

GREEKS TO REMAIN IN CONSTANTINOPLE

United States Protest Brings
Turks in Line on Specified Conditions

RUSSIA IN DEFIANT MOOD

Lausanne, Dec. 12.—The protest of the United States against the Turkish Nationalists' announced plan of deporting the Greek colony from Constantinople has borne fruit.

The Turkish delegates on the sub-commission of the Near East conference devoted to the exchange of minority populations announced today that Turkey was ready in principle, and under specified conditions to allow the Greeks to remain.

Marquis Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, made an appeal before the Territorial and Military Commission of the Near East Conference this afternoon for the establishment of an Armenian national home in Asia Minor and the mutual protection of the Christian and Muslim populations in Turkey and Greece.

Richard Washburn Child, head of the American delegation, was prepared to add his remarks to those of Lord Curzon on behalf of the minority populations.

The debate between Turkey and Greece over the question of which nation is responsible for the tragedy of Smyrna continues to form a dominant issue at the Near East Conference. Ismet Pasha says he is quite willing that the treaty which the delegates hope to frame shall provide for a system of payment to the allied nations for their damages their nationals suffered at Turkey's hands. He adds, however, that, on the other hand, he will insist upon reimbursement by Greece for the losses sustained by the Turks in Asia Minor at the hands of the retreating Greek Army.

Former Premier Venizelos insists that the Greeks burned only through military necessity. He declared that the real crime of the Asia Minor campaign was the action of the Turkish troops in outraging and shooting Greeks, deserting, robbing homes and deporting hundreds of thousands of destitute human beings.

If Turkey exacts reparations from Greece, M. Venizelos says he will present a bill for the horrors and injustice suffered by the Greeks.

The question of the Ottoman debt is developing as a danger point in the negotiations and the bitter Turkish-Grecian dispute, which is based on something more than a question of money, is serving to make settlement of the whole problem exceedingly difficult.

George Tchitcherine, Soviet Foreign Minister, declared last night after receiving the allied note that "Russia will not sign any agreement allowing warships to enter the Black Sea, and if others do Russia will begin arming immediately."

Ship Subsidy Bill Faces Sidetracking

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part of Senators who would vote for the subsidy bill, although with some reluctance. The argument is made that they could record themselves in favor of Government aid to shipping with better grace if they had first voted for the bill, and that the first vote which will be made over subsidy legislation will be so protracted that legislation will at this session will be ended.

Some Administration Senators say frankly that the effort to sidetrack the subsidy bill cannot be stopped.

Sidbury Measure Facing Defeat

If the subsidy measure is once got off the Senate calendar its defeat is practically assured. The debate on rural credits will be protracted, for the proposed elements will have amendments to prevent giving the farmers a larger measure of than the Administration bill extends to them. Moreover, other measures such as the bonus might be put on the calendar ahead of the subsidy if it can be held fast for farm credits.

The issue between the Progressives and the Administration steadily sharpening. The plan, object of new bloc is to discredit President Harding with the West to such an extent as to make his renomination impossible. And that is an issue which cannot be compromised.

The Progressive is endeavoring to meet the situation by trying to make the country feel that he is him and the liberal. He recently said that no one could be President of the United States and be a reactionary. His rural credits program is one step toward causing the West to feel that he is alive to its needs and progressive enough to meet them.

His message was aimed in the same direction. Although he asked for nothing more than can be obtained at the regular session and is known to be opposed to a special session next spring, he did not other subjects, wishing the country to understand that he is cognizant of its problems and prepared to meet them in a liberal spirit.

Progressives Spur Olive Branches

But no olive branches conclude the Progressives. Privately they go to the length of sending them and they will openly filibuster against the subsidy bill. The Democrats as a party, it is said, will take no part in this filibuster, but by their opposition to the bill they will aid in making it effective. The responsibility for the filibuster will be assumed by the Progressives bloc.

It, however, seems to substitute the farm credits measures for the subsidy should succeed, no open filibuster against the latter might be necessary.

Within the Democratic Party in the Senate the tendency toward progressivism is marked and this may have its influence on the fate of the Ship Subsidy Bill and the necessity for an extra session next spring.

Minority Leadership Contest On

A contest is on for the leadership of the Senate minority and this is assuming large proportions, although Senator Underwood will not rest his leadership until the end of the present session. The two leading candidates are Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Senator Robinson, of Arkansas.

Senator Simmons is one of the old-time Southern Senators, like Senator Underwood. He is thoroughly conservative. Senator Robinson is a Westerner of farm bloc sympathies and is the candidate of the Progressive element in the Democratic Party.

The immigrants in the Senate are said to be about equally divided between them, and the choice of a leader will depend upon the development of the Progressive movement and upon the attitude of the newly elected Democratic Senators.

It is expected that Woodrow Wilson will be more and more asserting his leadership of the Democratic party, will exercise an influence in this contest.

JURYWOMEN "GOLD-BRICKED" IN BRUNEN CASE EXCLUSION

"Travesty on Vote," "Wary of Women's Intuition," Say Some of Fifteen Barred "by Agreement" From Service

Women who were excluded by "common consent" from serving on the Brunen-Mohr murder jury had something to say about the matter as they left the Mount Holly courthouse last evening, dismissed.

"They're wary of a woman's intuition," exclaimed another. "There's a will there's a way."

Mrs. Laura Lundy, of Westhampton town, echoed Mrs. Letford's views.

It was Mrs. Elizabeth Conover, of Duxbury, Mass., who agreed to exclude a woman's intuition and especially her direct thinking apparatus when it came to judging the innocence or guilt of a member of her own sex.

Attention was called to the fact that women are particularly unpopular as jurors, and the action of County Court Concurrence and excluded especially from cases where liquor issues are in question.

Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Ella S. Birmingham were the only two women sworn in to answer the "challenge questions" yesterday. The other women were excused one by one under the general agreement.

"I should have liked to serve if there had been other women on the jury," Mrs. Conover said.

Mrs. Birmingham advanced that the presence of the women in the court room at all was an empty honor and rather in the nature of "Mrs. Felton's seat in the Senate."

A Hint at Future

"It seemed foolish to go to all the expense of bringing us there," she said, "and then to send us off without even asking our consent. Perhaps some day we will be more up on the ins and outs of maneuvering and then it will be different."

The women, however, on the whole were good-natured about the affair and some seemed glad of a chance to escape.

"My feelings weren't hurt," was the way Mrs. Frances Van Sciver, of Beverly, explained the vote. "I am not anxious to serve on a jury because of the nature of the case and I think most of the women felt that way, but I think we would have liked to look up to the women before they were summoned to the court house. The reason given in court for the barring of the women was that the trial was apt to last two weeks.

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Justice Kalisch sustained him, ruling that Powell was not on trial.

Hint at Suicide Attempt

"Do you recall your condition after your arrest—I mean your mental condition?" asked Mr. Keown. "Were your actions any different than usual?"

"I don't know," said the witness. "I didn't attempt to take your life."

"I object," shouted Mr. Kelsey. The objection was sustained.

"There will be no further examination along this line. So far as the witness has now gone he shows mental capacity," Justice Kalisch remarked rather sharply.

Powell then was sworn and, after saying he had not been promised immunity, proceeded to tell his story.

"Are you Charles M. Powell, one of the parties indicted for the murder of John Brunen?" asked Prosecutor Kelsey.

"Yes, sir,"

"Has any one promised you immunity from punishment?" "No, sir."

"Are you married?" "Yes, sir. In the spring of 1921."

Worked for Mohr

"How long have you known Harry C. Mohr?" "Seven or eight years."

"How long did you know Doris Brunen?" "The same length of time."

"How long did you know John Brunen?" "I knew him before he met Mrs. Brunen or Mohr."

"Were you ever an employee of John Brunen?" "Yes, seven or eight years ago."

"Were you in the army?" "Yes, sir. I was discharged June 1, 1918."

"Whom did you work for then?" "Harry C. Mohr. Until we closed in 1918, I worked for him."

"What did you do while you were working for Mohr in 1918?"

"I explain what promoter means?"

"The promoter is the man who goes to towns after the advance man to look after the electric wiring and everything in general. I was promoted for two months. After that I became general agent for Mohr. This is the whole story of the towns. I continued that until September, 1919. Then I joined with Brunen."

Rebuked by Judge Kalisch

The witness said he then joined the Maryland State fair, which he had been asked to help run. He was told to help run the fair, Duxbury, Pa., for Brunen. "In between that time Powell and Brunen had trouble and Paul Purrell decided to leave. Purrell asked me to work with him. He told me we would make five or six hundred dollars a week apiece."

"Who is this Purrell?" snapped the Judge. "What has he to do with this? Confining yourself to this case."

"After leaving the show in September, 1921, at Reading, Pa., I went to Newark, N. J., and worked in organizing bazaars. I received a letter from my sisters telling me—"

Justice Kalisch interrupted again. "Don't tell me what other people told you; tell me what you know."

"What was the message?" asked Mr. Kelsey.

"I told me there was a letter addressed to me in the Billboard for me. I received it. It was from Mohr and said, 'Where can I get in touch with you? This is very important.' I answered it. He sent me a telegram in reply. November 2, 1921."

"He counseled for both sides and entered a discussion over the admissibility of the telegram from Mohr, and Keown finally agreed to allow copies of this and other telegrams to be offered as evidence."

"I wrote Mohr," continued Powell, "and had a bazaar proposition. Privately we go to the length of sending them and they will openly filibuster against the subsidy bill. The Democrats as a party, it is said, will take no part in this filibuster, but by their opposition to the bill they will aid in making it effective. The responsibility for the filibuster will be assumed by the Progressives bloc."

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