

The Watchman and Southerner.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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ENGLAND REFUSES TO LEAVE CHANAK

If Kemal Pasha Advances on Dardanelles It Will Be Regarded as Declaration of War

Paris, Sept. 21 (By the Associated Press).—Great Britain has refused categorically to withdraw her troops from Chanak and has so informed the French government. This was definitely stated in official British circles tonight in reply to a persistent report in French quarters that the British forces would probably be retired on the other side of the straits.

Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, was in communication by telephone and telegraph throughout the day, and the French premier received notification late this afternoon of the decision to hold the troops at Chanak.

The British government has been advised by military and naval experts that the troops are in no danger of attack by the Kemalists. It further stated that the British navy in cooperation with the land forces could withstand a strong attack by the Turks, but, if overwhelmed by superior numbers which is regarded as highly unlikely, the troops could be easily withdrawn to Gallipoli under cover of the naval guns.

Meanwhile, according to dispatches from Constantinople, the French and Italian contingents have been withdrawn from the neutral zones by order of their governments. The British say they have the assurance of Premier Poincare himself that the Turks will not attack, the premier declaring that the only danger was from Turkish irregulars.

M. Poincare, however, has made a strong plea for the retirement of the British forces on the ground that such a move would hasten peace and would calm the more warlike party in the Angora government.

A further decision of the British government which will be formally announced at tomorrow's meeting is that its representatives will go to the proposed conference with an open mind and will refuse to concede the Turkish claims to Thrace, Adrianople and Constantinople in advance of the peace meeting. The two decisions come as a great disappointment to France, which had hoped for withdrawal of the British forces and tentative acceptance of the Turkish claims by Great Britain as a preliminary to the conference.

The British contented that if the Turkish demand were accepted immediately there would be need of a conference. Complete accord between France and Great Britain therefore, is remote. Tomorrow's session of the allied conference will confine itself to fixing the date and place for the conference and the possible drawing up of the agenda.

Ferid Bey, the nationalist representative in Paris, informed the Associated Press this evening that the reply of the Angora government regarding the conference would probably come within two or three days.

"Whether there is trouble in Asia Minor and an advance of our forces into our rightful territory depends entirely on the good will of Great Britain," said the Turkish envoy. "If Great Britain gives an indication that she will grant our just demands for Thrace, Constantinople and Adrianople, our forces would remain where they are pending the conference. If we do not get this assurance Turkey will be forced to make further sacrifices for her rights. We prefer to obtain our rights by diplomacy and peaceful methods, but we may have to insist on them by other means."

Constantinople, Sept. 21 (By the Associated Press).—Hamid Bey visited General Harrington, commander of the allied forces today, and explained that what the Kemalists were seeking was the right to cross the Dardanelles, a privilege already accorded to the Greeks.

General Harrington replied that a Turkish advance on the straits meant a declaration of war against Great Britain and would be resisted by all vigor.

Hamid Bey replied that the Kemalists did not wish to fight the British.

A means of avoiding a breach was then discussed.

General Harrington proposed that a conference be called early in October or sooner and asked Hamid Bey to guarantee that the Turks would observe the neutrality of the straits until then. The Turkish envoy replied that he could not furnish such a guarantee.

SURRENDER TO DEMANDS OF THE TURKS

Allies About Ready to Give Up Constantinople and Thrace to Kemal Pasha

Paris, Sept. 22 (By the Associated Press).—Limited assurances involving the return of Constantinople, eastern Thrace and Adrianople to Turkey, were tentatively agreed upon today at a meeting of the conference of allied representatives and will be formally considered by the French and British cabinets tomorrow.

Approval of these conditions of peace would mean a definite end to the Near East crisis and it is hoped, would remove all possibility of a clash between the British and the Turkish Nationalists. To meet the insistence of the British that no claims of the Angora government should be accepted in advance of a peace conference, today's plan would be subject to further discussions and approval by a full peace conference.

Taking the so-called Nationalist pact as a basis, the allied representatives discussed for nearly four hours the Turkish demands. Lord Curzon, British foreign secretary, expressed some doubt as to whether his government would agree with any of the conditions of the Nationalists in advance of a peace conference, but he finally consented to forward the plan to London tonight. At first, Lord Curzon opposed even tentative approval of the Turkish demands before all the invited powers discussed them around the peace table, but the insistence of M. Poincare, the French premier, won him over to the extent of accepting them contingent on their full endorsement by the British cabinet.

M. Poincare favored out and out approval of all the Kemal demands, but it is realized in French government circles that the best that can be hoped for is limited acceptance by Great Britain.

The general scheme for peace would contain the following points: Constantinople, Adrianople, and eastern Thrace up to the River Maritza would be handed back to Turkey, subject to the acceptance of a broad demilitarized zone along the Thracian, Bulgarian and Grecian frontiers.

Internationalization of the straits of the Dardanelles under the league of nations or some other international body.

Maintenance of a permanent allied military force at Gallipoli.

Rigid treaty clauses insuring the protection of the minorities in Turkey.

It is probable the British force at Chanak would remain there until a peace treaty is signed between Turkey and Greece. The British also would further limit the size of the Turkish force in eastern Thrace to insure peace to that part of Europe.

Premier Poincare desired to have certain of the concessions finally approved today so that Franklin Bouillon, who negotiated the Franco-Turkish agreement, might proceed immediately to Smyrna in an endeavor to prevent Mustafa Kemal Pasha's committing any overt act which would cause hostilities between the Nationalists and the British. M. Bouillon is now expected to remain in Paris until tomorrow evening.

The two cabinets approve of the plan as outlined by the conference today. M. Bouillon will present it to Mustafa Kemal Pasha and try to obtain a promise from him that the Turkish forces will remain in Asiatic Turkey until a peace conference meets.

It was further decided by the conference today to hold the conference at Venice unless the Turks object to this place. If possible the opening session of the conference would be held October 10 or 12.

Assistance Asked.

Marion, Ill., Sept. 22.—Members of the mine union here are asking merchants to furnish bond to release the thirty-eight men indicted for murder in connection with the mine war.

Mayor Peace, of Herrin, headed the miners' committee which requested merchants of Marion, Herrin and Johnson City to put up the money. Seventy-five merchants thus far have promised assistance, it was said.

The jury investigating the mine fight probably will report tomorrow.

Difference between classical dancing and taking a bath is you use water in bathing.

THE TURKS RETURN TO EUROPE

Great Britain, France and Italy Concede Demands of Nationalists. Turkish Claims to Eastern Thrace to Maritza River and Including Adrianople

Paris, Sept. 23 (By the Associated Press).—The return of Turkey to Europe was assured tonight when Great Britain, France and Italy at the final session of the allied conference unanimously agreed to concede all the nationalist peace terms. The Turkish claims to eastern Thrace to the Maritza river and including the ancient Turkish capital of Adrianople were approved as peace terms that can be supported by France, Great Britain and Italy in a joint invitation sent to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the nationalist leader, to a peace conference to be held at Venice at the earliest possible date.

The Kemalists must agree to return not to enter the present neutral zone along the straits, nor make any crossing elsewhere, and must accept complete freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, preferably under the league of nations.

The invitation which was called tonight by M. Poincare to Kemal Pasha personally urges an immediate meeting of the allied and Turkish and Greek generals at Mudania to formulate terms of an armistice pending the conference. It is regarded as virtually certain that Kemal will accept the conditions and a reply is expected from Smyrna in a day or two.

In addition to other concessions Turkey is promised the support of the three allies for admission to the league of nations and also withdrawal of the allied troops from Constantinople as soon as peace becomes effective.

The allied decision came as a big surprise, for as late as noon British officials declared that Great Britain would not approve any of the Turkish claims in advance of the peace conference.

The change in this policy came in the afternoon after an exchange of army messages between Lord Curzon and Premier Lloyd George and several long telephone conversations, which delayed the final session from 2 o'clock to 7.

Although the British tonight insist that their chief demand, mainly, freedom of the straits, is embodied in the conditions, it is generally conceded that this unanimous decision marks a reversal of policy on the part of Great Britain and is considered here as a victory for French diplomacy.

M. Poincare expressed the belief that the Near East crisis is over and that all danger of a clash is past.

It is assumed that the British troops will remain in Chanak pending the peace conference. A broad neutral zone will divide eastern Thrace from Greece and Bulgaria in the treaty terms, which will be decided at the conference. Both Yugoslavia and Rumania insisted upon this provision before they consented to the return of Turkey to Europe, although it is not mentioned in the note. It is thought probable that the Turkish military forces in Thrace and Adrianople will be rigidly limited and that the strictest guarantees will be exacted for the Greek minorities in these places.

The probability of a Turkish attack on the British position at Chanak was given as the reason why the joint note was called tonight. M. Poincare informed Lord Curzon that with the allied decision granting the Turkish claims in the hands of Kemal Pasha, the nationalist leader could influence his war like associates to await calmly the outcome of the peace conference.

The last minute abandonment by Great Britain of her position was due it is believed, to a desire to avoid war, which many British officials, both at home and in the Near East, regarded as likely. Pressure from British labor, which was united against hostilities in the Near East, is also thought to have played no small part in the decision of the British government.

Having effectively obtained in the decision freedom of the straits, Great Britain is said to have reason to think that to insure peace in the Near East it would be better not to withhold any longer Turkish aspirations to a foothold in Europe, provided ample guarantees were exacted which would prevent a Turkish-Bulgarian alliance directed against the Balkan countries.

While agreeing virtually to all the Turkish claims, Lord Curzon insisted upon preservation of the neutral zones on the Asiatic side of the straits. The pledge is exacted from Kemal to observe these zones and not to cross the straits or the Sea of Marmora until peace is signed. The previous contention of Great Britain that allied troops should continue to occupy Gallipoli not mentioned in the note.

A Pair of Aces



Eddie Rickenbacher, daredevil auto racer and America's big ace in the World War, beaming on his bride-to-be, Mrs. Adelaide F. Durant.

NEAR EAST WAR CRISIS AT HAND

Peace or War Over Possession of Constantinople to Be Decided Quickly

Constantinople, Sept. 23.—Within thirty-six hours the world will probably know whether the Turkish Nationalists have chosen war or peace. The Angora cabinet, meeting at Smyrna is expected to declare whether the Kemalists will await a peace conference proposed by the powers or take matters into their own hands, invading Thrace. France is expected to exert renewed pressure to keep the Turks from hostile action, which would jeopardize their present extremely favorable position.

DARDANELLES MUST BE FREE

London, Sept. 23.—The policy of Great Britain in the Near East is to establish the freedom of the Dardanelles under the supervision of the League of Nations. It was declared by Premier Lloyd George in a statement at a conference with newspaper men.

London, Sept. 23.—Notwithstanding assurances from Paris that the prospects for peace in the Near East are brightening, ugly reports continue to come from Constantinople, and several more units of the Atlantic fleet have been ordered to prepare for service in the Dardanelles.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The prospects for peace in the Near East were distinctly brighter as the French and British cabinets met to consider the tentative conditions of settlement drawn up by the allied representatives here, which are expected to form the basis of negotiations in the peace conference soon to be summoned.

Constantinople, Sept. 23.—The French government has sent a wireless message to Mustafa Kemal Pasha requesting him not to take any action until the arrival of a special French emissary, it is learned here.

MANY GIRLS AT WINTHROP

Rock Hill, S. C., Sept. 21.—With opening formalities disposed of, the largest enrollment in the history of Winthrop College got down to work today when the 1,300 young women who matriculated started classes. The enrollment is so large that many of the students are being quartered in private homes. If dormitories were available, according to D. B. Johnson, the enrollment would be between 1,500 and 2,000. The opening yesterday marked the beginning of the thirty-seventh year of the institution's history.

but it is probable that a small allied force will remain temporarily on the peninsula.

The Greek forces to retire from eastern Thrace and Adrianople to a line to be fixed by the allied generals in agreement with the Greek and Turkish military authorities. The meeting to arrange an armistice is expected to be held at Mudania within a few days. Admission of Turkey to the league of nations, which the allies pledge themselves to support, is not expected until the assembly meeting of next year.

NON-UNION MEN LOSE THEIR JOBS

Shopmen Who Stuck by Southern During Strike Are Dismissed From Spartanburg Shop

Spartanburg, Sept. 21.—Non-union men working in the shops of the Southern railway at Hayne Junction were informed by foremen yesterday afternoon that their services would no longer be required. About 25 of the 40 non-union men employed there quit work today.

They said that on September 17 a bulletin was displayed at the shops promising that the non-union men who had been working since the strike was declared would be taken care of in the settlement of the strike. They say the bulletin was signed by Superintendent Maxwell and that they can not reconcile it with the treatment they are receiving.

Chairman Marvin said today the commission had not yet had time to work out details of methods of procedure. When this task has been completed rules and regulations will be made public. While the commission has for years been engaged in making investigations as to differences in cost production at home and abroad and gathering facts about domestic industries, Mr. Marvin said its functions would be greatly enlarged under the new law.

ACCORD M'LEOD GREAT OVATION

Hundreds at Timmonsville Hear the Governor-elect

Timmonsville, Sept. 22.—At the better acquaintance community meeting in the framers' warehouse tonight, Thos. G. McLeod, governor-elect of South Carolina, vied with his already large circle of loyal friends in these sections by an address to the American Legion, in which he stressed the fact with a genuineness that brought forth an ovation from the people that, God willing, he means to be a fair and just governor to all the people of the state. Mr. McLeod has honored Timmonsville on previous occasions by his presence, and tonight the rousing cheers that greeted him were but fit tributes to 'South Carolina's patriot and Timmonsville friend. The occasion this evening was the culmination of a series of community gatherings sponsored by the American Legion, and the Timmonsville Advertising Club, and the presence of so many hundreds of community people visiting Timmonsville today was a source of gratification generally to the town.

The meeting was presided over by Fred K. Honout, post commander of the F. Arthur Wilder Post of the American Legion, by whom the invitation to the speakers was extended. The invocation was made by the post chaplain, the Rev. John McSwain. Community singing was led by the Rev. Roy Phillips and Dr. A. T. Russell. Mr. McLeod's address was followed by music from the State Industrial School band. The occasion was further honored by a ten-minute talk by Senator E. D. Smith, who also received rousing cheers from his hundreds of warm personal friends here. After the benediction by the Rev. J. M. Plowden, a sumptuous picnic supper was served by the community, there being 1,500 plates prepared for the visitors.

Marion, Ill., Sept. 23.—A total of 212 indictments has been voted by the special grand jury investigating the Herrin riot last June, a report reveals. The investigators arraign state and county officials for alleged failure to execute the law.

What ticks a dentist like a new candy store opening?

PRESIDENT HAS POWER TO FIX TARIFF

By Executive Order He May Lower or Advance Rates on Imported Goods

Washington, Sept. 21.—American tariff making will enter a new phase tomorrow with the coming into force of the tariff act of 1922. For the first time in history congress has delegated part of its authority over taxes at the customs houses, conferring upon the president broad powers to increase or decrease rates and to change from foreign to American valuation as the basis for assessing ad valorem duties on imports.

Referring to the sections carrying this grant of authority, President Harding, in attaching his signature to the new act today, declared that "if we succeed, and I hope we will succeed, in making effective the elastic provisions of this bill this will prove the greatest contribution toward progress in tariff making in a century."

The tariff commission created during the administration of President Wilson will be the agency through which the president will exercise his new authority and present expectations are that it will rank almost in importance with that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission will make extensive investigation into costs of production at home and abroad and will report its findings with recommendations for rate or valuation changes to the president.

Applications from manufacturers, importers or other interested persons for changes in rates or valuation basis may be made to either the president or the commission, but such as were addressed to the executive would be referred to the commission. The first step would be a determination of whether the facts presented justified action. If the decision were that they did, investigation, and perhaps, hearings would follow.

Chairman Marvin said today the commission had not yet had time to work out details of methods of procedure. When this task has been completed rules and regulations will be made public. While the commission has for years been engaged in making investigations as to differences in cost production at home and abroad and gathering facts about domestic industries, Mr. Marvin said its functions would be greatly enlarged under the new law.

Aside from inquiring into questions of rates upon the committee will devote the ascertaining whether American commerce and trade is being discriminated against in foreign countries and making recommendations as to means of meeting situations where discrimination is determined to exist.

The ascertainment of production costs in foreign countries is expected by commission officials to prove the most difficult of the varied tasks. It is anticipated that in some cases the commission's agents in foreign fields may meet with obstacles in gathering all the facts desired. However, in determining whether there shall be changes in tariffs, the investigating body will not be confined alone to actual production costs abroad, but will be authorized to take into account selling prices in the American market and other conditions in competition in trade.

New York, Sept. 21.—With more than \$15,000,000 collected in customs duties in the past week from importers and merchants making a last minute rush to declare their goods before the new tariff took its higher duties go into effect tonight at midnight the New York customs house today ended one of the most exciting periods of its history.

An average of more than \$1,000,000 a day has been collected in customs at the port of New York since July 1, last, and more than \$2,000,000 a day was taken in Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. Cash withdrawals from banks became so great today that, coupled with withdrawals by interior banks to move crops, all money was forced up from 1-2 to 5 per cent on the stock exchange.

When the tariff bill left the senate last Tuesday to go to the White House for the president's signature, seaman sent out appeals by wireless to ships at sea to bend every effort to reach port as soon as possible before the new tariff could become a law. Several ships, by increasing their speed and thus saving the owners of the merchandise they were carrying thousands of dollars in increased duties.

Other shipping concerns having steamships due to arrive late tonight or tomorrow endeavored to obtain rulings from the customs authorities that would consider the ships within New York harbor if they were within the 12 mile boot-leggers' limit.

The steamship Rotterdam from Holland with general cargo was due to reach Fire Island around midnight but the customs men ruled that the ship would have to be well on her way through the narrows by midnight in order to escape the working of the new tariff law.

QUESTION OF FUEL NOW PARAMOUNT

President Harding Calls on Railroads to Co-operate in Crisis

Washington, Sept. 22.—The entire operating personnel of the railroads of the country was called upon today by President Harding for a "concentrated drive" for 30 days to provide the transportation facilities necessary to meet the national coal emergency.

In a letter to Conrad E. Speers, vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, who was named today as federal fuel distributor under the new coal distribution and anti-profiteering act, the president declared that if the enthusiastic attention of the railroad could be stimulated for a month on the movement of coal and hauling of empties "we could solve the coal situation not only as to ample supply, but prices would be quickly regulated."

The president suggested that Mr. Speers take up with the governors of the various states the question of the prevention of extortion of the new act is limited to coal moving in interstate commerce only. "The federal government," President Harding said, "is loath to undertake to fix definite prices for coal, because of the objectionable character of such intervention in peace times, because of the difficulty in arriving at fair prices without giving undue favor to some and loss to others and also because of the incompleteness of any authority which is only supplementary to state action. On the other hand, I wish you to set up such agencies as will vigorously follow up individuals using facilities of interstate commerce who are exacting extortion, as defined in the act, in order that we may have relief from such practices at the earliest moment."

Arrangements for the distribution and control of anthracite prices, the president declared, have been satisfactorily established in cooperation with state authorities and operators and he added, the first activities of the new fuel agency should be directed to the extension of the coal railroads, bituminous coal producing and consuming communities and the state authorities set up by Henry E. Spencer, the volunteer federal fuel distributor.

Mr. Speers said tonight he was as yet unprepared to announce definite plans for the administration of his new office but he invited the cooperation of the entire public to the solution of the coal situation. Cooperation of the consumers, he asserted, was as important as that of the carrier and added his appeal to the plea sent out by the chamber of commerce of the United States that purchases of coal under present conditions be confined closely to current needs and that there be no accumulation of stocks of coal moving under contract or otherwise.

"If consumers of coal—whether domestic or industrial," Mr. Speers said, "will calmly consider this appeal and will cooperate as suggested not only will their current needs be taken care of but the result will be reflected quickly in the fair price of coal, which, today, in many sections of the country, manifestly exceeds a fair profit basis."

Mr. Speers, it was announced, by President Harding, has only accepted the office of federal fuel distributor for 60 days, after which he is to return to his railroad duties. The belief was expressed in official circles, however, that adequate machinery could be set up in that time to have the operation of the legislation well under way.

Selection of the federal coal commission authorized by the fuel funding bill, just enacted, probably will not be made for ten days, it was stated at the White House.

BIG PICTURE SHOW TRAGEDY

Large Number of Children Injured in Pittsburg Theatre

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.—Fifty-eight children writhing in agony were recounted in the story of the collapse of the Foyer Strand theatre yesterday. Madeline Krunkle, eight years of age, and one of those invited to the free showings of the picture "The Trap" was killed. Eighteen of the injured are in hospitals. Only four are in a critical condition.

the chief commodities withdrawn from customs, while woolen, silks and cotton goods made up the bulk of the manufactured goods declared for duty at the last moment by the customs brokers.

One of the shipments from foreign ports which failed in the race to reach here in time was a special train load of English textiles. Irish lace and other merchandise rushed aboard the Mauretania before she left England. The Mauretania will not arrive until Saturday.

CONGRESS OF FAILURE ADJOURNS

Republicans Who Were in Absolute Control End Long Session That Was Without Results

Washington, Sept. 22.—Congress adjourned sine die today with leaders generally expecting a call from President Harding for a special session November 15, preceding the regular December session.

The president was in attendance today for a few minutes before the final gavel dropped to sign the usual sheaf of eleven hour bills. The only important measure to get through on the last day was the deficiency appropriation bill, the administration, Liberator loan bill and the Peyer anti-lunching measure going over until the next session.

The most important nomination to fail of confirmation today when congress adjourned was that of Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican national committeeman for South Carolina, to be United States marshal for the Western (South Carolina) district. Confirmation had been opposed by Senator Dix.

Lacking in the adjournment today were many of the popular features often attending the death of a congressional session. The gallery crowds were small and un-demonstrative and there were few floor wrangles. After disposing of the deficiency appropriation bill the senate passed a number of minor measures and listened to a few set speeches, while house members made one minute addresses, mostly for publication during the next few days in The Congressional Record, and heard Representative Blanton (Democrat) of Texas defend Attorney General Daugherty and criticize Republicans for alleged neglect in that respect.

Speaker Gillett, after a brief speech wishing all members good speed and good luck, banged the adjournment gavel promptly at 2 o'clock. The senate adjourned two or three minutes later, having to stop the clock briefly while necessary bills were signed for submission to President Harding, waiting in his room off the senate chamber.

A few political speeches marked the closing hours of the session—the second of the Sixty-seventh congress. Representative Moulton, Republican leader in the house, and Senator Smoot, in the senate, praised the dominant party's record, which was attacked in brief speeches by Senator Harrison of Mississippi and McKellar of Tennessee. Democrats, Leaders add rank and file now "go to the county" on the record, entering the fall campaign. Trains and automobiles leaving Washington tonight carried scores of congressmen released for the campaign.

Statistical sharps tonight were busy calculating the work of the session, prominent in which was enactment of the tariff law and passage of the soldiers' bonus bill with its death after the president's veto. About 300 laws were said to have been enacted out of 3,488 bills and 358 resolutions introduced in the house and 1,249 bills, and about 230 resolutions in the senate. Appropriations of the session aggregated over \$2,500,000,000, with authorization of \$3,750,917,000 was made available for the government's fiscal year need. About 9,000 nominations were sent to the senate by President Harding, which were confirmed with but few exceptions.

The administration merchant marine bill, which was reported to the house, amendment of the transportation act, coal legislation and appropriation measures promised to be the principal business for the coming session, which will end March 4 next. Members from agricultural districts also are planning to press rural credit reforms.

Administration leaders said that if the president should adhere to his special session call—November 15—it would not be primarily for disposal of the merchant marine legislation but to consider other important measures and to expedite appropriation bills during the short session.

Several investigations are to be continued when congress re-assembles. These include the house judiciary committee's discussion of the impeachment charges of Representative Keller (Republican) of Minnesota against Attorney General Daugherty and senate inquiries into the oil and gasoline industry, including disposal of navy oil reserves.

One Dollar Verdict

Greenville, Sept. 22.—A verdict of one dollar was returned in the court of common pleas this morning in the case of Vernon Kay against the Southern Railway, who brought two suits for alleged false arrest and assault by an officer of the road, the amounts sued for aggregating \$10,000.

Geneva, Sept. 23.—The question of reviving Article Ten in the League of Nations covenant, or eliminating it was passed to the fourth assembly by the present assembly with observation of recommendation.