you had rather take a chance of going to jail for contempt than answer questions here regarding your organization," Both witnesses said that was their position. That formula was repeated fully a hundred times.

Possession of the books is a small part of the issue. The documents have been tossed about from court to court and back to the committee for the last week and none of the investigators believes that the red and black covers of the ledgers and check books now contain any trace of scandal.

But whether members of the so-called trust can refuse to answer questions is more important. Unless the committee can break through this wall of legal and technical obstructions it is going to be hard to get at the many combinations believed to be sheltered back of it. The committee and Mr. Untermyer are trying hard to get around the ends, crawl over the top or smash through to find out what is concealed behind.

The next move is up to the committee, and will be made to-day if possible. The record of yesterday's proceedings will be taken before the Extraordinary Grand Jury as soon as completed and used as a basis for asking for indictments against the dealers who refused to answer questions and stand in contempt.

Three methods of procedure are open to the committee. It may ask for a special session of the Legislature to punish those who defy its authority. The Legislature can impose prison punishment, as has been done. The committee can go to a Supreme Court Justice to ask for punishment or seek an indictment from the Grand Jury. In all probability the latter course will be taken. Moreover, it is the intention to give this case precedence over all others, and, if possible, rush it to trial within a few days, if an indictment is returned, with a view to setting an example to others who may have in mind refusing to answer questions.

Jail Sentence Is Recalled.

This is the first time in the history of Legislative committees that an organization from which the State sought information regarding conditions in any way affecting the public that the power of the State has been tested to a finish. James Garrison defied the Assembly in connection with the Sulzer impeachment and was sent to jail. But the Building Bureau served notice yesterday the members would test the right of the State to pry into its affairs.

Defeated three times in the Supreme Court and once in the Appellate Division, Martin Conboy, counsel for the bureau, kept up the fight without cessation yesterday, and the committee's fruitless session ended with its hands and feet technically tied and with the case again thrown back before Justice Hotchkiss on an injunction restraining the investigators from combing through the books.

The punishment prescribed for contempt of the Legislature is one year's imprisonment.

Mr. Conboy sat in the front row of the "mourners' benches," as the first

Continued on Eighth Page.

15,000,000 ALIENS CLAMOR TO SAIL FOR REFUGE HERE

17 Steamship Lines Overwhelmed With Demand for Tickets.

OVERRUN BIG PORTS

Europe Eager to Get Rid of Its Criminal and Helpless Classes.

WALLIS TO URGE ACTION

Ellis Island Overcrowded and 1,000 There Are Unfit to Enter Country.

Seventeen representatives of transatlantic steamship lines have reported to Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, that 15,000,000 Europeans—men, women and children of all social and economic classifications and representing every old and every new Government in Europe—are clamoring for immediate passage to America. They are swamping foreign offices seeking passports. They are overwhelming steamship agencies. They are offering double prices for tickets and are willing to travel on any sort of a vessel that can make the trip. And at least 30 per cent. of them would fail to pass their entrance examination.

The seaport cities and towns on the western and southern coasts of Europe are thronged with bewildered peasants who have sold everything they possessed or have received money from relatives in America. The European Governments, fearing everything from revolution to invasion, and utterly suspicious of every neighbor, are making desperate efforts to hold back their able bodied males of military age and the young women who can work in the fields and shops and otherwise save their respective countries by producing future generations.

Some of these countries are refusing passports to such desirable citizens and are gladly issuing papers to radicals, criminals, the aged and impotent. France and England alone of the big nations are managing to hold their people by sheer loyalty. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland and the Netherlands are still on an even keel and have their emigration situations in hand.

Teuton Hoard Awaits Peace.

But Italy, Poland, the new Slav States, Spain, Portugal, Serbia, Turkey, Armenia, Russia, Belgium and the remains of the defunct Central Powers are in danger of all but total depopulation. Germans and Austrians are merely waiting to hear that the United States is at peace with their governments. They are all packed up—at least 5,000,000 of them. The lack of steamships is the only barrier to their path to America, for their governments, realizing that nothing in Europe can hold these people, are willing to let them go and count it a good riddance.

With these and many other facts pertaining thereto, Mr. Wallis leaves for Washington to-night for a conference with members of the House and Senate committees on Immigration.

"It is difficult to talk about the present situation," Mr. Wallis declared last night, "because such are the facts that you are posted as a sensationalist and hysterical. But I know these facts.

"At this minute all records are being broken. Eighty-seven per cent of our immigrants enter America through Ellis Island. There are more than 2,000 men, women and children housed here to-night and they are shamefully crowded. It would be wrong to deny it. We are doing our best. But we lack room. What is to become of us here on Ellis Island in 1921 if, as the steamship men assure is, ten years of immigration is liable to be crammed into those twelve months? It can't be done. There are four bills to be introduced into Congress aimed at remedial measures. I hope that anything I can say will spur Congress to haste. Would it amaze you to know that on one particular day that I know of the Polish Foreign Office had 311,000 applications for passports?

"We are getting splendid men and women from Holland, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slovakia. They are farmers and want to go to farming localities. We need them. However, the Yiddish predominate in the present influx, and they are being taken in charge by their friends and relatives in the cities and towns. The Yiddish are coming in great numbers from Poland. Poland is sending us more people at present than any other country.

1,000 Unfit to Enter.

"There are at least 1,000 persons here now who must go back. Our hospital is filled with the sick. There are many infectious diseases—diseases that can be traced to personal uncleanliness, to horribly unsanitary conditions in their home lands, to malnutrition, improper and insufficient food, and so on. It would amaze you to see the number of diseased people seeking admittance.

"It is utter rot to say that any percentage of any nationality are coming here carrying cards of membership in revolutionary societies. Naturally, they carry no such cards. They deny affiliation with radical organizations. They are not fools. They want to enter America. But we can't read their minds.

"Not until we subject them to rigid tests at the ports of embarkation and checking tests here will we be in command of the situation. However, this is but theory. To return to the immediate menace—overwhelming numbers—we are looking forward, in more or less of a panic, to a tremendous winter invasion. For this year alone we shall exceed the million mark before January 1, and all records are going to be shattered from January on."

LORDS OFFER COMPROMISE ON HOME RULE MEASURE; FIRE TERROR RULES CORK

Anti-Sinn Fein Society, 2,000 Strong, Formed to Stamp Out Terrorism in Cork

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 30.

THE feeling in Ireland against Sinn Feinism found expression this evening when Cork newspapers published an announcement from an anti-Sinn Fein society which described itself as "the Cork and District Circle, with a membership of 2,000 and still growing." It indicated it had enough of terrorism and was ready to stamp it out by the same methods. It boldly denounced the "Sinn Fein assassins" in a manner not attempted in Ireland hitherto, because it was felt by those who were disgusted with Sinn Feinism that it was too dangerous to even express their sentiments above a whisper. The announcement follows:

"To All Cork Citizens: Take Notice! Any householder known to shelter any rebel or who is known to subscribe to any rebel funds or to assist in any way the murderous gang of assassins known as the Sinn Fein had better increase his or her fire and life insurance, as it will be needed. It will be wiser than buying spurious Dail Eireann bonds. Remember 1641. Remember 1798. By order of the Committee. (Signed) "J. P. H. D., Secretary."

WILSON MEDIATOR IN ARMENIAN WAR

Accepts League's Invitation to Bring Turk Nationals and Christians Together.

MAY SEND MORGENTHAU

Writes Hymans He Will Send Agent, but Cannot Pledge Any Troops.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

President Wilson to-day accepted the invitation of the Assembly of the League of Nations to use his good offices as a mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists led by Mustapha Kemal.

The President's acceptance is contained in a telegram made public by the State Department, under date of November 26, addressed to Paul Hymans, president of the Council. It is in answer to a telegram from M. Hymans forwarding to the President a copy of the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the league on November 22, requesting "that the horrors of the Armenian tragedy" be brought to the attention of the Powers "with a view to entrusting some Power with the task of taking the necessary measures to stop hostilities in Armenia."

Consideration here to-day of the President's decision was confused by press despatches stating that the league is considering the formation of an international army for service in Armenia, which, it is added, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood of the United States Army may be invited to lead.

Expect Russian Interference.

State Department officials refused to be disturbed by the conflicting suggestion that mediation is to be offered while an international army is under consideration, insisting that the chief matter of interest is the fact that the President had been asked to mediate and has accepted the invitation.

In cabling his acceptance the President makes it clear he will act through a delegated agent and that he will rely upon the league to determine to whom the offer of mediation shall be made and the avenues to be used in making the offer.

This indicates a distinct difficulty, inasmuch as the entire problem of the near East is involved in the Armenian situation and is further complicated by the fact that the Bolshevist Government of Russia has announced its intended participation in any settlement that is to be made.

The Turkish Nationalists' conflict with the Armenians is incidental to their struggle to prevent the enforcement of the Turkish treaty, and any effort to mediate will doubtless involve the President in the problem offered by this treaty and the Turkish Nationalist movement, together with the Russian participation in an already complex situation.

The only hope that mediation will be accepted by the Turks is suggested in press despatches to the effect that Mustapha Kemal "might" welcome it.

The President's suggestion that he act through a second party is understood here to mean he will designate Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, for the task. It is explained that Mr. Morgenthau's duties as Ambassador to Mexico, with Senate confirmation denied, "is not taking up all of his time," and that he will find it possible to devote himself to the new work.

Morgenthau Knows Country.

Mr. Morgenthau's experience as American Ambassador to Turkey has equipped him with a knowledge of near Eastern and Turkish affairs which highly qualifies him for the position of mediator, the Administration believes.

Acceptance of the invitation to mediate is not believed to be out of harmony with the position of the Senate on the Armenian problem, since that body has adopted resolutions of sympathy for Armenia and also authorized the President to send a battleship to Batum to rescue American citizens.

The proposed authorization of an armed force to act in Armenia, reported in press despatches from Geneva, is puzzling to State Department officials and members of the Senate. There is an absence of consistency in the suggestion of mediation and use of armed force which is difficult to reconcile.

The suggestion that Gen. Leonard Wood lead such a force is in itself a source of probable distinct embarrass-

Continued on Second Page.

FRANCE RESTORES VATICAN EMBASSY

'A Moral Force Country Cannot Afford to Neglect,' Says Premier.

CHAMBER SUSTAINS HIM

Bill Is Finally Adopted by 397 to 209, After Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The bill for the reestablishment of a French embassy to the Vatican was adopted to-night by the Chamber 397 to 209.

In the course of the day's debate the Deputies supporting the Government's bill for a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, voted confidence in the Government 387 against 195.

Premier Leygues in the debate told the Chamber that the Government's decision to ask authority from Parliament to send a French ambassador to the Vatican was simply a question of foreign policy and said it was in the interest of France. "The Vatican is a moral force," he declared, "which France cannot afford to neglect."

"Sending an ambassador to the Vatican will really in no respect change the internal policy of France," the Premier continued, "nor will it modify the powers of the French Ambassador at Rome, who will have the same powers as heretofore."

Former Premier Briand remarked that he would vote with the Government for the sending of an ambassador to the Vatican.

Premier Leygues reminded the Chamber that Great Britain was maintaining its envoy at the Vatican and that the Swiss Government was resuming its diplomatic relations with the Vatican, broken in 1873.

GENEVA FAVORS TAFT'S LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Would Welcome Committee of Republican Senators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Nov. 30.—Despatches received here from America that William H. Taft had urged that a committee of Republican Senators come to Europe for a discussion with a league commission on amendments to be appointed for this purpose, have caused great gratification in league circles. That such a committee would afford the best medium for such negotiations was the opinion generally expressed.

While the commission could not definitely commit the council or the assembly any more than the senatorial committee could commit the Senate to any plan agreed upon, it is proposed that it include representatives of the same nations which are represented on the council, as well as the representatives of other nations who would virtually be negotiating in the names of their governments and with the full understanding that the council would accept the commission's decisions. This, it is held here, would virtually amount to the same as the conference which President-elect Harding said he favored.

The plan is meeting with increased support here as the best solution of the present situation. The British representatives are very strong for it.

LOOT WAS BALTIMORE'S GIFT TO C. M. SCHWAB

Jewel Case Stolen Here Recovered in Germany.

It was learned definitely yesterday that the jewel case bearing the initials "C. M. S." discovered among the loot alleged to have been stolen in the United States and smuggled into Germany by American sailors belonged to Charles M. Schwab, the steel manufacturer, and disappeared mysteriously from the Schwab home some time ago.

The case weighs 24 ounces and bears on the cover this inscription: "Gift of the City of Baltimore." It was given to Mr. Schwab for his services in behalf of the city of Baltimore and was highly prized by the manufacturer for its sentimental associations. It was said last night that Mr. Schwab would take steps to recover it. Nothing could be learned of the circumstances in which it was lost.

FLORIDA INFORMATION AT Atlantic Coast Line Railroad office, 1240 Broadway (32nd St.). Tel. Longacre 5600.—Adv.

Rumor That British Leaders Are Ready to Dicker With Sinn Fein.

REFERENDUM PLANNED

Irish Conventions Suggested to Redraft Terms of Current Bill.

WILL DELAY ITS PASSAGE

Second Attempt to Fire Cork City Hall—Streets Lined With Debris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 30.

The House of Lords is proposing serious amendments to the Irish home rule bill. These amendments are so thorough going that they give color to reports that the Government is actually preparing to dicker with the Irish leaders.

One of these reports states that Premier Lloyd George was greatly angered when he learned that Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein and Vice-President of the "Irish Republic," had been arrested in Dublin. It was said that informal messages already had passed between Downing Street and Mr. Griffith's "little back office" in Dublin. On this report the intimates of both men base high hopes.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here is further informed that these hopes still are unshattered after recognition of the fact that both the Premier and Mr. Griffith are under the greatest difficulties in carrying on negotiations because of the circumstances of Mr. Griffith's arrest.

In the meantime news from Ireland indicates a continuation of incendiarism at Cork, with a new attempt to fire the City Hall. The city is permeated with odors of smoke and petroleum.

Substance of Amendments.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh has announced that he would move the following amendments to the home rule bill:

1. That the bill not become effective until it has been approved by a referendum of the people of Ireland.

2. That a series of conventions be called, two-thirds of the delegates to be elected in Ireland and one-third of them appointed by Parliament, to consider amendments and redraft the bill to make it acceptable to Ireland.

3. That Ireland be divided into four historic provinces — Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught—instead of the fictitious partition, separating the four Protestant counties. These four historic provinces would then elect four State parliaments, which in turn would choose a small number of members to a national second house.

While at the present moment there is no political probability of these amendments being adopted by the House of Lords, it is admitted that they will delay the passage of the bill to enable any negotiations which may be going on to either bear fruit or prove their sterility. While in certain Government quarters there is a strong disposition to put faith in the wisdom and in the success of making a bill which would be more acceptable to Ireland than the present one, there is little likelihood that the House of Lords will approve the latter two proposals, altering the partition of Ireland, which the Government believes will be only temporary.

Premier's Contention.

It has been Premier Lloyd George's contention that if Ireland were freed from Sinn Fein violents, settlement would be possible. The "Black and Tans" are rapidly rounding up these violents and placing them in internment camps, where they are held without further charges being made against them than that they are members of the Irish republican army.

It is considered highly probable that the Government may favor the first amendment proposed by Lord Clifford of Chudleigh when the time comes, and will hold either these or some other conventions to get real Irish opinion free of terrorism upon the bill, upon which Premier Lloyd George is staking his name and political future just as heavily as he did on the conduct of the war.

Searching for Terrorists.

London is being scoured to-night by detectives from Scotland Yard for a gang of Sinn Fein terrorists. Some of them are believed to have come from Liverpool after the outrages there last Saturday night, and others to have been drifting in here from Ireland during the last ten days, having been forced to flee the island as a result of Dublin Castle's relentless man hunt. The authorities here frankly admit that grave outrages are feared, but do not disclose the information they have received to bear out their suspicions. Meanwhile the public has been called upon to assist in running down what a high official called "not merely Sinn Fein desperadoes, but cool, calculating, outrage mongers."

"They think they can terrorize London, and are liable to lie low until they can carry out their plans," this official said. "But just at this stage the public may assist by communicating any well grounded suspicions to the police."

Every precaution is being taken to keep the "Sinn Fein war" out of England. Policemen in uniform and others in plain clothes have been stationed in the vicinity of Whitehall and the Houses of Parliament and have been armed with automatic pistols. This is a