

Austrian Baron Naturalized; Married an American Girl

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Carl Czernig von Czernhausen, former Austrian Baron and high army officer, was among the 650 aliens who became American citizens today. With the others he took the oath of allegiance and was granted final citizenship papers by Judge Dickinson in Federal Court.

The former Baron married a Philadelphia girl. He was here on a leave of absence from his army post at the start of the World War and was captured by the British while trying to make his way back to Austria. While in confinement his health broke down and he was paroled, returning with his wife to Philadelphia late in 1914. He has remained in America ever since.

LEADERS SURRENDER TO TARIFF BOLTERS

Conferees Drop Dye Embargo and Put Potash Back on Free List.

FIGHT HINT SPEEDS ACTION

House Expected to Accept Re- port Today—Bill May Be- come Law Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The conservative Republican leaders of the Senate and House made another surrender today, when the conferees on the tariff bill voted to abandon the dye embargo provision which had been inserted in conference, and to put fertilizer potash on the free list.

This action was in accordance with the instructions given by the House yesterday, when 102 Republicans followed the leadership of Representative Garner, Democrat of Texas, and voted to recommit the conference report because of what they held to be the objectionable dye embargo section, and the high duty of \$30 a ton which had been placed on potash.

Senator McCumber on leaving the conference room referred to the action taken, with a cynical smile, as a "shameful surrender." Turning to Representative Fordney, another of the conferees, he asked:

"Did you tell the newspaper men that they all turned Democrats?"

Mr. Fordney withheld comment on this phase of the situation, but admitted that all of the Republican members of the conference committee had voted to follow out the instructions issued by the House Democrats and insurgent Republicans.

Paves Way for Quick Adoption.

The action of the conferees apparently paves the way for quick adoption of the conference report on the tariff bill by the House.

Just before the conferees left the meeting Representative Garner was called in and the decision reached was submitted to him. Senator McCumber was asked if Garner had given assurances that no further fight would be made against the bill. He nodded and expressed the belief that the report would be adopted by the House tomorrow. If that proved to be the case, the senator said, he hoped to get the altered conference report on the bill before the Senate late tomorrow afternoon.

The conference report, which the House rejected yesterday, erected a dye embargo and placed a tariff of \$30 a ton on potash. The conference report as revealed today under instructions from the House puts potash on the free list and replaces the dye embargo with tariff rates on dyes which it is felt will meet with approval of the advocates of an embargo.

The new rate on finished dyes for the first two years after adoption of the bill will be 7 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, and on intermediate dyes 7 cents a pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem.

After two years the rate will be 7 cents a pound and 45 per cent. on finished dyes, and 7 cents a pound and 40 per cent. on intermediate dyes.

Senator McCumber said it was his

MAJORITY OF ROADS IGNORE PEACE DEAL; ONLY 10 IN PARLEY

Others Which Showed Interest Have Not Definitely Promised to Accept.

SOME ANNOUNCE REJECTION

Jewell Authorizes Individual Unions to Negotiate With Every Line.

MANY START WORK TODAY

Plan Approved in Chicago Is the Same One Recommended by Brotherhoods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—While a number of railroads, variously estimated up to fifty or more, counting subsidiaries, had to all intents and purposes made their peace with the striking railroad shopmen tonight, a much larger group was still holding aloof, and reports were current that many would reject the plan for separate settlements.

Only ten railroads figured in the Chicago peace parley yesterday when the Policy Committee of the striking unions sanctioned a piecemeal settlement, according to a copy of the minutes covering the preliminary session in Chicago Friday when rail Presidents met to consider the plan.

This was declared by a transportation executive in Cleveland today, who said that while the New York Central lines and the Nickel Plate had indicated willingness to abide by the terms if accepted by the shopmen, they had not actually engaged to do so. This was borne out by officials of these roads who announced that they had made no alterations in their plans and were continuing to build up non-union organizations.

It was further disclosed through the minutes of the Friday caucus that the terms of settlement are the same as proposed by the five transportation brotherhoods in New York, which were rejected by the majority and accepted by a minority of the carriers, fifty-two in number.

"It is generally supposed," the rail chief, who asked his name be withheld, said, "that the fifty-two conciliatory lines who expressed a willingness to settle the walkout three weeks ago in New York are in on the new deal, but as far as I know there is no reason to believe that such is the situation."

Individual Negotiations Begun.

Members of the "Shop Crafts" Policy Committee today began separate settlement negotiations under the plan to end the railway strike through agreements with individual roads. Instructions to various systems federation officials to open negotiations with their roads were sent out from union headquarters by Bert M. Jewell, chief strike leader and head of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.

At the same time it was announced from the offices of the department that a number of railroads outside the group of fifty Class 1 roads had notified shop craft leaders they were desirous of making separate agreements with striking employees.

On roads which have agreed to the general provisions of the peace proposal, executives and general chairmen representing the shopmen's organization were in conference today in Chicago, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, working out details of the settlement. The minor stipulations may vary on the several railways, it was said.

Although the shop crafts Executive Council remained here with Mr. Jewell to direct the affairs of the railway unions in settling the strike, Policy Committee members scattered to their respective districts soon after the settlement plan was adopted.

Officials of the Chicago & Northwestern, which under the agreement is to re-employ about 12,000 workers within thirty days, said thousands probably would return to their jobs tomorrow, certainly not later than Monday.

Similar announcements were made at the

SMYRNA BURNING, 14 AMERICANS MISSING; 1,000 MASSACRED AS TURKS FIRE CITY; KEMAL THREATENS MARCH ON CAPITAL

Naturalized Americans Missing in Smyrna; Native Americans Safe, Admiral Bristol Cables

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Fourteen naturalized Americans are missing in the fire that is sweeping Smyrna following upon its capture by Turkish Nationalists, according to a cablegram received at the State Department tonight from Rear Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople. The message said that all the native Americans in Smyrna were accounted for.

Admiral Bristol stated that the great fire, which began yesterday afternoon and was still in progress today, had wiped out the entire European quarter of Smyrna. The fire, according to his dispatch, began in the Armenian quarter. The American Consulate was destroyed. All the foreign war vessels in the harbor are crowded with refugees.

Admiral Bristol said his information came from Captain Arthur J. Hepburn of the American destroyer fleet at Smyrna.

The situation, serious enough with the growing hordes of refugees facing starvation as a result of the Greek debacle, has been greatly aggravated by the holocaust, Admiral Bristol stated. In an earlier dispatch today he informed the State Department that there were 300,000 refugees in Smyrna with practically no food and little prospect of receiving any. The earlier dispatch described the situation as "appalling."

Tonight's dispatch stated that all the warships in the harbor had been pressed into service to take care of refugees, without being able to accommodate anything like the horde of starving people who had fled into the city in advance of the Kemalists. Effort is being made by the foreign war vessels in the harbor to relieve the situation by sending refugees to other points where they can be reached by relief agencies. The Admiral reported tonight that three destroyers had been sent from Smyrna to other points with refugees, two to Piraeus and the third to Salonika. Most of the refugees are Greeks, though there are other nationalities among them. These destroyers will make return trips for other refugees.

LABOR WILL PUSH FIGHT ON DAUGHERTY

Impeachment of Him and Judge Wilkinson Will Be Made Political Issue.

BILL TO BE SENT TO HOUSE

And Campaign Made in Every Congress District—Accused of "Promoting Open Shop."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—Immediate steps will be taken by organized labor to have Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and Federal Judge J. M. Wilkinson impeached for their "flagrant and arrogant violation and disregard of their oath of office and use of their respective offices in promoting the so-called open shop."

This announcement was made here tonight by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The proposed impeachment proceedings will be made a political issue in every Congressional district in the country in the Fall elections, it was declared.

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, was instructed to inaugurate the impeachment proceedings by drafting a bill to be introduced in Congress setting forth labor's charges of maladministration against Attorney General Daugherty and Judge Wilkinson involving alleged violation of their oath and malfeasance of office.

The Executive Council declared that it is not concerned further with what the Attorney General and Judge Wilkinson may do about the present injunction against the railroad shopmen. The council asserted that it considers "that these men have flagrantly thrown the United States Constitution to the four winds and by this action have demonstrated their unfitness to further trust in public office."

"The Executive Council at its session today," an official statement said, "opened its campaign against all who prove untrue to the people's constitu-

GERMANY DEFAULTS BELGIAN SECURITY

Also Fails to Pay Pre-War Debt —Reparation Board Refers Crisis to Premiers.

FRANCE EAGER FOR ACTION

Wants a Conference Called and Will Seek an Accord With Britain on Her Debt.

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—

The reparations crisis became acute tonight upon receipt of Berlin advices that Germany had categorically refused to give up the 100,000,000 gold marks demanded by Belgium as a guarantee of the six-month note issue on account of reparations. It was decided by the members of the Reparation Commission that the situation had gone beyond their control and required the immediate attention of the allied Premiers.

The situation was complicated by a notification from Germany received by the commission that she was unable to pay the £1,500,000 due tomorrow as part payment of her private pre-war debts to allied nationals. The Allies demanded this amount at the recent London conference fixing Sept. 15 as the limit of time.

Bradbury to Consult Lloyd George.

Sir John Bradbury, British member of the commission, is proceeding to London to lay the matter of Germany's default in detail before Premier Lloyd George, while M. Poincaré has assumed command of the French side of the negotiations. The Italian and Belgian Premiers also are handling the situation for their countries.

Belgium's request for the deposit of gold not later than tomorrow, instead of being merely a diplomatic manoeuvre to permit further discussion, as at first indicated, now appears to be a stern demand with the full backing of the French and Belgian Governments.

After the meeting today of the French Cabinet at Rambouillet, the summer home of President Millerand, it was au-

OUR CONSULATE DESTROYED

Fire Starting in Armenian and Greek Quarters Is Sweeping City.

BELIEVED A TURK REPRISAL

300,000 Starving Refugees in the City Are Thrown Into a Panic.

OUR MARINES FIGHT FLAMES

But Brigade of Allied Soldiers Is Unable to Stop Spread— Italy Rushes Ships.

SMYRNA, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—

A fire of serious proportions is sweeping Smyrna.

The Greek and Armenian quarters are completely destroyed. The fire is rapidly spreading to other areas.

The Turkish irregulars who are in control of the city are firing upon and terrorizing the population.

Sir Harry Lamb, the British High Commissioner, left aboard the British battleship Iron Duke. The British marines are withdrawing, leaving the protection of the city to French, Italian and Nationalist guards and American bluejackets.

60,000 Are Left Homeless.

Copyright, 1922, by The Chicago Tribune Co.
ATHENS, Sept. 14.—Fire starting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Smyrna, near the American Collegiate Institute, in the heart of the Armenian quarter, left 60,000 Armenians and Greeks homeless, destroyed the beautiful Armenian and Greek foreign quarter and left the entire western portion of the town in ruins.

As we left the harbor last night the flames were entirely beyond control and were already approaching the British and American consulates. All the foreign Consulates are probably doomed. The quays were packed with refugees.

No American lives were endangered. The United States destroyer Simpson was taking aboard naturalized Americans, whose status was that of refugees, when the fire broke out. All other Americans in Smyrna were immediately placed on board, save Vice Consul Barnes and three American businessmen whose interests demanded they remain with the American relief workers.

General Horton, under orders from Captain A. J. Hepburn, commanding the American naval force, also left with his family. Toward midnight the destroyer Simpson received a wireless announcing that Mr. Barnes had saved the consular archives, which were transferred to the destroyer Litchfield, and that the remaining Americans were already aboard the Litchfield.

Several stories are told concerning the origin of the fire. The most reliable is that of Miss B. Mills, head of the American Collegiate Institute, who declared she saw a Turkish regular army sergeant or officer enter a building near where the first flames were seen. He was carrying small tins, evidently containing kerosene. Immediately after he left the house it broke into flames. Other small fires started shortly after.

Dead, Put at Nearly 1,000.

It will be impossible to estimate the number of Armenian and Greek dead. Dr. Post and other American workers, who made a thorough investigation before the flames drove them to safety, estimated the dead at nearly 1,000. How many were killed during the night and how many were trapped in the burning area is unknown.

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Ways Way for Quick Adoption.

The action of the conferees apparently paves the way for quick adoption of the conference report on the tariff bill by the House.

Rates in Original Bill.

When the Senate and House sent the original tariff bills to the conferees different rates were proposed.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to The Times Company. GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Emulating the example of his Illinois colleague, Senator McCormick, two years ago, Senator William B. McKinley arrived in Geneva yesterday for a glance at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

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Senator McKinley, After Visit to League, Thinks We'll Join if It Will Change Name

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AMERICAN FIGHT THE FIRE.

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Continued on Page Two.

being evacuated to Athens. The cause of the fire is not known. Scores of buildings in the European section of the city are destroyed, including the American Consulate.

All the naturalized Americans in Smyrna have been evacuated to Athens, accompanied by George Horton, the American Consul General, on board the torpedo boat destroyer Simpson.

ROME, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—Italian ships are attempting to take off the Italian colony of Smyrna, due to the fire raging in that city.

Wireless instructions have been sent by the Italian Government to all Italian ships in the Near East and in Egypt, Tripoli, Southern Italy and Sicily to rush to the relief of the population of Smyrna and repatriate the Italians there who desire to return home.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Reports have reached London that the Turks have commenced reprisals against the Armenians at Smyrna, but no indication of their nature or extent has been received.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens dated Wednesday says the French steamer Lamartine arrived there with 150 refugees from Smyrna, including a Greek journalist.

The journalist asserted that the most Rev. Chrysostom, Metropolitan of the Greek Church in Smyrna, and the Armenian Metropolitan both were murdered, and that the Kemalists massacred about 2,000 Greek soldiers, whose bodies were thrown into the sea.

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—Persistent but unconfirmed rumors reaching here relate that Smyrna is in great disorder. The Kemalists entry into that city was accompanied by various explosions which threw the population into a panic, these reports state.

A well-known resident of the city, who arrived here today, said that when the Kemalists army entered on Saturday morning a hand grenade exploded among the cavalry. An officer was wounded. The Turks were infuriated by the explosion and began to loot. In the evening the Smyrna resident recounted, the Armenian quarter was raided. He said that women were outraged, and all told 150 persons were killed. He declared that the same thing occurred in the Greek quarter, where he estimated the number of killed at 200.

Turks occupied the inter-allied post office and prevented further despatches. The scenes which took place among the refugees on the quays were described by those reaching here as heartrending.

MALTA, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—The British transport Somerville with the Royal Sussex Regiment on board, will leave Malta for Constantinople tonight. All the other British troops in Malta have been ordered to stand by, prepared to sail.

BODIES IN MUDANIA HARBOR. Americans Report Appalling Situation in Refugees' Stampede.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—American submarine No. 80 has arrived here with reports of the appalling situation at Mudania on the Sea of Marmora, where the harbor is filled with the bodies of refugees who stampeded when the light vessel departed before the Turkish occupation.

MUDANIA, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—Incendiarious military and a gish riot among the Christian refugees here who are struggling to escape the clutches of the Turks. The Greek Government is unable to provide vessels to evacuate the panic-stricken fugitives from the harbor and many are being blown to pieces by the sea.

Two companies of British infantry rushed to the assistance of the British troops, but were unable to effect any protection to thousands of these terrified refugees, who are without shelter and without food. French soldiers, who were ordered to remove all French nationals, including many priests and nuns. The Armenian Catholic Bishop of Smyrna, who was among the refugees, has also been carried for.

MUST HAVE CAPITAL, SAYS KEMAL PASHA

Turkish Leader Asserts He Will Take It if Allies Don't Yield It.

WANTS ALL TURKISH AREAS Demand Includes Asia Minor and Thrace Up to the River Moritza.

Copyright, 1922, by The Chicago Tribune Co. SMYRNA, Sept. 13 (Delayed).—"We don't want to fight Great Britain, but she must give up Constantinople to Turkey. It is Turkey's capital, and we wish it peacefully if possible, if not we will fight."

In these words Mustafa Kemal Pasha, announced the next aim of the Turkish Nationalist Army. Many units which had part in the crushing defeat of the Greeks on the way to the Tsmid front, while Kemal prepares his demands.

Seated in the little sitting room of a house which was requisitioned for the General, Kemal talked of the recent victory over the Greeks and of his willingness to meet the western powers in an immediate conference.

"Our demands are unchanged by our victory," he said. "We want nothing more nor less than what we have already asked. We stand upon the nationalist basis."

"Then you are ready to meet the Allies in conference?" "We have always been ready to meet them," he replied, "but it is not we but the Allies who have delayed settlement of the Near East questions."

"Our demands are simple. The Nationalist party occupies less than a page of the Turkish real. For us capitulations no longer exist. We demand Constantinople, Adrianople and that part of Thrace which is predominantly Turkish. The behavior of the Turkish troops and civilians since the army entered the city was disgraceful. As you have seen, there have been no massacres or anything approaching such disorders in Smyrna," he said.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mustafa Kemal Pasha has resolved to march his army on Constantinople unless the powers hand over the city to the Turks according to a statement he made to the Daily Mail correspondent at Smyrna. Kemal said he was ready to participate in a peace conference anywhere, but unless it was held on Turkish territory he would be unable to attend personally.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In the early afternoon messages to the State Department today, Rear Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, stated that considerable numbers of British and American vessels are in the port of Mudania, and that the Nationalist forces will attempt to move against the neutral zone under the control of the Dardanelles Commission of the Allied Powers, and which neutral territory the Turks would have to cross should they decide to enter Thrace to attack the Greeks.

FRENCH TO RETIRE ACROSS THE STRAITS

Poincare Proposal to Avoid Conflict With the Turks Is Approved by Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The French Cabinet at a meeting today in the President's study here at Rambouillet heard the report from Premier Poincare, following the delivery of his two messages to the State Department today, on the Near Eastern situation and put a rubber stamp approval on his proposals to the policy which France should follow in her efforts to establish a durable peace. As usual after such cabinet meetings, secrecy is being maintained as to what those proposals are.

way to deal with them is to give them into Turkish possession. Apart from these territorial concessions to Turkey, it is however, understood that the French are in agreement with the British as to the complete demilitarization of European Turkey.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Marshal Franchet d'Esperey considers the situation in the Near East very serious. He is quoted by the Echo de Paris as declaring: "Don't forget that the Bosphorus at certain points is only 800 yards wide," he said, and that all the European quarters in Constantinople might well find themselves under the fire of Turkish 4-inch guns.

CHANCELLOR WIRTH HITS AT STINNES

Ascribes Rumors About His Impending Fall to Certain Industrial Personages.

By Cyril Brown.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Chancellor Wirth, hounded by the attacks and intrigues of Hugo Stinnes and the industrial ring around him, today hit back hard in a speech delivered here before an extraordinary session of the German Industrial and Commercial Congress attended by big business men from all parts of Germany.

The Stinnes Party and its powerful industrial constituents are grave danger in a great Socialist propaganda in the Reichstag. The party want Germany to cast Wirth by themselves and enter a broadened coalition Government to counterbalance the Socialist influence.

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STATE FAIRS' FISH EXHIBITS

Tempting Displays Made Attract Attention of Anglers.

A feature of the State Fair held at Syracuse and of numerous county fairs held in different parts of the State will be the exhibit of live fish made by the Conservation Commission, according to the advice of the various fish culturists. The exhibit of the various fish is well represented by healthy specimens of the many inland water species placed in specially constructed aquaria with plenty of light on all sides in most instances, so that a clear view may be had of the markings and coloration of the different kinds.

GERMANY DEFAULTS BELGIAN SECURITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

LONDON NOW EXPECTS WIDE CONFERENCE

Large International Gathering Is Advocated as the Only Way to Turkish Peace.

PRESS FEARS A DISASTER

Doubt That Kemalists Will Yield Fruits of Victory—Cabinet to Take Up Crisis Today.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—There is no disposition here to minimize the gravity of the Near East situation. It is recognized that there is nothing to do except more a military power of some strength. Essentially the Allies are still at war with the Turks.

The view expressed in British official circles is this—that although Turkey has just defeated Greece she has not defeated the Allies; that the Turco-Greek conflict has been so speak, a side show that it has nothing to do with the general situation and that despite the Greek defeat the relations of the remaining Allies to their common enemy remain unaltered.

As guarantee at the armistice the Allies occupied the Straits and established a council of the Near East to remain until peace was concluded. A Turkish attempt upon the occupied zone would mean a renewal of the war on the Allies. The peace of Europe as has been pointed out, therefore, depends largely upon the maintenance of Kemal Pasha and his power to hold the Turks in check.

The opinion here is that a general peace conference will have to be summoned at a very early date. It is thought that the conference should include the new States of Europe, especially Yugoslavia and Hungary, whose vital interests are affected by the present policy of adventure in Asia Minor.

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people, sent to Great Britain. In which she demands the question be settled primarily by the powers that use the Black Sea outlet to the Mediterranean.

The Soviet note of protest reached London today, and is under consideration by the British Government. Tomorrow the British Cabinet will meet in full session to discuss the myriad political phases of the situation.

One fact is coming to be realized in London, namely, that the Turks have been changed since the publication of the national compact of 1919 and ratified at Sivas in August of that year.

The Nationalists have won after three years of hardship and with many of their own people against them. Mustafa Kemal Pasha on several occasions has asserted in interviews that the European powers are pushing him to realize the compact that the Nationalists would never yield on essential points of the compact.

The Nationalists regard the Straits as the source of many of the Turkish political troubles and therefore would be glad if a satisfactory solution, in which they could share, were reached. One of the first points in the discussion of the Near East question by the British Cabinet will be the attitude of the Nationalists toward the Straits.

It is suggested that if the Allies fall into a trap and give up control of the Straits would inevitably fall back to the Turks. The only concrete solution so far reached was that of the three-power conference in Paris last March, and it is thought that this last expression of hers is the best solution.

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The Journalist Association of the... Rev. Chrysostom Metropolitani of the Greek Church in Smyrna and the Armenian Metropolitani both were inter... and that the Kemalists massacred about 2,000 Greek soldiers, whose bodies were thrown into the sea.

Panic After Kemalist Entry.

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—Persistent but unconfirmed rumors reaching here relate that Smyrna is in great disorder. The Kemalist entry into that city was accompanied by various explosions which threw the population into a panic, these reports state.

A well-known resident of the city, who arrived here today, said that when the Kemalist army entered on Saturday morning a hand grenade exploded among the cavalry. An officer was wounded. The panic was accentuated by the explosion and began to subside in the evening, the Smyrna resident recounted. The Armenian quarter was raided. He said that women were outraged, and all told 150 persons were killed. He declared that the same thing occurred in the Greek quarter, where he estimated the number of killed at 200.

There were reports of disorders in other parts of the town. Before the formal occupation of the Kemalists, a proclamation was posted throughout the city threatening the penalty of death for the murder of any Christian. Later, the word punishment was substituted for death, the informant received here stated. The Christians were thrown into a state of panic.

Turks occupied the inter-Allied post office and prevented further departures. The scenes which took place among the refugees on the quays were described by those reaching here as heartrending.

MALTA, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—The British transport Somali, with the Second Royal Sussex Regiment on board, will leave Malta for Constantinople tonight. All the other British troops in Malta have been ordered to stand by, prepared to sail.

BODIES IN MUDANIA HARBOR.

Americans Report Appalling Situation in Refugees' Stampedee.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—American subsecher No. 96 has arrived here with reports of the appalling situation at Mudania, on the Sea of Marmora, where the harbor is filled with the bodies of refugees who stampeded when the last vessel departed before the Turkish occupation.

Fifty thousand refugees, without food or water, lined the waterfront for miles in the boiling sun, with arms uplifted, pleading to be taken off. Those brought here included fifteen Americanized Greeks and a Mr. Ketchum, an employee of the Standard Oil Company.

MUDANIA, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—Indescribable misery and anguish among the Christian refugees here who are struggling to escape the clutches of the Turks. The Greek Government is unable to provide vessels to evacuate the panic-stricken fugitives from the inter-Allied harbor. Many are littered with bodies. Two companies of American infantry rushed from Constantinople afford temporary protection to thousands of these distraught refugees who are being sheltered from the Turkish occupation. French destroyers have hurriedly removed all French nationals, including many priests and nuns. The American landing party of Angora, who was among the refugees, has also been cared for.

ATHENS CALM IN DEFEAT.

Diversity of Opinion, However, as to Whether It Will Continue.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Athens correspondent of The London Times, under date of Sept. 13, says that excitement in the city is calm, all normal. No stranger would suppose that the country had just sustained a serious military defeat, he adds. Business and fashionable amusements are proceeding as if disturbances a few days ago had disappeared with the formation of the new cabinet, whether calm will continue is a matter on which there is a great diversity of opinion.

VENIZELOS TO STAY AWAY.

Will Never Consent to Work With Constantine, Paris Paper Says.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, for whose return to power a strong movement is under way in Athens, will never consent to work with King Constantine, say his friends here, according to Excelsior. As long as Constantine is on the throne, Venizelos will refuse to have anything to do with the Greek State, they declare, but at the same time he will not refuse his aid in saving the country from what he terms Constantine's blunders.

M. Venizelos, who arrived here yesterday from Geneva, will also visit Rome and London in his private capacity. According to Le Journal, to point out that the Kemalist victory in Anatolia is more than a disaster to Hellenism, and imperils the interests of our country in the Near East, over France.

more nor less than what we have already asked. We stand upon the nationalistic pact.

When you are ready to meet the Allies in Athens?

"We have always been ready to meet them," he replied, "but it is not we but the Allies who have delayed settlement of the Near East questions.

"Our demands are simple. The Nationalist pact occupies less than a page. We want real independence over all the Turkish lands. For us capitulations no longer exist. We demand Constantinople, Adrianople and that part of Thrace which is predominantly Turkish."

The behavior of the Turkish troops and civilians since the army entered the city was discussed. There have been no massacres or anything approaching serious disorders in Smyrna," he said, "but pillaging and killings as have occurred in other cities. When an army enters a city after marching 400 kilometers through their own land, it is difficult to control them. But control there will be restored. That order has been completely restored from today. We don't wish any acts of revenge. We are not here to settle accounts by account for the future of Turkey. For us the acts of the past are finished."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Mustafa Kemal Pasha has resolved to march his army on Constantinople unless the powers hand over the city to the Turks, according to a statement by made to The Daily Mail correspondent at Smyrna. Kemal said he was ready to participate in a peace conference anywhere but unless it was held on Turkish territory he would be unable to attend personally, as the order has been completely restored from today. We don't wish any acts of revenge. We are not here to settle accounts by account for the future of Turkey. For us the acts of the past are finished.

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FRENCH TO RETIRE ACROSS THE STRAITS

Poincare Proposal to Avoid Conflict With the Turks Is Approved by Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The French Cabinet at a meeting today in the President's study here has approved a proposal reported from Premier Poincare who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the whole Near Eastern situation and put a rubber stamp approval on his proposals as to the policy which France should follow in her efforts to establish definite and durable peace. As usual after such Cabinet meetings, secrecy is being maintained as to what these proposals are, but also as usual a good deal of information is leaking out.

It is understood that the Committee at Paris has taken as the basis of its proposals the allied decision of last March as to what should be the terms of negotiation with Turkey. The central point of French insistence is that the liberty of the Dardanelles shall be fully assured, and on this point they are in technical agreement with the British. But there is no doubt that the French would go further in granting fuller expansion to the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish people than the British Foreign Office is now willing to concede.

One of the immediate proposals which the Premier placed today before the Cabinet was that the French troops now on the Asiatic side of the Straits should be withdrawn to the European side to prevent any possibility of conflict with the Turks. These troops originally were sent to Mudania for the protection of French property and the preservation of order at the request of the British and American Governments. Poincare wished to preserve the idea of allied solidarity in the face of the Turkish advance. Fears, however, were expressed that the British and French press that their presence there alongside British troops may give rise to complications in which the French would be unwilling to become involved. M. Poincare, therefore, has thought it best to order that they be withdrawn to the European coast as soon as some form of government and order is established in Anatolia, and to instruct the Commander in Chief of these troops should be advanced to Brusa if needed.

It is further understood that at today's meeting the somewhat vague phrase in the communication which the French chargé d'affaires in London used to refer to the "account should be taken of the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish people" which the French would support the complete handing over of Smyrna to the Turks was made more definite. It was pointed out that the Turkish people be recognized as a Turkish city under the Sultan. Both of these ideas, under the March proposals, were to be included in the French plan, but it is now believed that the only satisfactory

everybody knew Dr. Wirth meant Stinnes and his friends, the Chancellor charges that "certain industrial associations and circles" had deliberately started rumors about his (Wirth's) impending fall, and this at a time of gravest foreign political negotiations.

After completing the Lubersac convention, Stinnes apparently feels strong enough now to dominate Germany's Government and ride roughshod over all obstacles. Stinnes wants his own party, the German People's Party, to enter the coalition Government and get at least the posts of Foreign Minister and Economics Minister. An important inner-political situation is developing as the result of internal faction movement within the big body of Germany's Social Democrats. It is accepted as absolutely certain that the two long-warring factions, the Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists, will at a joint convention in Nuremberg, on Sept. 24, fuse and form one great homogeneous "United Social Democratic Party" of Germany. This party will then be far ahead of the largest and strongest political party in Germany. As measured by Reichstag seats, the United Socialists will be about twice as strong as the other two Coalition Parties, the Centre and Democrats, together.

Discounting the fusion Socialists, already scheming for a bigger share of Cabinet seats, there is a feeling in the Cabinet ranks that they ought particularly to consider the Foreign Ministry on the other hand. Dr. Wirth has pledged his radical friends to keep hands off the Foreign Ministry at this time, for foreign political reasons, since a Socialist Foreign Minister would make no fit with the Allies, and certainly none at all with America. The Stinnes Party and its powerful industrial contacts are a grave danger in great socialist propaganda in the Wirth Government. They want, therefore, to oust Wirth themselves and enter a coalition with the Allies to counterbalance the Socialist influence.

STATE FAIRS' FISH EXHIBITS.

Tempting Displays Made Attract Attention of Anglers.

A feature of the State Fair held at Syracuse and of numerous county fairs in this section has been the exhibit of live fish made by the Conservation Commission, according to an announcement made yesterday. The development of the various fish will be represented by healthy specimens of the many inland water species placed in specially constructed aquaria with plenty of light on all sides in most instances, so that a clear view may be had of the markings and coloration of the different kinds. The Syracuse aquaria is placed in a skilled fish culturist and Rochester in charge of the exhibit, prepared to answer questions relative to the habits of the various species represented in the aquaria. Smaller exhibits, generally adults of the more important game species and made at some of the county fairs which have facilities for properly caring for the fish. The fish exhibits serve as a valuable educational medium, in which the Conservation Commission is doing in the line of fish culture.

Pasha and his power to hold the Turks in leash. Should he assume the position of the conference, he would be in a position to carry his will across the Balkans to the Daily Chronicle. The Balkans once more are in a war. The Allies once more are in a war.

Despite statements to the contrary in the French press and in a section of the British press, the French are saying that Britain has for eighteen months past warned Greece against the Greek today. It is added, is suffering as a result of disregarding those warnings.

The opinion here is that a general peace conference will have to be summoned within the next few weeks to settle the whole of the Balkan situation. In the severe treaty, and it is thought desirable that the scope of the conference should be widened to include the Balkan States of Europe, especially Yugoslavia and Rumania, whose vital interests are deeply involved.

It is true that at Paris last March it was agreed among the Allies to restore the position of the Balkan States to what it was before the war, which it would be almost impossible to localize in the present unstable position of the Balkans. The Balkan zone in Europe would have been completely demilitarized. Any vital modification of the status quo agreed in its old and even acuter form. The States of the Little Entente would be put in a position to realize how vital interested these States must be. Were such a Turkey continuous with Bulgaria, it would be almost impossible to localize in the present unstable position of the Balkans.

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The chief business of the Allies, in Greece, is to bring about a settlement of the Greek question. The defeat of the Greek armies gives the Turks in Asia Minor nothing that they could not have got without fighting the Treaty of Sevres as revised last March. The chief business of the Allies, in Greece, is to bring about a settlement of the Greek question. The defeat of the Greek armies gives the Turks in Asia Minor nothing that they could not have got without fighting the Treaty of Sevres as revised last March.

Soviet Protest Note Received.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—The impression is growing here that a Turkish peace can only be arranged in a large international conference in which Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and the other Balkan States participate. This impression is based in part upon the recent exposure of the double attitude regarding the Straits of the Dardanelles as contained in her note of protest against the allied action in Constantinople.

GERMANY DEFAULTS BELGIAN SECURITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

will be made to reach an agreement with Great Britain on the French debt and also a definite settlement of the reparations question. No military measures would be taken unless the conference broke down. The British differ strongly with the French on the question of Belgium. Germany's offer should be accepted. They contend that the commission must be set up in London. Belgium usually demand gold such provision being put into the decision simply for use as a last resort. Despite the very serious turn of events, the German delegation in Paris remains calm and optimistic. When informed that the Allies had decided upon a stern policy, one German official said: "They always decide on stern measures. However, we have refused the gold and shall continue to refuse it. But I think that some compromise will be effected, as the Allies do not want to precipitate trouble at this time."

In dispatching Herr Havstein to London, the Government is supplementing a former communication which Dr. Fischer and Herr Bergmann are having in Paris, and official quarters believe that the British will contribute toward the question of surrendering the Belgian's gold reserve. The formal request of Belgium's note tonight did not cause alarm, and the inference is permitted by the Government that it is not likely that they will attempt to sound English financial circles and the members of the Reparation Commission.

Pending the results of the conversations at London and Paris no official statement is likely to be made in the Belgian communication. The Belgian Government is not being interested in an ultimatum. The bank would a slight recovery to date, despite the Belgian episode.

Buss Deficit in French Budget.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—President Poincare, both last night and this morning at Rambouillet, had interviews with Louis Dubois, and at the Cabinet meeting today the instructions which the Premier

control of the Straits in time of war. The French viewpoint is known here to have long been that any international control or neutralization of the Straits would be a disaster to the Allies. It is well in time of peace, but that in time of war the British would dominate through their superior sea power.

It is suggested that if the Allies fail to agree on the manner of control both parties are in a position to assume that the Straits would inevitably fall back to the Turks.

The only concrete solution so far reached was that of the three-power conference in Paris last March, and it is believed that until France is heard from no definite action will be taken. This last expression of hers is the best solution of the problem. The fifth clause of the Treaty of Sevres, which provides for the safety of the Straits to be guaranteed by allied occupation of the Gallipoli Peninsula and the demilitarization of the Straits.

The recent French note in which the expression is used, to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Allies, is now being read as "the legitimate susceptibilities" of the Turks. It is pointed out that the Allies are in a position to demand from the support of the Turks is for Great Britain to change her attitude regarding Germany, which France has long claimed was injurious to her interests.

Lloyd George in No Hast.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, it is anticipated, will go to Paris next week and thence to Geneva to attend the League of Nations assembly session, the instance of Lord Balfour, but there is no indication that he will open up there the Turkish peace question, which will be dealt with at a later date. "Turks time," it is pointed out, to work off the heat engendered by their victory. The League of Nations has been called to the Turks that they must not attack the neutral zone of Constantinople.

The Eastern situation is causing considerable concern as reflected in the editorial columns of the morning newspapers, some of which adopt a distinctly pessimistic tone. "A grave crisis" confronts the powers, says one, while others declare "the powers must act at once and in agreement to bring about a settlement, nothing but a miracle can avert disaster."

The one sentiment which dominates all of them is that although the League of Nations is called upon to maintain the neutrality of Constantinople and the Straits of Dardanelles, the League has no right of aspirations of the Turks in such a manner as to prevent the co-operation of the Allies. Those papers which are habitually suspicious of France comment strongly on her leniency toward the Turks and insist that the League should be allowed to cover Thrace and Adrianople, which they believe France is willing to give them.

Elsewhere the fairly confident hope is expressed that France eventually will agree to co-operate with Great Britain, which is generally credited with upholding the letter of the Treaty of Sevres. British opinion is divided. It is expected hourly, and awaited with the greatest eagerness.

Each day brings fresh reports of the intense feeling aroused in the Mohammedan quarters of the Turkish cities in Anatolia, with indications of determination to support the Turkish claims with whatever means lie at their disposal. The British in India, especially representing the Moslems there as greatly excited.

Havstein Going to London.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to send Rudolf Havstein, President of the Reichsbank, to London to negotiate with the Bank of England concerning guarantees for the German Treasury bills to be paid to Belgium as reparations. A dispatch from Berlin Wednesday said it was officially announced that Germany had notified Great Britain and France that 2,000,000 would be paid Sept. 18 on account of the next clearing house installment on pre-war debts of allied nationals. This payment, it was noted, was possible only through the accommodation of the Reichsbank and the reimbursement of the Reichsbank amounting to 1,000,000, would be forthcoming as soon as circumstances permitted.