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ALLES HOPE TO PRESENT SOLD FRONT TO TURK

Lloyd George Will Confer With French Premier Before the Meeting.

EXPECT ENVOYS TO-DAY Sultan's emissaries alone will be heard, Kemal's ignored.

BUT FACTIONS MAY AGREE Greeks Will Tell British Country Is Barrier to Islam and Bolshevist Combination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau.

British Government officials hope that Premier Briand and other French delegates to the conference of the allied envoys which begins next week will arrive in London by Saturday so as to enable Premier Lloyd George to confer Sunday before meeting with the Greek and the Turkish delegates on Monday.

So eager is Downing Street to come to a perfect understanding with Paris over the treaty of Sevres, which was quite overshadowed by the German reparations discussions at the Paris meeting last month, it is reported Lloyd George is willing that the formal meeting set for Monday be postponed, even though such action would involve postponements all along the programme of the London conference, if that would be necessary to assure a full understanding with Premier Briand.

Believe Visitor Speaks for Kemal. The Turkish delegation is expected to arrive in London to-morrow. While the old Turkish Embassy, in Portman place, information received in official circles here to-day encourages the belief here that before the meeting begins next Monday Tewfik Pasha, Grand Vizier and head of the Turkish delegation, will be able to speak on behalf of the Nationalist Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Ankara, as well as for the Constantinople Government, which is the only authority in Turkey the Allies recognize.

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Greeks Barrier to Bolsheviki. The Greek delegation also is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and it is understood that an appointment has been made for Premier Kallogeropoulos of Greece to see Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that the Greek Premier will assure him anew that Greece, whether Venizelist or Constantinist, believes herself the only barrier between an Islamic-Bolshevist combination at Ankara (the Turkish Nationalist capital), and is anxious to assume the duties involved in preventing such a combination and to receive the rewards contemplated by the Sevres treaty.

As to the Premier's meeting with the German delegation, the belief was expressed in official quarters to-day, after a perusal of the latest press and diplomatic reports, that there would be no great difficulty in connection with enforcing the disarmament demands on the Germans, but persons in these same official quarters still professed complete ignorance of the character of Germany's "counter proposals" in reparations. It was again, however, stated that the decisions taken by the Allies in Paris last month could be modified in method only—not in the amount Germany will have to pay.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Nikolas Kalogeropoulos, the Greek Premier, who heads his country's delegation to the London conference, arrived here to-day and had a long conference with Premier Briand. The Turkish delegation to the Near East conference, headed by Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is expected to arrive in Paris Thursday morning. The delegates of the Ankara Government are reported to have reached Rome to-day.

POINCARÉ COMMANDS IN FRENCH SENATE

Able to Force Premier's Defeat Unless He Is Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau.

The fight which Raymond Poincaré, one-time President of France, has waged against Premier Briand's "old glove policy" of concessions to England, in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, assumed definite form to-day when M. Poincaré was elected president of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. This committee must pass on any arrangement which Premier Briand proposes for the forthcoming London conference of the allied Premiers affecting France's finances.

In view of M. Poincaré's strength in the Senate the consensus in political circles in Paris is that he will be able to cause Premier Briand's downfall unless Premier Lloyd George meets the French Parliament's announced demand for some declaration of allied financial solidarity and grants a larger portion of the German reparations payments to France.

BRITISH BIRTHS TWICE DEATHS. LONDON, Feb. 15.—Births in England and Wales during 1920 reached the highest figure ever recorded, and the death rate was the lowest, according to an official report of the Registrar-General. The birth rate per thousand of the total population was 25.44 and the death rate was 12.4. The deaths of infants under the age of one year were 80 per thousand.

PREMIER DODGES AS PARLIAMENT OPENS

Continued from First Page.

the home Government and the heads of the Dominion Governments.

"This is an imperial matter," the Premier replied to Gen. Davidson. "I am looking forward to a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the empire next June, at which will be raised the whole question of imperial defence. The only really efficient way of dealing with it is by appointing a Defence Minister, which at present is impossible."

Refusing to commit himself regarding the conference of the allied Prime Ministers, Premier Lloyd George said: "It does not encourage the Government very much to agree to a discussion when Mr. Asquith reminds us it took four days for the discussion in France. We certainly could not spare four days. But taking account of the fact that next week there will be a very important series of conferences held in this country, in which we hope to have representatives of Turkey and Germany, as well as representatives of the allied Governments, I would respectfully suggest that it is not desirable to have such a debate."

"It is most difficult in the course of a prolonged debate not to commit yourself upon subjects where a commitment is undesirable until you hear what is to be said by the other side. I know nothing of the nature of the counter proposals to be brought forward by Germany. They will be considered carefully, with a real desire to take the most effective measures for Germany to liquidate her liabilities under the Treaty of Versailles, but until we know their character it would be most undesirable to have a prolonged discussion in this House."

"I dissent from our right honorable friend's description of the Paris resolutions as a revision and re-issuing of the Versailles treaty. I have repeatedly reminded the House that there are provisions in the treaty which enable the Powers to consider proposals compounding the whole liability of Germany."

"The proposals themselves have been published. In so far as they differ from the proposals forwarded before, the main essential difference lies in the proposal that there should be an annuity, fluctuating according to the prosperity of the export trade of Germany."

"Regarding the Turkish conference, undoubtedly the treaty of Sevres will be the subject of discussion. What proposals will be forwarded by the representatives of the Turkish nation I do not know. The supreme interest of the British Empire—as a matter of fact, the supreme interest of the world—is that peace should be established, whether in the middle East or in Central Europe. The Emperor's representative in the conference will be animated by this supreme desire, subject, of course, also to the paramount obligations to see to it that the peace is not the Christian population of Turkey."

Regarding the formation of new Middle Eastern departments we had a prolonged discussion last December. Mr. Asquith has said that he is not present at a debate it should be necessary that the proposals about which he inquires should be referred to in the King's speech. It will be part of the Colonial Office and its relations to the Foreign Office will be similar to that of the Colonial Office in any part of the world."

Says Witnesses Fled to U. S. Referring to Ireland the Premier said: "Our right honorable friend asked about the Strickland report. I do not know why it is called Gen. Strickland's report. It is simply a report in an area over which Gen. Strickland is in military command. It is an ordinary report of an ordinary inquiry, which is always held after burnings and murders. These inquiries are invariably held for the purpose of informing the Government upon the subject matter, so that the Government might know what action was necessary."

A member interrupted: "Were no civilian witnesses heard?" Premier Lloyd George: "There were civilian witnesses at the inquiry." A member—"Their evidence was refused." Premier Lloyd George—"I do not mind interrupting you, but the person interrupting me is well informed, but as a matter of fact it was not our fault any more than it was the fault of the civilian witnesses. There were members of the corporation, including the Lord Mayor, whom we were anxious to summon to give evidence, but they fled to America rather than give evidence. I hope that is not the spirit in which the committee who discharged the most difficult task will be criticised in the House of Commons."

"We are asked whether we are prepared to publish this report. That is a most important decision to make, of the decision you take in reference to one of these inquiries you must take in reference to the whole of them."

A member interrupted the Premier and said this report was promised by Mr. Lloyd George.

Havis Denial at Heckler. "That is not true," the Premier replied. "I have looked at the answers given by the leader in the House and he definitely refused to promise publication of the report. May I say why I think, under the conditions in Ireland, it is a decision of great importance to publish those inquiries? It is no use treating Ireland as if the same ordinary conditions obtained there that you have in England."

"You have a state of insurrection there—a state of rebellion. There are armed men who are going about the country ambushing soldiers, firing from houses one moment, parading the streets like harmless civilians the next moment, hiding with arms in their hands to fire at the very police who allowed them to pass with impunity a few minutes ago. And when you have a life and death struggle between those responsible for establishing order in Ireland and those who are resorting to methods not countenanced by any civil-

ized people in the world you must consider what is the best thing in the interest of reestablishing authority and the law of the country.

"These inquiries were instituted with a view to informing the Government what action should be taken, and I will point out that we have taken action. There was enough in it to justify the conclusion that there had been acts contrary to discipline on the part of certain members of the auxiliary force, but we were unable, in spite of every effort, to find out who they were."

"We have taken the sternest action with regard to offences committed by members of those forces in other places. Only a very few, against whom we have taken very severe measures as participating at the rate of hundreds a week, and no recruits were to be had in Ireland. Now they get recruits in Ireland. It is true that if you look at the casualty list it is still heavy, but it is because the police are chasing the murderers into the hills."

The Premier declared that only a "small handful in Ireland wants anything but the breaking up of the murder gangs."

"We are receiving communications from people who do not dare to express openly their delight at seeing the reign of terror broken," he said. "Ireland wants it. Ireland needs it, and if this House will have patience I feel confident order will be restored there, and with order liberty."

ITALIAN BREAD BILL OF SOCIALISTS LOST

Deputies Reject Scheme for Poor Man's Loaf.

ROME, Feb. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies today gave a vote of confidence in the Government of 297 to 85 in defeating a Socialist amendment to the Government bill increasing the price of bread.

The amendment would have given to Italy what amounted to two grades of bread. One grade would be cheap and made especially for the use of the poor people of the country and the other would be known as the "luxury bread," which would bear part of the cost of the cheaper grade. The Socialists appealed for support on the argument that their amendment would prevent an increase in the cost of bread for the poor. The Government's bill aimed at decreasing the present heavy loss of about 6,000,000,000 lire annually on bread.

360,000 BRAINWORKERS OF AUSTRIA SEEK JOBS

Reparations Commission Is Asked to Find Places Abroad.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—A deputation representing 129 classes of intellectuals aggregating 360,000 persons, has memorialized the Reparations Commission to take steps to find employment abroad for the surplus of Austrian professional men and brainworkers.

The deputation also has asked the commission to establish credits for the purchase of supplies for the cooperative societies which are endeavoring to check the progress of poverty in these circles.

YOUNG men and women of ambition seek to last page of The Herald to-day. Note the many Help Wanted opportunities.—Ad.

inserted by witnesses, boycotted by jurors, and litigants never dared come within the precincts of these Crown courts. Sinn Fein soldiers patrolled the towns and 400 police barracks were burned; the police were boycotted, their families were boycotted and insulted and the necessities of life denied them," he declared.

Then Mr. Lloyd George spoke of conditions in Ireland now. He declared the boycott was gone, the mauling of the police had ceased, Sinn Fein courts had disappeared into cellars.

"The police are recovering their authority and the courts of the Crown are reestablishing their authority throughout Ireland," he asserted. "Six months ago the Irish Constabulary were resigning at the rate of hundreds a week, and no recruits were to be had in Ireland. Now they get recruits in Ireland. It is true that if you look at the casualty list it is still heavy, but it is because the police are chasing the murderers into the hills."

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KING WARNS IRISH VIOLENCE CAN'T WIN

Neither Unity Nor Self-Government Will Result, Says Speech From Throne.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—King George in his speech from the throne opening Parliament said violence will not solve the Irish problem. He continued: "A misguided section of the Irish people persists in resorting to methods of criminal violence with the object of establishing an independent republic. Neither Irish unity nor Irish self-government can be attained by this means."

The King's speech was brief, but touched on numerous vital questions confronting the Government. At the outset it referred to the coming conferences to be held in London and attended by the representatives of allied nations, Germany and Turkey.

"I earnestly trust," said King George, "that by this means further progress may be made in giving effect to treaties of peace, in reestablishing concord in Europe and restoring tranquillity in the Near East."

King George expressed himself as favorably disposed toward a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia, saying: "It is my hope that negotiations for a trade agreement with Russia may also be brought to a successful conclusion."

In discussing the Irish question the King said: "Arrangements for bringing into force the Government's Irish act are now well advanced, and I earnestly trust that in the near future the majority of the people will show their determination to repudiate violence and give effect to an act which confers upon them responsibilities of self-government and provides machinery by which they can attain Irish unity by constitutional means."

Solution of the problem of unemployment does not rest entirely with Parliament, the King declared in discussing this important subject.

"The most pressing problem confronting you," he said, "is that of unemployment, which is a result of worldwide restriction of trade. This may be alleviated but it cannot be cured by legislative means. This problem, with its acute and distressing consequences for hundreds of our fellow citizens, is receiving constant and anxious attention from my Ministers, who are striving to revive trade and prosperity, and in the meantime assist those who, unfortunately, have no employment. You will be invited to pass a bill extending provisions which were made for the unemployed under the unemployment insurance act."

[This act provides that employees pay a premium against unemployment, by which they receive Government assistance if they are out of work.]

"A measure will also be introduced in the House of Commons," the King continued, "dealing with the safeguarding of essential key industries of the country and with certain aspects of unfair and abnormal industrial competition. I earnestly hope these efforts may be seconded by the loyal and frank cooperation of

employers and employed, for it is through cooperation of capital and labor, in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence, that early solution of this grave problem may be found."

King George announced the "determination of the Government to reduce expenditures to the lowest level consistent with the well being of the Empire," and he stated a bill would be presented dealing "with the sale of alcoholic liquor in the light of experience gained during the war."

No feature of the occasion interested the House more than the presence of

the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. The latter, in the robes of a Peer, entered a few moments before noon and took a seat in the front row of the vacant throne and then stood before his chair on the right of the House, who coached him throughout the proceedings. The Prince, who also was in the robes of a Peer, bowed low before the vacant throne and then stood before his chair on the right of the House. Every one was standing, and after a moment his mentor spoke to him, and the Prince subsided into his chair, noticeably embarrassed and blushing.

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