

for the continuation of the conversations at Paris and a wider breach than now exists between the French and British has been prevented by the recent hardening of the British attitude towards Germany. The Germans, in British opinion, continue to be their own worst enemies. Violations of agreements and outrages against allied officers and various "pin-pricking" measures against prisoners have so irritated the British that should the French insist upon carrying out coercive measures and occupy the Ruhr, it is declared, there will be no protest from London. Six months ago the British would have protested such action, but now they would merely look on, believing French action unwise and likely to produce disturbances instead of being productive of the expected results in the way of reparations payments.

LONDON MOB HEARS TWO DOOMED TO DIE
Line Waits Outside Court 24 Hours for End of Thompson Murder Trial.
JOBLESS SELL PLACES
Sailor Lover Protests Innocence of Wife of Man He Stabbed to Death.
LETTERS CONVICT WOMAN
Tell of Attempts She Made to Poison Husband and of Plot on His Life.

The Official Statement.
An official communique issued after the adjournment reads as follows: "The four Premiers examined in London the serious problems involved in the settlement of the reparations and European interrelated debts, which are two questions connected one with the other."
"The scheme of preliminary reparations settlement presented by the German Chancellor also was examined and was unanimously found to be unsatisfactory."
"It has not been possible for the Premiers to arrive at a definite conclusion within the time at their disposal and to regulate the serious problems involved in the question."
"Under these conditions it has been decided that the Premiers will continue their discussions in Paris on January 2 as a sort of preliminary meeting before the plenary conference."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 11.
A dramatic climax to the trial for the murder of Percy Thompson, a shipping clerk, came this evening when the jury, including one woman, after less than three hours' deliberation, found Frederick Bywaters, 30, and Mrs. Edith Thompson, 42, the slain man's wife, guilty without recommendations for mercy. Both were sentenced to death. Thompson was stabbed by Bywaters when walking with his wife, but letters written by Mrs. Thompson were introduced to show that she and Bywaters had planned to slowly poison Thompson.
Crowds stormed Old Bailey to gain entrance, more than 200, mostly women, having been in a queue at the door for twenty-two hours, singing and playing cards. There were also several enterprising unemployed men who sold their places before the court opened for as high as five or six pounds, the amounts varying according to place, though Old Bailey's accommodations for spectators permit less than 100. Many who had brought their lunch were successful in getting in, but could hardly keep awake during the final stages.
Bywaters is an athletic and handsome ship steward's assistant, who confessed having stabbed Thompson near his home after appealing to him to free his wife. Mrs. Thompson was with her husband at the time. Bywaters persistently tried to clear her in court, declaring, "I say the verdict is wrong. Edith Thompson is not guilty. And I am no murderer, no assassin."
Mrs. Thompson, who had been sent to prison at the end of the trial, tried to pull herself together to face the judge, but suddenly threw back her head and became hysterical, crying, "My God, I'm not guilty!"
The trial was the most remarkable in many years, largely because of Mrs. Thompson's sensational letters to Bywaters, which it is estimated would fill two volumes. It was charged they showed attempts to kill her husband by various poisons and broken glass so that she and Bywaters could live together.
The prosecution insisted that she had inspired and instigated the murder, while Judge Sheppard called the letters "love nonsense." He said to the jury: "The woman writes that 'the husband has the right by law to all love, but no right by nature and love.' If that nonsense means anything it means that the love of a husband for his wife is something improper because marriage is recognized by law, and that illicit love—the clandestine love of a woman for her lover—is something grand and noble. I think you will feel disgust, but your feelings will not run away with you."

MUSSOLINI FOR FRANCE, BUT NOT IN OCCUPATION
Thinks She May Not Find It Necessary After January 15.
LONDON, Dec. 11 (Associated Press).—Premier Mussolini of Italy, after the adjournment, said the conference might have ended in a better spirit, but it also might have ended in a worse one. He desired to emphasize that he did not wish to start a wave of pessimism, because there were many hopeful signs.
When asked, "Supposing Germany shows no better spirit, and, therefore, France decides to proceed to the occupation of the Ruhr—what would Italy's attitude be?"
Premier Mussolini replied: "I will tell you after January 15."
There was no doubt of the Allies keeping closely together, he added, the indication of this being that, for the first time, interrelated debts and reparations had been discussed as one subject. At all events, it might be considered that the conference had not broken up, but was merely taking a recess. His reason for preferring a continuance of the conference was the brevity of the time between January 2, when the Allies reassess the debt, and January 15, when Germany is due to recommence her cash reparations payments. The decision, he believed, must be reached before the 15th.
A French correspondent asked whether there was any difference between Italian and French viewpoints on reparations. To this Signor Mussolini replied that there was no essential difference, and that the only question upon which they did not agree was that of the military occupation of the Ruhr.

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BERLIN SAYS PROPOSAL WAS NOT UNDERSTOOD
Stinnes's Paper Declares Industry Was Not Consulted.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 11.
Government officials heard to-day from London that the flat turnout of the German reparations offer had been caused by the fact that the note was not adroitly worded and that its meaning was hidden. They hoped that Herr Bergmann, the financial expert, would be given an opportunity for explanations.
Germany is willing to back Chancellor Cuno's proposals by pledging the country's important duties, according to a Government official. Big industry is ready to back the foreign loan, a member of the Cabinet said, although Hugo Stinnes's paper, the *Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung*, has the following to say:
"Now that the German proposal has been rejected in London, we have to state that German industry was not consulted in regard to the German offer. No demand was made, neither were the industrial circles consulted. We have tried to find ways and means to attempt, at the coming negotiations, to work out the final settlement, which is absolutely necessary. Our main object was to avoid doubtless have cooperated to this end."
Stinnes's attitude consistently has been to demand a final settlement, instead of a mere staving off. The plan offered in London for Germany to obtain a foreign loan of perhaps 3,000,000,000 marks and 2,000,000,000 marks by an internal loan, using half the proceeds for stabilization of currency, besides 500,000,000 gold marks held by the Reichsbank. Half the foreign loan is to be applied to reparations. The plan demands that Germany be freed of cost in maintaining the forces of occupation, and enjoy full reciprocity in trade with allied countries. Germany proposes to continue delivery of reparations in kind, so far as possible.

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FASCISTI CARRY MILAN
BY 87,000 TO 65,000
Woman Leader Fatally Injured; Others Hurt by Motors
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Rome, Dec. 11.
Nationalist forces, which include the Fascists, won the first election test since Benito Mussolini assumed control, when in the voting in Milan to-day they polled 87,000 votes against 65,000 Socialist and Communist ballots. The day was marked by several accidents and much excitement, but little real disorder. The worst accidents were caused by the wild dashing about of 150 automobiles of the Fascist while attempting to prevent distribution of Socialist literature.
The Countess Ada Azzurro, an ardent Fascista, was fatally injured when her motor was crushed between a street car and a motor. Two Fascisti were mortally wounded by revolver shots. Fourteen guards injured and about ten civilians were the victims of motor collisions.

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Letters Hint at Death Plot.
Thirty-three letters, written by Mrs. Thompson to Bywaters while he was on voyages, were introduced as evidence to show that there was a plot to murder Thompson.
One of the earliest letters read: "Last night I lay awake all night thinking of that compact we made. Shall we have to carry it through? Don't let's, darling. I do like to die and be happy, not for a little while, but for all the while. Death seems horrible when you think of it, darling, but it does seem a horrible thing to die when you have never been really happy."
"Yesterday I met a woman who had lost three husbands in eleven years and not through the war. Two were drowned and one committed suicide, and some people I know cannot lose one. How unfair everything is."
There were references to her husband becoming ill after meals, which the prosecution intended referred to attempts to poison him. In one she referred to having the wrong porridge. Another spoke of his telling his mother that the tea tasted bitter as if something had been put in it. "Now, I think that whatever else I try again will taste bitter," she wrote. "He will recognize it and will be more suspicious and if the quantity is still not successful it will injure another chance I may have of trying when you come home. Do you understand?" the letter says.
"I am going to try glass again occasionally when it is safe," she wrote once.
In another letter she inquired, "Have you studied bichloride of mercury?"
Later she wrote: "I was buoyed up with hope of the light bulb and I used a lot of big pieces, but it had no effect. I quite expected to be able to send that cable, but next to nothing happened from it." Quoting from Hichens's "Bella Donna," she says: "It must be remembered that digitalis is a cumulative poison and that the same dose, harmless if taken once, yet, frequently repeated, becomes deadly."
She advised him to read "Bella Donna," the story of a woman who poisons her husband.

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6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief
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Cologne Women Protest Partition of Rhineland
COLOGNE, Dec. 11 (Associated Press).—"The Rhineland women and their children are German, just as their mothers were—and German they will remain," declares a resolution adopted at a meeting of Cologne women, in which the determination is expressed to oppose attempts to separate the Rhineland from Germany.
The resolution appeals to the women of the world to raise similar opposition, and says: "The fate of the Rhineland would be decisive for the whole civilized world, and with the separation of the Rhineland from the nation immeasurable dangers to peace and humanity would be evoked."

RUSSIANS DEMAND BLACK SEA CONTROL
Say They Will Never Accept Allied Proposal of Equality of Navies.
FEAR UNION OF OTHERS
Lord Curzon Declines to Let Russians Take Part in Early Discussions.
LAUSANNE, Dec. 11 (Associated Press).—Russia has not abandoned hope of springing her position on the Lausanne conference concerning the closing of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, or of reducing to a minimum the number of foreign war vessels which will be permitted to pass through to the Black Sea.
M. Tchitcherin informed Ismet Pasha to-day that Russia would surely never sign a straits settlement which followed the lines of the allied proposals that the straits shall be open to as many warships of each nation as are possessed by the greatest maritime power of the Black Sea, which will certainly be Russia.
As a counter measure Tchitcherin asked that the Turkish delegation support a plan whereby foreign nations could dispatch through the straits only one-third as many warships as Russia maintained in the Black Sea. This, he argued, was only fair to Russia, because the Entente Powers could always amalgamate their forces and thus be as powerful as Russia.
Ismet Pasha told Tchitcherin that the world wanted the straits opened on a reasonable basis and that Turkey should not combat the whole world.
Tchitcherin to-day submitted a formal note protesting against the exclusion of the Russian experts from the informal discussions proceeding between the Turkish and Entente naval and military experts concerning control of the straits. Lord Curzon explains that the Russian experts are free to talk matters over as they wish with the Turkish experts but are not justified in demanding entry to private conversations concerning questions which will be taken up later in submissions and in the full commission, which the Russians are believed to attend.

Luxemburg Borrows Gun To Salute Expected Heir
PARIS, Dec. 11 (Associated Press).—The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has not a single piece of artillery for its army of 250 men, and no gun was available even for the firing of a salute in honor of the expected accouchement of the reigning Grand Duchess Charlotte. A court emissary called on the Military Government and asked him to borrow one cannon so that the army might fire a royal salute with the advent of a new prince or princess, and the Governor telephoned his request to the Ministry of War at Paris. A French "75" in charge of an officer and gun crew was sent with double the required amount of ammunition, in case there should be twins.

OPPOSITIONS BLOCK SHIP SUBSIDY BILL
Prevent Immediate Consideration of the Measure in Senate.
JONES'S EFFORTS FAIL
La Follette Says Open Filibuster Will Follow Period of Discussion.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.
Opponents of the ship subsidy bill drew first blood to-day at the opening of the debate in the Senate by blocking immediate consideration requested by Chairman Jones (Wash.) of the Commerce Committee. Later Mr. Jones asked that the Senate meet at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual to-morrow, to expedite action, but that was also blocked.
Mr. Jones then made an unsuccessful effort to take up the bill after the routine business had been disposed of and asked unanimous consent to dispose of the first reading. Senator Fletcher (Ia.) asked that proposal so that the majority and minority reports in full.
While the opposition disclaimed any intention of filibustering, the tactics bore all the signs of a well organized plan to prevent action at this session.
Senator La Follette (Wis.), leader of the insurgents, admitted he had conferred with the Democratic Senators as to the best method to kill the bill and used a filibuster "right off the bat" similar to the one resorted to in the fight against the Dyer anti-lynching bill. He said, however, it was agreed not to conduct an open filibuster at this time. He explained that after some progress had been made in the discussion, "when the country is fully informed of its iniquitous provisions," then an open filibuster will be conducted to prevent a vote at this session.
Senator Robinson (Ark.) declared that the ship subsidy bill was a campaign issue in many States and that sixty-nine members of the House were defeated largely because of their support of the measure. "Now it is proposed," he said, "by the Administration, to take advantage of the short session of Congress which must end March 4 and pass this bill in virtual defiance of the public sentiment in the United States. It is proposed to use whip and spur to get the bill through before March 4, for you know that if it is not passed before the new Congress comes in, its fate is duly sealed. This is not my idea of representative government."
Senator Pomeroy (Colo.), also objected to rushing the measure through, saying he had reached no decision in the matter and was anxious to hear the arguments of both sides.

BOTH IRISH HOUSES BEGIN WORK TO-DAY
Members of Senate Take Oath—Governor-General Healy to Make Address.
SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, Dec. 11.
Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, lineal descendant of Henry Grattan, father of "Grattan's Parliament," Ireland's last legislature, led the members of the new Irish Senate to the Speaker's table to-day to sign the roll and take the oath. Forty-five of the sixty members attended. Governor-General Timothy Healy had deputized Eamon J. Duggan to witness the oaths. It is expected that Healy will deliver his first address when both houses meet in joint session to-morrow. It will be along lines similar to that of the King in opening Parliament at Westminster, and framed in accordance with the wishes of the Cabinet. To-morrow, after the joint meeting, the Senate, or Seanad Eireann, will meet in its own chamber in the National Museum.
Attacks upon Senators and Deputies in residence here caused no alarm to army authorities. An official told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that he believed the peak of the rebel campaign had been reached, and that their activity probably would cease after the beginning of the year. He said the small number of men now identified with them proved that the Government's stern policy already had had a decided effect.

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KAHN SAYS OBSERVER'S ROLE UNWORTHY OF U. S.
N. Y. Banker Says Washington Should Make Position Clear.
MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—The United States Government ought to make clear to the world the conditions under which it would enter an international pact to solve problems born of the war, Otto Kahn of New York to-day told the Canadian Club. It should at least participate in the work of the reparations commission and assume a broadminded attitude toward the indebtedness of allied nations to America. The role of critical observer in recent international conferences was unworthy of the nation, he declared.
Regarding the reparations problem, he suggested that Germany be given a few years within which, under supervision of allied powers, she could stop her paper money printing presses, impose and rigorously collect severe taxation, balance her budget and stabilize her currency. After the expiration of such a moratorium, she should be required to pay the reparations, which, in the meantime, could have been determined as being within her capacity.

ALLIES TO EVACUATE CONSTANTINOPLE SOON
Process Will Be Progressive to Avoid Turk Fanaticism.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Constantinople, Dec. 11.—Evacuation of Constantinople by the allied forces is expected about the middle of January, provided the Lausanne conference ends satisfactorily. Arrangements to effect this already are being made by the allied military authorities.
The New York Herald correspondent understands that the Allies are fully alive to the dangerous situation which might arise in the city should they withdraw their troops all at once. They will insist at Lausanne upon progressive evacuation to avoid the sudden and spectacular change that would be likely to arouse national fanaticism. According to the present plan, the allied troops will leave in small detachments, to be replaced as they embark by an equal number of Turks. The Turks are not opposed to this solution, which affords the best guarantee of order during the transition from allied to Turkish military rule.

BERLIN TO DENOUNCE FINES FOR ATTACKS
Will Blame France for Allied Demands in Bavarian Cases.
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BRITISH READY TO VOID DEBTS OF TWO ALLIES
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PETITION VON TILZER CO.
An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the Harry von Tilzer Music Publishing Company, 163 Broadway, was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by creditors. The liabilities are placed at \$25,000 and the assets at \$100.

TWO ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS EXHIBITIONS AT THE
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PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET
OLD AMERICAN, EARLY ENGLISH IRISH AND CONTINENTAL SILVER AND OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE
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OLD ENGLISH AND EARLY AMERICAN PEWTER, EUROPEAN AND EARLY AMERICAN PORCELAIN POTTERY AND GLASS; CHINESE LOWESTOFT, WEDGEWOOD WARE; BLUE AND WHITE HISTORICAL CHINA; SHEFFIELD PLATE AND FINE SILVER; SHAWLS, SAMPLERS, ORNAMENTS, ORIENTAL RUGS; EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.
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From the New York Evening Journal of November 21, 1922
THE scientific study of food has done more to prolong human life than any other branch of science.
Baking Company have been applying their efforts toward this present achievement.
VITOVIM BREAD is the result of one of the greatest achievements in the whole field of food chemistry. In VITOVIM BREAD you have the most nourishing white wheat bread, or bread of any kind ever baked.
Highly nutritious, most delicious to the taste, creamy white bread, rich in important vitamins, mineral salts and balanced proteins of wheat and milk, VITOVIM BREAD is the true staff of life.
It contains food elements needed by the human body for growth, for building muscle, bones, teeth, nerves and blood, for repairing natural wear and tear of the body, and for the preservation of health and vigor.
For a score of years, food scientists and the technical staff of the Ward Baking Company have been applying their efforts toward this present achievement.
Long continued animal feeding tests by scientists of our leading universities have proved the great nutritional value of this super loaf, and pronounce it the first perfect white bread. You will be interested to know that in these feeding tests, with nothing more than VITOVIM BREAD and water, various experimental animals were raised to full growth and maturity, to breed and reproduce even to the third and fourth generation. There never was a homemade loaf or any other loaf that could accomplish the same result.
Make Ward's VITOVIM BREAD the basis of every meal in your home. It means the better nourishment of yourself, your family, and especially growing children.
Better than "home-made" or any other bread ever baked
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Super-nutrition "Eat a pound a day" Place your order with your neighborhood dealer
The milk in VITOVIM costs more than the best family flour that goes into the loaf
THE KEY TO HEALTH
WARD BAKING COMPANY
All competitive breads—home-made bread, too—are challenged to equal the nutritional value of VITOVIM BREAD in public tests
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