

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy and somewhat warmer; fresh northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 38. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

NEW YORK HERALD

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M'CULLAGH HEARS OF NEW RED PLOTS AGAINST AMERICA

Two Men Just Out of Russia Tell Secrets of Third Internationale.

N. Y. EDITOR NAMED Duty of Brooklynite Is to Inoculate Negroes With Bolshevik Microbe.

SOVIETS LIVE, DIE LAZY Hold No British Prisoners Now and Few From U. S. Are Locked Up.

By CAPT. FRANCIS M'CULLAGH. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. SOMERSET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND, Dec. 2.—I have been talking to-day with two men who have just come out of Russia. One of them is an American, who represented the United States at the second congress of the Third Internationale at Moscow, but he is very naturally averse to my giving his name and I therefore withhold it. He tells me there are now no British prisoners in Russia, but that four Americans are under lock and key in Moscow—Mrs. Harrison of the Associated Press, who was arrested October 21, and was still confined when he left in the prison of Yekheva, where only the most serious political suspects are detained; Keelley, an engineer; Schwartz of Oakland, Cal., and the wife of a resident of Milwaukee named Ruben.

Mrs. Margaret Harrison of Baltimore, states-in-law of Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, went to Russia about a year ago as correspondent for the Baltimore Sun and the Associated Press. She is the daughter of the late Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore. No word has been received from her since July.

The Reds are very "jumpy." Early in June a munition factory near Moscow was blown up through the carelessness of the mechanics themselves, but suspecting Polish treachery the Bolsheviks arrested hundreds of Poles, who have since been released. On October 20 they had another scare, during which they arrested thousands in Moscow on suspicion of being involved in a counter-revolutionary plot.

Some coal is coming from the Donetz Basin, where several mines are now in working order. A little oil is coming from Astrakhan and a good deal of wood has been piled up in Moscow for winter.

Imports from Sweden began recently, but too late to make much difference. These come through Murmansk and Archangel. "X" (as I shall refer to my American informant) met both Lenin and Trotsky and was surprised at the former's invincible ignorance of English and American conditions. In this instance he said he was shown a telegram to the workers of England which the British labor delegation refused to sign because it would only have antagonized British labor. "X" told the Reds they must let foreign Socialists write their own telegrams, that it was madness for Lenin to insist upon composing such things. Lenin was absolutely obsessed with the idea that the world revolution is now only a question of weeks, and on this point he is quite impervious to argument.

An Irish American Communist was asked to write the history of the agrarian movement in Ireland, but said: "You don't know what you are asking for. If Russian peasants learned how Irish peasants united to overthrow landlordism they would also unite to overthrow you."

Banquets in Carr's Old Hall. Some of the banquets held at the Kremlin under the auspices of the Third Internationale were the most extraordinary functions "X" ever attended. They took place in the old banquet hall of the Czar, and Lenin presided, while around the table sat the leading commissars of Red Russia, Bolshevik guests from all parts of the globe. Mexico was represented by Mahendra Nath Roy, an East Indian, who intends, he said, to return to Mexico well provided with funds to stir up agitation among the negroes in the United States.

Other distinguished guests were Von Schlaberg of Brooklyn, who has been charged by the Third Internationale with the task of inoculating American negroes with the Bolshevik microbe, and Louis C. Freina, editor of New York. Freina intends to "do his bit" by uniting the proletariat of North and South Amer-

U. S. TROOPS TO REMAIN ON RHINE; ARMY RULE IN ZONE WINS PRAISE

THERE is little possibility of American troops being withdrawn from the Rhine zone, according to Representative Alvan T. Fuller (Rep.) of Massachusetts and a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, in an interview with THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here to-day. Mr. Fuller, who has just returned from Coblenz, said the American forces there were in splendid shape and that Major-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding, enjoyed the utmost esteem of every one, meanwhile gradually impressing the Germans by the justice wherewith he rules his area.

"It is a good thing our troops are so contented and in no hurry about returning home, as such a move will be impracticable for a long time," he said. "When rumors from Washington reached Coblenz that the American occupation was about to terminate scores of United States troops asked permission to purchase their discharges in order to remain in the Rhineland."

TAKING THE TEETH OUT OF ARTICLE X.

League Committee Says It Does Not Guarantee Territorial Integrity.

HAS BEEN MISCONSTRUED Move to Eliminate It Reported as Assembly Considers Court.

By LAWRENCE K. GILLS. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The forty-one States represented here, through their representatives on the committee on league membership, joined to-night in a new definition of Article X of the covenant, which was obviously designed to overcome the objections of the United States to this article and to secure her adhesion to the present league. This definition represents a distinct modification of what has appeared to many persons as the plain meaning of the text of "the heart of the covenant," in that it expressly declares the article does not guarantee territorial integrity, but merely "condemns external aggression on the territorial integrity and political independence" of league members. The design is to refute the assertion that Article X was a pledge to preserve the status quo.

Inducement to America. The occasion for offering this inducement to America was afforded in connection with the question raised by President Motta of Switzerland whether Austria's admission to the league, bringing her under the operation of Article X, would mean that citizens of Vorarlberg would not have a chance of separating from her, having voted recently to join Switzerland if Austria ever joined Germany. Here is the declaration of the committee on this point: "We are of the opinion that the entry of Austria into the league will not in any way prejudice or affect the question so raised. We cannot help adding that the suggestion that admission to the league should have any such effect appears to be a misconstruction of Article X. It cannot be too emphatically stated that Article X does not guarantee the territorial integrity of any member of the league. All it does is to condemn external aggression on the territorial integrity and political independence of any member of the league. It is the duty of the council to consider what can be done to resist such aggression."

The understanding here to-night is that Lord Robert Cecil, representing the Union of South Africa, was principally responsible for having told his friends here that Article X was inserted originally in the covenant against his judgment. In fact, those fostering the present movement are understood to be planning to offer in the Assembly the proposal that Article X be eliminated here and now.

Differs From Wilson View. It is evident that to-night's definition is a shading and that it contrasts with the interpretation which President Wilson himself gave to Article X. It is clear that he directed his own committee to participate in the sugarcane treaty negotiations over the objections of the Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, on the ground that Article X gave America a vital interest in the Bulgarian boundaries.

To-night's declaration regarding Article X came on top of the Assembly action in sending a message to the American negotiators through the commission to be appointed by the Council to consider all changes in the covenant.

Another development which still further seemed to encourage leaders' hopes that America would cease her objections was Denmark's reply to the request that she join in sending an international force to Vilna for the plebiscite there. Denmark takes the position that the question must be referred to the League of Nations, unless the principle. This interpretation by a neutral, while it may not have been in the minds of the covenant framers, was not disputed by the Council and was accepted by league supporters as showing that the United States has the right to follow the same course.

Ask Amendments Committee. The way was opened for negotiations with the new Republican Administration in Washington for the making over of the League of Nations covenant by the adoption of the Assembly resolution asking the Council to name a special commission to study not only all the amendments proposed here but all which may be submitted by members of the society within a period to be fixed by the Council.

While this might seem to debar the United States suggestions, unless they were made through a member State, Arthur J. Balfour of the British delegation, who is virtually the author of the resolution, immediately after the session told THE NEW YORK HERALD

ALLIES SEND NOTE WARNING GREECE

Regard Choice of Constantine as Ratification of His Hostile Acts.

CREATES NEW SITUATION Britain, France and Italy to Reserve Complete Liberty of Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Dec. 2.—Great Britain, France and Italy to-night issued a cautionary note to Greece against putting King Constantine back on the throne again. "The three Governments reserve to themselves complete liberty of action in dealing with the situation thus created," is the definite phrase contained in the note. In many quarters here to-night this is interpreted as indicating that while the Allies do not wish to commit themselves in the face of the almost certain fact that Constantine will be chosen to ascend the throne, the note is a warning that Constantine's restoration would be an endorsement by Greece of his anti-ally policy and would lead to a radical change in the relations between Greece and the Allies.

May Revise Turkish Treaty. In French quarters particularly it was insisted on the other hand, that the question of revision of the Treaty of Sevres will immediately arise if the plebiscite in Greece next Sunday names Constantine for the throne. A diplomatist who returned here from Athens recently, when shown the Premier's declaration, declared it would only put ammunition into the hands of the Constantinists. He insisted that the reaction from it, if there was any reaction in Greece, would be that the Greek people would endeavor to show their independence by their new found greatness by acting in disregard of the Allies' wishes.

British officials do not go so far as the French in predicting what steps the Allies will take when Constantine is chosen by the Greek people to return to the throne. They say it will then be a question not of revulsion of Sevres treaty, but a demand for guarantees from King Constantine, without which the Allies will withdraw all diplomatic, financial and commercial support from Greece—a condition closely approximating the economic boycott provided for in the League of Nations covenant, although in this case it will be admitted to be purely for political reasons peculiar to the Entente.

The guarantees said to be contemplated include loyal observance of amnesty to the Venizelists, removal of German troops from the peninsula and the exclusion of former enemy sovereigns from Greece. Proper performance of Greece's duty in Asia Minor also is included.

The note was issued following a conference between Premiers Lloyd George and Leygues, Count Storoz, Italian Foreign Minister; Earl Curzon, British Foreign Secretary; Andreu Burot, French Minister of the Interior; and Ambassador Paul Cambon and M. Berthelot of France. The Allied declaration regarding the Venizelists, removed from the night so as to reach the entire Greek people before they vote next Sunday. Some doubt was expressed whether this could be accomplished in view of the difficulty of communications in the first place, but, more important still, in view of the information that the strictest kind of a censorship since the war has been imposed by the Constantinist Government, not only on messages from Greece, but on all publications within Greece.

Text of Allies' Note. "The British, French and Italian Governments have constantly in the past given proof of their good will toward Greece and have favored the attainment of their secular aspirations. They, therefore, have been all the more painfully surprised by the events which have just occurred in Greece. They have no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece, but feel bound to declare publicly that restoration of the throne of Greece to a King whose disloyal attitude and conduct toward the Allies during the war caused them great embarrassment and loss could only be regarded by them as ratification by Greece of his hostile acts. This step would create a new and unfavorable situation in the relations between Greece and the Allies, and in that case the three Governments reserve to themselves complete liberty in dealing with the situation thus created."

Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 2.—Former King Constantine of Greece still is in the dark concerning the Greek Government's arrangements for his return to Athens. The return may be delayed until December 10 or 11 in order to obtain a suitable vessel, former Queen Sophie and her daughter being unwilling to use a warship owing to their inability to sail.

U. S. GRAND JURY INDICTS TWO FOR COAL CONSPIRACY

Misuse of Priority Orders and Profiteering on Large Scale Charged.

BIG CONCERNS INVOLVED Men Accused Are Charles A. Gillham and George B. Johnson.

SECRET SHIPPING ALLEGED Counts Against Brooklyn Edison Company Quashed by Judge Mayer.

The United States Grand Jury which has been investigating the coal situation returned two indictments yesterday charging violations of the Lever act. The defendants are Charles A. Gillham, manager of the New York Steam Company, and George B. Johnson of Johnson & Co., coal importers of 90 West street.

In the first indictment they are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to violate the law by the misuse of priority permits issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the New York Steam Company for the preferential transportation of coal from the mines to the wharves. The second indictment charges Johnson with profiteering in the sale of coal brought to New York by the Pennsylvania and other railroads on the Steam company's priority permits, and that he sold this coal to the Stephens Fuel Company, Inc., G. M. Roden & Sons and others at an unreasonable and unfair rate. It is alleged that the coal cost \$4 a ton at the mines, and was sold by Johnson at \$10.25 a ton net. The indictment declares that a profit of 10 per cent, or \$1 a ton, would have been fair.

The second indictment dealing with the alleged profiteering cites a score or more of overt acts. It tells of the secret movement of barges loaded with coal from the docks of the New York Steam Company to the pier of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Stephens Fuel Company, the Phoenix Coal Company, Roden & Sons and others. While the indictment mentions only a few bargeloads of coal, Assistant United States Attorney Martucci said yesterday that the aggregate quantity of coal brought here during the alleged conspiracy, which is said to have continued for six months, was very large and that it was all brought on public utility priority permits and dispensed by Johnson & Co. at high prices to persons not entitled to it.

Several of the indictments recently returned against the Brooklyn Edison Company were quashed yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court. He still has to pass upon one against the B. J. Lynch Coal Company charging misuse of priority permits obtained in the name of the Brooklyn Edison Company.

ONLY FORMER CRUCIBLE OFFICERS ARE INDICTED Company's Present Executives Aided U. S. Authorities.

A regrettable inaccuracy in headlines over a presumably correct news despatch in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK HERALD had it that the officers of the Crucible Steel Company of America had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh for fraudulent income and excess profits tax returns. Furthermore, the headlines read that the Government's loss was said to have amounted to millions.

The text of the despatch stated plainly that the indictment accused Herbert D. Puy, former president and chairman of the board of directors, and George A. Turville, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, of complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the Government. Unfortunately the headlines did not adhere to the facts set forth in the text. The NEW YORK HERALD regrets this error because of the discomfort it caused the present heads of the Crucible Steel Company of America.

Horace S. Wilkinson succeeded Mr. D. Puy and John A. Mathews now is vice-president of the Crucible Steel. The suit is being waged against Mr. D. Puy and Mr. Turville. It was after Mr. Puy, Wilkinson and Mathews succeeded the men indicted that the tax irregularities in question were discovered. Under its new direction the corporation materially aided the United States Government in investigating the charges and paid the Bureau of Internal Revenue almost \$10,000,000, discharging in full its tax indebtedness. The Government, therefore, has suffered no loss in its dealings with the Crucible Steel.

This payment satisfied the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but the Department of Justice, which proceeded against Mr. D. Puy and Mr. Turville to the effect that the indictment has been handed down.

\$1,000,000 IN NEW GRAF LEVY TOLD BY BRONX BUILDER

Arbitrary Jump of \$7 Per Thousand in Cost of Spruce Lumber.

MORE CARDS DESTROYED Untermyer Gets Bureau's Books, but Finds Whole Pages Missing.

BROOKLYN PRICES FIXED 'Lady in Office' Who Ran Bureau Also on City Payroll as Coler's Secretary.

The Lockwood committee obtained possession yesterday of the books of the so-called building trust, for which Samuel Untermyer has been fighting in the courts for several days, and after one glance between the covers charged that "connecting links" are missing. The committee called on the builders to produce all of their papers, letters and other records. A staff of the State's experts tackled the books which were surrendered, and whatever trade secrets they discovered will be made known to-day.

The inquiry turned for a short time from the alleged combinations which fixed dealers' prices in builders' supplies when Mr. Untermyer hit on the trail of a price fixing agreement in both lumber and brick. Showing why building is almost prohibitive in New York and rents beyond the reach of most citizens, the committee endeavored to prove that the supply of materials was regulated entirely with a view to maintaining exorbitant profits.

Graft levies amounting to at least \$1,000,000 were imposed on contractors employing stonemasons, according to Anthony Brescia, a Bronx contractor, who was trying to build several hundred two family houses and apartments in that borough. The price of stone work was jumped arbitrarily from 25 cents to 35 cents a cubic foot, and a charge of 2 cents a cubic foot was made for the stonemason's union, the witness said. He was driven out of business because he refused to comply with the demand. This assessment meant that the "system" received \$2 a week from the labor of every mason in the city, and the extra cost was slipped onto the builder.

Branch bureau in Brooklyn. Seeking to prove that a builders' supply bureau existed in Brooklyn as an adjunct to the Manhattan organization, Mr. Untermyer read from the minutes of one of the meetings of the Kings County Association resolutions which set forth that under "ethical and moral obligations" every member was compelled to uphold the bureau in established territory and to show his respect for its failure to do so should be expiated.

At another meeting, according to the minutes as read, Cornelius McGuire, president of the Brooklyn bureau, told his associates that in spite of the restrictions of the war the "heart to heart talks" had by the builders concerning their difficulties and their becoming linked together in better understanding "substantial progress had been made which in due time will reflect in our bank accounts." The following also appeared: "Let the manufacturers realize that we are the logical channels and the only channels through which their product can be handled, and in the event the manufacturer handling his product without the recognition of the dealer direct to the consumer we will individually and collectively regard the same as an unfriendly act and act accordingly." Mr. McGuire was credited with the statement in the records.

Card System Used in Brooklyn. As was the case with officials in the Manhattan bureau, the Brooklyn men said their card system was handled "by the lady in the office." Miss Emma Schmitt was named as the secretary who operated the cards. She is secretary to the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and was called before the committee. She said she received the option cards and gave out information to the builders, and that she had been instructed in the operation by Miss Elizabeth O'Dea, the chief witness in testimony concerning the destruction of papers in the bureau in this borough. Employees in the Brooklyn bureau of office said their option or estimating cards, which the committee is most anxious to see, had all been destroyed.

Beaten at every point in the long legal contest to keep the records from the committee, Mr. Conboy still remained through the session voicing occasional protest to proceedings and objecting to the State examiners having the books. His interruptions were styled by Mr. Untermyer as "pestiferous and pernicious clamors," and there were several clashes during the day.

Still trying to learn who ordered Miss O'Dea to destroy those cards, "I am not," Mr. Penny stated.

BILL TO BAR IMMIGRATION FOR 2 YEARS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

Johnson Measure Will Be Introduced in Congress Monday—It Will Permit Entry of Some Aliens Under Certain Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Tentative approval was given to-day by members of the House Immigration Committee to the bill framed by Representative Johnson of Washington, chairman of the committee, which practically would suspend immigration for a two year period. Mr. Johnson said he would introduce the measure Monday when Congress convenes.

Committee members said they were hopeful that both the House and Senate would dispose of immigration legislation early in the session. Under an agreement reached at the committee conference, entry for permanent residence in the United States would be limited to parents, grandparents, sons and grandsons under 18 years of age and unmarried or widowed daughters and granddaughters of citizens or of aliens who have signified their intention of becoming naturalized.

CLAUSES permitting the entrance for a six months period of travelers, of officials of foreign governments, their families, servants and employees, and of aliens who have resided for at least one year continuously in Canada, Cuba or Mexico, met with general approval of committee members, as did the admission of students for a temporary stay in this country.

Overlook \$34,500 in Baltimore as Victims Are Thrown Into Vault at Noon.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Four armed bandits entered the City Savings Bank, at Gay and High streets, this afternoon, backed James P. Reese, treasurer, and George F. Needham, bookkeeper, into a vault, tied them together and escaped in an automobile in which two more of the band were waiting at the curb, after obtaining a little more than \$5,000 in bonds and money.

In their haste to bind the bank employees the robbers overlooked \$34,500 in cash and bonds within easy reach in the vault and took only bills and Liberty bonds lying on the counter. John A. Griffiths of Ruxton, Md., a customer of the bank who entered to make a deposit while the robbers were at work, was struck over the head with a revolver by one of the men and knocked unconscious. His appearance is believed to have hastened the departure of the band, who fled in a seven passenger automobile.

Griffiths later identified photographs in the rogues' gallery at Police Headquarters as those of three of the men who attacked him. The authorities say the men under suspicion have long criminal records and give Philadelphia as their home.

The robbers got \$2,000 in large bills, which were being wrapped up by Mr. Needham to be sent to the Old Town Savings Bank; \$2,100 in Liberty bonds, which had just been left for deposit, and about \$1,000 in gold, smaller bills and subsidiary coins.

The robbery apparently was planned for the luncheon hour, when most of the bank employees go out. The treasurer had thought the men were fooling when one vaulted over the railing and onto the cashier's case, saying: "Throw up your hands and don't make any noise."

"Then the three others followed and they grabbed Reese and Needham and threw us into the vault," the authorities say. According to the stories of the treasurer and bookkeeper of the bank, the men produced a short length of rope and hastily bound them hand and foot, tying them together and pushing them back into a corner of the vault. At this time the \$34,500 which was overlooked was not a foot away from the robbers and easily accessible.

450 GUNS GIVEN UP IN COAL STRIKE ZONE Military Authority Puts End to Carrying of Arms.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Several hundred guns and pistols have been surrendered voluntarily to the authorities of Mingo county since modified military law went into effect in the coal strike zone. It was disclosed to-day at military headquarters here.

WILSON INVITES HARDING TO CALL AT WHITE HOUSE

Wants to Confer With Him on Pending International Problems.

REFERENDUM'S EFFECT President Said to Realize Mandate Given in November Election.

HARDING DECLINES YACHT He Will Resume Seat in Senate for Few Days and May Make Speech.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—President Wilson probably will talk with President-elect Harding when the latter reaches Washington next week on his return from Panama. The announcement of the President's willingness to meet Mr. Harding was given through Secretary Tumulty to the newspaper men. It is understood the President's desire to see Senator Harding also has been extended to the President-elect's personal manner.

From men close to the President it is understood he is anxious to be courteous to his successor and is desirous also of discussing with him the international problems confronting the United States. There are many international problems pending in addition to the American attitude to the League of Nations. Among them are the question of the Japanese immigration treaty and the Mexican situation, together with America's attitude toward Russia. While Mexican recognition may be extended before President Harding takes office, there is a possibility that it may be delayed until after March 4. The determination of Secretary Coby to talk over the Japanese treaty with Western men suggests the possibility that this problem will be handed over to the next Administration without action by the present one.

President's Realization. It is also considered probable that the President might like to discuss the Mexican situation with the President-elect before taking any action. Intimations have been given by State Department officials that the Secretary of State would have a large part in the negotiations with Mexico looking to recognition, and as he does not return from South America until some time in January immediate recognition is considered unlikely.

Men close to the President admitted he has little choice in the matter of deferring to the wishes of the President-elect in foreign affairs, in view of the fact that the verdict of the polls was so overwhelmingly a repudiation of the Wilson policy that the character of the "solemn referendum" has penetrated the White House regardless of the silence which has been maintained there.

While the Constitution gives the President four months of office following the election, the President-elect is not to indicate that Mr. Wilson is lacking in realization of the mandate contained in the result. Senator Harding naturally has refrained from giving any expression of a desire to call on President Wilson without first knowing whether such a call would be acceptable. At the same time there is nothing to indicate that he would be unwilling to call at the White House if assured the visit is desired. The President-elect has been extremely careful since election not to do anything which might seem to embarrass Mr. Wilson in the last few months of office.

The mere announcement of the President's secretary to newspaper men that the President is willing to see Mr. Harding probably will not be regarded as sufficient for Mr. Harding to call at the White House. If the suggestion of a desire to see Senator Harding is personal intentions will be extended to the President-elect, he arrives at the White House, supplementing those already reported to have been sent to him.

No particular significance is attached to the invitation to use the Mayflower in journeying from Norfolk to Washington. The offer of the President's yacht is looked on as a natural courtesy, and its declaration in its acceptance by the Senator's determination to remain in everything a Senator whose simple habits are well known until he actually becomes President.

Harding's Radio Reply. In answer to the offer of the President's yacht, extended by Secretary Daniels, Senator Harding sent a wireless message to Mr. Daniels to-day as follows: "Please thank the President for Mayflower tender. Am obliged to travel to Washington by rail. My gratitude to you."

According to well informed persons, the Senator is contemplating taking his place in the Senate for a few days. He may delay a week or two before leaving the floor. It would be the first time President-elect has ever made a speech from the floor of the Senate, but Senator Harding may be willing to establish the precedent in its acceptance by the Senate floor, if he carries out this plan, will be the signal for a rush for admission cards seldom equalled here.

FRENCH LOAN BIG SUCCESS. More Than 55 Per Cent of \$200 Million Francs in New Money. PARIS, Dec. 2.—Although no official figures are yet available, it is reported that the 6 per cent loan, which closed November 30, will exceed 26,000,000,000 francs, of which more than 35 per cent represented new money invested.

HOTEL LORRAINE, Dinner Dance, in Room 7 to 9 P. M., 14th Av., at 4th St.

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