Government on the other these most despicable of all criminals, who had taken advantage of our war needs to swindle the Government, are in a fair way to go free of punishment."

Mr. Untermyer then condemned the appointment by Mr. Daugherty of the present head of the Bureau of Investigation and added:

"So busy has been the chief law officer of this Government in pardoning rich offenders that he has had no time to act on the cases of the men and women who are now incarcerated in Federal prisons upon convictions for having expressed opinions that were deemed, at that time, detrimental to our prosecution of the war. The chief of the offenders has been pardoned, but the others are still in jail. Ours is the only country of which this can be said, but then ours is also the only country in which a cheap politician is at the head of the Department of Justice."

Mr. Untermyer said there should be a complete investigation of the Department of Justice under this and the preceding administration, adding, "It was not much better under the immediate predecessor of the incumbent."

The speaker's attack on the New York Stock Exchange included this:

"Its fiat determines the business life and death and business honor of its members, without the power of review or appeal to the courts. According to its code of law and morals competition between its members is, to quote the words of one of its ex-presidents, under oath, 'the most heinous and contemptible crime a man can commit and is punished by expulsion, disgrace and financial ruin.' Swindling the public is an innocent pastime compared with remitting part of a broker's commission to his customer. All the years of effort to bring this financial outlaw within the law has proven unavailing."

### Prohibition Enforcement.

Before recommending a list of reforms he suggested be reached by legislation Mr. Untermyer remarked:

"If but a fraction of the money that is being spent on the ludicrous antics of the Department of Justice in its camouflage enforcement of the prohibition law were wisely used in prosecuting the war frauds the jails would not be big enough to hold the offenders, and the statute of limitations against civil recoveries would not be running, as it is, against the Government at the rate of hundreds of millions per year."

Mr. Untermyer was followed by Senator-elect Shipstead of Minnesota, a sturdy, commanding Norse figure who drew a homely picture of economic causes and conditions which had given rise to the insurgent-radical movement and the Non-Partisan League.

The business sessions of the conference, under the auspices of the People's Legislative Service, were confined largely to speech making, the principal themes being Wall Street and money control and the necessity of economic relief for the people, particularly the agricultural communities.

A continuing organization under the People's Legislative Service, but one which is in reality a national non-partisan league or bloc, to cooperate with and support the insurgents and radicals in Congress was formed. It is composed largely of non-partisan leaguers from the Northwest with farm and labor leaders.

Senator La Follette opened the public sessions with a statement that those attending were committed to good, sound progressive work and economic thinking. He said it was an advanced movement for constructive, practical and aggressive legislation.

Lynn J. Frazier, Non-Partisan Leaguer, who captured the Republican nomination for the Senate in North Dakota and was elected, was the first speaker. He drew a picture of deplorable conditions affecting the farmers of the Northwest.

A resolution was adopted that those present should speak and act "only upon the express understanding that they were engaged upon a movement which was non-partisan in purpose."

The resolution originally read non-political instead of non-partisan, but it was changed at the instance of Samuel Gompers, who said any action taken would be political.

### Committee on Resolutions.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: H. F. Baker, president of the Farmers National Council; F. P. Howe, G. S. MacFarland, Miss Elizabeth Hauser, secretary of the National League of Women Voters; Amos Pinchot, Senator Sheppard (Tex.), Representative Huddleston (Ala.) and Representative Nelson (Wis.), George L. Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union; P. H. Callahan, Louisville; William H. Johnston, president International Machinists; D. H. Robertson, president Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Miss Ethel Smith, Woman's Trade Union League, and Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union.

The following special committee was appointed to consider reorganization of the elective system:

Former Representative Keating (Col.), Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; B. C. Marsh, director of Farmers National Council; Dante Pierce, Des Moines, publisher of a chain of agricultural periodicals; Senator Ladd, George L. Record, Jersey City; Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of the National Woman's party; Mrs. Ross Y. Forester, Woman's Trade Union League; Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor; E. C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America; Mrs. Minnie F. Cunningham, National League Women Voters; Howard Wurlitzer, Cincinnati, and Samuel L. Montgomery of West Virginia.

The Resolutions Committee's report, adopted by the conference, complimented the insurgent leaders in Congress, the newly elected radical members and the People's Legislative Service and then recommended:

"Your committee, realizing the impossibility of reporting in a singe day a legislative and an economic program, suggests that the chair appoint a non-partisan committee for the purpose of bringing about the cooperation of progressives throughout the country to aid in the advancement of liberal laws and general reconstruction based on a program which your Committee on Resolutions shall draft and report at a future meeting at Washington to be called by the chair."

### Direct Primary Committee.

The committee on the direct primary took a fling at ex-Senator Newberry and suggested national and State action to extend and preserve direct primaries. The report did not receive a unanimous indorsement. It was opposed by Senator Brookhart (Iowa), Representative Collins (Miss.) and a number of labor leaders who wanted to eliminate acceptance of party tickets or any other suggestion of party or convention action. As approved by the majority it read:

"The importance of a primary law as an aid to the definite, prompt and convenient expression of the will of the people upon the choice of candidates and the determination of public questions cannot be overestimated. For many years in the various States the people have been trying to secure adoption of adequate laws to carry out this purpose.

"Everywhere this reform has met with the determined opposition of political bosses who represent the special interests of the country. Their purpose is to defeat those laws if possible, and when compelled by public opinion to pass a primary law they endeavor by skillfully contrived jokers to nullify its main purpose.

"Powerful interests have planned a concerted and widespread attack for the coming winter legislative sessions upon the various primary laws which have been passed in some of the States of the Union. This plan has been made more difficult and we hope rendered impossible by the splendid results of the recent elections, which indicate a widespread and powerful progressive sentiment among the people.

### Expression of Belief.

"We believe in the adoption of a primary system which will enable the people of the nation and of the States and of the subdivisions thereof to name directly without the intervention of conventions, the candidates of all political parties instead of permitting the naming of such candidates by some political boss or partisan machine, representing the privileged interests of the country.

"We believe the time has come not only to extend and perfect the primary laws in the various States but to apply the direct primary principle to the choice of party candidates for President and Vice-president, and we therefore declare for the adoption of national measures providing that the candidates of all political parties for President and Vice-President shall be nominated by the direct vote of the voters of the country without the intervention of any convention, and that the delegates to the national conventions should be elected by the direct vote of the people at the time they select the party candidates for President and Vice-President.

"Pending the adoption of such a national law we recommend that the States adopt State Presidential primary laws.

"We recommend that a special committee be constituted which shall prepare a uniform primary law which can be used by the progressive organizations in every State of the Union as a basis for legislative measures where no primary law now exists and as a guide in considering amendments of existing laws to the end that the progressives of the different States may avoid the jokers which the enemies of the direct primary use to nullify the laws; and that such committee cooperate with the People's Legislative Service in the carrying out of this plan.

### Uniform Primary Law.

"We recommend that such uniform primary law contain the following features:

"State primaries:

"(a) All voters voting at any general election thereby register for primary elections until the next general election; additional opportunity to be afforded for registration of voters who did not vote at previous general election.

"(b) Every registered voter shall, without disclosing his party affiliations, receive the ballots of all parties and be entitled to mark in secret his choice of party candidates on one party ballot, the others being destroyed.

"We recommend the enactment of absent voters laws by all the Legislatures which will meet this winter.

"We recommend the immediate enactment of a Federal corrupt practices act with a sufficient supply of 'teeth' to permanently dispose of 'Newberryism' in this country.

"While the conduct, direction and control of Presidential elections do not come within the scope of our authority, this convention feels that its work would not be complete unless it went on record as favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution by which the Electoral College will be abolished and people be empowered to vote directly for President and Vice-President."

Senator Brookhart objected because, he said, the report seemed to make it necessary for a man to vote a party ticket or not vote. It served, he said, to perpetuate parties.

Senator-Elect Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) appealed for the release of political prisoners.

Gov. Blaine of Wisconsin attacked Secretary Mellon "for permitting the rich taxpayer to escape."

Senator Brookhart declared the deflation of two years ago was a money strike, engineered by Wall street, and upon which there was no referendum. He urged reorganization of the personnel of the Federal Reserve system so that the board would be composed of three farmers, three representatives of labor, two representatives of little business and one representative of big business. He called the reserve board the Non-Partisan League of Wall Street.

Representative Sinclair (N. D.) talked on credits, and declared that War Finance Corporation aid had not helped the farmer.

Representative Frear (Wis.) advocated legislation to make tax returns public, and went over again his fight with Secretary Mellon over the taxability of stock dividends.

Mr. Frear said there was an inside organization in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and he demanded a public investigation to show what he said was a deplorable state. He offered to furnish evidence of incompetency and worse.

Warning his hearers that the Roman Empire fell because the Government became too autocratic, Samuel Gompers criticized the judiciary. "The judiary," said Gompers, "has assumed the power to invalidate and declare unconstitutional laws which have been passed by Congress and approved by the President. This assumption of power is not only in direct violation of the Constitution but is in conflict with the principals of this Government."

### La Guardia Attends Session.

Representative La Guardia, New York, joined the radical insurgents. He attended the sessions to-day, and to-night he spoke at the dinner. The consumers of his district, he said, were equally interested in constructive legislation which would bring to them the necessities of life at a reasonable figure. He was the only Representative of any of the Eastern cities in attendance.

At the dinner Senator La Follette received an ovation when he was introduced by Mr. Keating, former Representative from Colorado, as the undisputed leader of the progressives of America. Senator La Follette made a plea for financial support for the People's Legislative Service, and it was forthcoming. Three of the Big Four railroad brotherhoods contributed $3,000 each to advance the movement.

Frederic Howe conducted the campaign for funds in approved church mortgage style. He said that $50,000 would be needed to accomplish in a reasonable manner what the organization had set out to do. He asked for those who would give $5,000, and offered the inducement of the privilege to speak to those who contributed. An Illinois lawyer talked ten minutes for the first $5,000. There were no more at $5,000 or at $4,000, but when the $3,000 figure was reached the brotherhoods came up in order with their subscriptions.

Senator La Follette explained that the funds are to be used in gathering statistics, data and ammunition of all sorts for the Progressives in Congress so that they may better fight the vested interests and special privileges. He said that every interested organization maintained great and expensive lobbies here that compiled data for use in committee rooms and on the floors of both houses, while the real representatives of the people had had to go it alone until the People's Legislative Service was organized.

A number of Senators and Representatives-elect got in speeches ahead of the contribution campaign. For the most part, they told how and why they were elected by the people of their respective communities.

The dinner was attended by some five hundred men and women from every section of the country. They applauded vigorously when Toastmaster Keating described Senator La Follette as the best loved man between the two oceans and the greatest of all leaders.

# BAVARIA TO DICTATE NOTE ON ALLIED FINE

## Cuno Sends for Premier to Take Up Attacks on Control Board Members.

## DEFIANCE PREDICTED

## Munich Expected to Endeavor to Escape Demand for Cash and Apology.

## FEAR HITLER ADHERENTS

## Fascisti Already Stirred Up by Arrest of Notorious Capt. Ehrhardt.

By LINCOLN EYRE.

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1922, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 2.

Germany's response to the allied note demanding an apology and the payment of punitive fines for attacks by mobs on officers of the Control Commission at Passau and Ingolstadt will be indicated by the Bavarian Government. This was indicated today when Chancellor Cuno invited the Bavarian Premier, Dr. von Knilling, to discuss with the Berlin Cabinet the attitude to be taken.

Dr. von Knilling will arrive here from Munich Tuesday and it is not likely that a definitive reply will be addressed to the Council of Ambassadors until then. At the Foreign Office grave fears are voiced that the Bavarians, swayed as they are by Nationalist propaganda nd Fascista threats, will refuse flatly to yield to the Allies' demands.

### Munich Disavows Arrest.

The tenseness of the situation in Bavaria has been heightened by the arrest of Capt. Ehrhardt, alleged head of the Consul murder gang, whom the Munich reactionary elements regard as one of their most heroic leaders. How critical the Munich authorities consider the tempest stirred up by Ehrhardt's capture is demonstrated by the haste with which they disclaimed having taken any part in it. It was emphasized officially to-day that it was not Bavarian police but special detectives imported secretly from Berlin who seized Ehrhardt after he had been inveigled into going to Munich from his castle in the country, which has been his hiding place.

From Leipzig where the conspirator is in jail, it is reported that he is to be tried, not for having helped Wolfgang van Kapp put over his ill fated Putsch, as had been supposed at first, but for his alleged participation in the plots of the Consul bands that led to the assassinations of Dr. Walter Rathenau and Mathias Erzberger. This is a far more serious charge, possibly entailing capital punishment.

Thus far no word of trouble at Munich has reached here, but signs are not wanting that the National Socialist followers of Adolph Hitler, Fascista chieftain, and other anti-republican factions are only waiting for a favorable opportunity "to start something." They certainly will bring every possible pressure to bear on Premier Knilling to prevent him from writing the letter of regret demanded by the Council of Ambassadors, even if he is so inclined, which at least is doubtful.

### May Simulate Submission.

Equally open to doubt is the Central Government's power to compel Bavaria to do its bidding in the event Chancellor Cuno and his associates decide to bow before the Allies' dictates. Judging by the guarded remarks let fall in official quarters, there will be an attempt at simulating submission to the wishes of the Allies that will be far from genuine.

Already it is pointed out that no German provincial town could possibly pay the fine stipulated, which totals about 2,000,000,000 paper marks, and that the Bavarian authorities cannot be held responsible for acts of lawlessness by mobs stirred into fury by the activities of the Control Commission. Much stress is laid upon the fact that neither at Ingolstadt nor Passau were Allied officers actually injured by their assailants. The *Berliner Tageblatt* declares that there is no relation between the character of the attacks and the measures demanded by the Entente.

## CHINESE DEPOSED BOY EMPEROR WEDS

### Pomp of Imperial Days Displayed at Celebration.

PEKIN, Dec. 2 (Associated Press).—The wedding of Hsuan Tung, the seventeen-year-old deposed Emperor of China, was celebrated early yesterday morning with all the pomp and ceremonial of imperial days. The former Emperor's bride was the Princess Kuo Chin-Si.

The heir to the powerless throne and his bride received gifts from Mongolian princes, Tibetan dignitaries and former officers of the Manchu regime.

The foreign emissaries to China, including the American Minister, were invited to the wedding, but replied that they were unable to attend officially because Hsuan Tung was recognized by the Powers only as a citizen.

## FIGHT ON LEYGUES DELAYS ARMS TREATY

### French Committee Said Not to Disapprove Pacts.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—(Associated Press).—Hostility toward the ratification of the Washington naval agreements in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, placing Georges Mandel, reporter of the commission, on the minority side, was responsible for the resignation of M. Mandel, former Chief of Cabinet under Clemenceau, from the commission. The committee rejected his report recommending ratification by a vote of 26 to 16, with two members absent.

The refusal of the commission is not interpreted in parliamentary circles as involving disapproval of the principle of the agreement. It is looked upon as a question of interior policy, which will be taken advantage of in an attempt to defeat former Premier Leygues as President of the Foreign Affairs Commission when officers are reelected next January.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

# CLEMENCEAU URGES U. S. TO REJOIN ALLIES AT ONCE

Continued from First Page.

shouting at Clemenceau. Anyway, that was the only critical peep anywhere.

The procession stopped a few minutes in front of Washington University, where all the students and faculty were massed on the terrace.

Chancellor Hall said a few words and Miss Delphina Davenport, a student, handed Clemenceau a lot of red roses. More than that, he leaned forward and so did she, and they kissed. The mob yelled "Tiger!" and Clemenceau did it again. And it was only yesterday he said that whenever in America a man started to kiss a girl a movie operator ordered a pose and the girl disappeared. Miss Delphine Davenport did not disappear.

Later he passed the Art Museum and equestrian statue of St. Louis. He stopped again at St. Louis University. This is a Jesuit institution. Clemenceau, a lifetime anti-clerical, had much to do with expelling the Jesuits from France. However, the students gave him a snappy cheer and there were speeches of welcome by Dean Loeb of the Medical School and Charles Vical, professor of French, in war time a member of Marshal Foch's staff.

The Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., was the escort of honor through the business district. Near the end of the march Clemenceau reviewed it. The street crowds were not as large as last year when Foch was here, but there were continues lines along the curbs. There was no uproarious mob shouting of any kind, but now and then an individual cheer was heard. A carload of secret service men followed Clemenceau's car through the commercial streets. A parade feature not observed elsewhere was the ringing of the chimes of Christ Church Cathedral in Clemenceau's honor.

### Welcome as "Flowers in May."

Clemenceau alighted at the Odeon, which is the city's largest theater, in the sunshine of a cloudless day. On the stage Mayor Kiel told him he was as "welcome as the flowers in May." There were to be several introductory speeches, but after F. W. A. Vesper, president of the Chamber of Commerce, had his say, Clemenceau, unaware of the arrangement, got up and started right in. He faced an audience every member of which arose and waved small flags of the American and French republics as a band played the "Marseillaise."

Amplifying horns carried his voice well. In Chicago Clemenceau refused to stand near the microphone transmitter on a stage table, but to-day he obeyed instructions perfectly.

"I have been reading the papers," he said. "I found—I do not know whether I am mistaken or not—but I found that on the whole I have not met real contradictors."

Explaining how he had been disturbed in France by hearing it charged that America had acted badly and France was militaristic, he said: "I took my hat and cane and here I am."

He went on: "Now my desire is to make it clear for everybody. We made a war together, but did not make peace together. That is the whole thing.

"There was another thing that was unpleasant to me. I do not know whether you are aware of it, but we owe you money. It is a very unpleasant situation, even though it is French, and we are very glad to owe it to you rather than anybody else on condition that we mean to pay it, of course.

### Would Not Press Friend.

"That debt—of course it will be paid, but, my friends, have you had a friend who lent you any sum you chose to go and ask him for his money at the very time you knew he cannot pay it? I think not. Well, that was our case."

To illustrate what the wreck of war meant to France, Clemenceau said: "Suppose that a tornado passed through St. Louis and there was nothing but everything down—not a church or school or a house, not even log cabins, not even nothing at all. You could not know where the city had been. We have six thousand cities and villages destroyed. You know what that meant. That was our situation. It is very plain that the Germans, owing to the Treaty of Peace, had to pay for these damages, and with that money we would pay our debts. Well, it was agreed to be done but it was not done."

As the speaker talked about reparations and budgets, coughing, a sign of wandering interest was heard. But that was the only lapse of attention. He continued:

'I do not intend to interfere in your policy, however. You interfered in mine, and without interfering with yours, I am inclined to say that sometimes you were very much inclined toward the development of your military establishment. The other day, you said you could not leave one frontier unprotected, would have to have five hundred thousand tons of warships. That may be, I will give you a million if you want it. It is a way of spending and wasting your money which is, of course, at your disposition. 'I do not believe very much in warships now, because there are submarines and airships which make warships a capital folly.

### Not Contradicted, He Says.

"After this time spent going through America I feel quite comforted to see that nobody has flatly, completely contradicted my sayings. I do not see that any paper insists that we are militaristic. I am quite rightful to say that they do us the honor to say that we are not the people who are not going to pay our debts. Therefore if I am not presuming on my part—it was very presumptuous to come—I feel as though I have gained these two points.

"What were the fourteen points for? Pleadings, put forth before all human kind. You may be proud that this armistice and treaty had at its front the fourteen points, which were nothing but the translation of the Declaration of Independence. (Applause.)

"In one of these fourteen points there was a line, 'damages repaired,' and written again in an address of President Wilson to Congress, and the conclusion, 'if such a peace is not assured we will go on.' Now, to-day, the peace has not been insured and you did not go on. I do not inquire why and how—that is your business, not mine. I want to show you the effect of you having left up upon ourselves. Of course the sympathy of the American people never was in any doubt with us, but if I can speak, plainly, as I hope you authorize me to do, there is a touch in this country of the English tendency to isolation.

### Cites Arabian Tale.

"There is a tale in an Arabian book, 'There is a genius in a bottle and when he is out you cannot make him get in.' Your case is just the other way. You are the genius, want to be in the bottle and do not want to go away. I call you from the bottle. That is the whole case.

"That has been a very good point for you, and for a long time I think you did well to stick to it. I do not want you to dismiss it, but I want you to understand that you have gone very, very, very fast. You have gone everywhere and you are loved everywhere, because there is such a power o liberty here. You have established a free Government which is not going to disappear from the earth."

Clemenceau insisted that both the armistice and the treaty promised the repayment of damages done by Germany.

He said: "I do not believe our treaty was too harsh upon Germany, which is the thing I hear so much," and went on:

"They upset the Kaiser. Good, but if they continue their policy under Ludendorff and all the others who are at the head of military actions, then nothing is changed. Moreover, Germany did the very act that was most dangerous for France—she made up her mind to ruin her own credit. We had no money. All the French Treasury depended upon what Germany was to pay. Then deflating the mark, having gold in other banks and having all the manufacturers in other markets, the mark fell to where you see it now, and we could see no money. That is our situation. This is not a good situation for militarists, because it is necessary to have money to make war. We could not make war because we have no money, and because we did not mean to. (Applause).

### Charges Neglect of Duty.

"But now the question is what is the matter with America? I do not know. It all depends upon you. I have no right to interfere in your own business and I do not want to. Well, it is true I want you to go back to Europe and see the situation that you will find. Why? Because you went the first time and left before the week was over. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. (Applause.)

"You were not obliged to go in 1917. If you had not gone, well, I would be sorry for you; but after all the world would not wonder. But having gone, then I come to ask you, 'What did you go to war for?' That must be known, because if you have obtained your aim, if you have done what you wanted to do, then I have no reason to ask you to come back, in a diplomatic manner. But if you have not, then I say take care, because I will tell you that will be interpreted in history, 'America regretted to have gone to war.'

"Have you declared that the consequences of the war do not belong to you that you do not care? It will be interpreted in that way."

It was proved that France intended to pay her debts and was not bent on making war, Clemenceau said. He continued: "Then that question being settled, the final question is this:

"Will America be affected by such a thing for which I am obliged to say she is responsible, or will she say, 'That is nothing to me, I have something else to do?' About that I will say nothing.

### Predicts War on Free States.

"If German democracy came to overcome militaristic power, then I would not come and say Germany is militaristic. There will be conflict between the two powers (militarism and democracy). I do not know when. That is not any affair. But if being militaristic is to be prepared there is time for France, because all free States will be attacked at the same time."

He said he was puzzled over America's having at the Lausanne conference an "Observer who speaks," but added, "It is America, and whatever she does is all right," which sentiment pleased the crowd. He repeated his charge that guns are being manufactured, under Krupp direction, at the Putiloff works in Russia, outside of allied control.

He said: "However you come to consider the case you may see that things are not as straight as they ought to be. The French have the feeling that they got the better of the Germans in war and in peace they are getting the worst of it. (Applause.) It is true.

"Well I do not come to ask pity, I do not want to get your money, your pity, your protection, your help. I want nothing. I want simply to state the case before you so after I am gone you may judge by yourself and do whatever you please—even nothing, if you think better for your case.

### The Society of Nations.

"Therefore you must understand my situation and more so because President Wilson has spoken of a league of nations. Now I will tell you very plainly that though being an admirer of great ideas, I think it is a point to be considered, whether great ideas are always ready to be practised, owing to the common state of mind of the people. Well, I do not believe in a society of ntaions as a way to suppress war, at least now, when man has progressed more and more, but I do not object to the best being attempted to get even the least, which is sometimes worth counting.

"That society of nations exists there in Geneva. It has already done good, it has done talking, it has done something in the case of Austria. I say, if you think fit to come, you come, you will be well received, and we will work, French, British and Americans, together. That is my program. If you choose to come, I will be glad again, because I hope you will not remain without doing anything. You know small beginnings may have great endings. If you choose to get into the family of the society of nations that is your business; but under the situation I dare say you will be obliged to come some way or other and you had better take care that it won't be too late."

Clemenceau returned to the Pulitzer home from the theater. He left late to-night for Baltimore, where he will arrive about 9 o'clock Monday morning.

### THOMAS TO STUDY LABOR HERE

PARIS, Dec. 2 (Associated Press).—Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, will sail for New York December 6 to pass five weeks in America to study the industrial organization of the United States and Canada for the Labor Bureau.

# ANGORA CONDEMNS PROPAGANDA HERE

## Premier Denies He Is Trying to Drive Christians From Asia Minor.

## CITES TIME LIMIT SET

## Armenians in Constantinople Terrified by Publicity Campaign of the Turks.

ANGORA, Dec. 2 (Associated Press).—Premier Reouf Bey complained bitterly to the National Assembly to-day against anti-Turkish propaganda which he declared was being carried on in the United States, with the evident design of embarrassing the Angora Government at the Lausanne conference.

The Premier emphatically reiterated that American institutions and individuals enjoyed the fullest privileges, protection and hospitality of the Agnora Government, and that they were not being asked to leave the country, as alleged.

"Our Government and people have always maintained a respectful attitude toward the American nation and public opinion," he continued. "The American Government knows how zealous we have been in this regard. We have always acted as guardians of the American institutions, even during the world war.

"It is not true that we are trying to drive out the Christians from Asia Minor. Those who desire to leave have been given thirty days' time."

At this juncture the speaker was interrupted by the Deputy from Diarbekir, who cried: "We want them driven out!"

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 2. (Associated Press.)—The Armenians here are in a state bordering upon terror as a result of the publicity campaign begun against them by the Turks, including the recent publication by the official Government news agency of the discovery of an alleged Armenian plot to foment a revolution and assassinate the Kemalist officials.

It is declared by allied observers and the Armenians that the Kemalists are preparing the ground for wholesale arrests and persecutions.

Brig.-Gen. Harrington, British Commander-in-Chief, the Allied High Commissioners and the Armenian Patriarch have protested to Rafet Pasa against publication of these reports.

Desite assurances from Angora that their interests would be safeguarded, most of the French colony has left Brusa. Twenty members, including merchants, silk growers, priests and two Catholic nuns, whose convent recently was attacked, arrived in Constantinople to-day. The French consulate at Brusa remains closed.

## IRISH REBELS FIRE ON BRITISH DESTROYER

### Seaman Wounded on Vessel by Shots From River Bank.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Firing is proceeding in the suburbs of Dublin to-night.

The British destroyer Van Sittart, lying in the river about 150 yards from the town of Kenmare, is reported to have been attacked from the shore by irregulars, who opened rifle fire on the craft. The crew did not attempt to return the fire.

One seaman was shot through the shoulder. Several rounds were fired at the destroyer, after which the attacking party disappeared.

## "TIGER" APPEALS TO CHILDREN

### Asks Them to Contribute Freely to Louvain Library Fund.

On the eve of their campaign to complete the million dollar fund for rebuilding Louvain Library as America's war memorial in Belgium the school children of this State have received the following message from Georges Clemenceau:

"Children: While reading from your splendid public libraries think of Louvain's children, who are denied the privileges you enjoy because their library, one of the greatest in the world, was razed for no other purpose than wanton destruction. Contribute your earnings to the rebuilding of Louvain's masterpiece. Put your heart, your soul into so noble a cause, so that through your efforts the movement to complete the million dollar fund will be satisfactorily accomplished. Make December 3 to 10 Louvain week. Work hard to attain the desired result. Give, give and give in return for what Belgium has given the world in its heroic resistance against the invader."

New York State's quota is $230,000, and an earnest campaign will be made throughout the schools and colleges.

### EGGS TRAIN ROBBERS' LOOT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—A dozen of eggs were the only loot taken by three men who at 7:15 last night robbed a southbound Ontario and Western express train near Haverstraw, according to railroad detectives. The men fled when discovered by Isaac Avery, messenger, who fired three shots at them, none of which took effect.

## Alden, Bradford and Cabot Names to Be Protected

*Special Dispatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—If Jacob Rubinowitz—the name is chosen at random—comes to America and becomes a good citizen, should he be permitted to take on one of those good old American names like Alden or Bradford or Cabot?

The Reade Society of Genealogical Research declares that, in its opinion, it is not right that "new Americans" should acquire names like these, and it has even gone so far as to register a protest on the matter. The protest is in the form of a resolution asking that Congress pass a law forbidding any person to assume the family surname of any one of Colonial, Revolutionary or other historically famous American name.

The organization, after passing this resolution, further voted to discourage the taking by foreigners of names that have become prominent in American history.

# OIL INTERESTS DENY NEAR EASTERN GRAB

## Standard Contradicts Charge of Untermyer Regarding Sultan's Heirs.

Emphatic denial is made by the Standard Oil Company that it is seeking, as charged by Samuel Untermyer, to wrest valuable oil lands from the control of the heirs of the late Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II. This statement was issued yesterday by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

"In a statement apparently issued by Samuel Untermyer and published in today's morning papers he seeks to explain the character of the claims of the heirs of Abdul Hamid II., late Sultan of Turkey, to vast property interests chiefly in Asia Minor, including claimed oil rights in Mesopotamia. In this connection he charges that the Standard Oil Company is seeking to wrest these possible oil fields from the ownership of the Abdul Hamid heirs.

"The Standard Oil Company absolutely denies this charge. During the past summer an American attorney called upon a representative of this company and asked whether the company would be interested in considering a purchase of an interest in the oil rights claimed to be owned by the Abdul Hamid heirs. This attorney was told that if the heirs held valid rights the company would be willing to discuss the question, but he has not since approached us.

"The Standard Oil Company has never considered the validity of these claims or attempted to verify, to its own satisfaction, the statement often made by persons who claim to be conversant with them that the Sultan Abdul Hamid appropriated to his private use property interests which were held in his name but really belonged to the Turkish Government. The Standard Oil Company is not endeavoring to appropriate rights in Mesopotamia or elsewhere that may be legally owned by any other interests.

"In the published statement Mr. Untermyer alleges that the State Department has espoused the cause of the Standard Oil Company in obtaining rights in Mesopotamia because the policy of the open door means the Standard Oil Company. This and a similar attack recently made by Henry Morgenthau are unsupported by facts.

"The State Department has been consistently maintaining the simple proposition that the citizens of the United States should have equal opportunity to engage in commercial pursuits to develop the natural resources of mandated territories, along with the nationals of the respective allied Powers which might possess the mandate. This is the policy of the open door for all American interests, and any one conversant with the attitude of the State Department knows that this is the fact and that there is no espousal of the case of the Standard Oil Company alone. Furthermore, the policy of the onen door does not mean that preexisting valid rights may be ignored."

Irwin Untermyer sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic, on his way to the international conference at Lausanne, where he will represent his father, Samuel Untermyer, in the interests of the twenty-two heirs of the late Sultan fighting to gain possession of oil fields in Mesopotamia.

The future of Mesopotamia is being debated by the Powers at Lausanne. Mr. Untermyer's clients say that Abdul Hamid not only ruled the country in which the oil fields are located, but that he purchased them with his personal funds and therefore placed them beyond changes in the political situation.

Samuel Untermyer denied a report that he will go to Europe on the same mission.

## BARUCH GAVE $20,000 TO HELP DEMOCRATS

### Canceled Loans, Says Report; National Fund, $124,674.

*Special Dispatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.

Bernard M. Baruch of New York, former chairman of the War Industries Board, on September 5 last cancelled two loans of $10,000 each which he made on February 27, 1922, and March 25, 1922, to the Democratic National Committee, according to a final statement of receipts and expenditures in the recent campaign filed with the Clerk of the House by Wilbur Marsh, treasurer.

"The amount of these loans having been expended prior to the campaign of 1922," says the Marsh statement, "were and are not deemed a proper part of the publicity report of the committee made immediately before and after the November election of 1922, but this note is inserted for information."

The statement showed the total campaign contributions to the Democratic fund was $124,674, with bills outstanding amounting to $114,344.

Frank Dodge, Little Rock, Ark., headed the list of supplemental contributors to the Demacratic fund with $1,500. Frederick A. Wallis and C. W. Watson of New York each gave $500, as did Sedgwick Kistler of Lock Haven, Pa.

For the Republican national committee Fred W. Upham reported contributions of $42,817 for the period November 1 to 7 and expenditures for the same period of $36,860. A. C. James and W. Douglas Chauncey, both of New York, gave $1,500 each and Mrs. E. Meyer, Jr., of Washington gave $1,250. Those giving $1,000 each were M. C. Fleming, Easthampton, N. Y.; Edward Hines, Chicago; Z. C. Patton, Jr., Chattanooga, and S. T. Bodine, Philadelphia.

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