

WEATHER FORECAST. Rain to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate to fresh east and south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 49; lowest, 41. Detailed weather reports will be found on page 22.

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VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 89.—DAILY. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1921.

LOYD GEORGE MAY LEAVE WASHINGTON BY NEXT SATURDAY

Premier Hopes to Clear Pending Negotiations for Washington Visit.

STAY WILL BE BRIEF

Must Return to Settle Programme for Next Parliamentary Session.

IRISH OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Ulster Concession Deemed Possible—Sinn Fein Still Obdurate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.

The truth given the Washington discussions render it imperative that the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, cross the Atlantic without delay, and it is believed in well informed political circles here that he will leave London next Saturday for the United States.

No date has been fixed for his return to London, but it is probable that he will leave the United States early in the new year in order to reach home in time to discuss with his Cabinet the programme for the next Parliamentary session.

The Prime Minister is passing the week end at Chequers Court and it is his intention to remain there until Monday, but there is more than a possibility of his returning to London tomorrow in view of the arrival here of the Sinn Fein envoys returning from Dublin.

It was authoritatively stated that the outlook regarding the Irish situation was brighter to-day, but this only means in so far as Ulster is concerned.

In Sinn Fein quarters here it was stated that they would not give consideration to the proposal for giving a dominion Parliament to the south and leaving Ulster in her present position under the Government of Ireland act, with representatives at Westminster.

Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said Mr. Lloyd George still hoped to go to Washington, but he did not state when the Prime Minister might go there.

In regard to Ireland the Lord Chancellor said that the Government's policy to apply coercion to Ulster "in any contingency" nor to take from her any special privileges and powers.

He hoped that in having complete protection against any invasion of her powers, Ulster would at some time in the near future be able to settle in matters concerning Ireland as a whole would be served best by contributing her experience to a common assembly.

It was declared the Government had made it clear that it would not assent to anycession by Ireland from the Empire. He said that with one or two exceptions Ireland had been offered the same status as Canada possesses. Those reservations concern tariff and naval matters.

GENERAL ELECTION IF IRISH PLAN FAILS

Premier May Extend Truce and Visit Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Associated Press).—The first official pronouncement of the British Government on the subject of the Irish peace negotiations is expected to be made by Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, at the reopening of the Northern Ireland Parliament next Tuesday. He is expected to declare that when he saw Prime Minister Lloyd George yesterday the latter was unable to assure him that the Sinn Fein had consented to declare allegiance to the King.

Attorney-General Hewatt, who with Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, discussed this matter with the representatives of the Sinn Fein last night, has hinted that this was the stumbling block.

Should the negotiators find themselves unable to overcome the determination of the Sinn Fein on this question, it is believed Mr. Lloyd George will make a flying visit to Washington, meanwhile securing by the promise of a general election for obtaining a new mandate from the people, an extension of the existing truce.

Many messages urging Lloyd George to make every effort to attain some of the sections of the Washington conference were received at his official residence in Downing Street to-day.

THUNDERBOLT WELLS, England, Nov. 26 (Associated Press).—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead speaking at a mass meeting here today said he could not confidently predict that the Irish question would be satisfactorily solved.

"It is very easy," he added, "to say why don't you raise an army and cover the island. It is the only means of obtaining what you want. It is a tragic necessity were it not for the fact that the British Government would shrink from the responsibility. But that has been done how much easier would be to the attainment of a contented Ireland?"

Debt Cancellation Talk Is London Propaganda

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.

CABLES from London to the effect that the United States may take the lead in cutting down international debts to restore the world's trade are pure propaganda. These cables say Washington dispatches received in London, suggest that America is likely to favor calling an economic conference at which she would cancel a part of the debts due from Great Britain—the figure mentioned being 60 per cent—on condition that Great Britain do likewise with her debtors.

The facts are that the Administration is opposed emphatically to any such programme or suggestion and will keep it out of the present and future conferences unless there is an unexpected change of heart.

U. S. CITIZEN TAKES REFUGE IN EMBASSY

Mexico Orders Arrest and Expulsion of William F. Buckley.

CHARGES ARE DEMANDED

Aggressiveness Against Present Government Said to Be the Cause.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26 (Associated Press).—William F. Buckley, president of the American Association of Mexico, is a refugee in the American Embassy in Mexico City, awaiting developments incidental to an order for his arrest and expulsion, said to have been issued several weeks ago by the Mexican officials.

Mr. Buckley's presence in the embassy is with full knowledge of the Mexican authorities, who are understood to be undecided as to what course they should pursue if Mr. Buckley ventured forth and thus subjected himself to immediate arrest, according to information available this afternoon from the office of the American Consul in Mexico City.

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The American Charge, George T. Sumner, several days ago took up Mr. Buckley's case with the Mexican Foreign Office and was informed, it is reported, that his expulsion had been ordered because of his aggressiveness against the present Mexican Government. Mr. Buckley this afternoon sent a lengthy telegram to "friends in Washington" in which he stated: "My offence is that since March I have publicly advocated the expulsion of the present Government of Mexico from Mexico City."

The telegram concludes: "If the American Government rules that an American citizen may be expelled from Mexico with impunity and does not insist on an order of expulsion I will leave the embassy and submit to arrest."

It is understood that an effort is being made by Mr. Sumner to obtain a copy of the charge from Foreign Secretary Paul von Hintze, the threatened arrest of Mr. Buckley is based.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Associated Press).—William F. Buckley, an Englishman, is a New York lawyer, recently connected with real estate and oil operations in Mexico, particularly in the vicinity of Tampico. His connections here have been with some of the smaller companies and he has represented some of the associations for assertion of American rights.

News of his predicament reached officials here to-day through friends who received telegrams from him and was laid before some Government officials. No clues were expressed because the Government pointed out that the Mexican Government has neither deported nor arrested Buckley. If attention were to be given to his case it would be a matter of precedent.

FIGHTS OFF BANDITS IN COUNTRY CLUB

E. R. Bayles Teckles Two Armed Men.

EDWIN R. Bayles of 124 Montrose avenue, South Orange, N. J., a broker at 115 Broadway, grappled last night with two masked and armed robbers in the garage of the Essex County Country Club, Hutton Park, West Orange, and beat them off. They escaped into the woods.

Bayles had been playing golf and was getting out his car when a man appeared with a revolver and demanded his valuables. "Oh, go to the devil!" the broker cried and kicked the robber. Then a second robber appeared. The trio fought all over the floor for a moment or so, and the robbers managed to free themselves and backed out, their revolvers pointed.

Mr. Bayles said he thought at first it was a joke on the part of his golfing companions and did not realize the men were bandits until the fight started.

ON TRAIL OF TRIPLE SLAYERS.

Mitchell Police Arrest Three Men on Suspicion.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., Nov. 26.—With the arrest of three men, Cass county authorities announced to-night their belief that they were nearing a solution of the mystery surrounding the murder on September 17 of William Monroe, his wife and their daughter Neva.

One man confessed, but later repudiated his statement.

WAVES OF CRIPPLES OVERWHELM LORENZ; 106 TREATED IN DAY

Performs First Two 'Bloodless' Operations, Both Promising Cures.

LIKE LOLITA ARMOUR

Little New Jersey Girl and Newsboy Chosen From Sufferers.

NEW CLINICS ARRANGED

St. Mark's and Kings County Hospitals Opened to Famous Surgeon.

Another flood of human misery beat ceaselessly yesterday against the doors of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases at Madison avenue and 123d street. Its tide began to flow strongly long before the dawn of a gray, overcast morning. It had not yet ebbed under the wetter of rain that gave added pathos to the spectacle of an hour past noon.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, Vienna's famous specialist, did all that science and his marvellous skill could do to stem the tide and salvage its victims. But the magnitude of the outpouring appalled him. The multitudes filled both the intersecting streets and the double line which an extra force of police strove to keep in some semblance of order stretched around the block. It was an inundation in face of which the surgeon seemed almost as powerless as was Canute striving to stem the onrushing waves of the sea.

While members of the house staff sifted from the throngs the most urgent cases of distress and huddled them under shelter of the clinic's assembly rooms, there to await their turn, Dr. Lorenz in the operating room, for the first time since his present trip to America, was demonstrating in two successive operations the bloodless manual methods of surgery with which his name is associated throughout the world.

Like Lolita Armour. His first patient was little Veronica Farrell, who with her mother, Mrs. Jersey City. Standing erect in the long clinical gown that swathed his powerful form from ankles to neck, the surgeon explained that the operation he was about to attempt was precisely similar to that which eighteen years ago he had performed upon Lolita Armour. As all the world knows he found the daughter of the Chicago pecker a seemingly hopeless cripple and opened for her the way to a normal girlhood and womanhood.

This case, like the other, he said, was one of double congenital dislocation of the hips, which he would reduce by the bloodless method, of forcible manipulation. Then the magic arms and hand went to work. For fifteen minutes the surgeon's eagle-thewed fingers and wrists were busy manipulating, rotating the femur of the right leg and afterward of the left, thrusting them by main force up into the acetabular cavities, or sockets, of the hip joints. Though the operating room was filled to capacity, with medical guests and others who watched breathlessly, the stillness was unbroken save by the labored breathing of the surgeon, who was putting into the effort every ounce of his vast vitality.

Next, one after the other, a sharply audible click stabbed the air, the discharge of an argon. The thigh bone had snapped back into the sockets nature had prepared for them, but wherein they were had functioned normally.

All eyes were riveted on the "right thigh bone, or femur, had snapped back into place with a crisp, distinct sound. The snap of the left leg was so pronounced and Dr. Lorenz frowned.

"No good, not so good!" he said, shaking his head and addressing the white aproned staff of surgeons and nurses. "The femur of the left leg has not snapped back into place with a crisp, distinct sound. The snap of the left leg was so pronounced and Dr. Lorenz frowned."

Throughout this operation the Vienna expert used no instruments, save his supple, viscid hands. There was neither knife nor bloodshed. The child, frightened and crying at first, yielded to the process of etherization. Planting himself firmly at the feet of the patient, Dr. Lorenz then gripped first the right leg and thrust it to right and left, like a lever. Then he caught it at the knee and rotated it heavily, as the pharmacist mauls the pestle in his mortar.

Next he seized the leg in a different grip. Steeping forward until his silvery beard swept the breast of the unconscious child, he exerted all the power of those sinewy arms and shoulders, pressing home the thigh bone by main strength. The sustained effort, making him look more than ever like some idealized Saint Nicholas. Finally came the reassuring click, the signal of success.

Veronica Farrell, of course, felt no pain, but a reaction which the doctors said was wholly unconscious expressed itself at times in little whimpering moans. When the snap came, relieving the general air of suspense, Dr. Lorenz straightened up to his impressive full height.

According to reports received here, the messengers of the reports that the Chinese people are obtaining concerning the conference is pathetic. Most of it comes from Japanese sources and has a Japanese color. The Japanese propagandists are circulating the report in China, according to the information received here from Shanghai, and other points, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be renewed, and postal cards are being widely circulated showing the Japanese Crown Prince Hirohito, now regent, with his arms around the shoulders of the Prince of Wales.

Finland, N. C.—Carolina Hotel now open. The famous Great sport events. Through Palace Park, 235 P. M. daily.—Adv.

CHINESE TO CONTROL THEIR POST OFFICES

Win Fifth Big Point at Parley. With Crucial Tests Nearing.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.

China to-day scored one more victory in her fight to obtain recognition of autonomy in her own Government by the Powers in the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. Delegates of the Powers announced their adherence in principle to the theory that foreign post offices should be eliminated from China.

Another subcommittee has been named to see how this may be done. The manner of doing it is a detail. The big thing is the decision that China shall completely control post offices in her territory.

The subcommittee consists of Senator Lodge, Sir Auckland Geddes, M. Viviani and Mr. Hanhara. The subcommittee began work this afternoon and will report to the full committee on Monday.

U. S. URGES CONTROL OF WARFARE VIPERS

Demand Is Put Squarely Before Conference With Backing of American Public.

ACTION CAN BE FORCED

Committee Now at Work on Problem of Putting Check on Terror Weapons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Associated Press).—President Harding's suggestion for a continuation of international conferences to deal with world problems as a result of developments at the Washington conference was endorsed to-day by M. Viviani, head of the French delegation, who said it was not only a "high thought" but a practical one.

"First, the initiative of President Harding is of very considerable importance," said M. Viviani. "It is a high thought, and, what is equally beautiful, a practical thought. This conference has already a great deal for its aim. It is the beginning of other conferences, this is a historic moment. It shall not be for France to stay away."

"Second, humanity for its happiness must solve problems of a universal character. Consequently, universality of means must be used. If any great nation should be missing in the cohesion of ideas and in the examination of solutions that would make them most difficult. The initiative of President Harding will allow the whole world to take part."

"Third, we have all to gain by these associations in which we continue to learn the law of equality among nations, and we find what we are missing in offering to others that which we possess. No nation has the exclusive gift of intellectual and moral power."

"Fourth—What will people think in Europe of the President's new idea? Are they not going to think that it is in conflict with the League of Nations? I answer no. America has decided to ignore the League of Nations. That was her right. She has no account to render to any one. The League of Nations exists. What is to be deplored is that it should exist alone. America through these conferences will come into contact with the rest of the world. Let the world be united in one way or in another way. There is no special protocol for that."

"Fifth—I do not know if these conferences and the League of Nations can associate their ends. It does not matter, if it is only for mathematicians that parallel lines do not meet. Both thoughts will meet in different spheres. I am sure that for all great problems we shall be together. Already America has given her adhesion to the international court of justice, whose verdicts without her would have been weakened. It will be proved that discussions may be apart when aims are in common."

Secretary Hughes and others of the American delegation are understood to have placed squarely before the delegates the view that there is in the United States a very determined opinion that something must be done to suppress the misuse of such weapons. The Americans are reported to have made clear that unless the conference can arrive at an understanding along this line a plain acknowledgment of failure must be made to the civilized world.

Special committees of the conference composed of experts now are considering the problem of minimizing the horrors of modern conflict, which were multiplied a hundredfold during the great war as a result of the subversion of the undersea boats and other so-called "under cover" implements of slaughter.

The purpose of the American delegates is to prevent the easily imaginable destruction and wholesale slaughter that must come with the next war—if there should be one—from the raining of liquid destruction on cities by airplanes. With poison gas warfare completely developed along the lines in which it is traveling, officials feel that warfare ten years from now would mean the destruction of thousands of men at a time through the dropping of gas bombs on cities. Non-combatants would have no protection against airplane gas warfare, it is pointed out, which would mean the extinction not only of fighting men but women and children in the cities attacked.

In dealing with the proposal to regulate or abolish the use of poison gas, the American delegates are believed to have an advantage over those who might oppose the measure.

The United States army scientists now experimenting with poison gas development are reported to have been more successful than the military research men of any other nation. At about the time the great war closed the American army experts had worked out methods of manufacturing on a scale larger than any other country a new slaughter gas so powerful that but a few drops would destroy hundreds.

In the Government works in Maryland the manufacture of this gas has been completed at the rate of several hundred tons a day, or in quantities larger than any other nation.

U. S. Can Force Action. This country thus is in a position, it is pointed out, to make poison gas warfare so startlingly horrible that its abolition would probably be demanded by the civilized nations of the world.

The development of poison gas warfare is being studied by the American advisory committee through its subcommittee on new implements of warfare.

The subcommittee is making a list of all known poison gases. Chairman Carmichael announced on a recent visit will include the gases discovered by the United States, together with a history of similar research work done abroad. The subcommittee's study, being made through the cooperation of General Pershing and Admiral Rogers, will be complete in about two weeks, Mr. Thompson believes.

With the study as a basis, the subcommittee will be in a position to lay before the advisory committee a detailed picture of the poison gas war of the future with an accurate exposition of the probable horrors of such conflict.

The picture being drawn for the advisory committee will be set along to the American delegates for their use in the main sessions of the conference when the subjects of viper weapons, poison gas and submarine abolition come up.

AUSTRIAN CROWN SINKS TO 6.700 TO THE DOLLAR

Stocks at Same Time Soar on Vienna Bourse.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The Austrian crown struck a new low level of 6,700 to the dollar yesterday when the Bourse reopened, while stocks soared upward, some of them advancing 35,000 crowns. It is reported the Government again is considering control by the state of dealings in foreign money.

Overnight, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., overnight, from New York. Perfect for first and consecutive, Rocking, Fla.—Adv.

CHINA WANTS FOREIGN TROOPS OUSTED; YEARLY PARLEY IS WIDELY ENDORSED; WILL FIX BLAME FOR BLOCKING AIMS

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.

International regulation of submarine, poison gases and other viper weapons which outrage the sensibilities of humanity in modern warfare, is being discussed at executive sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, it was disclosed here to-day.

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VIVIANI VIEWS HARDING'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE PLAN AS A PRACTICAL MEASURE

Initiative of President Will Allow Whole World to Take Part, Says Head of French Delegation in Commendation.

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"Third, we have all to gain by these associations in which we continue to learn the law of equality among nations, and we find what we are missing in offering to others that which we possess. No nation has the exclusive gift of intellectual and moral power."

"Fourth—What will people think in Europe of the President's new idea? Are they not going to think that it is in conflict with the League of Nations? I answer no. America has decided to ignore the League of Nations. That was her right. She has no account to render to any one. The League of Nations exists. What is to be deplored is that it should exist alone. America through these conferences will come into contact with the rest of the world. Let the world be united in one way or in another way. There is no special protocol for that."

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WORLD EVILS TO GO

Majority of Powers in Accord for Censuring Defenders of International Wrongs.

WHO'S WHO TO BE TOLD

Anglo-Franco Clash Is Put Up to Latter's Failure to Catch Parley's Spirit.

EXPECT MUCH OF JAPAN

Britain and America Working Closer Together on Reduction of Capital Ships.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.

The most illuminating development in the international conference to-day was a significant statement from the American delegation to the effect that the representatives of this country intend to tell how, why and by whom the defeat of any of the measures designed to correct international evils coming within the scope of the conference agenda is brought about.

There is very good reason to justify the statement that the United States has the hearty support of the representatives of the majority of the Powers participating in the conference in taking this position. The policy of the United States in this respect was summed up in the statement of a foreign representative, who said:

"This conference was convened to settle troubles of general importance to the world at large and not to exploit the national grievances of any single Power or group of Powers."

Diligence is increasing. The effect of this growing tendency among the delegates to keep their eyes and minds on the benefits to be derived from international agreements has already begun to find expression in the commendable diligence of their representatives on the committees and subcommittees actively engaged in investigating the subjects of sea armaments, land armaments and the manifold vexatious problems of Far Eastern affairs.

The subcommittee analyzing the naval formula proposed by the American Government is declared to have advanced to such a stage in its work that a report on the limitation of capital ships probably will be forthcoming within a week, so that it may be considered at a plenary session of the conference within the next ten days.

The question of auxiliary naval craft has been set aside for the time being, although an investigation concerning them will proceed in the meantime. It appears to be the desire of all of the delegates to define the limitation of capital ships in advance of any other undertaking regarding sea armaments.

There is reason to believe that Great Britain and the United States already have "come close together" in the matter, and the only uncertainty is due to the delay of Japan in reaching a decision to scrap its superdreadnought Mutsu, which is favored by Great Britain and the United States.

Tokio Advances Encouraging. Advice from Tokio, while expressing the hope that the Mutsu may be exempted from the operation of the Hughes formula, are of such a reasonable character as to encourage the belief that the Mikado's Government will announce acceptance of the majority view. Once this is established the armaments committee will be ready to take up the subject of land forces, which is of primary importance to France.

The impression is rapidly gaining ground that the same concurrence of view between the British and American delegates regarding capital ships will extend to the land phase of the general proposal.

The British are credited by the majority of the other foreign delegations with "playing good politics" in connection with the undertakings. Unofficial French views, however, do not attribute so creditable a motive to their British colleagues.

The attitude of Mr. Balfour and his associates is undoubtedly more in harmony with that of the representatives of this country, the chief difference of opinion relating to the submarine issue, which is destined to play a match

SENATORS IN BOTH PARTIES COMMEND HARDING'S PLAN FOR WORLD'S PEACE

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.

President Harding's plan for an Association of Nations, to give a permanent character to the present conference, was endorsed to-night generally by Republican and Democratic Senators who are regarded as leaders in foreign relations problems.

The Democratic Senators commending the idea were enthusiastic, but suggested the President's approval was only a step toward entry of the United States into a League of Nations.

Senator Harrison (Dem., Miss.) said he was very pleased with the President's suggestion. It is just what I had hoped and expected would come out of the conference.

Senator Cummins (Rep., Iowa) said an Association of Nations is as necessary as it is for the members of the same family to meet together at the same table.

Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah) said the President's suggestion is a good one. It is just what a gentlemen's agreement about before a gentlemen's agreement among nations which would be nothing but a moral obligation and not binding at all upon any nation unless it wanted to stand by it.

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PREDICTS ARMAGEDDON AFTER SHAKEUP IN