

HARDING LAUDS G. O. P. AND FREILINGHUYSEN TO JERSEY'S WOMEN

With Primary Near, He Says Senator's Advice Is Benefit to Him.

EDGE ALSO IS PRAISED

New Voters Told to Avoid Blocs and Sex Organizations.

DILLON WILLOUGHBY JAILED AS DEADBEAT

President in Address to Bankers Says Hope of World Is With Them.

BROKE AFTER BIG DEALS

Author of West Side Freight Plan a Jekyll-Hyde of Finance and Fraud.

Praises the Old Parties.

To the women the President declared for party government and took a fling at blocs. He besought the women to stand staunchly for the old parties, and if necessary to make the party over rather than to go into group or sex organization. The party, the President said, perhaps promised more than it had delivered, but that a great deal had been accomplished in domestic relations and world understanding.

Address of the President.

In his address the President said: "There are times I wish for a little while I were not President of the United States. I love the boys down in front, but they never let me forget I must be President all the time. There are times when I would like to come among you as a fellow partisan and talk politics, but yet perhaps that is not appropriate. America, if you cannot subscribe to the enunciated principles and policies of one party, if you do not find in that party outstanding views which represent that which you believe to be right, go into that party and make it believe what you think to be right."

Against Personal Government.

"It does not believe in personal government, which would be best for them through the agency of political parties, and I say it to you first because I believe it to be best for our republic. I want more of party sponsorship in Government."

"We are a wonderful land in America.

How young we are in America to-day, how young we would be if we were wrought! Surely there must have been some inspiration in the founding of this representative popular government and out of the practical system and wisdom of the fathers and the bounty of God in blessing us with our marvelous resources and the inherent determination of Americans to go forward, we of America have made one of the most phenomenal records in the whole story of civilization. We cannot be very greatly wrong when we have hailed so marvelously under the American system."

"Some one has said it is not a very thoughtful man who looks backward for his inspirations, but I like to hold fast to the things which have made us what we are, and one of those things is the party government of which I have spoken."

"No group of women could tell precisely what would be best for them without consulting some man or men any more than a group of men can know what is best for them without consulting women. Mrs. Harding was telling me that for twenty-five years, I believe it with all my heart."

Continued on Page Four.

Deportation to Russia for Ford Soviet Agent

WASHINGTON, May 12.—(Nico) Mansevich, officially designated by Russian revolutionary associations as "deputy in the Soviet of Workmen's Deputies in the City of Detroit from the Union of Russian Laborers at Highland Park," where the Ford Automobile Company's plants are situated, was ordered deported from the United States by an Immigration Bureau decision approved by Secretary of Labor Davis to-day. Mansevich, now out on bail, has been a worker in the automobile factories. He will be taken back into custody and returned to Russia immediately. Since his arrest by special agents of the Department of Justice last September his case and the original orders for his deportation issued at Detroit have been fought at every possible stage.

MILLIN IS PRESIDENT

Lawyers and Merchants Join to Provide Substitute for Wasteful Suits.

Arbitration of every kind of civil dispute except divorce cases is to be undertaken at once by a unique tribunal organized yesterday by judges, lawyers and merchants at a luncheon at the Lawyers Club.

Work to Be Self-Supporting.

The society is incorporated under the membership law, which provides that none of its officials or governors can receive payment for their services. The necessary expenses until it is self-supporting will come from donations of prominent men.

Headquarters for arbitration have been established at 115 Broadway. Ultimately the founders plan to have the society housed in a single independent building. In the meantime floors in the new Bar Building in Forty-second street may be obtained.

The society is operating under a law passed by the Legislature in 1920, which gives a legal status to arbitration and invests the arbitrator with the power of subpoenaing witnesses and rendering a decision which is binding and cannot be appealed unless the defeated litigant can show fraud and corruption or an obvious abuse of power.

One of the aims of the society will be to have State Legislatures pass uniform arbitration laws which will conform to the laws in New York and, with slight modifications, in New Jersey. The American Bar Association is to take up this question at its annual convention in San Francisco in August. There also has been prepared a draft of a bill to be presented in Congress extending the right of arbitration to a few cases, which now can only be tried in the Federal courts.

Praised Highly by Judges.

Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court, Justice Charles L. Guy of the Supreme Court, Judge Edwin L. Garvin of the Federal Court and others spoke in unstinted praise of the idea of the society already in effect, that it would be of the greatest benefit to the courts to have some co-operative agency which would absorb a great deal of the litigation now chok-

The founders believe that if public response is forthcoming the volume of litigation will be reduced fully 75 per cent. The greatest benefit will be to men in various trades and professions who have volunteered to act as arbitrators in cases arising in their own lines. The names of some of these are: J. H. Gross, president of the American Light and Traction Company, was elected president of the society; and Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University and president of the New York Academy of Political Science, and former Magistrate Moses C. Brainerd, are also members. The treasurer is Jules S. Bache, the executive secretary is J. W. Slaght and secretary J. Noble Braden.

Has Broad Purposes.

The purposes of the society were stated as: 1. To conduct an international campaign of education in promotion of the general cause of arbitration in all disputes and differences. 2. To organize and operate in New York city and in other cities of this country tribunals of arbitration for the speedy, inexpensive and just determination of all disputes and controversies.

To have for a uniform arbitration law in all States of the Union, and for the insertion of an arbitration clause in all trades and industrial contracts.

The society's arbitration hearings will be held in secret, if the disputants so desire, and the only records that will appear will be the notice of the case and the award on the formal documents of the court.

The litigants will not be required to be represented by lawyers, although lawyers will be admitted to act as witnesses, but there will be a complete absence of the usual rignarole and no cross-examination of witnesses by opposing lawyers. A nominal fee will be charged for the use of the room, but there will be no charge for the services of the arbitrator unless he demands it.

The large number of volunteer arbitrators who have offered their services precludes, for the time being, its being a paid service, any charge for its use. In cases where special arbitrators are obtained and demand payment, the fee is to be provided under a special agreement between the litigants.

A campaign of education to inform the people of their privileges under the arbitration law of 1920 is to be one of the principal endeavors of the society. The law virtually endows an arbitrator with the powers of a judge. Special

ASKS \$750,000 TO IMPROVE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE

Calder and Hogan Plan Better Mail Facilities.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 12. The creation of an addition to the Federal Building in Brooklyn would be authorized through a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Calder and in the House by Representative Hogan. An appropriation of \$750,000 would be necessary to carry out the improvement.

Under the contract the bill provides for special fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus and other improvements which will make the Federal Building a model plant for handling the great increase in mail.

NEW COURTS TO GIVE QUICK, CHEAP TRIALS BY SIMPLE JUSTICE

Civil Disputes to Be Lifted From Congested and Tardy Tribunals.

JUDGES INDORSE PLAN

Experts to Decide Disputes on Behalf of Arbitration Society.

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Amusement Bill of U. S. Is \$63,000,000 a Month

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 12. APPROXIMATELY \$63,000,000 is spent each month for amusement throughout the United States, according to reports to the Treasury Department. Movies, theaters, circuses and amusement parks are receiving the money.

Although apparently a large sum, it represents a drop in expenditures for amusement compared with a year ago. The national expenditure for entertainment then was \$79,300,000 a month.

Theater men have been complaining for months of "poor business," but now they are inclined to be optimistic. Two months ago the monthly rate of expenditure for entertainment was only \$59,000,000. On the basis of returns to the Government business is beginning to be better for theaters and movies, but as the increase comes at the beginning of what ordinarily is the dull season theater men are puzzled.

NEW YORK HORSE WELL BACKED AT 3 TO 5 TO WIN KENTUCKY TURF CLASSIC

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Louisville, Ky., May 12.—All the trials for the Kentucky Derby are over and all the owners and trainers of the thoroughbreds named to start in America's greatest turf event at Churchill Downs to-morrow are hopeful, if not confident, their horses will be returned the winner.

The event, which has been run annually since 1875, attracted the nomination of ninety-two three-year-old colts and fillies, but only eleven of them survived the preliminary tests of speed and courage and stamina to be entered overnight, and it is likely that at least two of these will be withdrawn before post time to-morrow.

The race will be worth \$55,800, a \$7,900 gold service set and world wide fame. It is at a mile and a quarter.

Largest Racing Crowd.

To see the forty-eighth running of the race the largest crowd that ever attended an equine contest in the United States or Canada will be present. Officials of the Kentucky Jockey Club said to-day that 70,000 persons will see some part of the race. This may be an exaggerated statement, but the most conservative citizens of this city are willing to wager that more than 50,000 will be at the course.

Of course all those who pay \$3.50 admission will not see all the race. The accommodations won't permit. Churchill Downs is a beautiful course, and although the track measures only one mile it is quite large to take care of a large crowd. It isn't a little Empire City or Jamaica.

Neither is it a mammoth Belmont Park or a Saratoga. It is something we haven't got in the East. It is small but beautiful, and will seat about 20,000. But provision has been made so that standees can see all parts of the track. A large reaching for half a mile, have been built graduated landings, so that those standing fifty feet from the front can see over the heads of all in front of them. But despite these accommodations there are sure to be thousands of those on the ground who will lose sight of the contestants at some stage of the race. Such a condition is bound to arise with such a tremendous crowd is grouped together.

Prominent Folk to Attend.

Among the throng in this city to-day to see the race are Governors and Mayors, United States Senators and Congressmen, army and navy officers, social and financial leaders and thousands and thousands of plain everyday lovers of the thoroughbreds.

Like the Easterners, the Southern and the Western horsemen and racegoers we have respected him, they don't like his conformation. They don't like his pedigree and they don't like his descent. But all admit they are compelled to admire his great speed.

They see in him a speed marvel that has been tested up to a mile and a half, but he can travel the extra quarter fast enough to beat his opponents. Therefore they have made him an overwhelming favorite. Men who know the ways of the mutual machines and the way of such a crowd estimate he will be at the short odds of 3 to 5. In the overnight betting he is the best price obtainable against him.

To almost all here Morvich is the king of the turf. He is not of the purest royal blue blood in their opinion. He is a plebeian, and deformed in the knee, but a king nevertheless.

Bred in California of unfashionable

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SAYS BEAUVAIS TOOK STILLMAN'S \$15,000 FOR 4 LOVE LETTERS

Detective Testifies Guide Haggled Over the Price of Divorce Evidence.

WIFE MAKES DENIAL

'Fought Me With Gold, but I'm Willing to Rest,' She Says, as Case Closes.

COSTLY 'BLAZE OF GLORY'

Judge Mack So Describes Sensational Windup of Banker's Campaign.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Poughkeepsie, May 12.—Attorneys for James A. Stillman put on the witness stand here to-day a witness who declared that he had paid Fred Beauvais, the Indian guide, \$15,000 for four letters alleged to have been written by Mrs. Stillman to Beauvais.

Two of the letters are those which ended "lots of Canadian love," and were signed "Kahitto," an Indian word meaning "Dear Flower." They were shown to Mrs. Stillman and she said that while they looked like her handwriting, but were certainly not her sentiments.

The witness who said he bought the letters was Edmond Leigh, manager and part owner of the National Intelligence Plant Protection Service at 52 Broadway, New York, a private detective employed by Stillman's counsel. According to his testimony he and Severance Johnson, also employed by the Stillman lawyers, went to Montreal and negotiated with Beauvais for the letters, which were turned over to a newspaper man named James Sheahan, who in turn handed them to Mr. Horsey of counsel for Stillman. Horsey, according to the witness, then sent back the \$15,000 by devious routes to Beauvais.

Text of the Letters.

The letters as put into the record were as follows: "Write me often. I love the brown stamp, and go deep into the woods and dream and dream form e. Then get up and make it come true. Don't be sorry for words, reddie dear. We all can be that and just think what you have got to thank God for. I do a lot before I leave this earth. All the beauty he put into my soul and joy and the hope."

"MORVICH, Darling Freddie: How I love you and all the good things you are part of, wonderful blue sea and the waves. Everything that is alive and everything that is peace. I longed for you so last night, and I was so tired that I took your floating cup to sleep with, like the children do and then I went to sleep. I am just dead for you. I am just sick of the rich, lonely, rotten world. I want to be played with and play with you. I want all the hard things to melt. I want to be like (crying) or I would break. I want to come to you to-day and be comforted. I want to be comforted. When I am with you I want to comfort you because I am so happy. But to-day I am so lonely. I want to feel your hand and believe you are all that I have to believe in. I want to be comforted. Somehow I feel that the best I do is so poor."

[Engraved head] "270 PARK AVENUE."

"DEARER FREDERICK: Your letter of November 2 was a great comfort to me. The other letter hurt and worried me a lot. I thought you would be in Monday so that I sent Bud to meet you. And I thought I would be in Monday. I am tired, dear, but your last letter rested me a lot. I don't want to write much as I don't trust the mails or the people in the post office, but I have only been perfectly happy when I am with you in the Beau Bois Vert. Nothing that I ever said to you have I ever taken back. I love you in spite of all your faults and mistakes. You read there is nothing to forget, but I love you for your good to make you grow, to make you suffer for real love is greater than pain. I am not well because I can't be with you are as I want you to be. My pride. I am sick of everything and every one. No one really loves me but you and the children. I sail November 21 or 23. Come and spend a few days with me at Pleasantville. Come in the week when there is only Guy. Get off at Harmon, and come soon and love me so I can go on this terrible lonely road a little longer. I will tell you about the work up there when I see you. Come soon and nurse me. Love home."

[Design of four leaf clover drawn with pen and near it a one large "X" and underneath the large "X" a little one.]

"SATURDAY, July 12.

"DEAR DARLING: The wedding is over and it is 12:45 P. M., and I have just had a hot bath and am in bed, but I just had to write you a letter. There never will be any more never has been anyone like you. I love every pore of your skin. I love the dear ground you stand on. I love you better each day and every day show me how foolish I have been to live without you. I love you beyond words. I love you forever and ever through this world on to all the others."

"I want you more than anything on this earth. My uncle said last night 'as we get older it doesn't so much matter where we are but who we are with.' You may have written me, but I haven't had one letter since I came back from Montreal. My dear, I love you so. Everywhere today was flattering me and it was so empty. The touch of your hand in mine now it would rest me. When will you be down dear? And

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RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY LOST BECAUSE OF MOSCOW'S ORDERS

GENOA, May 12 (Associated Press).—The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Schanzer, in analyzing Russia's reply to the newspaper correspondents, explained what he called the essence of Clause 7, which aimed at reconciling the nationalization of property with the use of this property granted to the old proprietors, adding: "But the Russian delegation was obliged to obey orders from Moscow. I believe that in so doing Russian reconstruction has been considerably delayed. The Russians believe that European capital will flow to their country, even without concluding a general accord with Europe, but they do not seem to realize that they will be obliged to pay much more, as capitalists will charge for the risks they run."

"On the other hand, if the proposal of the Powers were accepted, this would be avoided. We had at Genoa an extremely favorable moment for Russia. I am doubtful if it will ever come again."

Signor Schanzer refuted point by point the objections contained in the Russian reply, asserting that the greater part of the reply was polemical, "due evidently to Tchitcherine, who is a most distinguished diplomat and strong in argumentative power."

In their reply the Russians accused the Powers of asking everything and granting nothing, the Minister went on. "This is quite incorrect. Italy, for whom I can speak, has almost insignificant interests in Russia, but still was ready to give four million pounds sterling in gold only for the sincere desire to help in the resurrection of the Soviet's country."

"We have not defended capitalists, as the Russians accuse us, but we have defended the principle of justice, which is always the same whether it applies to great proprietors or small owners. Italy, for instance, has not one single capitalist with interests to protect in Russia."

Signor Schanzer said the concluding section of the Russian reply was animated by a spirit of conciliation, thus inspiring hope among the delegates that the conference may continue and have a successful issue.

FIND BOMB FACTORY OF LABOR GUNMEN

Raid Follows Confessions Implicating Chicago's 'Big Three.'

INDICT 8 FOR MURDER

Threats to Kill Police Chief and Burn City if Gang Is Convicted.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Chicago, May 12.—What is believed to have been a "bomb factory" where all the explosives used by the gangs of terrorists were manufactured was revealed to-night when a squad of police raided a flat at 1713 West Adams street.

A suit case full of revolvers, ammunition, jimmies, fuses and detonation caps were seized, together with James Maher, a notorious safe blower, who has served several sentences in Federal and State prisons.

The location of the "bomb factory" was supplied by an out of town business man whose identity was not learned. He visited the Sheriff's office and said he was convinced he knew where the bombs were being made. The information was turned over to the police.

The raid followed three confessions said to involve the "Big Three" of Chicago's gangster rule—"Big Tim" Murphy, "Frenchy" Mader and "Con" Shea—three of the eight already under indictment for the murder of Acting Lieutenant Terence Lyons. These confessions are of such a startling nature that convictions for murder are assured, according to one of the attaches of the State's Attorney's office.

The men who have confessed are believed to be Isadore Brovman and Robert M. Hecht, two of the eight already indicted, and Harry (Smash) Hanson.

Identify Lieutenant's Slayer.

Braverman, business agent of the Fixture Hangers' Union, was identified by two policemen as the man who fired the shots which killed Lieut. Lyons. To-day he was rushed to Chief Fitzmorris's office, where he was subjected to a long questioning.

McCloud was a clerk in the headquarters of the Chicago Building Trades Council and served as confidential secretary to the president, "Frenchy" Mader, in whose office, the State charges, many of the sluggings and bombings were mapped out.

That the third confession evidently was obtained from Hanson was apparent, when, appearing with his counsel before Judge Overton in the Superior Court, he made a special request that he be left in the custody of the police. Earlier in the day Melville R. Thomson had appeared before Judge Shurtleff for Hanson. Judge Shurtleff advised the attorney to find another Judge. When he appeared in Judge Hebel's court, he started an argument, but was interrupted by the prisoner, who said he did not wish to be released. Judge Hebel dismissed the writ and remanded Hanson into the custody of the police. He is believed to have supplied the police with important information concerning the activities of Murphy and Mader.

Murder Suspect Escapes.

A bombshell was thrown into the police force to-day when it was discovered that "Jerry" Horn, West Side saloonkeeper, one of the eight men indicted for the killing of two policemen by labor bombers early on Wednesday, had escaped from custody by gaining his release on \$50 bonds on a disorderly conduct charge.

Horn fled yesterday, although the fact was not discovered until the police sought him in a cell at the Detective House to-day. Yesterday when several prisoners were taken from cells and looked on disorderly conduct charges, Horn was among them. He gave \$50 cash bail for his appearance and walked out of the bureau.

At that moment evidence was being prepared for the Grand Jury charging Horn and the seven others with murder. Horn forfeited his bond when the case was called to-day. Squads were immediately dispatched to search the city for

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MIXED COMMISSION TO ATTEMPT SOLUTION OF RUSSIAN PROBLEM

Lloyd George Seeks Truce Based on All Existing Frontiers.

FRENCH FEARS GONE

Willing to Continue Parley Now That Soviet Accord Is Impossible.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE DEFIANT

Italy Supports England in Urging Agreement—Non-Aggression Plan Is Killed.

By JOHN McH. STUART.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENOA, May 12.—Mr. Lloyd George made a valiant effort to-day to pick up the fragments of his Genoa program, which was shattered yesterday by the Russian reply. He advanced a plan for an eastern European truce based on the existing frontiers, and the allied experts set to work again in an attempt to bring the Russians around to some kind of reasonable-ness. The suggestion of a mixed commission to study what could be done in meeting Russia's requirements is advocated by the British and Italians.

The British Prime Minister's plan was advanced just when all the other delegates, save the Italian, were preparing to write the conference's obituary. That obituary was intended to take form in a general agreement among the Genoa participants that none should have further dealings with the Russians and that no separate agreements should be arranged. Mr. Lloyd George forestalled the move, and with ardent Italian support there is evidence that he will succeed in keeping the conference going along these lines for another fortnight.

Non-Aggression Plan On.

It is not expected, even if a truce is signed, that it will prevent the amiable settlement, seriatim, of some of the disputed territories, and those settlements may again lead to separate agreements with Russia. The non-aggression pact is now admitted to be impossible of attainment here even by Mr. Lloyd George, its proponent. And any kind of a broad agreement with Russia seems very distant. The communists still are all powerful in Moscow, as shown by the orders sent to the delegation here.

The French are now reported to be willing to aid Mr. Lloyd George in wresting such credit as is possible from the salvage process, so long as they are sure it is no longer possible to conclude an agreement with Russia along the lines of the allied memorandum. To this end Louis Barthou is said to have been given more or less of a free hand by Paris for the first time. But with all the other delegations, it is certain the French will greatly reduce their forces here.

Small Nations for Continuing.

The Germans already are sending home many experts and others. The Germans stand with the Italians and the British in urging the continuance of the conference, and the British reports of the conversations Mr. Lloyd George has had with the Poles, the Swiss, the Rumanians, the Dutch and the Swedes this afternoon are to the effect that they, too, are pleased with the idea, though last night they stood with all the others. But the Italians are seeking to give Genoa a coup de grace.

Mr. Lloyd George plans that a truce—not the non-aggression pact—should be used to keep Europe from a flare-up until the Bolsheviki come to their senses. He is sure the Russians' need of outside aid will induce a more favorable consideration of the allied terms if the Soviet emissaries can be shorn of propaganda.

The possibility of the conclusion of a separate peace between England and Russia is not entirely out of prospect. Mr. Lloyd George is said to believe that such a peace would contribute to making Russia more reasonable. But the general proposal involves a sub-commission on the entire question of debts, loans and private property—and a mixed commission on which Russia would have a place—and it is not likely he would move to forward his separate peace until such a commission should have had a chance to try its hand.