THE WEATHER
Cloudy and warmer today; Thurs. unsettled, probably snow.
Temperature yesterday: Max., 37; Min., 27.
Full weather report published in this paper.

TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

...r Is Challenged ...d by Belgian Minister

...S, Dec. 19 (Associated ...ister of the Colonies ...challenged former Pre... Hymans to a duel. M. ...t his seconds to M. ...ay after sharp words had ...een them in the Chamber ...

...cation came during a ...d of the session which ...ange of a measure mak... ...niversity a Flemish insti... ...vote is expected to bring ...ete, as the Liberal Min... ...y announced they had ...quit the Government if ...adopted.

...g marked the end of the ...e question, the bill being ...3 votes to 85. After the ...ed to make the univer... ...it voted on a proposal ...Dublin should be bi-lin... ...the French and Flemish ...ut this was rejected.

...WRECKERS ...TED IN DUBLIN

...e Caught, Heavily ... Dugout After Out... ...s in Kildare.

...E ARE SENTENCED

...s Man Is Shot Dead ...e by Stranger De... ...eas of Parents.

...The New York Times Company ...s The New York Times.

...19.—Seven men, four of ...workers and the other ...were executed in Dublin ...part in wrecking ...ire. The men were ...ns and rifles and ...munition in ...

...was ...difficult ...a clear, ...

...he death of Deputy ...orps received when ...ot ablaze, the burning ...rals at Waterford and ...ips and mail seizures. ...ast night of the reign ...Macpherl, son of Lord ...man of the Senate, has ...do mind with abhorrence ...paign of the anti-Government ...that nothing will upset it now.

The seven men executed, according to the official report, were arrested at Rathbride, County Kildare, on Dec. 10, and were charged before a military committee with the possession of arms, ammunition and explosives, thus contravening the Government's proclamation. It is recalled that armed troops searched a farmhouse near the Curragh camp, finding in the premises with a fully loaded revolver and a dugout under the floor containing ten men, ten rifles, ammunition, one sapidite, one cable and some bags of food supplies. Several rebel...ties had been reported in the district.

Allowed to Send Farewell Message.

Father Donnelly, chaplain to the Free State forces, attended the condemned men to the end and they were permitted to send farewell messages to relatives and friends.

The speed with which the men had been tried and their sentences promulgated and carried out was made possible under the terms of the proclamation issued by General Mulcahy on the day Rory O'Connor and the three other rebel leaders were executed. This conferred powers upon the military to try prisoners and to expedite the performance of sentences far in advance of those contained in the Dail resolutions of October, and of which apparently today's executions are the result.

Because no executions occurred for more than a week it was largely believed that this was yet another indication of a secret peace movement, which a large section of Dublin opinion is convinced is in progress. The Government has no knowledge of any such peace pourparlers.

Many thousands assembled at Lansdowne Road today, where a Rugby match between Trinity College and Oxford was played. A grim reminder on leaving the field was the evening papers announcing the executions, but there was no disposition to discuss them. Another remarkable incident was the absence of discussion of the executions in the Dail.

Gives Names of Men Executed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19 (Associated Press).—The official army report of the executions in Dublin today gives the names of the men as Stephen White and Patrick Bagrid of Kildare, laborers; Joseph Johnston and Patrick Mangan of Kildare, railway workers; James O'Connor of Bansha, Tipperary, and Patrick Nolan, of Rathdrum, railway

Continued on Page Three.

ALLIES TELL TURKS TO TAKE OR LEAVE STRAITS PROPOSALS

Curzon States Limit of Concessions and Grants Only One More Day's Debate.

SWEEPS ASIDE RUSSIAN PLAN

Tchitcherin, Replying, Asks if America Can Only Blindly Back British Imperialism.

OUR ENVOY VISITS ISMET

Turks Report Mr. Child as Criticising Allied Insistence on Details of Straits Regime.

Dec. 20 1923 Dec. 2

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 19.—Exasperated by the dilatory tactics of Ismet Pasha, Lord Curzon told the allied plan for the administration of the Straits on the conference table today and told the Turks and Russians bluntly that they might take it or leave it. He said there would be just one more session at which the subject would be discussed and that would be held tomorrow afternoon.

It would be easy to write of ultimatums and crisis, but the experience of many conferences, none of which has broken up in a fight, prompts me to the belief that what is likely to happen, if the Turks do not definitely accept the Allied plan, is that Lord Curzon will declare the Straits discussion ended for the day, ask the conference to turn to other matters the adjustment of which would lead to a revival of the Straits debate.

Ismet Will Answer Curzon Today.

Allied headquarters has said today that Ismet will reply to Lord Curzon's ultimatum by offering neither a compromise nor an out-and-out rejection of the allied plan. That is what he has been doing for the last two weeks. Ismet's daily talks and notes between the conferences with the Allies and the Allied experts have been so drawn as to withhold Turkish acceptance in order to sell at the highest possible price concessions on other points.

[illegible] concessions [illegible] to the Straits [illegible] several [illegible] view of world [illegible] appeal to subscribe [illegible] plans for the Straits is [illegible] from a technically diplomatic point of view it doesn't prevent the making of peace between the Turks and the Allies.

When Lord Curzon began to speak in behalf of the Allies at the opening of today's session, it was evident that he was tired of temporizing and had wiled up his steam-roller. His first task was to reply to the Russian and Turkish counter-proposals presented yesterday. Turning first to the Russian plan, he said:

"This amounts to closing the Black Sea to warships. We don't intend to accept that principle. The Russian plan is based upon it, and ours upon another principle, which is the freedom of the Straits. It is impossible to reconcile the Russian plan with ours. We could talk here for years without doing it. The Allies have no other alternative than to reject it. That is our final reply to the Russians."

Taking up the Turkish proposals, he said:

Emphatic Rejection of Turks' Proposals.

"This plan has been carefully studied and I am ready to give the final allied reply. If we should adopt the Turkish suggestions for demilitarization it would destroy the effect of our plan. There is nothing new in the Turkish suggestions. We have heard them all often and rejected them often. This matter has been discussed over and over and the Allies have gone the limit in their concessions. The Turks demand the right to fortify the north shore of the Sea of Marmora. We have decided against that, and it is impossible for us to recede. The Turks ask that Samothrace and Lemnos be taken from the Greeks. I have said three times in this conference that those islands will remain Greek. I now say it for the fourth and last time."

As for Turkey's demand that she be allowed to maintain 5,000 troops in the Gallipoli Peninsula, Lord Curzon said that the Allies' answer was negative.

"Although we have made concession after concession to the Turks," he said, "the time comes when the limit of concession is reached, and that time has arrived here and now." Of the Turks' changes in the conditions governing the passage of warships, Lord Curzon said that they amounted to the virtual closing of the Straits and were inadmissible.

"It would amount to Turkey controlling the Straits, and the Allies have a different plan," he said.

Refusing the Turkish demand that no submarine be allowed to pass through the Straits, Lord Curzon declared it conceivable that the time might come when all warships would be submersible.

Answering the Turkish complaint that the League guarantee for Constantinople was not sufficient, Lord Curzon said in a very positive way:

"When you consider the concessions we have made, I doubt before any nation is so wrapped in guarantees as Turkey would be. We have all councils of our governments, and I hereby state that if the Turks do not like our guarantees we will withdraw it, but we will make no better one. The allied proposals are fair to every one, and Turkey will be most unwise to reject them. We have done everything possible to help the Turks. We will go no further." Baldwin tried to get the [illegible]. Lord Curzon recognized

Pasha, who coolly said he reserved his right to answer Lord Curzon and wished to ask for still further changes in the allied plans. He declared Turkey could not agree that the Straits Commission should have any surveillance over Turkey; it should be only a technical commission, like the Danube Commission. He repeated his distrust of the League guarantee and said Turkey made a great sacrifice in accepting the demilitarized zones and in return wanted greater guarantees. He asked the Great Powers collectively and separately to sign treaties guaranteeing Constantinople against attack from many quarters.

Tchitcherin Seeks to Draw Mr. Child.

M. Tchitcherin, who was extremely bitter in his speech, expressed regret that the Allies would not consider the Russian proposals. Admitting that they were based on the principle of the closing of the Straits to warships, he said he was surprised that Mr. Child did not arise and speak for the Russian proposals.

"To oblige the Americans," he said, "we have adopted their new theory of beneficent warships in permitting light cruisers to go into the Black Sea on special missions."

He wanted to know if Americans intended to do no more than to back the blindly imperialistic British scheme aimed against Russia.

"I am astonished and dumfounded," he said, "that Lord Curzon dares make only a passing reference to our carefully prepared plans. The allied plan is an outrage against the sovereignty of Turkey and an attack on Russia's rights."

M. Tchitcherin delivered another attack upon the League, repeating his charge that it represented organized impotence.

"Lord Curzon," he said, "has said that Russia stands alone in the world. He is wrong. Russia's allies are the taxpayers of every country in the world, and they will soon assure the triumph of our ideas over those of Lord Curzon."

The Rumanian, Jugoslav, Bulgarian and Greek delegates then gave formal approval to the allied Straits plan, after which Lord Curzon made this statement:

"We have reached the limit of concessions. From further discussion nothing can result. We shall have one more meeting on the Straits, and only one."

Lord Curzon suggested this afternoon or tomorrow morning. Ismet asked that the discussion be fixed for the day after tomorrow. Lord Curzon refused, and Ismet accepted tomorrow afternoon.

Tonight the Allies all say there will be no more alterations in the allied Straits plan, although no one seems sure what will happen tomorrow if the Turks do not accept the allied proposals. This the Turks say they will not do, adding that even if they had intended to do so, they could not under the threat from Lord Curzon.

A rumor spread around tonight that the Russians would leave Lausanne tomorrow, but the Russian officials and spokesman denied it.

Mr. Child Talks an Hour With Ismet.

Ambassador Child intervened tonight in the deadlock over the Straits. Calling on Ismet Pasha, he spent an hour talking the situation over. Mr. Child was unwilling to reveal what he said to Ismet, but from Turkish sources it is reported that he expressed the opinion that the Allies were laying too much emphasis on the details of the complicated rules to be laid down for the passage of warships through the Straits. The Turks appeared to think that the Ambassador's call was an event working in their favor. It was remarked that soon after Mr. Child returned to his hotel at Ouchy Lord Curzon called on him.

While the construction placed [illegible] Turks on Mr. Child's visit [illegible] regarded as prejudiced, A[illegible] cism of the allied plan a[illegible] period might bring emba[illegible]

Admiral Lacaze, form[illegible] the Navy and a membe[illegible] delegation, said tonigh[illegible]

"Our plan states tha[illegible] be permitted. Before [illegible] the Turks I wrote en[illegible] text.' The French [illegible] countenance no chang[illegible] accept it or refuse it."

Text of the Allied Straits Project.

Following is the te[illegible] proposal for the freedom and demilitarization of the Straits:

"Freedom of the Straits [illegible] Merchant ships, comprising [illegible] ships, yachts, fishing boats, as well as civilian airships:

"A—In time of peace: Complete freedom of navigation and passage by day or night, whatsoever may be the flag or cargo, without any formality or tax charge, with the [illegible] of those taxes already exi[illegible] virtue of contracts with [illegible] having contracted for lighting and buoyage. Pilot need not be carr[illegible]

"B—In [illegible] of war, Turkey being neu[illegible]plete freedom of navigation and [illegible] by day or night under the same conditions as above. The rights and duties of Turkey as a neutral power [illegible] authorize her to take any measure [illegible] to hinder navigation through the Straits, of which the waters and air must remain entirely free in case of neutrality similar to times of general peace. Pilot need not be carried.

"C—In time of war, Turkey being a belligerent: Freedom of navigation for neutral ships and civilian airships, provided ships or airships do not assist the enemy, transport contraband, troops or enemy subjects. Turkey to have the right to visit said ships or airships, and to this effect airships must land and anchor in certain zones specified and organized to this effect by Turkey. The rights of Turkey to apply international rules toward enemy ships are maintained. Turkey to have full right to take the measures she judges necessary in order to prevent enemy ships from utilizing the Straits. These measures, however, must not be of a nature to prevent the free passage of neutral ships. Turkey undertakes to furnish ships with necessary instructions and pilots.

"Article II—Warships and military airships. (The term 'warships' here comprises auxiliary vessels, troopships and airplane carriers.)

"A—In time of peace: Complete freedom of passage day or night for whatever flag without any formality or tax charge whatsoever, but with the following reservation concerning the total forces: The maximum force which a single power can pass through the Straits to the Black Sea must not surpass that of the most powerful fleet of the States bordering on the Black Sea and existing in the Black Sea at the time of passage. But the powers reserve the right at any time and in any circumstance to send a Black Sea force not exceeding three ships, none of which is over X tons. [In view of the execution of this rule every power bordering on the Black Sea must indicate to the Straits Committee on Jan. 1 and July 1 every year the number of battleships, cruisers, airplane ships, destroyers, submarines and naval airships it possesses in the Black Sea, differentiating the ships at war strength, ships at peace strength, in reserve, under repairs or in transformation.]

The Straits Committee will then inform the interested powers that the most powerful fleet in the Black Sea comprises X battleships, X battle cruisers, X cruisers, X destroyers, X submarines and X airships. Every change, either at entry into the Black Sea or exit from the Black Sea, of a ship belonging to this force is to be immediately notified to the interested powers. The fleet which is to pass through the Straits and enter the Black Sea will be calculated only by the number of allied ships. Turkey will incur no responsibility concerning the number of ships passing through the Straits.

"B—In time of war, Turkey being neutral: Complete freedom of passage day or night for whatever flag, without any formality or tax charge whatsoever, with the same limitations as those provided in Article II. These limitations, however, will not be applicable to a belligerent power to the detriment of its belligerent rights in the Black Sea. The rights and duties of Turkey as a neutral power cannot authorize her to take any measure liable to hinder navigation through the Straits, the waters of which must remain entirely free, in case of neutrality, as in times of general peace. Warships and military airships of a belligerent will be forbidden to make any capture, execute any right of search or carry out any hostile act in the Straits. They will simultaneously be forbidden to sojourn more than twenty-four hours beyond the time necessary for the passage of the Straits, except in case of force majeure. Regarding the supply of [illegible] of warships and military air[illegible] These will be ruled by the dis[illegible] of Convention 13 of The Hague, [illegible] concerning neutrality at sea.

"[illegible] time of war, Turkey being a [illegible]: Complete freedom of passage for neutral warships without any formality of tax charge whatsoever, but with the same limitations as those provided in Article II. Neutral military airships will undertake the passage of the Straits at their own risk and peril and will be liable to the right of inquiry regarding their character. To this effect airships must land in those zones which will be fixed and organized by Turkey. Measures to be taken by Turkey in order to prevent enemy ships using the Straits must not be of a nature to prevent the free passage of neutral ships or airships. Turkey undertakes to supply ships with the instructions and pilots required.

Rules for Submarines and Airplanes.

"Note 1. Submarines of powers at peace with Turkey must traverse the Straits only on the surface.

"Note 2. The commander of a foreign naval force coming either from the Mediterranean or the Black Sea will communicate by courtesy to the signal station at the entrance to the Dardanelles or Bosporus the number and names of the ships under his orders which are entering the Straits. The list of signal stations will be notified by Turkey. If there exists no station, or if no notification is made, freedom of passage of the Straits for foreign warships will nevertheless exist, and entrance to the Straits will not be retarded for this reason.

"Authorization for a Military or Civilian Airship to Fly Over the Straits.—The conditions provided by the present rules apply for said airships:

A—Liberty to fly over a tract of land of fifteen kilometers at the Narrows of the Straits.

B—Freedom in case of accident to the land on the shores or on Turkish territorial waters.

"Article III.—Sojourn in ports of the Straits and the Black Sea.

"A—Articles I. and II. apply to the passages of ships and airships through and over the Straits and without interfering with the right of Turkey to decree such rules as she may judge necessary concerning the number of warships and military airships of a single power at any one time visiting Turkish ports or aerodromes or concerning the duration of their sojourn.

"B—The powers bordering on the Black Sea will have similar rights concerning their ports and aerodromes.

"C—The signatory powers which previous to 1914 possessed the right to maintain stations in the zone of the Straits retain freedom to use this right under the same conditions.

"D—The signatory powers possessing the right to maintain ships on the Danube retain this right and that of replacing them by other ships, if necessary. The ships provided in C and D will be additional to those provided in Article II.

"Demilitarization of the Zone of the Straits.—The expression 'Straits' comprises at once the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus. The measures of demilitarization which follow are inspired by the necessity to maintain free from all hindrance navigation through the Straits.

"Article I.—Demilitarized zones: The following zones and islands will be demilitarized:

"First, the waters of both shores of the Dardanelles and Bosporus to the extent of the zones specified hereafter. All Gallipoli and the regions to the southeast, comprising a strip of land four kilometers wide. A strip of twenty kilometers on the Asia Minor shores. On the Bosporus a zone fifteen kilometers broad on both shores.

"Second, all the islands of the Sea of Marmora except Amir Ali Adasi.

"Third, in the Aegean Sea the islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Island.

"Article II.—Clauses of demilitarization (with reservations concerning the special disposition of Constantinople). In the zones and islands which are demilitarized must exist no fortification, permanent artillery work, submarine work, air station or naval base. In the territorial waters of the demilitarized islands and zones must exist no submarine work. No armed force must be stationed within the zones and islands [illegible] the police gendarmerie [illegible] maintain order (limited in armament under the same conditions as the gendarmerie police in the [illegible] zones of Thrace), [illegible] hereafter specified:

"[illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] armed forces [illegible] through the demilitarized [illegible] Straits.

"B—That in these zones it have freedom to [illegible] system of telegraphic, telephonic and [illegible] observation and communication.

"C—That Turkey maintains the right to [illegible] and anchor in the [illegible] of the Straits comprising the demilitarized [illegible] islands.

"Article [illegible] regime of the zone of the Straits outside the demilitarized [illegible] to say, the Sea of Marmora and its shores. No submarine engines may be installed in the waters or on the shores of the Sea of Marmora. Besides, the Turkish Government will install no fixed battery liable to hinder the passage of the Straits, neither in the European coastal region of the Sea of Marmora nor the costal region of Anatolia, to the east of the demilitarized Bosporus zone.

"Article IV.—General dispositions concerning the region of Constantinople (Constantinople is interpreted here as comprising Stamboul, Pera, Scutari, Galata and the Island of Prinkipo). In Constantinople and in the immediate environs may be stations for the needs of a capital garrison of 12,000 men, maximum. An arsenal and naval base may be maintained in Constantinople.

"Article V.—If in case of war Turkey, using her rights as a belligerent power, was driven to modify the state of demilitarization provided above, she would be obliged to re-establish on the conclusion of peace the status quo ante bellum."

Trying to Remove Turks' Fears.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 19 (Associated Press).—Turkish fears of submarines, Turkish fears of swiftly flying military airplanes, laden with bombs, and, generally, Turkish fears of aggressions from without that would put Constantinople in danger have tonight placed the whole Lausanne conference in jeopardy.

The allied leaders say tonight that they have uttered their last word on the question of the freedom of the Straits. Tomorrow the Turks must say "yes" or "no" to the allied project.

The British experts, Admiral Keyes and General Burdett-Stuart, have already left Lausanne for England, believing their work to have been completed, and the French experts are preparing to depart tomorrow night at the conclusion of the "last session" for discussion of the Straits. Whether a rupture will come on the Straits problem depends chiefly on whether the Entente diplomats and their experts can remove the Turkish fears. This they are trying to do tonight.

Ismet Pasha caused a sensation among the delegates by insisting that Greece should have no seat on the international commission of control for the Straits because she was not a great power.

Ex-Premier Venizelos replied that if Greece was not a great power the statistics showed that she stood second among the world's nations in her amount of commerce with the Black Sea and therefore that Greece could not be ignored.

Lord Curzon today informed Camille Barrère, head of the French delegation, that in a spirit of friendship for France the British Government had abandoned the idea of having the Lausanne treaty written in the English and French languages. He agreed that French alone should be used. As France has made no request in this connection, the English initiative created an exceedingly pleasant feeling among the Frenchmen, who like to have their language regarded always as the language of diplomacy.