

NEAR EAST TENSION GREATLY RELAXED

Poincare to Meet Curzon in Paris and Then Go to Lausanne.

URGED BY MUSSOLINI Solution a Surprise to Premier Had Opposed Journey.

TO FIX PROCEDURE FIRST Ismet Pasha to Discuss Protection for French Interests in Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 14. Premier Poincare is going to Lausanne to attend the opening of the conference on peace in the Near East.

M. Poincare's attendance was insisted upon by Premier Mussolini of Italy, who refused to send a representative or to come himself to Paris, but was willing to delegate Senator Contarini, a personal friend, who was almost named Minister of Foreign Affairs, to carry on a triangular discussion at Lausanne not later than Monday morning.

The Quai d'Orsay to-night insists that the conversations will not deal with the actual terms to be imposed upon Turkey, merely arriving at a general agreement as to procedure for the conference.

M. Poincare continued to-night the report that Ismet Pasha was to be received at the Quai d'Orsay to-morrow evening, but merely to discuss protection for French schools, banks and business firms in Constantinople.

Favorable Turn to Crisis. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 14.

The Near Eastern crisis has taken a distinctly favorable turn to-night with the news from Constantinople that Mr. Harington thinks it is not yet necessary to proclaim martial law, and the decision that Lord Curzon will meet Premier Poincare in Paris on Saturday. The British Foreign Secretary is delighted with the implication in the French semi-official statement that the French will if the Kemalists attack the allied troops in violation of the Mudanya agreement. He sent Premier Poincare to-day a long and detailed questionnaire, seeking the French attitude as to Mosul, Syria (the Syria territory), the Dodecanese, the protection of minorities, the turning over of Constantinople to the Turk, the freedom of the straits and capitulation.

Moist, with its oil and other resources, is certain to provide one of the bitterest points attempted in bargaining with the Turk, but the British attitude is that it is not to be discussed from their angle, as Great Britain holds the mandate for the straits and capitulation. The campaign of Bonar Law's chief supporter, Lord Beaverbrook, to give up both the Palestine and Mesopotamia mandates, however, probably will withhold the Turk to demand both. The Sofia correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle here wires that Kemal (said to be the chief rabbi at Constantinople) demands that Palestine be transferred to a Turkish mandate. When the latter refused to mix in political affairs Kemal turned to the organization of a committee of Turkish Jews, who will make the same demand at Lausanne.

Lord Curzon wants to know whether France will keep the Syrian mandate, thus protecting the flank of the British mandate territories, and a thorough query on the Dodecanese seeks to line up the French with or against the Italians. French consuls having been driven out of Anatolia, and M. Poincare having given assurance to-day that he would not discuss the Syrian mandate in Paris anything that might compromise the Lausanne proceedings, there is a distinct hope here that the French attitude will be similar to the English on the questions of minorities, Constantinople, the straits and capitulation.

AMERICA TO HAVE TWO OBSERVERS AT PARLEY Ambassador Child and Minister Grew for Lausanne.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Ambassador Child at Rome and Minister Grew at Bern, will be the American observers at the Near Eastern conference at Lausanne. Rear Admiral Bristol will be named Associate Commissioner as his other duties will not permit him to be in continuous attendance.

The scope of American participation was quite clearly defined by Secretary Hughes when in his communication of October 30 he said: "To safeguard such (American) interests and to facilitate the exchange of views the Government of the United States is prepared to send observers to the proposed conference, if this action is agreeable to the Powers concerned. Without participating in the negotiations of the treaty of peace, these observers would be able to indicate this Government's position in greater detail than is possible in this side-memoire and they could also inform the American Government of the attitude of the other Powers in matters where there are mutual interests."

VOYE DOWN \$17,500 FOR JUDGES The official canvass, reported yesterday, shows that the amendment to increase to \$17,500 the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals was defeated in Westchester county by 237 majority. The vote was: Amendment No. 1—For, 20,634; against, 9,895. No. 2—For, 15,709; against, 16,842.

FRANCE WILL HAVE DECISION ON STABILIZING THE MARK

Berlin Proposal Offers No Inducements in the Way of Control of German Finances—Germany Must Get 800,000,000 Marks Worth of Grain.

By LINCOLN EYRE. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 14.

Whether the German Government's proposals for the stabilization of the mark by the floating of a foreign loan, partly supported by the Reichbank's gold reserve, will prove acceptable to the Reparations Commission is problematical, depending as it does upon the attitude of France. Publication in the evening papers of the proposition submitted to the commission in Paris sent the mark spinning upward from 7,600 to 7,900 to the dollar. There is scant confidence, however, that the rise will continue unless favorable action by the Reparations Commission follows.

It is generally remarked—with satisfaction by the followers of Hugo Stinnes—that the note offers no inducements in the direction of Allied supervision over German finances, so firmly demanded by M. Poincare. That is why there is no meeting of assurance that France will approve. On the other hand there is marked confidence in both political and financial circles that both Great Britain and the United States will applaud the Reichbank's willingness to turn over 500,000,000 marks, virtually half of its gold deposits, for the promotion of a foreign loan.

The liquidation of the reparational debt is conceivable only when that debt is fixed at a reasonable figure, and when anti-dumping measures and other obstacles to equal commercial opportunity are removed from the path of German exporters. Hence the inclusion of these conditions.

As for the domestic reforms contemplated by the communication, two stand out conspicuously in relation to the present internal upheaval. One is the proposal to make such exceptions to the eight hour law that in practice there would no longer be an eight hour law. The other is the abolition of the tithes now demanded from grain growers by the state, which farmers interests have long resented as constituting a special tax upon them. Both of these measures have been urged by the German People's party, the Stinnes industrial group, and strongly opposed by the Socialists.

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—Germany must find some way of getting 800,000,000 marks worth of grain to feed her people during the next year, the Reparations Commission learned in Berlin. As this amount is about double the present total paper credits in circulation in Germany, purchase of the grain is deemed obviously impossible except through speedy international financial rehabilitation or foreign credits from abroad. It seems to be generally taken for granted that both the credits and the food would have to come from America. The 800,000,000 marks represents Germany's import requirements for the next twelve months of 2,000,000 tons of grain.

This food question may serve to hasten an agreement among the Allies concerning Germany's reparations, although up to the present there has been no indication that Premier Poincare has changed his mind about the necessity of exacting further rigid guarantees as a means of compelling the Reich to meet its indemnity payments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 14. With a good description of the person who sent the poisoned chocolates to Sir William Horwood, chief of Scotland Yard, the police are working feverishly in the hope of rounding up the guilty one in a day or two. Efforts in the case have been redoubled because of widespread censure of the Yard for permitting the thing ever to happen, and the tilt between Gen. Sir Wyndham Childs, head of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, and the Rothermere press, which ran in big type in the Daily Mail the headline "U. S. Poking Fun at Scotland Yard." This was followed by quotations from the American press, with comments from THE NEW YORK HERALD prominently featured.

The whole strength of the detective force is on the job, trying to vindicate the honor of the celebrated service. It is believed that the box containing the chocolates was handed in at a post office in the Southwest district. A girl clerk remembered the parcel because it was addressed to the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, and she was able to give an accurate description of the sender. The writing has been photographed, and is being subjected to minute examination, with the result that the investigation is largely confined to one district.

William Horwood's condition continues to improve. CLEMENCEAU QUITE GAY; IS SLEEPING TOO MUCH Refers Mysteriously to Message From 'Beautiful Lady.'

ON BOARD THE S. S. PARIS, Nov. 14 (Wireless to Associated Press).—M. Clemenceau arose at what he termed the "deadly shameful hour" of 7 this morning, but did not appear on deck until 11, working in the meantime.

When he came on deck he seemed in better shape than a majority of the passengers, who were suffering from the roll and pitch of the ship. He walked for an hour and then went to lunch and his cabin for the remainder of the day.

The "Tiger" was quite gay and declared that he had been sleeping too much. He was jocular with the correspondents, and when asked if he had received any more messages replied: "What would you say if got one from a beautiful lady?"

TURKS YIELD TO ALLIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE Situation Is Eased, but Anxiety Is Not Removed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—Rafet Pasha, Nationalist leader of Constantinople, to-day ceded in principle the right of the allied forces of occupation to exercise police control over their own nationals. Rafet's concession has eased the situation, but the anxiety continues.

Angora's response to the allied refusal to evacuate the capital, it is understood, will agree to respect the rights of the Allies, and will not admit of occupation in the military sense.

LAW TO KEEP GEORGIA WOMAN FROM SENATE Governor and Officials Blast Mrs. Felton's Hopes.

LENINE TELLS REBS WORLD REVOLUTION ENDS

Soviet's New Economic Policy, He Declares, Saved Russia From Ruin.

DELAY MEANT RETREAT Country Needs to Learn and Foreign Capital Participation Will Teach It.

AMERICA HARD PROBLEM Premier Speaks in German, Gesticulating Freely, With No Trace of Illness.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Moscow, Nov. 14.—When Premier Lenine addressed the Congress of the Third International yesterday in Andrew's Hall in the Kremlin I stood within twenty yards of him and had an opportunity to observe him carefully. He is lighter than he was last year, but the right weight for his height and build, and he is supple and active. He spoke standing behind a red rostrum on the platform, but sometimes he moved away, gesticulating freely without a trace of paralysis or any other disease in his voice and movements.

He made a long speech in a clear, conversational voice with absolute ease in fluent German, which is the language most understood at present. Occasionally he was at a loss for a word, which was promptly supplied by Trotsky, sitting, as usual, at a long red table on the platform at Lenine's left.

The manner and contents of the speech were quite in Lenine's old style, abrupt and moderate with several touches of humor. He spoke without notes, and there was great applause at intervals during, and after his speech, which proved that Lenine is himself again.

Admits Bolshevist Retreat. "It can now be definitely stated that the new economic policy saved Russia from revolution and ruin," said Lenine. "Had the policy not been adopted in 1921 Bolshevism would have failed, and if it had been adopted and postponed the Bolsheviki could not have made their retreat successfully."

The Bolsheviki made many great mistakes, and probably will continue making mistakes, being human, but these were mistakes such as two and two make five and one and two make a tail-or-walk (laughter). The Bolsheviki did not make a mistake in advising the foreign delegates to go slow and not to discuss the future of the world, but they would make a mistake if they tried to apply such a program, made for Russian conditions, to the conditions in their own countries.

Lenine further said that he was firmly convinced that the new economic policy had done away with all danger of a revolution in the future, and that he brought on before by a too rapid transformation to Bolshevism. "Now the peasants as well as the workmen are well satisfied," he said, adding that heavy rains had been collected this year without resorting to force.

He declared that during the last six months the ruble had been stabilized despite the fact that a trillion of paper rubles had been printed.

Russia's Great Task. "The great task before Russia is to learn. We must learn to read, to write, to organize," said the Premier, and he warned that the steps looking toward a world revolution must be taken more carefully in the future.

Referring again to his conviction that all danger of a revolution in Russia was past, Lenine pointed to the fact that the Soviet Government had a number of commerce and big industries. By permitting foreign capital to participate in industry and business Russia, he said, would be able to learn the methods by which the foreigners achieved success, and then when the Russians were ready they could break off these relations. He admitted, however, that large industries were in a tight place and that it would require at least 100,000,000 gold rubles to put them into shape again.

Pointing out that as yet nothing had been obtained through a loan, Lenine said that the strictest economy must be practiced everywhere, even in educational matters, and that the State machinery must be trimmed down.

"We must concentrate our efforts on establishing a working basis for industry," he continued. "We have set aside 20,000,000 gold rubles for this purpose as a reserve fund. Our industries must be permanently established if we are to become a civilized nation."

Andrew's Hall in light and white marble, was beautifully lighted and is beautiful, like all the rest of the palace. George's Hall contains a world revolutionary exposition, showing the history of Bolshevism and the extent of the movement in Europe, Asia and America, with revolutionary literature in all languages. The congress is important as being the first one held with Soviet Russia at peace.

America a Difficult Problem. Various commissions were sitting in the Kremlin, Lenine and Trotsky on the French, Bucharin on the American, and other leaders on the British commission. Zinovieff in the opening speech at Lenine's side, the British labor leader for daring to ask the Bolsheviki to ratify the Leslie Uphurst concession to improve labor and the electoral chances. "The English communist party is the smallest and slowest," he said, "slower than elsewhere. The question of the connection between communism and English labor is a great question. A future study of England will be made by the executive committee of the International. Considering the great unemployment in England and the growth of communism is amazingly slow."

The great difficulty with the American movement was to know what was legal and what was illegal. "We are in a different position in Poland and other countries which have experienced revolution. In the other countries the labor leaders know the masses. It is the contrary in America where there is a strong left wing, a trade union movement and a communist party and a strong factional struggle. Therefore America constitutes a most difficult problem which it is necessary to study."

W. C. T. U. Birthplace Votes for Beer and Wine

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Evanston, birthplace of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, voted for beer and light wines last Tuesday by a substantial majority. The vote, with one precinct of the town missing, gave the wet side a majority of 514. The official count showed: Yes, 4,811; no, 4,297. For years Evanston has been the national headquarters of the W. C. T. U., and was counted by the dregs as being their stronghold in northern Illinois.

PILOTLESS PLANE IN NINETY MILE FLIGHT

New Control Device Considered a Triumph in Post-War Inventions. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The pilotless army airplane, equipped with an automatic control device said to be more accurate and dependable than any human pilot, has been developed to a point where it has made successful flights of more than ninety miles, it was announced to-day by the army air service. The announcement said the results produced after a long series of experiments constituted the most important post war development of the many novel ideas of new engines of war. It was added that the experiments had shown it to be possible to "shoot" bomb laden planes, without pilots, at targets on or off the ground with astounding accuracy.

"In actual work with these automatic pilots," the announcement said, "hundreds of automatic take offs and a number of automatic flights of ninety miles and more have been made. This pilot is capable of being mounted in any type airplane, and in bumpy weather will hold a plane much steadier than a human pilot and will carry it on an absolutely true course, regardless of fog or adverse weather conditions."

"The ability of a balanced rotating mass, moving on frictionless bearings, to maintain its position in space so long as it is not acted upon by outside forces is called a gyroscopic force. This force is made use of in the stabilizing and directing of the airplane on a trade course. Two separate and distinct gyroscopic units are used for this purpose. The function of one is to direct the lateral and longitudinal variations in flight and the other to maintain a true direction."

ARREST NINE WOMEN IN IRISH PICKETING

Muriel MacSwiney and Others Taken in Front of British Embassy. REFUSES TO GET BAIL Threatens Hunger Strike as New Move to Help Free Mary MacSwiney.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14. "Die hard" sympathizers of the Irish Republic carried the guerrilla warfare against the Irish Free State and the British Government into Washington today by picketing at the British Embassy. There were no casualties, but nine were taken by the police. The list was headed by Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork, who perished on a hunger strike. Mrs. MacSwiney is to-night in the House of Detention, having refused to give bail in \$500. The other eight women on gavel bail and will appear before United States Commissioner George McDonald at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. MacSwiney threatens to go on a hunger strike unless she is acquitted and released. The picketing demonstration was staged in behalf of Mary MacSwiney, the sister of the former Mayor of Cork. She is now on the tenth day of a hunger strike in an Irish prison to which she was committed for activity against the Irish Free State. One of the banners carried by Mrs. MacSwiney's brigade bore the following inscription: "England murdered my husband, Terence MacSwiney. Will Americans permit the English Free State to murder his sister, Mary MacSwiney?" Other inscriptions on banners were: "English efficiency. Terence MacSwiney killed in seventy-four days. Mary MacSwiney (7) days." "Will America permit England to murder another MacSwiney?" "Germany shot Edith Cavell. England tortured Mary MacSwiney. Which would you choose?" Capt. Colin Flather of the Third Precinct gave ample warning to Mrs. MacSwiney and her band. He told them that he would permit them to march by the Embassy, but if they returned he would have them arrested. On passing the Embassy a second time Capt. Flather placed his hand on Mrs. MacSwiney's shoulder and told her she was under arrest. "I don't mind being arrested; I am used to it," was Mrs. MacSwiney's only comment. The others arrested were Miss Kearney, Mrs. Bessie Quinlan, Mrs. Sarah M. Rubin, Mrs. Claudia Geary, Miss Louise Manning, Mrs. Mary E. Gallhaus and Miss Nora Hennigan. RAILROAD STRIKE COST GOVERNMENT \$1,250,000 Daugherty Wants More Money to Balance Accounts.

NEARLY 1,800 DEAD IN CHILEAN QUAKE

1,500 Bodies Recovered in the Ruins of Valparaiso. SANTIAGO, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—Each new report received from the provinces which suffered the full force of the convulsion on Friday last adds to the list of dead and the enormous damage already recorded. Advances from Valparaiso, in the province of Atacama, say that the total dead recovered thus far at that place number 1,500, while in complete ruins, the casualties not being known. An official compilation by the Ministry of the Interior, based on reports received earlier in the day, gave the following casualties: Valparaiso, dead 600, injured 1,000; Copiapo, dead 150, injured 800; Coquimbo, dead 30, injured 600; Huasco, dead 20, injured 60; Chamarca, dead 18, injured 50; Prehina, dead 18, injured not known. Chile was again visited by earth shocks late last night. Severe tremors were felt at La Serena, capital of the province of Coquimbo, and at the seat of Prostitution. Further terror was spread among the inhabitants of the devastated district by a strange phenomenon. Last night a line like a great ribbon passed along the horizon over the sea from south to north, this being repeated every two or three minutes. The people were so alarmed that few slept.

MA'DOOD'S CAR STOLEN

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the police to-day that while he was at an automobile show last night his automobile was stolen.

GIDDING offers Three-Piece Costumes so well adapted for luncheon or tea in town and other daytime needs — at attractive prices.

Brown Crepe makes the blouse of a marline frock and lines the accompanying jacket—mole fashions the collar and cuffs—\$125. A salmon crepe blouse gives a dash of color to a black costume and the mole collar and tinsel embroidery add a last touch of smartness—\$175. Soft velveteen in a lovely wood brown shade fashions a slim frock with corded panels and also the straight box coat collared with beaver—\$195.

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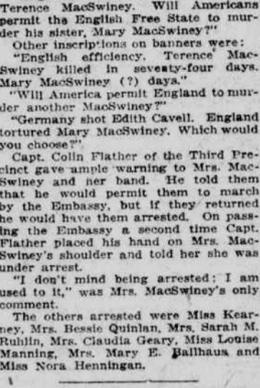
FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Old Scenic Wall Papers

NOW SO IN VOGUE, GIVE CHARM AND CHARACTER TO INTERIOR FURNISHINGS. Early wall papers usually represented some scene or picture which avoided the continual repetition that appears in modern papers. Old scenic papers are now practically extinct, but two famous French factories, J. Zuber & Cie., Alace, and Desfosse & Karth, Paris, fortunately have the original blocks which they are still using to reproduce these papers.

Landscapes of the Chase, done in 1831, by Delille, in lovely colors, shows a great landscape of the hunt, in a setting of plains and mountains of the Alsatian country. This paper has been out of print for at least seventy years, and a new edition has just been finished by J. Zuber & Cie. This and the other famous old Scenic Papers can be obtained from the leading decorators, and are now on exhibition at the show rooms of the manufacturer's sole American agents.

A. L. DIAMANT & COMPANY. 191 Park Ave., New York. 1515 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. (Illustrated booklet sent on request.)



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Saks'-Tailored and "Paddington" London-made, the best produced in two leading golf countries, merged in one collection for your approval. Cloths are exclusive yet practical, and the collection itself the most complete in New York. Four pieces: coat, knickers, vest and long trousers. 38.00 to 63.00 Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street Fifth Floor

1922 Marmon is unexcelled

—Says Dr. Eugene Christian "I have driven nearly all of the high priced cars and a few of the others, but I have never seen anything step over the earth like this 1922 model. It is obedient, responsive, swift, quick and powerful. Marmon seems to have a group of good things this year; both her sales and service organizations are as good as the car, and that is 'going some'." OUR exhaustive investigation covering ten months proved the average cost to New York owners of 1922 series Marmons, for maintenance, was \$4.35 per car per month. Then we asked every purchaser to check his own account and to give us a record of money spent on his Marmon at any other service stations. The results did not make any appreciable change in our figures. Now, with the newly inaugurated Marmon Standardized Service, costs should be still lower. This super-service removes all guesswork from car maintenance. The owner knows in advance, when his car goes in for repairs, the precise cost and the exact length of time it will be out of service. The finest form of transportation at the lowest cost per mile. Marmon Automobile Co. of New York, Inc. 1880 Broadway at 62nd Street MARMON The Foremost Fine Car