of communication, constantly destroying trains and railroad bridges. The blowing up of the Bally Bay bridge on the Midland Railway line, cutting off all communication on the Mayo branch of that system, is an example of this. The act of setting fire to a passenger train recently and sending it thus, all ablaze, scuttling across the country is another.

All this strife is producing a general demoralization and a dislocation of the social and economic systems which are of the most dangerous order.

This is the first of a series of three articles on the critical situation existing in Ireland.

Women Lead Memorial March for Irish Rebels

Uniformed Sinn Fein Women Carry Banners Inscribed With Names of the Victims

DUBLIN, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—A striking memorial procession in honor of Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett, executed on Friday in reprisal for the shooting of Deputy Sean Hales, took place through the streets of Dublin to-day to Glasnevin Cemetery, the burial place of Daniel O'Connell, Charles Parnell, Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith.

Members of the Cumann na Mogan, the Sinn Fein woman's organization, in uniform, carried stretchers bearing laurels tied with the tri-color at the head of each section, with a banner on which were inscribed the name of the executed men and the letters "R. I. P." A large number of women and girls followed, marching four deep, with two mourning coaches containing relatives and a number of men and boys at the rear.

Governor General Healy's official proclamation, issued to-night, summons the Irish Senate to assemble to-morrow to swear allegiance and elect a chairman.

"The Republican Daily Bulletin," in a bitter attack, describes the government as "a murder gang," for the executions of Friday, and declares that republicans are not dismayed. They have consecrated their lives, says "The Bulletin," to the republican cause, and seek neither ease nor comfort until "this monster begotten of England is utterly and finally destroyed."

Duke of Abercorn Named North Ireland Governor

LONDON, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Duke of Abercorn has been appointed Governor of northern Ireland by King George.

The appointment of the Duke of Abercorn as Governor General of northern Ireland was expected, as he was the choice for that position several weeks ago.

The Duke of Abercorn was elected to the Senate of the Ulster Parliament in 1921. He served in the Imperial Parliament for the City of Londonderry, 1900-'13, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone in 1917.

The first earldom of Abercorn was created in 1575. The title of Abercorn became a marquessate in 1790 and a dukedom in 1863. The second Duke of Abercorn was a prominent Unionist politician and chairman of the British South Africa Company. The incumbent is third of his line. He was born in 1869.

Swiss Printers Still Out

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 10.—Attempts to settle the strike of printers by arbitration have failed. The employers declined to reinstate more than three-fourths of the strikers, who have been out for more than three weeks, seriously crippling or necessitating the shutting down of many newspaper and job plants.

Crescent Hauls Down Cross in Constantinople

Greek High Commissioner Ordered to Quit City and Armenian Patriarch Begins Preparation to Flee

Turkey Seen Near Ruin

Effort to Operate Foreign Business Called Failure: Drafting Back 'Enemies'

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Greek High Commissioner has been ordered to quit Constantinople. The Armenian Patriarch is preparing to flee.

According to a dispatch from Angora the National Assembly has chosen Dr. Adnan Bey to represent the Nationalists in this city, and Rafet Pasha will proceed to Thrace to take up his duties there as Military Governor.

Adnan Bey is the husband of Halide Edibe, who has a wide reputation as a poet, and is Minister of Education in the Nationalist government. He is a distinguished physician and enjoys the esteem of all factions.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Harington, commander of the British forces in Turkey, had a two-hour conversation yesterday with the Caliph. General Harington is understood to have informed the Caliph the Moslems of the British Empire had recognized him, and therefore the British government desired to establish formal relations with the Caliphate and government.

Special Cable to The Tribune
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LAUSANNE, Dec. 10.—With the question of capitulations much to the fore at the Near East Peace Conference here information bearing on the general political and economic status in Turkey at the present time has just reached here through confidential sources. Bearing on the future status of foreigners in Turkey it merits the closest attention, particularly of American commercial and financial interests looking to Ottoman development.

In a nutshell it indicates the outlook for economic stability in Turkey is distinctly unpromising. The Tribune is not privileged now to divulge the source of this information for fear of its possible effect on the course of negotiations here, but it may be said it comes from the highest sources and is being given great consideration by high Allied officials.

Capitulations Have Ceased

In effect, according to this advice, the capitulations already have ceased to exist. The Turks have quietly and without violence, save in isolated cases, taken over the administration of foreign business in Turkey and already nullified, so far as possible, all special legislation affecting the rights of foreigners in that country. This attempt to operate foreign businesses under Turkish auspices is resulting, it is reported, in chaotic failure.

According to the present plan European firms in Turkey are said to have been ordered to expel all Christian employees and to keep their books and carry on their correspondence in Turkish. This necessitates employing Turks. The difficulty, though, is that Turks do not exist in any numbers who can do the work needed. Turkish bookkeepers and stenographers in particular are not to be had, although the order to replace Christians in these places has not been rescinded.

Furthermore, the expulsion of the Greeks from Smyrna has now left the Turks without laborers ar artisans for the work of rebuilding that city, it is reported, and in consequence the Moslems are beginning to draft Greeks from Constantinople for this work, though they are still demanding here that all the Greeks in Constantinople be sent back to their own country.

Rail Changes Cause Wrecks

Since the Turkish authorities seized the Smyrna-Aden railway, they are said to have discharged all Christian engineers and firemen. The result has been a succession of wrecks in which many have been killed, while many of the locomotives and much of the rolling stock have been put out of commission. As recounted here, conditions are reminiscent of the situation so well known to Americans in Mexico.

The Turks also are reported to have ordered Turkish be taught in all the schools and that Turks be employed as teachers. But for this work, too, Turks do not exist, it is said.

The moral, as it has been made plain here, is bound to affect the conference negotiations. It is that, while the Turks pretend to be running their own country, they are proving themselves utterly incapable.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Constantinople probably has ceased to be Turkey's capital for all time. It remains the seat of the Caliphate and the religious center of Turkey and the Moslem world, but Turkish delegates here say that Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his helpers in the construction of Nationalist Turkey have no thought of re-establishing Turkey's political heart within range of foreign warships which may enter the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

Shantung Given Back to China By the Japanese

Flag of Republic Raised Over Territory Seized During War; Kiaochow Troops Assume Control

Bribe Appeases Bandits

Withdrawal Fulfills Washington Agreement; Settles Long-Standing Problem

TSINGTAO, Shantung, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The territory of Kiaochow was restored to China at noon to-day with striking lack of ceremony. The Chinese flag for the first time in twenty-four years was raised over the administration building, which had been used by the Germans and later by the Japanese, who seized the territory during the World War.

A small group of Japanese and Chinese officials exchanged formal addresses and drank mutual toasts before handing over the final documents which completed the transfer. A Chinese gunboat in the bay fired a salute at noon and then the Japanese police headquarters were taken over by the Chinese.

General Yuhi, Japanese Governor General of Kiaochow, and the remaining Japanese troops in the territory will depart December 14. The staffs which have been on the docks and wharves will remain ten days longer, then be replaced by Chinese.

Chinese Troops Take Charge

A thousand Shantung troops arrived here before the territory was taken over. Wang Cheng-ting, Foreign Minister of China, who received the territory from the Japanese, said he was confident there would be no trouble from the bandits. He declared that now the only possibility of danger is from Japanese roughs.

Minister Wang, in an interview, repeatedly expressed his inability to understand why the arms promised by the Japanese for the police had not arrived. Japan, he said, has postponed the delivery of arms three times. He said he had 2,700 police troops within the city and 10,000 troops on the boundary.

He said he did not wish to accuse Japanese authorities of double dealing, but he asserted relations existed between the Japanese subordinates and the bandits. Wang denied there was friction between himself and the Shantung Tuchun.

PEKING, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The province of Shantung was restored to China at noon to-day by the Japanese.

Give Bandits $100,000

The government announces that it has effected an arrangement by which the bandits in the province of Shantung have been temporarily appeased. The bandits have received $100,000 on condition that they refrain from violence after the withdrawal of the Japanese.

One thousand bandits have been incorporated in the Tsingtao police force. The Central government without military power was compelled to make this compromise in order to avoid the appearance of being unable to administer the restored territory.

In explaining why Japan had not exterminated the bandits while Japan exercised authority in Kiao-chau the Japanese made the following declaration:

"As the date for the restoration of Shantung approaches bandits from other provinces joined the bandits in Shantung. They concentrated outside Japanese jurisdiction, but within reach of Tsingtao. General Yui, the Japanese Military Governor, was instructed to suppress banditry within Kiao-chau.

"Bandits entered Tsingtao secretly and conferred with the Chinese political leaders in a plot to wrest control of Shantung from the Peking government. Japan concluded that it was unwise to interfere in Chinese political affairs, because it was feared the bandits, after the departure of the Japanese soldiers, might inflict reprisals upon 20,000 permanent Japanese residents. The Japanese offered to furnish arms to the Chinese police. The question was referred to the diplomatic forces in Peking. Italy objected on the ground that the furnishing of arms would be against the terms of the international embargo."

Ends Complex Question

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Complete evacuation of Japanese troops from Shantung, reported in cables to-day from Japan, closed one of the most discussed questions involving the Far East that was presented to the Washington conference. The withdrawal of the Japanese military control of the peninsula carries out the agreement made at the conference, and adds another fulfillment to the several agreements arising out of the conference.

The restoration of foreign territories and properties by Japan began in May of this year, when military forces were recalled from the Shantung railway line. In July the Japanese military contingent was withdrawn from Hankow along the Yangtze River, and in October the withdrawal from the Siberian mainland was started and completed.

The removal of Japanese forces from the Port of Kiaochow and the complete restoration of Shantung are the final engagements that the Japanese government committed itself to, except its remaining foreign involvement—her position in northern Saghalin.

Turks Will Grant No Divorce to Foreigners

LAUSANNE, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Mustapha Kemal Pasha has determined Constantinople shall not be converted into an international Reno. He and the new Caliph want Turkey to have nothing to do with the marital affairs of those who do not turn their eyes toward Mecca. Ismet Pasha and his associates here have made it clear in their negotiations concerning the rights of foreigners in Turkey that Ottoman officials cannot attempt to marry or divorce foreigners living on Turkish soil and that they must insist all matters involving the marital relations of non-Turks be settled outside Ottoman territory.

French Rally Allies Against German Loan

(Continued from page one)

sailles gives the Allies certain specific commercial advantages. The German Chancellor, from whom the note directly comes, emphasizes the need of stabilizing the mark. It is in this connection that the proposal for an internal loan of approximately 3,000,000,000 gold marks is made as probably the best way out. The only guaranty which Chancellor Cuno offers for this loan is in the form of customs receipts.

The novel suggestion is then made that half this loan go to the Reich and the other half toward reparations, Germany being granted at the same time a two-year moratorium. For each billion marks which Germany pays in reparations Cuno suggests that the moratorium be extended for a year. In other words, the suggestion is that Germany would buy a moratorium at the rate of a billion marks a year.

Cuno says that such an arrangement would bring back into Germany most of the Germany money which has been secreted outside the Reich frontier through investment in foreign securities. He observes that in order to bring about this return of money, however, it would be necessary to grant an amnesty to those who have been guilty of breaking the existing laws in reference to export of money. This is one of the admissions which has brought delight to the French, who declare to-night that pressure should be brought to bear by the Allies to recover this exported German capital, which is estimated by some to reach a total of 10,000,000,000 marks.

The German loan proposal also stipulates that subscribers should be exempted from taxation. Such a loan, with such a stipulation, would obviously be a godsend to the German industrial Colossus, Stines, and to the other big German industrialists.

The suggestion is also advanced that, in addition to making a direct payment on reparations, Germany give the Allies bonds for 3,000,000,000 marks. Nowhere in the note does Cuno suggest that any reduction be made in the reparations total as named in the Treaty of Versailles, or as set by the Reparations Commission in its later modifications. This is naturally regarded as a striking departure from the position taken by the Wirth government.

Premier Poincare, in discussing the note to-night, found as much fault with what it left unsaid as with what it actually did say. In particular, he objected to the absence of any suggestion for the reform of Germany's budget and to the omission of guaranties of good faith. Despite the attitude of the French, however, there seems bound to be considerable support for the Cuno plan in this country, for, although it falls far short of the expectations of three years ago, it at least assures the Allies of obtaining something tangible from Germany. It does not, to be sure, guarantee a great deal more than they have been receiving as things are, but it does assure payment of a stipulated amount within a stipulated time, and any such assurance is at present lacking.

In discussing his own plan for European stabilization, which he insists will be the chief feature of the premiers' conversation to-morrow, Premier Mussolini said this evening that what he suggests is that economic instead of military sanctions be applied. Premier Poincare, he declared, holds that this suggestion is "interesting and deserves full consideration." The Italian Premier said that the question of the American debt had not arisen at this meeting. His own figures in reference to the European situation he characterized as "concrete and positive," and emphasized the point that he alone among the premiers had submitted a written memorandum to the present gathering.

Asked whether he was optimistic as to the outcome of this meeting, the Italian dictator pulled his mouth to one side while he silently debated with himself for a moment, then he ejaculated the monosyllable, "Oui!" with a smile and in a distinctly derisive tone. He added, though, that he hoped that such an agreement would be reached here on the basis of his memorandum that the Brussels conference would assemble, but would simply be a matter for experts to handle in the working out of details.

Premier Bonar Law had an audience with the King to-day, and to-night Premiers Poincare and Mussolini were the guests of their respective countrymen at celebrations held in their honor.

Reds See Hope At Lausanne if Premiers Split

British at Near East Parley Find No Danger of Serious Divergence in the French and English Views

Ismet Cool to Soviets

Only After Turkey's Rights, He Tells Tchitcherin in Conference on Demands

By Wilbur Forrest

By Cable to The Tribune
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LAUSANNE, Dec. 10.—The British delegation to the Near East conference here, which is maintaining close touch with its governments on the course of the reparation conversations of the premiers in London, allowed it to be known to-night its members do not believe there is any danger of a serious divergence between the British and French views there.

Lloyd George's statement, published in the press yesterday, making a direct attack on France is not regarded by Marquis Curzon so much an effort to impair the friendly relations of the two countries as a maneuver by the ex-Premier against the Borar Law Cabinet. This is the general opinion here, where it is felt a spirit of ever greater conciliation than heretofore will prevail between Bonar Law and Poincare in the negotiations.

These are certain to have a direct bearing on future events here. The Russians, and doubtless the Turks, have not ceased to hope the London reparations sessions will show the two most powerful of the Allies differing widely. They believe that would cause the French to take a more positive stand here and stiffen their demands.

Ismet Pasha to-day received Tchitcherin and the two former Russian admirals, Lebedeff and Berens, who are present here as naval experts. The three Reds explained to Ismet the Russian contention that it is a fallacy to abandon naval guaranties at the Dardanelles, or to bow to any naval demands advanced by Great Britain. Defense of the Turkish coast, as well as the Black Sea, becomes impossible under the projected arrangement, they said.

So far as is known, Ismet's answer was a cool one. He is reported to have replied he was inspired in this matter by a genuine estimate of Turkey's rights and security, and under the circumstances could not be asked to do more than consider the full Russian point of view from this standpoint.

Marines to Get Together

A get-together for the newly formed Marine Corps Veterans' Association has been called for this evening at the Public Library branch, Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and all former marines have been invited to be present.

The question of a marine club house where visiting marines can be cared for while passing through the city or while visiting during the stay of the fleet will be considered.

The meeting will be presided over by Merle MacAlister, commander of the veterans of Belleau Woods, and the speakers will include Monsignor Chidwick, who was on the Maine when she sank in Havana Harbor; Colonel George C. Reed, commandant of marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Philo C. Calhoun, vice-commander of the American Legion.

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