

GREAT PROBLEMS THAT VEX EUROPE WILL AVOID TURKISH PROIL

HUGHES SAYS U. S. WON'T BE MEDDLER IN EUROPE

Continued from First Page.

assumes his responsibility. But he selects his advisers and department heads to perform each in his place...

The American Government is being conducted without usurpation and with the proper influence and power of effective and constitutional leadership.

Harding's Spirit and Purpose.

This method and result are due to the spirit and purpose which have dominated the Administration. They are due to the sagacity, the steadiness, the inexhaustible energy, the constant labors, the intimate knowledge of human nature as well as of governmental affairs, the immediate

Direct and Only Way to Peace With Germany Taken by Harding

If they ever were to decide upon war their best judgment at the time and the constitutionality without any commitment in advance. This American opinion, easily discerned and emphatically expressed in the Senate, was disregarded through a preference for ambiguous phrases which were tenaciously clung to, although most injurious if they promised what was feared here and hoped for elsewhere.

When this Administration came into power it was essential in the interest of the stabilization of Europe, as well as in our own interest, that we should speedily and as peaceably as possible put an end to the technical state of war by which we were embarrassed.

Lodge's Support Praised.

Within a few months treaties of peace, which conserved our interests and did not derogate from those of the allied Powers, were signed with Germany, Austria and Hungary, received the assent of the Senate and were ratified.

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Promotion of Welfare.

Members of our Public Health Service have been in attendance at sanitary conventions abroad, and our experts are associated with efforts to combat disease, to curtail commerce in narcotics and to cooperate in the prevention of traffic in women and children.

National Interest Dominates.

Such interests inevitably arise, and will be reserved for direct negotiations in conference or otherwise between the Powers immediately concerned. The course of these negotiations is naturally determined on each side by conceptions of national interest and are the same in character as negotiations between Powers with different policies have always been.

Stopping of Naval Rivalry.

But while the question of reduction in land armaments could not be solved through the present treaty, there was an opportunity presented to us, because of our special relation to the matter, to deal with the question of naval armaments and to stop the naval competition upon which we had entered with Great Britain and Japan.

Not a Partisan Enterprise.

This conference was not a partisan enterprise, and I do not speak of it in a partisan way. It is but just, however, to give the Administration credit for the conference, which could not have been called, and for the results which could not have been achieved without its leadership.

Most Maintain Helpful Influences.

There is no reason why we should fritter away our helpful influence by becoming a partisan of either party to such controversies, much less make judicial mistakes of attempting to assume the role of dictator.

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Conference for Limitation of Armament, took a great forward step in the interest of international cooperation, of stability and peaceful settlement. It put beyond evil the sincerity of his desire that this Government should cooperate with others wherever there was a sound basis for cooperation.

Appreciating the essential quality of statesmanlike endeavor the President sought the "realization of the practicable," and through the happy collaboration of the Powers, participating in the conference there was a unique achievement which I believe to be of incalculable benefit.

The result in mere saving of expense at a time when the world cannot afford wasteful military outlays is alone a justification of the conference, but the accomplishment is far greater than that when the larger interests of peace are considered. Nations have been willing to agree to limit their armaments and to accept the terms of a peace treaty.

The reason that the Washington conference was successful was that it was a limited conference, with precise and limited aims and a practical program.

This Government did not seek debate, but action, nor report and resolutions of limitation was desirable and might some day be had, but the actual limitation of naval armament. The United States, with a just and proper regard for the rights of other nations, proposed mutual sacrifices, and by an exact statement of the sacrifice it was willing to make and of the proportionate sacrifices it expected of others.

This was the antithesis of any attempt at self-aggrandizement, and this attitude at once dispelled suspicion and created the atmosphere of mutual helpfulness. The principal of the proposals made by this Government was the simple one that naval strength was a relative matter and that the only way to end competition was to stop it at once by making an agreement based on existing relative strength fairly estimated.

These rights were safeguarded, while injurious and provocative rivalry was abandoned.

It was apparent that the conference on this subject not only furnished an opportunity for but that the exigency required the consideration of Far Eastern problems. When this Administration came into power the air was rife with rumors, and the pseudo-patriots, who make it their business to stir up suspicion and distrust by attacks upon the motives and purposes of other people, were at work with larger measure of success than their actual point of difference justified.

It was one of those conditions which require the immediate application of preventive medicine, and this was applied. The nations interested in Far Eastern questions were invited to participate in the conference. The result was that treaties were signed which binding the nations to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and the open door, instead of being a motto, was made the substance of the treaties.

As a part of this treaty, and of great significance, was provision for the abrogation, on the taking effect of this treaty between the four Powers, of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The naval appropriations are based upon the navy permitted by the treaty, and personnel and equipment have been provided for accordingly.

There has not been a sign anywhere of a desire on the part of the Powers to enter into any construction or acquisition or operation contrary to the treaty provisions pending ratification.

The Senate of the United States assented to the treaties relating to China; Great Britain, Japan and China have ratified them, and there is no reason to suppose that their ratification by any of the other signatory Powers will be withheld.

Pan-American Relations.

This Administration has been in power for months and has already been exceptionally busy and productive months, because of the continuity of actual accomplishment. I contemplate with the highest approval our relations with our sister republics of this hemisphere. We cherish their independence and desire for them abiding peace, unimpeded integrity and constantly increasing prosperity.

Chilean-Peruvian Agreement.

In the friendly atmosphere of Washington and in the same rooms of the beautiful Union Building where met the committees of the earlier Conference on the Limitation of Armament, the delegates of Chile and Peru were able to reach an agreement for the peaceful settlement of a dispute which had divided the two countries and troubled the relations of the Latin American republics for many of the last years.

Ratification of Treaties.

There is some tendency on the part of our critics to comment cynically upon the fact that the conference treaties have not yet been ratified by all the Powers, and hence are not yet in effect. This comment is really in effect, for it only tends to emphasize the importance of the conference and its achievements and how much would be lost if the treaties failed.

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

HUGHES ASSERTS AMERICA DENOUNCED TURK CRUELTY

Made Vigorous Protests Against Inhumane Acts, but More Aggressive Attitude Would Have Been Unfitting Unless Country Were Prepared to Back It Up.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 30.—Secretary Hughes, in a letter to Representative John Jacob Rogers dealing with recent statements on the Government's attitude toward the situation of the Christian minorities in Turkey, wrote: "This Government has taken such action as in the rapidly shifting circumstances has been appropriate or feasible, both in aid of the Christian minorities and in protest to the Turkish authorities for their acts of cruelty and oppression."

After referring to an announcement by his department on July 27 that the Government had agreed to a proposal for an investigation by a neutral commission of conditions in Anatolia, Mr. Hughes continued: "I may go further and tell you what has not hitherto been announced, namely, that this Government will take the way at the disposal of the International Red Cross its quota of the sum which had been indicated as necessary to meet the expenses of the proposed commission."

But, he said, the Government of the United States is in no way responsible for having postponed the constitution of the

ject of formal engagements with a particularization not before attained.

Provision to Aid China.

Provision was also made to aid China to secure increased revenue. While it was not a part of the conference proceedings, the conference afforded an opportunity for good offices which, if possible, would bring about a settlement of the Sino-Japanese and Sino-Chinese controversies.

Nothing could better attest the helpful relations of the conference than the important settlement which is now being carried out.

Then, and of outstanding significance in the interest of peace, there was negotiated the Four Power Treaty, which, without committing the United States to any alliance, provided that the contracting Powers should respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, and that they would confer together with respect to any controversy that might arise involving such rights.

In short, they agreed to consult each other and without any commitment as to use of arms, to aid peaceful settlement by appropriate conference.

Good Will and Cooperation Take Place of Mistrust in Far East

already begun and in Japan construction had been halted. In the United States the work on the vessels in course of construction which are to be scrapped has been stopped. The naval appropriations are based upon the navy permitted by the treaty, and personnel and equipment have been provided for accordingly.

There has not been a sign anywhere of a desire on the part of the Powers to enter into any construction or acquisition or operation contrary to the treaty provisions pending ratification.

The Senate of the United States assented to the treaties relating to China; Great Britain, Japan and China have ratified them, and there is no reason to suppose that their ratification by any of the other signatory Powers will be withheld.

Pan-American Relations.

This Administration has been in power for months and has already been exceptionally busy and productive months, because of the continuity of actual accomplishment. I contemplate with the highest approval our relations with our sister republics of this hemisphere. We cherish their independence and desire for them abiding peace, unimpeded integrity and constantly increasing prosperity.

Chilean-Peruvian Agreement.

In the friendly atmosphere of Washington and in the same rooms of the beautiful Union Building where met the committees of the earlier Conference on the Limitation of Armament, the delegates of Chile and Peru were able to reach an agreement for the peaceful settlement of a dispute which had divided the two countries and troubled the relations of the Latin American republics for many of the last years.

Ratification of Treaties.

There is some tendency on the part of our critics to comment cynically upon the fact that the conference treaties have not yet been ratified by all the Powers, and hence are not yet in effect. This comment is really in effect, for it only tends to emphasize the importance of the conference and its achievements and how much would be lost if the treaties failed.

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

HUGHES ASSERTS AMERICA DENOUNCED TURK CRUELTY

Made Vigorous Protests Against Inhumane Acts, but More Aggressive Attitude Would Have Been Unfitting Unless Country Were Prepared to Back It Up.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 30.—Secretary Hughes, in a letter to Representative John Jacob Rogers dealing with recent statements on the Government's attitude toward the situation of the Christian minorities in Turkey, wrote: "This Government has taken such action as in the rapidly shifting circumstances has been appropriate or feasible, both in aid of the Christian minorities and in protest to the Turkish authorities for their acts of cruelty and oppression."

After referring to an announcement by his department on July 27 that the Government had agreed to a proposal for an investigation by a neutral commission of conditions in Anatolia, Mr. Hughes continued: "I may go further and tell you what has not hitherto been announced, namely, that this Government will take the way at the disposal of the International Red Cross its quota of the sum which had been indicated as necessary to meet the expenses of the proposed commission."

But, he said, the Government of the United States is in no way responsible for having postponed the constitution of the

ject of formal engagements with a particularization not before attained.

Provision to Aid China.

Provision was also made to aid China to secure increased revenue. While it was not a part of the conference proceedings, the conference afforded an opportunity for good offices which, if possible, would bring about a settlement of the Sino-Japanese and Sino-Chinese controversies.

Nothing could better attest the helpful relations of the conference than the important settlement which is now being carried out.

Then, and of outstanding significance in the interest of peace, there was negotiated the Four Power Treaty, which, without committing the United States to any alliance, provided that the contracting Powers should respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, and that they would confer together with respect to any controversy that might arise involving such rights.

In short, they agreed to consult each other and without any commitment as to use of arms, to aid peaceful settlement by appropriate conference.

Good Will and Cooperation Take Place of Mistrust in Far East

already begun and in Japan construction had been halted. In the United States the work on the vessels in course of construction which are to be scrapped has been stopped. The naval appropriations are based upon the navy permitted by the treaty, and personnel and equipment have been provided for accordingly.

There has not been a sign anywhere of a desire on the part of the Powers to enter into any construction or acquisition or operation contrary to the treaty provisions pending ratification.

The Senate of the United States assented to the treaties relating to China; Great Britain, Japan and China have ratified them, and there is no reason to suppose that their ratification by any of the other signatory Powers will be withheld.

Pan-American Relations.

This Administration has been in power for months and has already been exceptionally busy and productive months, because of the continuity of actual accomplishment. I contemplate with the highest approval our relations with our sister republics of this hemisphere. We cherish their independence and desire for them abiding peace, unimpeded integrity and constantly increasing prosperity.

Chilean-Peruvian Agreement.

In the friendly atmosphere of Washington and in the same rooms of the beautiful Union Building where met the committees of the earlier Conference on the Limitation of Armament, the delegates of Chile and Peru were able to reach an agreement for the peaceful settlement of a dispute which had divided the two countries and troubled the relations of the Latin American republics for many of the last years.

Ratification of Treaties.

There is some tendency on the part of our critics to comment cynically upon the fact that the conference treaties have not yet been ratified by all the Powers, and hence are not yet in effect. This comment is really in effect, for it only tends to emphasize the importance of the conference and its achievements and how much would be lost if the treaties failed.

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

HUGHES ASSERTS AMERICA DENOUNCED TURK CRUELTY

Made Vigorous Protests Against Inhumane Acts, but More Aggressive Attitude Would Have Been Unfitting Unless Country Were Prepared to Back It Up.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 30.—Secretary Hughes, in a letter to Representative John Jacob Rogers dealing with recent statements on the Government's attitude toward the situation of the Christian minorities in Turkey, wrote: "This Government has taken such action as in the rapidly shifting circumstances has been appropriate or feasible, both in aid of the Christian minorities and in protest to the Turkish authorities for their acts of cruelty and oppression."

After referring to an announcement by his department on July 27 that the Government had agreed to a proposal for an investigation by a neutral commission of conditions in Anatolia, Mr. Hughes continued: "I may go further and tell you what has not hitherto been announced, namely, that this Government will take the way at the disposal of the International Red Cross its quota of the sum which had been indicated as necessary to meet the expenses of the proposed commission."

But, he said, the Government of the United States is in no way responsible for having postponed the constitution of the

ject of formal engagements with a particularization not before attained.

Provision to Aid China.

Provision was also made to aid China to secure increased revenue. While it was not a part of the conference proceedings, the conference afforded an opportunity for good offices which, if possible, would bring about a settlement of the Sino-Japanese and Sino-Chinese controversies.

Nothing could better attest the helpful relations of the conference than the important settlement which is now being carried out.

Then, and of outstanding significance in the interest of peace, there was negotiated the Four Power Treaty, which, without committing the United States to any alliance, provided that the contracting Powers should respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, and that they would confer together with respect to any controversy that might arise involving such rights.

In short, they agreed to consult each other and without any commitment as to use of arms, to aid peaceful settlement by appropriate conference.

Good Will and Cooperation Take Place of Mistrust in Far East

already begun and in Japan construction had been halted. In the United States the work on the vessels in course of construction which are to be scrapped has been stopped. The naval appropriations are based upon the navy permitted by the treaty, and personnel and equipment have been provided for accordingly.

There has not been a sign anywhere of a desire on the part of the Powers to enter into any construction or acquisition or operation contrary to the treaty provisions pending ratification.

The Senate of the United States assented to the treaties relating to China; Great Britain, Japan and China have ratified them, and there is no reason to suppose that their ratification by any of the other signatory Powers will be withheld.

Pan-American Relations.

This Administration has been in power for months and has already been exceptionally busy and productive months, because of the continuity of actual accomplishment. I contemplate with the highest approval our relations with our sister republics of this hemisphere. We cherish their independence and desire for them abiding peace, unimpeded integrity and constantly increasing prosperity.

Chilean-Peruvian Agreement.

In the friendly atmosphere of Washington and in the same rooms of the beautiful Union Building where met the committees of the earlier Conference on the Limitation of Armament, the delegates of Chile and Peru were able to reach an agreement for the peaceful settlement of a dispute which had divided the two countries and troubled the relations of the Latin American republics for many of the last years.

Ratification of Treaties.

There is some tendency on the part of our critics to comment cynically upon the fact that the conference treaties have not yet been ratified by all the Powers, and hence are not yet in effect. This comment is really in effect, for it only tends to emphasize the importance of the conference and its achievements and how much would be lost if the treaties failed.

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

Executive Agreement.

Let me also call attention to this feature of the agreement. It is an Executive Agreement made by the President in pursuance of his well recognized and frequently exercised authority to adjust American claims against other Governments and illustrates the proper regard by the Executive for his own constitutional authority, which Congress in turn, in

HUGHES ASSERTS AMERICA DENOUNCED TURK CRUELTY

Made Vigorous Protests Against Inhumane Acts, but More Aggressive Attitude Would Have Been Unfitting Unless Country Were Prepared to Back It Up.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 30.—Secretary Hughes, in a letter to Representative John Jacob Rogers dealing with recent statements on the Government's attitude toward the situation of the Christian minorities in Turkey, wrote: "This Government has taken such action as in the rapidly shifting circumstances has been appropriate or feasible, both in aid of the Christian minorities and in protest to the Turkish authorities for their acts of cruelty and oppression."

After referring to an announcement by his department on July 27 that the Government had agreed to a proposal for an investigation by a neutral commission of conditions in Anatolia, Mr. Hughes continued: "I may go further and tell you what has not hitherto been announced, namely, that this Government will take the way at the disposal of the International Red Cross its quota of the sum which had been indicated as necessary to meet the expenses of the proposed commission."

But, he said, the Government of the United States is in no way responsible for having postponed the constitution of the