

Fair and cooler today and Sunday; moderate northerly winds. Temperature probably 62, 63, min. 61. For weather report see box to last page.

### \$42,430,000 Asked to Repay Taxes Illegally Collected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—President Harding asked Congress today for a special appropriation of \$42,430,000 for refund of taxes illegally collected during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, including payment of claims accruing prior to July 1, 1920.

### BONUS BILL PASSED; GOES TO PRESIDENT

Senate Accepts the Amended Measure by a Vote of 36 to 17.

### TARIFF PASSES THE HOUSE

Congress Rapidly Clearing the Way for Adjournment by Saturday of Next Week.

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The House agreed to the amended conference report on the tariff bill and adopted a conference report on the bill creating the office of Coal Administrator.

In the Senate the conference report on the Bonus bill was adopted by a vote of 36 to 17, and the measure now goes to the President. Republican leaders asserted that the President would act promptly so that Congress would not be held here beyond next week to act upon the expected veto of the bonus legislation.

During debate on a parliamentary question, Chairman McCumber of the Finance Committee said that while he had no direct information from the White House, he had heard that the President would sign the bill in its present form. This, however, did not square with the opinions of most of the other Senators, who seemed convinced that the President would veto the measure.

When questioned about the authority for his statement by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Mr. McCumber admitted that he could give no assurance and that the "situation was up in the air." He added that there were enough Senators who at heart want to help the soldiers "to override a veto, if they would remain to cast their votes, and he urged them to do so.

Twenty-four Republicans and twelve Democrats voted for adoption, and twelve Republicans and five Democrats against it. Many Senators were absent from the city or did not vote, and it was difficult to forecast on the basis of the vote cast, whether the bill would be passed in defiance of a Presidential veto.

- The vote on the bill was as follows:
- FOR ADOPTION—36.**
- |            |                |             |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Brandegee, | Hale,          | Nicholson,  |
| Burnam,    | Harrell,       | Norbeck,    |
| Camron,    | Jones (Wash.), | Orin,       |
| Capper,    | Kellogg,       | Rawson,     |
| Cole,      | McCormack,     | Shortridge, |
| Curtis,    | McCumber,      | Stanhil,    |
| Gooding,   | McLean,        | Stewart,    |
|            | McNary,        | Willis,     |
- Democrats—12.**
- |            |           |               |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Ashurst,   | Heflin,   | Stanley,      |
| Broussard, | Randall,  | Trammell,     |
| Fletcher,  | Sheppard, | Walsh (Mass), |
| Harrison,  | Simmons,  | Watson (Ga.), |

- AGAINST ADOPTION—17.**
- |             |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Ball,       | Ennis,   | Phillips,   |
| Boyer,      | Francis, | Wood (Pa.), |
| Dillingham, | Moses,   | Snoo,       |
| Do Post,    | New,     | Stratton,   |
- Democrats—5.**
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Shields, | Williams, |
| Wood,    |           |

Announcement was made for Senator Lodge, Republican leader, that he would have voted for adoption if present, and for Senator Swanson, Democrat, that he would have voted against adoption.

# SMYRNA IN RUINS, PROBABLY 2,000 DEAD; ALLIES AGREE TO KEEP STRAITS NEUTRAL; BRITISH FLEET WILL BAR KEMAL'S ARMY

## ACTION BY BRITISH CABINET

Word Comes From France of Agreement on Neutral Dardanelles.

## ITALY TO JOIN IN WARNING

But Paris Holds That This Decision Is Only a Provisional One.

## BIGGER PEACE CONFERENCE?

Lloyd George Inclined to Admit Rumania and Jugoslavia to Negotiations.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Cabinet council of the first importance was held in Downing Street today to consider the Near East crisis. The Prime Minister came up from the country in the forenoon to attend it and was in communication with the Foreign Office at an early hour.

Lord Curzon was also an early arrival at his office, where he found dispatches from Paris communicating the views of the French Government.

There were few absentees from the council, which met at 4 o'clock and lasted until 6:30. It is authoritatively stated that as the cabinet Ministers were put in possession of the information that the British Government had arrived at a complete understanding with the French on the necessity of maintaining the neutrality of the whole of the demilitarized zone on both sides of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Acting on this important information, the Cabinet agreed that a joint intimation from the French, Italian and British Governments should be sent to Mustafa Kemal pending some permanent arrangement to be made at a conference of the powers concerned to be summoned as described hereafter) to decide in what form the neutrality of this zone should be further secured.

It was intimated to the council that France, Italy and Great Britain were preparing to send reinforcements to the neutral zone to support the allied flags in case there should be any menacing movement by Mustafa Kemal's forces, and that instructions had been given that no British fleet was to be allowed to cross the Straits and that no ships should be allowed to collect for the purpose of transferring troops from any point of the Asiatic side to the European.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been informed that the Rumanian and Serbian Governments regard with very grave concern the prospect of the return of the Turks to Thrace. The view of the Cabinet was that a conference might be called at an early date to discuss the terms of peace, and that to this conference should be summoned not merely representatives of the allied powers and the two belligerent nations, but representatives of powers like Rumania and Jugoslavia, which have a very direct interest in any agreement which may be reached in regard to the Straits and in the European part of the settlement with Turkey.

## Report Soviet Is Massing Its Caucasus Troops To Aid Turks in Retaking the Dardanelles

RIGA, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—The Russian Revolutionary Military Council, presided over by Leon Trotsky, is reported to have decided to prepare immediately for action all the forces in the Caucasian republics and Moscow Government forces stationed in other parts of the Caucasus and the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

It is reported that one corps of Soviet forces already is stationed on the Angora frontier, ready to march to the assistance of Mustapha Kemal Pasha in case the Turkish Nationalist leader advances on Constantinople.

An extraordinary session of the council has been held in Moscow. The resolutions passed at the session are being kept secret, but persons who say they have knowledge of them assert that it was decided to take the steps outlined above.

From other sources it is reported that the Russo-Angora Treaty binds the Moscow Government to co-operate with Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the capture of the Dardanelles, Russia to receive as compensation complete freedom of action in the Black Sea. General Sergius Kameneff, Commander-in-Chief of the Bolshevik armies, is said to have departed for the Caucasus.

The Moscow Government officially announces the calling to the colors of hitherto exempted citizens born in 1901.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—M. Araloff, Russian Soviet Ambassador to Angora, in a message of congratulation today to Kemal Pasha on the Turkish victory over the Greeks, expressed the hope that the Turkish Army would liberate Constantinople and Thrace, and settle the Dardanelles question in a manner consistent with the interests of the nations bordering on the Black Sea.

"I send you the sincerest congratulations of the Russian Government and people on your epochal victory in Asia Minor," M. Araloff's message said.

## WASHINGTON ACTS FOR SMYRNA RELIEF

State Department Cables Admiral Bristol to Join Allies in Shaping Plan for Emergency.

## TO MAKE NO COMMITMENTS

Our Participation Will Extend No Further Than Giving Aid—No Hand in Politics.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Official action was taken by the Harding Administration today for the relief of refugees in Smyrna and other parts of Asia Minor when Rear Admiral Bristol at Constantinople was instructed by cable by Acting Secretary of State Phillips to consult with his allied colleagues and their military and naval representatives at Constantinople in drawing up and submitting immediately a "joint and comprehensive plan for the Smyrna emergency."

After consultation with officials of the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief, the decision was reached by the United States Government today that the situation in Smyrna, as a result of the Greek debacle and the burning of the city, was one of such magnitude that it might be beyond the scope of private charity. Red Cross and other funds hoarded and the situation would be unrelieved unless broad plans were worked out by various interested Governments for effective relief measures.

The United States Government believes the burden of the work must fall upon the Allies who have troops and naval forces on the scene and the dispatch to Admiral Bristol cautioned him to make no commitments whatever in the name of the American Government. Acting Secretary Phillips stated that his Government, however, was anxious to do everything within its power to co-operate by the extension of relief for the

## NEAR EAST PROBLEM GOING TO LEAGUE?

Report Says Lloyd George Is Coming to Urge It, but Delegates Want None of It.

## EMISSARY SEES LEADERS

They Either Fear Failure or Do Not Want Mess on Their Hands—Hungary Admitted to League.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—Sir Edward Griek, private secretary to Premier Lloyd George, who arrived at Geneva late last night, was busy today preparing the way for the proposed trip of the British Prime Minister to the seat of the League of Nations.

After three or four hours of conversations between Sir Edward and League leaders, a somewhat different aspect was given to Mr. Lloyd George's project. It was originally announced and supposed all along that he was coming here for the sole purpose of supporting the Cegil plan for treaties of mutual guarantee against aggression among European nations. It was generally felt his help would be welcome.

But now it develops that the Prime Minister is considering advocating the placing upon the League the settlement of the Asia Minor situation. Among those League enthusiasts and among those who, like Lord Robert Cecil, are here primarily to push the League this proposal is not unattractive, but the statesmen who are here primarily to representing their Governments do not look the same way on the project.

## CITY A MASS OF WRECKAGE

Foreign Quarter Levelled but Turkish Section Untouched.

## STREETS STREWN WITH DEAD

900 Armenians Were Driven Aboard a Lighter and Killed by Fusillade From Shore.

## OUR BLUEJACKETS POLICING

But the Host of Homeless Christians Are in a State of Terror.

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The theory is advanced in Greek official circles here that the Kemalists deliberately set the city on fire in order to evacuate the entire Christian population, thereby relieving the Turks altogether of the problem of minorities in Anatolia.

Kemalist officials, on the other hand, assert that the conflagration resulted from the exchange of rifle shots between the invading Turkish Army and the Greeks and the Armenians, the latter of whom attacked the Turks from churches and houses.

The property loss is believed to have been many millions of dollars. With the evacuation of the city, American bluejackets now are the dominant fleet. They are being well treated by the Kemalists, who have earnestly urged them to remain and assist in restoring order and in helping to the dying. Captain H. J. Heppburn, Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Bristol, is directing the work of the American naval men and relief workers.

Turkish courts-martial have passed death sentences upon 200 Greeks and Armenians, who were charged with being implicated in the killing of Turks in 1919.

The Christian population in Smyrna is in a state of terror. The departure of British craft from Smyrna today is thought here to have removed the last vestige of hope for ten Americans and three Britishers still on the missing list.

Ten thousand Armenian refugees have arrived in the Bosphorus on five vessels, and will receive shelter in the Armenian churches of the city. Rodosto and other ports on the Sea of Marmora are choked with refugees, who are arriving by the tens of thousands in an appalling state of misery. Hundreds are dying before they can be landed. The Near East Relief has dispatched a shipload of foodstuffs and medicines for Rodosto in charge of Colonel Stephen E. Lowe of St. Louis.

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During debate on a parliamentary question, Chairman McCumber of the Finance Committee said that while he had no direct information from the White House, he had heard that the President would sign the bill in its present form. This, however, did not square with the opinions of most of the other Senators, who seemed convinced that the President would veto the measure.

When questioned about the authority for his statement by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Mr. McCumber admitted that he could give no assurances and that the "situation was up in the air." He added that there were enough Senators "who at heart want to help the soldiers" to override a veto, if they would remain to cast their votes, and he urged them to do so.

Twenty-four Republicans and twelve Democrats voted for adoption, and twelve Republicans and five Democrats against it. Many Senators were absent from the city or did not vote, and it was difficult to forecast on the basis of the vote cast, whether the bill would be passed in defiance of a Presidential veto.

The vote on the bill was as follows:

**FOR ADOPTION—36.**  
Republicans—24.  
Brandreth, Hale, Nicholson, Wadsworth, Harrell, Springer, Chapman, Jones (Wash.), Capper, Kellogg, Rawson, Curtis, McCormick, Sherwin, Gooding, McCumber, Sutherland, McNary, Willis.

**AGAINST ADOPTION—17.**  
Republicans 12.  
Hall, Ernst, Phelps, Borah, Dillingham, Moses, Smoot, Du Pont, Sterling.

**Democrats—5.**  
Glass, Shields, Williams, Myers, Underwood.

Announcement was made for Senator Lodge, Republican leader, that he would have voted for adoption if present, and for Senator Swanson, Democrat, that he would have voted against adoption.

From the moment the bonus legislation which was adopted by the House yesterday was placed before the Senate this morning there was not a shred of doubt that a majority of the Senators would cast their ballots for the measure.

**Reclamation Project Defeated.**  
The conference report did not carry what is known as the McNary proposal for reclamation work in the West in connection with the bonus bill.

Senator Harrison moved to have the report recommitted with instructions to include this provision. He was overruled by the Chair, and an appeal was taken, but after an extended debate on the parliamentary point at issue the Chair's ruling was sustained by a vote of 33 to 21.

Senator Harrison contended that President Harding would hesitate before taking unfavorable action on the bill if the reclamation provisions were included, but Senator McCumber stressed the other viewpoint. He said the Bonus bill as reported by the conference called for but little outlay of money for the next few years, while with the reclamation provision included the immediate cost would be from three to five times as great. That fact, Mr. McCumber felt, might strengthen the determination of the President to veto the measure.

Senator Harrison questioned the good faith of the Republicans in voting for the bill, he said, when they knew the President would veto it and that it could not be passed over the President's veto.

"I feel," replied Senator McCumber, "that in a new debate on the question and the fact that no immediate heavy expenditure is called for by the bill as reported from conference, it will meet the objections raised that it carried no tax provision."

Mr. Harrison said he had heard from several responsible sources that the President intended to veto the bill in its present form, and he asked if Mr. McCumber had information to the contrary.

**Says President Should Sign.**  
"I have heard others say, and positively," replied Mr. McCumber, "that the President will sign the bill in its

Decision is Only a Provisional One.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Cabinet council of the first importance was held in Downing Street today to consider the Near East crisis. The Prime Minister came up from the country in the forenoon to attend it and was in communication with the Foreign Office at an early hour. Lord Curzon was also an early arrival at his office, where he found dispatches from Paris communicating the views of the French Government.

There were few absentees from the council, which met at 4 o'clock and lasted until 6:30. It is authoritatively stated that at the outset the Ministers were put in possession of the information that the British Government had arrived at a complete understanding with the French on the necessity of maintaining the neutrality of the whole of the demilitarized zone on both sides of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Acting on this important information, the Cabinet agreed that a joint intimation from the French, Italian and British Governments should be sent to Mustapha-Kemal pending some permanent arrangement (to be made at a conference of the powers concerned) to be summoned as described hereafter) to decide in what form the neutrality of this zone should be further secured, and that instructions should be given to France, Italy and Great Britain were preparing to send reinforcements to the neutral zone to support the allied flags in case there should be any menacing movement by Mustapha Kemal's forces.

Such instructions had been given to the British fleet now in those waters that no ships should be allowed to collect for the purpose of transferring troops from any point of the Asiatic side to the Bosphorus.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been informed that the Rumanian and Serbian Governments regard with very grave concern the prospect of the return of the Cabinet was that a conference might be called at an early date to discuss the terms of peace, and that to this conference should be summoned not merely representatives of the allied powers and the two belligerent nations, but representatives of powers like Rumania and Jugoslavia, which have a very direct interest in any agreement reached with Turkey, the neutral zone of the Straits and in the European part of the settlement with Turkey.

It may be added that the intimation to be conveyed to Kemal refers to the present position and will apply until the Peace Conference has decided the future of the Straits. If no attack upon or advance into European territory is made by the Turks or threatened by them, the allied fleets may not need to draw upon the reinforcements which the three big allied powers are preparing to send; but these reinforcements will be taken to have these reinforcements made available in case of an emergency.

The attitude of Bulgaria and the Balkan situation generally do not appear to have been before the Cabinet at all. No further meeting has been called for the present.

**France for Maintaining Neutral Zone.**  
Immediate anxiety with regard to the Near East situation is set at rest by the French note. Although the text of it has not yet been published here, it is known that it confirms the assurance given a few days ago to the Foreign Office by the French Chargé d'Affaires in London that France regards herself as pledged to maintain the neutral zone along the Straits. At the same time France believes that in the eventual settlement the Turkish success must be taken into account and "legitimate Turkish susceptibilities" respected.

The French note answers two questions, one of immediate urgency, the other less urgent, but of immeasurable political importance. Is a halt to be called for a victorious Turkey? To this France says in effect: "Yes; the neutral zone on the southern banks of the Straits is to be respected." Orders to that effect have been sent to the French military authorities on the spot. If the Kemalists troops turn their arms against the allied forces of occupation they will encounter a united allied resistance.

The second question is: What sort of peace will be granted to the Turks? Will they obtain better terms now than the Allies were willing to give them in the Sevres Treaty of 1919 or in the agreement reached in Paris last May? To this question the Quai d'Orsay in

binds the Moscow Government to co-operate with Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the capture of the Dardanelles, Russia to receive as compensation complete freedom of action in the Black Sea. General Sergius Kameneff, Commander-in-Chief of the Bolshevik armies, is said to have departed for the Caucasus.

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After consultation with officials of the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief, the decision was reached by the United States Government today that the situation in Smyrna, as a result of the Greek debacle and the burning of the city, was one of such magnitude that it was beyond the scope of private charity. Red Cross and other funds might be applied would soon be exhausted and the situation would be unshaken unless broad plans were worked out by various interested Governments for effective relief measures.

The United States Government believes the burden of the work must fall upon the Allies who have troops and naval forces on the scene and the dispatch to Admiral Bristol cautioned him to make no commitments whatever in the name of the American Government. Acting Secretary Phillips stated that his Government, however, was anxious to do everything within its power to co-operate in the extension of relief for the refugees. Copies of the communication of the department to Admiral Bristol also were sent by the State Department today to London and Paris for the information of the British and French Governments. The text of the cablegram to Admiral Bristol is as follows:

"After consulting fully with American Red Cross and Near East Relief, the department is of the opinion that the situation is clearly beyond the scope of private charity. Only Government action by the Allies with aid of transport for evacuation of refugees can bring about permanent relief.

"Find American private relief organizations ready to co-operate to help immediate emergency if some plan for permanent relief is developed and put into operation at once. Private relief feels it would be idle even to attempt temporary amelioration of situation unless permanent care is in sight. All that is available would be used up in first two or three weeks and situation would be just as pressing at end of that time unless this breathing spell were used to put into action some comprehensive scheme to reduce and ultimately solve the problem.

"America anxious to help but feels responsibility clearly on Governments which have equipment on the ground that can be put to work at once.

"Without assuming any commitment, department desires you in consultation with your allied colleagues and their military and naval representatives to draw up and submit immediately a joint and comprehensive plan for Smyrna emergency.

"The sixth Committee voted unanimously today in favor of the admission of Hungary to the League of Nations.

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"I send you the sincerest congratulations of the Russian Government and people on your epochal victory in Asia Minor," M. Araloff's message said.

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After three, or four hours of conversations between Sir Edward and League leaders a somewhat different aspect was given to Mr. Lloyd George's project. It was originally announced and supposed all along that he was coming here for the sole purpose of supporting the Ceclil plan for treaties of mutual guarantee against aggression among European nations. It was generally felt his help would be welcome.

But now it develops that the Primo Minister is considering advocating the placing upon the League the settlement of the Asia Minor situation. Among League enthusiasts and among those who, like Lord Robert Cecil, are here primarily to push the League, this proposal is not unattractive, but the statesmen who are here primarily to representing their Governments do not look the same way on the project.

Lord Balfour, himself, is understood to be not half so favorable this evening to Mr. Lloyd George's coming since he has favored the Premier's new idea. Lord Balfour, and with him the wisdom and Italian leaders, doubt the wisdom of the League shouldering the Turkish burden, not only because they believe the League might not be successful and thus leave the situation in worse shape, but also because they believe the League itself might greatly suffer from failure.

**Neutrals Aid to Proposal.**  
In addition there is a number of nations, notably neutrals in the war and South American States, who have no stomach for tackling a problem which owes much of its present complexity to the rivalries of England, France and Italy.

Certainly Kemal's victory has picked the French in a stronger position with regard to Turkey than the British, who backed the defeated Greeks. May be Mr. Lloyd George figures that England could effect a better settlement through the League than through ordinary diplomatic channels. Be that as it may, the French delegates here have no enthusiasm for having Mr. Lloyd George to place the Anatolian mess on the League, and they argue that League machinery being at the same time delicate and slow moving is not the proper machinery to grind out the best results.

While Sir Edward expects to devote two more days to sizing up the situation for his chief, as matters stand tonight it does not appear he can make a favorable report on the feasibility of Mr. Lloyd George's reported Turkish settlement idea. If, on the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George wishes to come here to advocate a peace compact arrangement, he would get a general welcome on all sides.

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Continued on Page Two.

MURKIN A Lighter and Killed by Fusillade From Shore.

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Dispatches from Athens declare the town was fired by Turks to conceal the massacres they perpetrated to celebrate their conquest of the town and that the massacres continued while the conflagration was still raging.

Several Englishmen are reported to have been murdered by the Turks who invaded the Consulate, including Mr. Wilkinson, the Consul General. Postmaster-General Sir Henry Lamb, is believed to have escaped aboard a warship, while Lady Lamb and Miss Lamb have arrived at Malta. Other British subjects killed, include an English doctor and his wife.

According to one Athens message the bodies of two employes killed at the British Consulate were set up in a standing position and in the right hands of one the Turks placed a British flag.

Refugees who have reached Athens say Mustapha Kemal refused to receive the British Admiral, who intended to tell him he would be held responsible for any outrages against British subjects. It is added that the Admiral afterward addressed a note to Mustapha Kemal threatening to bombard the Turkish quarters if the disorders continued.

Many Slain in the Night.

It is estimated by American witnesses that at least 1,000 persons lost their lives in the massacre which preceded the fire, but this may prove a low estimate, for the killing went on throughout the night in the midst of the flames. A large number of Christians are believed to have perished by fire.

At least a hundred thousand Greeks and Armenians are believed to have been driven out of the city. The destruction of food supplies, an area two miles long and a mile wide had been burned out, including American, British and French stores and establishments. The damage is estimated at 12,000,000 sterling. British and French ships were

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When these early reports of fire and massacre came, it was not clear that a certain reserve in regard to the details...

Hundreds Caught in Flames. SMYRNA, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—The fire which started in the Armenian quarter of Smyrna early yesterday afternoon has left the entire European section in ashes...

The American Consulate General was situated in the burned area. Consulate General George Horton and his staff left the building as the flames swept toward it...

Figure Smyrna Loss at \$200,000,000. Copyright, 1922, by The Chicago Tribune Co. SMYRNA, Sept. 15.—Three-fifths of Smyrna is in ashes, and more than 400,000 persons are homeless...

Post the "Victims" at 120,000. LONDON, Sept. 15.—The victims at Smyrna numbered at least 120,000 up to Thursday morning, says a dispatch to The London Times from the American Relief at Smyrna...

It is impossible at present to estimate the number of those massacred. The dispatch continues, "but we have the express authority of John Maclean, the American Relief at Smyrna, to state as his opinion that the victims numbered at least 120,000 to Thursday morning."

The extent of the awful tragedy was only properly realized this morning when the American steamship arrived at Smyrna with its refugees, mainly Greeks and Armenians.

Threat to Bombard Turkish Quarters. The Admiral commanding the British squadron at Smyrna has warned the Turkish authorities in the city that if

the sea; of women and children... dispatched with swords in the hands of the Turks and the execution of the Greeks and Armenians for having served in the Greek Army.

Many Greek soldiers who were unable to embark were ruthlessly killed, says the statement. "One American report having seen the bodies of many Greek soldiers and their eyes bored out, and other soldiers were seen into sacks and thrown into the sea."

Hundreds of Corpses in Streets. MALTA, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—Hundreds of bodies of victims of the Turkish massacre in Smyrna were lying in the streets of the city when the British hospital ship Maine left there with more than 400 refugees on board.

The inevitable first action of Germany was a protest that it could not and would not pay, but in the face of the unanimity of the commission that the demands must be met by the consequence taken, the usual bluff may be abandoned, even though Havenstein fails to secure the support he is seeking.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—A message from Ankara received here at 2 o'clock this afternoon indicated a sharp change in the attitude of the Turkish Government toward the Greek troops.

New Greek Appeal to Powers. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch sent from Athens last night and received at the Greek Legation here this afternoon says:

The Government again requested the powers to send boats to save nearly one-half million Christian refugees who are anxiously waiting at different points along the coast for help.

More Americans Escape. Smyrna Consul General at Athens Reports on Refugee Removal. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The report to the State Department from the Near East, contained in a cablegram received tonight from George Horton, American Consul General at Smyrna,

BELGIUM ASSENTS TO GERMAN DELAY

Agrees to Await the Return of Havenstein from London Before Taking Action.

PARIS IS MORE HOPEFUL

Belief Exists That Berlin May Yet Consent to Pay Enough to Ailay Reparations Crisis.

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

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The request made by the German Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels this afternoon to the Belgian Government to allow a delay until Rudolph Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, returns to London before making an answer, due to the Belgian demands for fulfillment of the Reparation Commission decision of Aug. 31, has postponed for a time the decision for which Paris has been anxiously waiting.

At the Quai d'Orsay and at the Reparation Commission a certain pessimism was expressed today, as yesterday, about the probable result. But the German request for delay has encouraged the belief that whatever may be the result of Havenstein's mission, his Government may yet consent to hand over a sufficient part of the 100,000,000 gold marks demanded and give bills for the remainder to tide over the situation.

The force and the abruptness of the Belgian note seem to have come as a surprise to Wirth and his colleagues, and they had an even greater surprise when it was learned that the British representative at the Reparation Commission shared with his French and Belgian colleagues the view that Germany must fulfill the conditions of the Aug. 31 agreement as demanded by Belgium or suffer the consequences of a war in which the commission to the Governments that Germany had voluntarily failed.

Bluff May Be Abandoned.

The inevitable first action of Germany was a protest that it could not and would not pay, but in the face of the unanimity of the commission that the demands must be met by the consequence taken, the usual bluff may be abandoned, even though Havenstein fails to secure the support he is seeking.

It is understood that Sir John Bradbury, the British representative, gave the German delegates, Bergmann and Fischer, clearly to understand that he would vote with his colleagues on the question of voluntary failure if one of the other two alternative courses offered by the August agreement was not fulfilled and Germany did not either provide guarantees for six months' bills or produce gold for the amount of the August and September payments of fifty millions each, due today.

That statement by the British representative in Berlin, as it showed clearly that instead of serving to divide the Allies, as the German had hoped, failure to pay would on this occasion serve to unite them. Any optimistic prognostications, however, would be out of place, as it is still believed possible that the Germans, against the advice even of those most favorable to them, will persist in their obstinate refusal to meet their recognized obligation.

Belgium Agrees to Wait.

PARIS, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—Belgium has agreed to withhold notification to the Republican Commission in Berlin of the guarantee of German reparations until after the return of Rudolph Havenstein to Brussels. It was learned here tonight, the Belgian Government, in its recent note to Germany demanding the deposit of gold guarantees in the Bank of Brussels, had stated that tonight as the time limit for such deposit.

The German Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels this evening called on the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, and said Germany's formal reply to the Belgian demand was being prepared hurriedly, but that it could not be sent until Herr Havenstein had reported to Berlin. The crisis in the matter will remain in suspense until next week, meantime, apparently the only hope of a settlement rests on the possibility of the Bank of England extending a loan to the Reichsbank, with which the latter could meet the six months' treasury notes to be tendered Belgium under the Belgian compromise plan. However, it is understood the Bank of England will also ask a gold guarantee to be given to prevent a successful issue of Herr Havenstein's efforts.

Near East Relief Prepares to Rush Aid; Will Buy Supplies by Cable and Lose No Time

The Near East Relief yesterday sent an appeal to the nation for contributions toward a Smyrna Emergency Relief Fund, every dollar of which is to be rushed daily by cable for the special relief of the 500,000 or more refugees made homeless by the Turks.

The following telegram was sent yesterday to all State Chairmen of the Near East Relief: "Smyrna situation growing hourly more serious, as is evidenced this morning's cable dispatches reporting the burning of the Christian section of the city. The condition of innocent and homeless refugees is pathetic. The Near East Relief is at the scene of disaster necessitates not merely a special campaign among Greeks, but also the immediate emergency of a Smyrna appeal to the nations at large."

In Addition to Other Work. Recent cablegrams to the Near East Relief here have told of suffering among the refugees, and children as the chief victims. One of the messages received yesterday from Constantinople said:

"Smyrna is afire. The fire started in the Armenian quarter during the looting of the bazaars and spread quickly to the European section, leaving the American Consulate, the Y. M. C. A. and the most important buildings. Ten naturalized Americans are unaccounted for."

The American destroyer Edsall embarked 600 refugees for Saloniki, the navy's Turkish women and children food supplies, and the American Lawrance also are embarking refugees for Greece. Nouraddin Pasha, the Military Governor of Smyrna, asked the American Relief to suggest possible and to evacuate the Armenian villages and return them to the interior, where reprisals await them.

The refugee situation is becoming worse in Rodosto, and other coastal towns in desperate plight, without food or water. Many deaths have occurred. The Near East Relief sent a boxload of supplies to Rodosto from Constantinople, but further shipping of financial resources in Constantinople are wholly inadequate to save the situation.

Five Organizations in Work. All available relief workers have been pushed to aid the refugees, and five American organizations are co-operating. They are the Near East Relief, the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the American Board of Foreign Missions. Emergency funds have been provided by the Near East Relief, the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Grigsy's Visit is Doubtful. GENEVA, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George's much-heralded visit to Geneva again appears to be doubtful. His coming was considered certain when his private secretary, Sir Edward Grigsy, arrived here last evening, but Sir Edward himself, after conferring with Lord Balfour, said today he could not say whether the Premier was coming or not.

Genoa to See what was going on here, there was a great deal of speculation this morning as to the real object of his visit. This statement that he was unable to say whether Mr. Lloyd George

to prevent the starting of dangerous epidemics.

Miss Margaret Forsythe, who returned from Smyrna in June after two years of relief work there with the Young Women's Christian Association, declared yesterday at the headquarters of the organization that she was certain of the safety of the Americans, including the two women remaining with the Y. W. C. A.

"Everywhere in Smyrna there is the friendliest feeling for the Americans and their official confirmation comes through I will not believe that anything had happened to a single American," said Miss Forsythe. "Even with the Turks in full view I feel there is nothing to fear for Mr. Bristol, the Consul, is thought highly of by the Turks, who are quite as anxious as the Greeks to have the good feeling of the Americans."

The Near East Relief also received word from a medical unit that had left Constantinople for Smyrna under Dr. Wilfred Post of Princeton, N. J. Miss Agnes E. Evon of Detroit are also with the unit. H. C. Jacquith, mentioned in the Near East Relief report, he and Major C. H. Cross had found leading from Smyrna and the roads leading from the city even before the fire.

A message yesterday from the Y. M. C. A. organization at Smyrna said that the building there had not been destroyed. The report was from the Y. M. C. A. family and the family of A. C. Jennings, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, have arrived at Smyrna.

The Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, Professor of History and Sociology in the International College at Smyrna, who returned to America on Sept. 6 for a visit, told yesterday of some of the atrocities which he had seen in Smyrna.

"The Eastern Church, to which most of the Christians of Smyrna belong," he said, "in its affiliation with the Church of England, the Protestant Archbishop, Crayston, who is reported as massacred, was a very liberal man and he might be sent to the Near East Relief shortly before leaving Smyrna. He asked me to preach at one of his large services and to give the money to the Greek teachers of the city to be present."

Of the more than 100 beautiful Greek children in the city probably all have been looted or buried. I visited a number of villages and towns which the Turks had razed to the ground. Christian churches had been desecrated.

Not content with wrecking their homes and sacred places, the Turks had turned to the tombs of the dead. In one churchyard, where several of the Greek priests and leaders were buried, near Smyrna I found not a single grave untouched. Every tomb had been broken open and the bones of the dead were still lying strewn about.

The massacre in Smyrna was expected to have received its end over the Christian population of Asia Minor there has not been a single period of twenty years from the Armenian massacre. During the days of the terrible deportations and massacres of the Armenians, the Greek and Armenian people were driven out to starvation and death and women were raped. The Near East Relief's first plan of work was undertaken. For more than 100 years now American missionaries have been in Smyrna. During most of this time they have had schools, and for the last several years have received information that the extremists here have in preparation a plan to seize the Government and send the Armenians into Thrace. One of the main objects of these plotters is the abrogation of the Armenian constitution, the signal for the execution of the plot is the abdication of the Kemalists for the restoration of the Nationalist leaders here have so far refused to do anything to

NEAR EAST PROBLEM GOING TO LEAGUE?

Continued from Page 1, Column 7. England, France and Czechoslovakia withdrawing their support in view of the League's desire to extend the scope of the League by inclusion of the Budapest Government.

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George's much-heralded visit to Geneva again appears to be doubtful. His coming was considered certain when his private secretary, Sir Edward Grigsy, arrived here last evening, but Sir Edward himself, after conferring with Lord Balfour, said today he could not say whether the Premier was coming or not.

REPORT ANTI-GREEK RISING IN ADRIANOPLE

Constantinople Hears the Civil Authorities There Have Been Overthrown.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is reported in Constantinople that a seditious movement has broken out in Adrianople, where several officers and a section of the population have overthrown the Greek civil authorities, says a Reuters dispatch from Constantinople dated today. The dispatch adds that it is also reported that Separatist movements have developed in the islands of Mytilene and Chios in the Aegean Sea.

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General Neoureddin Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Kemal forces here yesterday urged officials of the American Committee on Relief in the Near East to arrange for the evacuation of as many of the Greeks as possible, as he feared their return to the interior would mean certain death in reprisal for the alleged destruction of the entire Anatolian villages by the Greek troops.

The Turkish commanders fear outbreaks among their own troops, and without food. Several refugees posted on the outskirts of the city have subsisted on uncooked barley for the last five days.

**Figure Smyrna Loss at \$200,000,000.**  
Copyright, 1922, by The Chicago Tribune Co. SMYRNA, Sept. 15.—Three-fifths of Smyrna is in ashes, and more than 200,000 persons are homeless this morning as the fire burns itself out after having destroyed the entire American, Greek and foreign quarter. The financial loss is close to \$200,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 is American. The loss of life is impossible to compute. Every allied ship in the harbor has volunteered its services in clearing out the refugees, and many of whom are badly wounded. The streets are littered with dead.

Thus, despite Mustafa Kemal Pasha's assurances, Turkey has "regulated" past peace.

After checking the roll of American citizens, it is found that every American in Smyrna is safe. The teaching staff of the Paradise College was evacuated before the blaze became serious. The teaching staff of the Collegiate Institute, which boarded the ship Winona, which is now in Athens. Business men and relief workers who were quartered on the destroyer Litchfield.

**Fate the "Victims" at 120,000.**  
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The victims at Smyrna numbered at least 120,000 up to Thursday morning, says a dispatch to the London Times from Athens. John Manola of the American Relief is his authority.

Smyrna has virtually ceased to exist, says the Dispatch. The whole town, with the exception of the Turkish quarter and a few houses near the Nazim Raimis Station, has been gutted by the conflagration, which is still raging.

It is impossible at present to estimate the number of those massacred; the dispatch continues, "but we have the express authority of John Manola of the American Relief to state as his opinion that the victims numbered at least 120,000 to Thursday morning."

The extent of the awful tragedy was only properly realized this morning when the American steamer Piraeus, which carried 8,000 refugees, mainly Greeks and Armenians.

The Winona left Smyrna at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The American Captain declares his last vision of the town was a mass of flames, while the deck and surrounding area were filled with the bodies of persons drowned or shot by the Turks, while trying to reach the ships. The water was full of the bodies of persons drowned or shot by the Turks, while trying to reach the ships.

"The quayside was still thronged with dense crowds of classes awaiting a chance to escape. Explosions were still occurring in the interior of the city, and it is reported the Turks used incendiary bombs."

It is likely that the 120,000 "victims" mentioned in the other dispatch referred to the capture of Smyrna by the Turks and the conflagration that followed. It is reported that the number of those who died in the city was at least 120,000.

**Threat to Bombard Turkish Quarters.**  
The Admiral commanding the British squadron at Smyrna has warned the Turkish authorities in the city that if the massacres are continued the Turkish quarters will be bombarded, says an exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens.

From 1,000 to 2,000 Christians had been massacred in Smyrna by the Turks before the fire broke out, and other quarters of the Asia Minor seaport, recently evacuated by the Greek navy, is charged in sensational and other Greek messages from Athens received today.

Turkish outrages was the carrying off of many girl pupils of the American Girls College, it is alleged. The Greek belief is that the Armenians, who were the first to be massacred, were the first to be massacred.

A considerable share of the property left behind in the city, valued at \$1,000,000,000 (about \$70,000,000 at present exchange rate for the French franc), fell upon American firms.

**Tell of Turkish Outrages.**  
An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens says:

"The Turkish population in Smyrna continues to be master of the situation. A number of Turkish officials accused of having sided with the Greeks were executed in front of the Government buildings."

Messages arriving in Athens from Smyrna recount terrible stories regarding the state of the city, owing to the ferocity of the Turks. Immediately on their arrival the Kemal troops put themselves over to massacre and robbery of the Christians, and the quayside being left a scene of carnage, prominent members of the British colony in Smyrna were similarly murdered."

**Greeks Report Fleasish Strife.**  
ATHENS, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).—The Greek official news agency in a statement today tells of the horrors reported from Smyrna, including the massacre of soldiers and of the population of the city. It is stated that the bodies of soldiers and civilians were placed in sacks and thrown into

and guards, and several British houses had been requisitioned for Turkish officers.

The Christians have been placed in a terrible position owing to the highly reprehensible action of the Greek army in burning towns and villages. Thousands of Greek refugees, who have been living in the interior in the port and on the barge water in a pitiable condition, without food or shelter, though the British had given them what assistance was possible. The rain and fig crops have been mostly lost. Many British firms are hard hit, and British prestige is lower than ever.

The refugees on the Malne included 270 British subjects and eighty-one Armenians, the remainder of the total of 350 British subjects and Armenians of other Allies. Lady Lamb, wife of the British Consul, and her family were on board. The majority of the refugees were well-to-do, but penniless at present because of their precipitate flight.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15 (Associated Press).**—A message from Ankara received here at 2 o'clock this afternoon announces the fall of Panderis. Sixty miles southwest of Constantinople, the last foothold of the Greeks in Asia Minor, the Turkish Third Army Corps was safely evacuated toward Thrace.

The Turkish Nationalist Army is now within thirty-five miles of Constantinople. The population is in a state of nervous tension, and the city is full of rumors that Mustafa Kemal Pasha's designs upon the capital.

One story is that the Nationalist commander has sent a message to the allied powers demanding the evacuation of their forces from the city so as to permit the entrance of the Turkish Nationalist troops. The Turkish Nationalist troops have crossed over to the Gallipoli peninsula from Chanak, and are in contact with the Greeks with the object of taking Adrianople.

**New Greek Appeal to Powers.**  
Special to The New York Times.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.**—A dispatch sent from Athens last night and received at the Greek Legation here this afternoon says:

The Government again requested the powers to send boats to save nearly one-half million Christian refugees who are anxiously waiting at different points along the coast.

Several hundred thousand persons took refuge on the islands of the Sea of Marmara after the Greek attack on the Turks. The small island of Karabaha is lacking in all means for their upkeep in Athens, and a committee has been formed in Athens under the presidency of Her Majesty the Queen for the purpose of helping these refugees, and will begin work at once to establish kitchens and employment.

The newspapers point out that the summary execution of Armenians in Smyrna after the alleged crimes of 1919 constitutes the sad irony of fate at a moment when the protection of the minorities of the Allies. If these tactics continue the powers will be rid of the care of minorities.

The Turkish police in Smyrna were criminally treated by Turkish native bands formed immediately after the departure of the Greeks. The Turkish police are making up lists for the banishment of those Greeks who were particularly noted for their patriotic activities during the occupation. Masses are taking place.

**MORE AMERICANS ESCAPE.**  
Smyrna Consul General at Athens Reports on Refugee Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.**—Latest reports to the State Department from the Near East, contained in a cablegram received tonight by George Horton, American Consul General at Smyrna, who has gone to Athens to care for American refugees just arrived there, stated that the United States Shipping Line's steamer Winona, which arrived Piraeus from Smyrna this morning with about 1,000 refugees on board. He stated that the ship had taken a number of Americans among those on the Winona, but that he had not yet had time to comb through the list. The Turkish officials, these will be in addition to the 150 American refugees from the vessel.

The Consul General reported in an early dispatch received by the department today. His earlier message was that the ship had taken a number of Americans among those on the Winona, but that he had not yet had time to comb through the list. The Turkish officials, these will be in addition to the 150 American refugees from the vessel.

Most of the Americans who fled from the vessel and the City of Smyrna are naturalized Americans of Greek origin who had homes in Smyrna and vicinity. The suddenness of the Kemal descent and the completion of the Greek debacle, along with the aggravated conditions resulting from the big fire, have left most of them destitute.

**340,000 HERDED IN SMYRNA.**  
Near East Relief Calls for Aid for These Starving Refugees.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

**LONDON, Sept. 15.**—Charles V. Vickrey, Secretary to the American Near East Relief organization in London, said today that he had received telegraphic advices of the appalling situation in Smyrna. There are 340,000 refugees here, from all sources. They are practically without food, and have no prospects of returning to their destroyed villages.

He has been sent to the Near East Relief organization in Constantinople asking for a detailed statement of the supplies needed from American sources.

The Near East Relief has 200 workers, all Americans, engaged in Russia, Armenia, Georgia, Greece and Anatolia and in other regions.

It was learned that the British representative on the Reparation Commission shared with French and Belgian colleagues the view that Germany must fulfill the conditions of the Aug. 31 agreement as demanded by Belgium or suffer the consequences of a declaration by the commission to the Governments that Germany had voluntarily failed.

**Bluff May Be Abandoned.**  
The inevitable first action of Germany was a protest that it could not and would not pay, but in the face of the unanimity of the commission that the demand must be met or the consequences taken, the usual bluff may be abandoned, even though Havenstein fails to assure the support he is seeking.

It is understood that Sir John Bradbury, the British representative, gave the German delegates, Bergmann and Fischer, clearly to understand that he would stand with his colleagues on the question of voluntary failure on one or the other of the alternative courses offered by the August agreement was not fulfilled and Germany did not either provide guarantees for six months or produce gold for the amount of the August and September payments of fifty millions each, due today.

That statement by the British representative has made a strong impression in Berlin, as it showed clearly the intention of serving to divide the Allies, as is always the German hope, failure to accept the alternative course offered by the August agreement was not fulfilled and Germany did not either provide guarantees for six months or produce gold for the amount of the August and September payments of fifty millions each, due today.

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to the European section, headed by the Consul-General, the Y. M. C. A. and the most important buildings. Ten naturalized Americans are unaccounted for.

The American destroyer Edsall embarked 600 refugees for Saloniki, the bluejackets turning their backs on the boat, supporting the women and children. The destroyers Litchfield and Lawrence also are embarking refugees for Saloniki.

General Neoureddin Pasha, the Military Governor of Smyrna, asked the American relief workers to permit them to return to the interior, where reprisals were being taken, and who were being driven from their homes by the Helianic troops.

The refugee situation is becoming worse in Rodosto, where 100,000 arrive in desperate plight, without food or water. Many deaths are occurring on the ships. The Near East Relief sent a boatload of supplies to Rodosto from Constantinople, but further shipments are urgently needed. Every Christian church here is desecrated. The Turkish are wholly inadequate to save the situation.

Ten thousand refugees who arrived in the Bosporus in five shiploads from the Smyrna region will be needed, if necessary, to staff the churches. The Near East Relief is making superhuman efforts under most adverse conditions, but lacks sufficient foodstuffs to meet adequately such a tremendous relief problem. We cannot speak too highly of the prompt and decisive action of the Near East Relief workers in Minor there has not been a single case of twenty-five years free from some awful massacre. During the days of the terrible deportations and massacres of the World War, I traveled up and down the Bagdad Railway and I saw whole villages and towns which had been found not a single Greek untouched. Every tomb had been broken open and bodies of the dead were still lying about.

The massacre in Smyrna was expected. In the 500 years of Turkish rule in the Near East where American mission work has been in progress for more than 70 years now American missionaries have been in Smyrna. During most of this time they have been in the hands of the last twenty-five years have had two colleges, the International, for young men, and the Dardanelles Institute, for girls, sending forth a steady stream of young men and women, and many of them have become teachers, doctors, nurses, and other leaders throughout the Near East.

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Relief, Cleveland to Dodge, Treasurer, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dr. Harlow Tels of Attleboro.

The Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, Professor of History and Sociology in the International College at Smyrna, who returned to America on Sept. 6 for a visit, told yesterday of some of the atrocities committed in and around Smyrna.

The Bishop of Constantinople, Archbishop of Cyprus, who is reported to have been in close affiliation with the Turkish Government, was a very liberal man, and was very friendly with the Americans. Shortly before the massacre he came to me to preach at one of his large services and urged his clergy and Greek teachers to be friendly to the Christians.

"Of the more than 100 beautiful Greek churches in the city, probably all have been looted or burned. Just before I left Smyrna I visited a number of villages and towns which the Turks had desecrated. Every Christian church had been desecrated. The Turkish are wholly inadequate to save the situation."

"Not content with wrecking their hated on sacred pictures and places, the Turks had turned the tombs of the dead. In one churchyard, where some of the holiest of their priests and leaders were buried, they had found not a single Greek untouched. Every tomb had been broken open and bodies of the dead were still lying about."

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