Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Monday fair, warmer; northwest winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 52, Min. 39.
For full weather report see Page 23.

Section 1

VOL. LXXI....No. 23,297. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1921. In Nine Parts, Including Rotogravure Picture Sections, Book and Magazine Section. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; Elsewhere TEN CENTS

PRINCETON VICTOR OVER HARVARD IN THRILLING STRUGGLE

Gilroy's 50-Yard Run for Touchdown in Final Period Wins for Tigers.

CRIMSON FIRST TO SCORE

Owen Kicks Field Goal With Five Minutes to Play—Keck Gets One From Placement Later.

CROWD OF 50,000 LOOKS ON

Victory Is the First for Princeton Over a Cambridge Team Since 1911—Score Is 10-3.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Since that cold, wet November day in 1911 when Sam White picked up a mud-plastered ball and ran ninety-five yards for a touchdown, Princeton has been waiting for another football victory over Harvard. The great moment finally come today when Harvard went down in defeat, 10 to 3, while 50,000 people looked on from the sloping sides of Palmer Stadium.

Thus Princeton ended her ten-year vigil, and ended it in a blaze of glory and thrills that made today's game the most sensational played in the East this season. The ten-year cycle has been finished, Sam White's spectacular victory has been matched with another, and the Princeton Hall of Immortals has on its honor roll another player who saw his opportunity, caught a flying sphere and sped over the chalk lines until he had crossed the Harvard goal line.

Old timers lived again this afternoon in the days of 1911. They had hoped and expected that the Tigers would win, and they remembered the mud-bespattered lanes in which White had risen to the heights. As they watched the game today, the twenty-fourth in the Princeton-Harvard series, they saw another White taking form before their eyes—the same orange striped jersey around his body, the same sturdy hips encased in the yellow moleskin.

The new hero is Ralph Gilroy, who took a short forward pass from Snively, sidestepped the first line of Crimson tacklers and then ran fifty yards for a touchdown. The entire distance gained by the aerial lay was 65 yards, and it was this run, this one startling, dazzling play, that defeated Harvard and carried Princeton to the crest.

Crimson First to Score.

The master hand that writes the chronicle of Princeton football needed only one short stroke today to write victory for the Tigers and finis for the Crimson. It all happened in the fourth period, with five minutes to play and Harvard leading by a score of 3 to 0. George Owen, who was the Cambridge star today, had just sent a drop kick soaring between the uprights from the 33-yard line, giving Harvard three points that looked as big as a million at that stage of the game.

The Harvard cheering section was astir with enthusiasm. Old grads clapped undergrads on the back and cheered mightily for Owen. The cheer leaders turned all sorts of somersaults on the turf in front of the stands, and it looked mighty gloomy for Princeton—for Princeton, still nursing those forlorn hopes of a comeback after nine years of barren football.

But the game was not over. The Tigers spread out in wide formation and made ready to take the kick-off from the exultant sons of John Harvard. Fiske Brown placed the ball on its little tee, and then a mighty boot of his right leg sent it flying up the field into the hands of Don Lourie, who carried the sphere back to the Princeton 31-yard line before he was downed by a pair of Crimson advance tacklers.

No great hope in this situation, said the seething, excited crowd. The ball was on the 31-yard line, with only a few minutes of the game to play. Then Lourie, trying mightily to break through that red-jerseyed defense line opposite him, started on a wide swoop around left end and covered five yards before he was forced out of bounds at the 36-yard line. It was slow progress, too slow to cover the sixty-four yards that stretched between the scrimmage line and the thin white crossbar that indicated Harvard's goal line.

Then Lourie dropped back again and took another short pass from the centre. But he did not intend to make another of those stirring dashes that had the Harvard ends worried all the afternoon. Instead, he turned and made a short toss to Snively, who came running back of the line from his position at end.

Gilroy's Dash to Victory.

Snively kept racing until he had reached a point back of the line and a little to the right of the centre. Then he turned like a flash and arched a short pass directly over the right side of the line to Gilroy, who was standing stock still waiting for the ball. Harvard had not been looking for this. The Crimson had expected Lourie or the hard-working Garrity to catch the ball—not this quiet, inconspicuous, obscure Gilroy, known as a fine defensive player, but not of the ball-carrying type that wins the public eye.

The result of this unexpected piece of strategy was that Gilroy was uncovered. He caught the ball with all the freedom of a basketball player, then turned and started on a run that wrote football history, defeated Harvard and put his own name into the Tiger hall of fame along with those of the Poes, Dewitt, White

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White Sulphur Springs. The Greenbrier and cottages. Delightful Autumn days. Perfect golf. Every outdoor sport.—Advt.

WHAT DO MEN WANT? Lois Weber's Greatest Picture Answers.—Advt.

Ex-Crown Prince and Wife Meet at Kaiser's Home

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOORN, Nov. 5.—The ex-Crown Princess and her children, who have been expected about Christmas time, arrived here today and were joined by the ex-Crown Prince at the ex-Kaiser's home. The visit is supposed to be in connection with Frederick William's negotiations for the purchase of a house in Holland.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 5.—There was much speculation here today regarding the meeting at Doorn of Frederick William and his wife because of recent reports that a legal separation was contemplated.

During the last few weeks it has been persistently rumored that the former Crown Prince was intending to buy the Castle of Echtold, near the German frontier, but the Dutch Government denies knowledge of such an intention, and it was authoritatively stated today that the Government would probably refuse Frederick William's request to be allowed to leave Wieringen.

SENATE VOTES DOWN SOLDIER BONUS PLAN

Rejects by Vote of 38 to 23 Reed's Amendment to the Tax Bill.

SOME AMENDMENTS PASS

La Follette's Plan for Listing of Exempt Securities Adopted—He Assails Mellon in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The proposal made by Senator Reed of Missouri, to retain the excess profits provisions in the Revenue bill and use the money obtained to pay a bonus to veterans of the World War, was defeated at midnight by a vote of 38 to 28, after a long debate.

Thirty-six Republicans and two Democrats, Glass of Virginia, and Meyers of Montana, voted against the Reed amendment, and twenty-three Democrats and five Republicans supported the amendment. These Republicans were: Capper of Kansas, Johnson of California, Kenyon of Iowa, Ladd of North Dakota and La Follette of Wisconsin, all affiliated with the progressive movement in the Senate.

Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic floor leader, and Senator Dial, Democratic, were paired. Had they voted they would have cast their ballots against the proposed amendment.

While the vote was on an amendment which would radically change the form of the tax bill as well as put the Senate on record in regard to the bonus proposition, it was considered a test vote on the strength of any move in the Senate to provide bonus legislation at this time.

The Senate proposed next to take up an amendment by Senator Simmons, Democratic, of North Carolina, to provide for a bonus and use the interest from the wartime obligations of allied nations to pay the veterans.

The vote by which the Reed bonus amendment to the tax bill was defeated at 12 o'clock tonight was as follows:

Yeas—Ashurst, Broussard, Capper, Caraway, Fletcher, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, Johnson, Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Kenyon, Ladd, La Follette, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Pomerene, Reed, Sheppard, Simmons, Swanson, Trammell, Walsh, Massachusetts; Walsh, Montana; Watson, Georgia—28.

Nays—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Curtis, Edge, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Glass, Gooding, Hale, Keyes, Lenroot, McCumber, McKinley, McNary, Moses, Myers, New, Newberry, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Shortidge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Indiana; Weller, Willis—38.

During the day the Senate disposed of three of the LaFollette amendments to the tax bill. During the debate their author bitterly assailed Secretary of the

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Betting Even on 200,000 Hylan Plurality; Odds 6 to 1 That Mayor Will Be Re-Elected

Betting on the election next Tuesday was more active in the financial district yesterday, but speculators, according to the betting commissioners, were more inclined to wager on the probable plurality which Mayor Hylan will receive rather than on the general result. Odds continued to be freely quoted at 6 to 1 that Mayor Hylan would succeed himself, but the only wager of this kind placed during the day was one of $12,000 to $2,000 by W. L. Darnell & Co. This firm, with James W. Ball & Co., said it had a large amount of Hylan money awaiting takers.

Richard C. Fabb, who is handling the majority of the wagers placed in the financial district, yesterday in refutation of the statement purported to have been made by John J. Lyons, manager for Henry H. Curran, that the 7 to 1 odds quoted on Friday last were a "fake," said that his firm, James W. Ball & Co., had on that day placed for the account of Dr. John Erwin, a dentist of 2,819 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., two wagers—one of $3,500 against $500 and another of $2,100 against $300 (both at odds of 7 to 1) that Hylan would be re-elected. The Doctor, a lifelong Republican, he said, had authorized him to make this statement. Mr. Fabb further said that his firm had no political axe to grind, but merely wanted to deny the statement that the odds quoted by it are a "fake."

Darnell & Co. reported that they had $100,000 to lay on even terms that Mayor Hylan would win by at least 200,000 plurality. This proposition, it was said, attracted some Curran money and the firm was able to place $15,000 on this basis yesterday. The balance is being offered in lots of $500 or more.

Money was being offered on even terms that Hylan would carry the several boroughs in Greater New York by the following pluralities: Manhattan, 65,000; Brooklyn, 60,000; Bronx, 50,000; Queens, 25,000, and Richmond, 7,000.

Fred Schumm, one of Brooklyn's best known stakeholders, said yesterday that he held less money than in any previous mayoralty year. He had less than $70,000, he said, with all odds on the Democratic nominees. He has orders to lay 5 to 1 on Hylan to win, with 2 to 1 that he will carry all five boroughs.

Another bet, according to Schumm, is even money that Hylan receives a plurality of 170,000. Other figures say Hylan will carry Manhattan by 100,000, Brooklyn by 60,000 and the Bronx by 30,000.

Edward Riegelmann, who aspires to succeed himself as Borough President of Brooklyn, is a 3 to 1 favorite, and the odds are 2 to 1 that both District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, Republican, and County Judge Mitchell May, Democrat, will be elected to the Supreme Court Bench.

DON'T SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION. BELL-ANS GIVES QUICK RELIEF.—Advt.

WHAT DO MEN WANT? Lois Weber's Greatest Picture Answers.—Advt.

TRANSIT COMMISSION MAKES 5-CENT FARE A PRIMARY CONDITION

So Announces in Calling First Hearing on Unification for Nov. 15.

DATE ELIMINATES POLITICS

Plan Already Published Will Be Closely Adhered To, Says Commission's Statement.

EIGHTY LINES INVOLVED

First Problem Will Be to Determine Valuation, Put by Present Owners at $1,200,000,000.

In making its announcement that public hearings on the plan of the Transit Commission to consolidate all the traction lines of the city and to operate them under municipal control would begin on Nov. 15, the commission made it clear yesterday that the five-cent fare would be established and retained as a primary condition.

The commission explains that the date finally agreed upon has been set after election in order to take the discussion out of the atmosphere of politics. The purpose of the hearings is to afford the various companies an opportunity to offer criticisms and constructive suggestions, although, according to the announcement made public yesterday, the intimation is plain that the reorganization will adhere closely to the transit plan already published.

Under the law the commission has all the powers of a committee of the Legislature and can compel the attendance of witnesses and force answers to questions. During the five months that the commission worked on its plan no word of the deliberations was permitted to get to the ears of railroad men. The plan, when announced, was as new to them as it was to the public. No attempt has been made since to learn the attitude of the companies toward the plan, so that the opinion of the traction men when they are called to the witness stand will be new to the commission.

Scope of the Hearings.

The order of the commission calling for the hearings states that the intention is to: "Conduct an investigation and examination into the general condition of each and every railroad street railroad, and stage or omnibus line or route within its jurisdiction; the persons or corporations owning, leasing or operating the same and the relations between any such corporations and the corporations or persons holding the majority of the stock thereof; the capitalization and franchises of all such railroads, street railroads and stage or omnibus lines or routes and of all such corporations; and the manner in which their lines and property owned, leased, controlled or operated are managed, conducted and operated, not only with respect to adequacy, security and accommodation afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with all provisions of law, orders of the commission and charter requirements.

"All to the end that this commission may be fully advised and informed in respect to all facts relevant or pertinent to the plan of readjustment which it is required by law to prepare and the relation to such plan of each and every raodroad, street railroad, stage or omnibus line or route and person or corporation within the jurisdiction of this commission."

The statement issued by the commission is as follows:

"The Transit Commission has fixed Tuesday, Nov. 15, as the date for the beginning of its public examination of the street railway and omnibus companies, and served notice yesterday upon the representatives of each of the companies coming within its jurisdiction to appear at its offices, 49 Lafayette Street, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

"The commission about three weeks ago announced that it would make no effort to proceed with these examinations during the progress of the city campaign. It declared at that time that, while the publication of the plan in outline had brought forward some suggestions bound to prove constructive and of

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Heavy Storm Splits Up Floating Drydock

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 5.—A Shipping Board floating drydock, under tow in four sections from Tiverton to New York, split into its four divisions in a high off-shore gale early today and gave the battleship Florida, the destroyer Maury and its own tug a merry chase over Narragansett Bay before three of the wandering sections were corraled.

At nightfall the Florida reported that she was standing by the fourth section, which was drifting over Squibucket Ledge, off No Man's Land, and expected to get a line on the dock when the gale subsided. The men had been taken off the dock, the battleship's message said.

The dock's tug was able to bring two of the sections to the Jamestown shore this forenoon, and, with the aid of the Maury, a third part was recovered later. The Florida then left in pursuit of the last division.

MILK SUPPLY GAINS, WAGONS START SOON

100 Auto Trucks Serve the Public in Streets, Deliveries to Begin on Wednesday.

CITY'S STOCK 70% NORMAL

Rioters Dump Load of Woman Driver, She Delivers Second, Reports All Is Well.

Milk strikers yesterday attacked an auto truck driven by a member of the Woman's Motor Corps of America and dumped the load of milk into the street.

Private Florence E. Daub, who served during the war in the Motor Corps, was taking the milk from 180th Street and Park Avenue to a drug store at 184th Street and the Concourse. The strikers rushed the truck and threw out the contents. Hearing the driver's shouts for help, a motorcycle policeman came to her assistance and drove off the strikers. She was then escorted back to the Borden distributing station, where she had obtained the first load. Her second attempt to deliver the milk was successful.

Unperturbed by the experience, Private Daub reported to the headquarters of the corps for further instructions, and was asked to continue her work until the drug store had all it wanted.

Although the Motor Corps does not intend to do "strike-breaking," Colonel Helen Bastedo, who commanded the corps during the war, has announced that it will be used for delivering milk to hospitals and homes where invalids and children are under care. Several ambulances used by the corps during the war are being put into shape for any emergency. A large number of women drivers, it was announced, have volunteered to carry milk to hospitals, day nurseries and other institutions.

Further improvement in the milk supply, seriously hampered by the strike of 1,000 drivers for five days, was reported yesterday by the New York Milk Conference Board. The distributors said that between 70 and 75 per cent. of the city's normal supply was available yesterday through retail stores. A further increase was promised today.

More Wagons in Service.

Two of the largest distributers, the Borden's Farm Products Company and the Sheffield Farms Company, reported that they had put more than a hundred wagons in the streets, under police protection, which sold quantities of milk.

Officials of the union in a statement denied that the city was getting more than 30 per cent. of its normal supply, and said that milk was not being sold from wagons in the streets.

"These wagons," said Harry Pivnik, chairman of the union's Press Committee, "carry several persons, a policeman, and from three to five cases of milk. No milk is sold from them, but they are driven through the streets to exercise the horses and in an attempt to break down the morale of the men."

Pivnik said that the union had men posted in all railroad yards to report on milk shipments, and cited as an example that in the New York Central yards at Twenty-ninth Street only three carloads were being received a day, when normal shipments were twenty-nine carloads.

The statement of Pivnik said that the union was prepared to "carry on the strike throughout the Winter, if necessary to achieve its aims. Our men are not downhearted, and in a few days will demonstrate to the public that they are not going back under the 'open shop,' and are capable of fighting it out. We are fighting for an existence. Our men stand ready to carry out the wishes of the city officials and Health Commissioner Copeland to mediate."

Move to Check Profiteers.

Owing to the reports that a number of dealers were profiteering and receiving as much as 40 cents a quart for milk, the Milk Conference Board yesterday announced the establishment of a Profiteering Prevention Bureau, with Patrick D. Fox, President of the Borden's Farm Products Company, as Chairman.

The distributers said that they were selling milk to retailers at 1 cent below the price charged for house-to-house delivery, in order that the retailers might get a profit without overcharging. They asked consumers to notify the Profiteering Prevention Bureau by calling Ashland 7420 if they had to pay more than the regular retail prices of 18 cents for Grade A, 15 cents for Grade B, bottled, and 11 cents for "loose" milk.

The Milk Conference Board also announced that further efforts would be made to increase the supply until the situation was normal, and that arrangements had been made for police protection for retail delivery wagons after Election Day, next Tuesday.

I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, in

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION, 25 & 75c PKGS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—Advt.

WHAT DO MEN WANT? Lois Weber's Greatest Picture Answers.—Advt.

JAPAN TO CONTINUE HARA'S ARMAMENT POLICY AT PARLEY

No Change Either in Foreign or Domestic Plans, Uchida and Shidehara Say.

CABINET FORMALLY RESIGNS

Selection of Successor Awaits Elder Statesmen's Audience With the Emperor.

APPREHENSIVE OVER UNREST

Delegates Here See Significance in Fact That Slayer Is Son of Former Samurai Member.

TOKIO, Nov. 5 (Associated Press).—The Japanese Cabinet resigned office after a meeting of the members held this morning.

The resignation of the Cabinet, which came as a direct result of the assassination of Premier Hara yesterday, will not cause any immediate change in the Government, as the Ministry, in obedience to Imperial injunction, will continue in office until further notice from the throne.

There will be no change in policy, either diplomatic or domestic, especially toward the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern problems, acting Premier Uchida stated.

"The delegates will put forth their best efforts for the sake of world peace, in pursuance of the fundamental policies on armament limitations already laid down in the name of the Government," he said.

Viscount Uchida will take up the affairs of the Ministry of Marine, to which Premier Hara had been giving attention following the departure of Admiral Baron Kato, the head of that Ministry, for the Washington conference.

Hara Never Spoke After Attack.

Premier Hara, it develops from details of Friday's tragic events that have come out, never spoke after the first onset of the assassin. The Premier arrived at the station, where he was to take a train for Kioto, ten minutes before the train was due to leave, and the stationmaster invited the Premier and his party to rest in the station office for a moment.

Between this office and the gate through which passengers reach the platforms is the station blackboard, and it was behind this blackboard that the assassin was lurking as the Premier emerged from the office and approached the gate.

Darting out from behind his shelter, the youth came immediately in contact with his victim and thrust his knife into the Premier's breast, close to the heart. The Premier collapsed instantly, falling to the floor without a sound. Friends carried him to the stationmaster's office, which he had left only a moment before, and a physician who was a member of the party gave him immediate medical attention.

The Premier, however, could not be revived, and died within an hour without regaining consciousness. His wife, who had been summoned directly after the attack, reached the station too late to see him alive.

Bonfires Lighted in Streets.

Shortly afterward the body was removed to his home, around which for blocks bonfires and lanterns lighted the streets, while officials and friends streamed to the residence to offer condolences.

During the evening an emissary from the imperial household brought word to the home that the late Premier had been raised to the first grade of the second rank of the Imperial Court. Out of respect to his known wishes, however, no steps will be taken to recommend a grant of nobility for him, nor will his funeral be observed in the name of the State.

The funeral, which is to take place on Nov. 11, it was determined today, will be of the most simple character, and the inscription on the tombstone will be merely the words, "Takashi Hara," with no titles and no designations of rank. Even the death notice of the late Premier, which he had personally prepared long ago, was of a like simple character.

Scant information was available at first regarding the identity of the youth at whose hands Premier Hara fell, but it became known today that the assassin was a son of a former member of the Samurai, or soldier class constituting the lower nobility under the Japanese feudal system, who had been a man of importance during the restoration period. The son, it appears, was of an erratic nature and is regarded as a political fanatic. He was arrested immediately after the stabbing. Detective Tsunajima, who was escorting Premier Hara, was badly cut on the arm and hands in disarming the assassin.

Elder Statesmen to Meet Soon.

A conference of the elder statesmen on the situation is contemplated, but it will have to be deferred for a few days, because of the fact that of the three Genro only Marquis Matsukata is now in Tokio. The other elder statesmen are Prince Yamagata and Marquis Saionji. The latter is reported on his way here from Kioto.

While political opinion this forenoon appeared to point to Baron Kenjiro Den, Governor General of Formosa, as the probable selection for the Premiership, the later developments have brought forward prominently the name of Marquis Saionji as the man upon whom the imperial command to form a Ministry may fall. In this case, says the Koku-

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WHAT DO MEN WANT? Lois Weber's Greatest Picture Answers.—Advt.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS FACE COLLAPSE AS CRAIG TAKES FIRM STAND FOR ULSTER IN CONFERENCES WITH LLOYD GEORGE

British General Election Again Threatens; Irish Crisis Throws Politics Into Turmoil

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Once again the Irish problem has reached the acute stage, and with it the whole future of British domestic politics will possibly be thrown into a state of disturbance and unheaval, the end of which few men could foretell.

As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES despatches earlier in the week, Mr. Lloyd George may go to the country and hold a general election on the question of separation. But if the point at issue, which prevents a settlement, is not that of Sinn Fein allegiance to the crown, but a question of Ulster sticking to the strict letter of her bond under the Government of Ireland act, he will merely resign his stewardship. His supporters say:

"If Ulster refuses to help the result will not be the coercion of Ulster, but neither will it be the coercion of Southern Ireland, at any rate by the Ministry headed by Mr. Lloyd George. So long as it was a question of separatism he would have faced the alternative, but now that the Sinn Fein is willing to remain within the Empire he will be no party to a barren and futile policy of strong-arm Government which at its best could only drive the sore under for another generation."

"The Prime Minister has had his fill of war and like the American people simply hates it, and of all phases of human antagonism and destruction, that of civil war is to him most criminal and insensate. Not to a fresh trumpet call to internal strife would he sing his Nunc Dimittis; a brighter vision unfolds before him, an Ireland that is not only our neighbor but our friend, the co-operation of the great English-speaking peoples in the reduction of armaments and the reconstruction of the shattered economic future of the world, and the beginning of a new era of industrial progress in this country with capital and labor in harmonious concert.

"Then with thankful and joyful heart he could say farewell to office, and take the rest for which he has waited so long."

Some of his political foes, who still retain their suspicions despite all that Mr. Lloyd George has worked to do in these later years, argue that his mission is rather that of "a politician."

"Statesmen are common enough," Mr. Lloyd George said at the presentation to Sir William Sutherland, "the politician is the much rarer bird."

There are others here, observers rather than political friends or foes, who think that the Prime Minister is at last tiring after his sixteen years of office, and in particular in regard to the Irish question is on the point of imitating the famous example and washing his hands of it.

BRIAND FOR PUTTING ALL CARDS ON TABLE

Wants Deeds at Washington Conference, Not Protracted Academic Discussions, He Says.

PACIFIC ISSUE MOMENTOUS

Premier Expatiates on the Importance of France's Colonial Possessions There.

By MARCEL RAY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, Nov. 5.—I asked Premier Briand this afternoon if he could define his state of mind on the eve of the conference at Washington.

"I am going to Washington," said M. Briand, "not to speak long, but to act quickly. What matters is not a protracted academical discussion, but deeds, the attainment of practical results.

"No nation is more sincerely and deeply peace loving than France. Just because her unhealed wounds are still bleeding and because she has experienced all the horrors of war she realizes better the value of peace. We were invited in order to discuss peace, and here we are."

M. Briand said there were many serious reasons why he should have remained in Paris. Nevertheless he had brushed aside all other considerations because after all there was no more serious business than that of saving all the nations of the old and new worlds whose interests were interwoven from the danger of a new war.

"The delegates of all the Governments were morally agreed on the necessity of thrashing out the questions that were to be brought up at Washington and on the necessity of restoring the world to a state of health and balance. France and the United States were particularly in agreement because American and French ideals were in perfect accord where human progress was at stake.

"Therefore," he continued, "everybody being bent on attaining the same end, there is only one thing to be done—let us all put our cards on the table and play the game quickly."

French and American co-operation, M. Briand concluded, helped mightily to win the war. The ties that bound the two nations might be made strong enough to disperse any clouds of war that remain on the political horizon, and to prove to President Harding that when he trusted France he made no mistake.

It is on lines such as these that M. Briand may be expected to address the American people when he lands on American soil.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the time of landing in New York. The Lafayette is likely to arrive Sunday afternoon off Sandy Hook, but the delegation will probably not land till Monday morning. They will proceed to Washington the same day.

Greetings by French Fishers.

The Lafayette, favored since leaving with fine weather, sighted last night the first lights on the American mainland and weathered Cape Race at 1 o'clock this morning. She will be off Sable Island this evening. While passing the Banks the French delegation received a wireless from the Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon on behalf of the French fishermen, wishing M. Briand success and expressing the hope that one result of the conference would be the consolidation of the friendship between France and America.

No untoward incident has occurred on board save a slight indisposition of Colonial Minister Harraut, who had hardly returned to France from West Africa when he embarked at Havre and is suffering from a cold which brought

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WHAT DO MEN WANT? Lois Weber's Greatest Picture Answers.—Advt.

WORLD'S GREATEST WIRELESS OPENED

Long Island Plant Sends Greeting From Harding to 28 Countries.

FLASHES HALF ROUND GLOBE

New Plant to Make America Centre of the Radio System of the World, Says Official.

A new wireless sending station, which engineers of the Radio Corporation of America who built it say is the most powerful in the world, was opened yesterday at Rocky Point, L. I., near Port Jefferson. From the White House in Washington a message of greeting from President Harding was flashed to twenty-eight countries—to all of Europe, and even as far as Japan and Australia.

The plant is an amazing thing of huge towers and humming wires, set in a wilderness on the north side of Long Island. That part of it which was in operation yesterday is only a twelfth of what will eventually cover ten square miles and spread out in a great wheel-shaped arrangement of towers.

When it is finally completed it will be so powerful that with all its energy mobilized behind a message it can be forced through to its destination no matter what the atmospheric obstacles. It will crash through static in a way that no station in the world can approach, and, Owen D. Young, Chairman of the board of the corporation, says, will make American the centre of the wireless systems of the world.

Experts View the Plant.

A special train of wireless experts, engineerss and representatives of countries interested in wireless went out yesterday morning to the plant. When they got off the train in the centre of a bleak expanse of scrub oak turning brown in the cold wind, they found themselves, looking at twelve slender towers of steel, with widespread arms at the top, marching in a straight line across the rolling fields ahead of them to be lost behind a curtain of autumn foliage. They looked uncannily like the Martians Mr. Wells once wrote about.

Some of those in the party wandered along the seemingly interminable length of the line of towers, looking up from below to where they stretched slenderly up against the gray sky. Each arm held eight wires on each side, sixteen in all, connecting the towers in units of six, and from them came down a soft singing sound made by the brisk wind that whipped across the island. At the centre, where the twelve spokes will branch off, and where yesterday the straight line of twelve towers was broken in the middle, was the power house, tiny structure compared with the towers about it, but the brain centre of the plant.

Power of One Unit.

Only six of the towers, or one unit, were connected with the house yesterday, but that one unit was said by Alexander E. Reoch, assistant chief engineer in charge of the Radio Corporation plants, to be six times as powerful as the navy station at Arlington, twice as powerful as the great German station at Nauen, and 25 per cent. more powerful than the Lafayette station built by Americans at Bordeaux, France, and taken over by France after the war.

"When that second unit of six towers is in operation it will just double the power of the plant, and as each unit of six is added it will add to the combined power of the station the power we already have in this single unit," said Reoch. "Each of these units is designed to be a means of communication with a different country, and they can all be used at the same time to send twelve different messages.

"The beauty of the plant, however, is that when it is completed it will be what you might call mobile. If it is found that one unit is not sufficient under certain atmospheric conditions to send a message to its destination, to overcome the static we can simply link up another unit and double the force

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MAY MEET AGAIN TODAY

British Premier Calls Off Week-end at Chequers To Stay in London.

TURN COMES UNEXPECTEDLY

Hopeful Forecasts Are Followed at Night by Reports of Ulster's "Determined" Stand.

SINN FEINERS GO TO DUBLIN

Collins and Duffy Are Said to Bear "Important Communication" From Downing Street.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The collapse of the Irish negotiations is once again threatened. Premier Lloyd George has at the last moment abandoned his week-end rest in the country, and Downing Street is tonight immersed in gloom. Until this afternoon the Prime Minister had been hoping that the negotiations would, in the course of the next week, be transferred to ground over which they could be conducted safely and steadily by other heads than his and that within the next fortnight or so he would be able to attend the Washington conference. Tonight the outlook changed abruptly, and instead of hopeful despondency sits in high places. Sir James Craig came to London today, saw Mr. Lloyd George and was not conquered by the British Premier's arguments.

Sir James, it has been stated, was coming to London for purely personal reasons, one of them being to give his two boys at Eton a good time on the week-end, and he repeated this when he arrived at Euston Station this morning. He had not been long in London, however, when he received a message from his brother, Captain Charles Craig, intimating that Mr. Lloyd George desired to see him. He promptly accepted the invitation and went to 10 Downing Street at noon.

There he was engaged in conference with Mr Lloyd George and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Robert Horne for an hour and a half, and at the conclusion of the interview Sir James made the following statement:

"I have arranged that if and when Ulster's interests are reached in the conference all our representatives will be asked to attend. In the meantime nothing will be settled behind our backs."

Later in the day Sir James had another interview with Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street. Sir Robert Horne and Sir L. Worthington Evans are understood to have been present.

Quick Change in Situation.

During the afternoon and early part of the evening hopeful predictions were based on such reports as were available regarding the meeting between the British and Ulster Prime Ministers. Later in the evening gloomy views asserted themselves with emphasis. One agency issued a report that Sir James Craig had adopted a very determined attitude over the position of Ulster in regard to the new proposals and that the general position instead of having improved had materially changed for the worse.

Mr. Lloyd George had arranged to go to Chequers Court this evening for a week-end rest in the country with a family party, but untoward developments following his interviews with Sir James Craig necessitated a change in his plans. He is remaining at Downing Street tonight and will probably have consultations with some of his colleagues tomorrow.

Political clubs are tonight seething with excitement. A break-up of the Irish conference followed either by the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George or by a general election are the topics of heated discussion in every smoking room.

Lord Carson, the former Ulster leader, is commonly reported to have given at least partial acquiescence to Mr. Lloyd George's view that the compromise which Ulster is asked to agree to is not injurious to any essential interest. Sir James Craig was until late this evening believed to take much the same view as Carson, and it was thought that it would be possible to arrange for conference committee meetings to study the details of political unity it was proposed to set up in Ireland, through the instrumentality of the All Ireland Council.

During this period in the negotiations, it was hoped at 10 Downing Street that Mr. Lloyd George might be able to make a rapid trip to the Washington conference. But now come reports of Sir James Craig's "determined attitude," which reports are confirmed regretfully in the most authoritative quarters.

The Ulster representatives to whom Sir James referred in his statement are presumably himself and the other members of the Ulster Cabinet. They came to London in July when Mr. Lloyd George first conferred with Eamon de Valera and the Ulster Premier with regard to the basis on which a joint conference might be called. The members of the Ulster Cabinet who saw the British Premier were H. N. Pollock, Minister of Finance; J. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor; M. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Lord Londonderry, Minister of Education, and

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