Bolan and Aide Quell Fire in Car at 5th Ave.

Rising tensions in the U.S.-Cuba relations resulted in a fire incident at 5th Avenue, where an explosion occurred. The fire was quickly extinguished by the Aide and Bolan, who acted swiftly to prevent any further damage.

**FLIGHT OF DOLLAR SET AT ONE BILLION BY LONDON EXPERTS**

**Negotiations Proceed in Washington**

In a move to stabilize the currency, negotiations between London and Washington continue as London experts set the flight of the dollar at one billion. The goal is to prevent any further fluctuations in the exchange rate.

**United States Recognizes Soviet, Exacting Pledge on Propaganda; Bullitt Named First Ambassador**

The United States recognizes the Soviet Union, demanding an express agreement from the Soviets. Secretary of State Hull appoints Henry Bullitt as the first American ambassador to the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance of the diplomatic relationship.

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President Calvin Coolidge is recovering at Warm Springs, GA, and plans to speak at Savannah this morning. The President's health has improved significantly, allowing him to resume public appearances.

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PRESIDENT REVEALS PACT

Reads to Press Letters in Which He and LitvinoffBind Nations.

FREE WORSHIP CONCEDED

Russia Also Agrees to Allow Americans Own Counsel if Brought to Trial.

WORLD PEACE IS STRESSED

Russo-American Claira Will Be Adjusted Through Regular Diplomatic Channels.

The notes of the President and Mr. Litvinoff, which appeared in The New York Times of today, were despatched to the State Department of Washington as a result of the offer made to the Secretary of State on the part of the two nations. The letters, which were written in a friendly and affectionate manner, were received by the Secretary of State with appreciation.

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SOVIET RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES

By WALTER DURANTY, Continued from Page One.

shall be refused visas to enter the U. S. S. R. on that account.

With regard to the protection of American nationals, President Roosevelt has succeeded in obtaining one sentence which was frankly unpleasant to Stalin, and which causes some small heartburning in Downing Street, London, namely, "You have secret arrangements with the czar, you are creating something rather different from the circumstances of the Metro-Vickers trial, not to mention the earlier Shakhya trial in which three Germans were involved."

In the matter of debts and claims, the words are more evenly divided than appears at first sight. The important phrase here is that it is left open to the President of the claims and counter-claims between the two governments" in the first paragraph, which was a concession to the Soviet on a point to which a certain extent detracts from the apparent importance of the recognition of immediate claims by the Soviet.

M. Litvinoff stated that there were no complications concerning the recognition of the claims and counter-claims. They will be handled through regular diplomatic channels.

It is also within the bounds of possibility that some more important agreements with regard to the private debts, may be arrived at shortly, although they are not mentioned in the documents published today.

It is not surprising that the Russians agreed to waive a claim against the effects of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, because both in fact and intent it was far from damaging to Soviet interests. But here, too, what looks like an agreement is only an agreement, for the point that there is no reference to the American Expeditionary Force in the treaty, although the point will provide the basis for a Soviet claim, according to the Alabamsa precedent.

It is probable that claims and counter-claims, so far as the two governments are concerned, are not to be raised pre-revolution debts as well, will more or less cancel each other, which will be negotiated in money on the basis of American nationals seized by the Soviet will fall in another category.

President Reads Treaty.

There must have been 200 newspapers at the reading of the Treaty of the Chief Executive when he made his historic announcement, and there were a few thousand more who witnessed the reading in the gallery, and it was the interesting illustration of the character of Franklin D. Roosevelt, his diplomatic skill, and the possibilities of "showmanship" is not "like-meant" and his profound knowledge of diplomacy, which was present on tap into waiting for news about the result of the negotia-
tions.

Mr. Roosevelt smiled pleasantly at the crowd, cast an affectionate glance toward the wall at his side, and then, a collection of colored prints of the grand New England scenes and stated in a conversational tone that he had gratifying news from the iron and steel industry about the working of their NRA code. This he thought was important news, and it seemed, too, that there were encouraging returns concerning the frame line from the textile industry.

It was a genuine "coup de thé-âtre." A Russian diplomat said it was a gasp of suspense from his hearers.

Reporters are supposed to be pariahs, but reporters got the flavor of that moment of thrill. People of the press, who had proceeded to read the preamble to what is tantamount to an American-Soviet treaty recei
ted no answer except the initials of a letter from the President to the Commissar stating:

"I trust that the relations now established may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may be associated in effort and for the preservation of the peace of the world."

Formal recognition has been the designation of Mr. Buellit as Ambassador to Russia. Hard on the heels of this an

untied the State Department of the corres-pondence terminating the tenuous Kerensky régime on the Russian diplomat and consular service with the top two names.

No Russian Ambassador to the United States has been designated, which does not mean the announcement will be made in the very near future.

At the National Press Club this evening, while President Roosevelt was speeding toward Warm Springs, Georgia, for a Thanksgiving holiday, M. Litvinoff, in reply to questions reviewed the negotiations for the benefit of American newspaper correspondents.

It is worth noting that the final reading of the President's message was an "for the preservation of the peace of the world."

Indeed there is hardly a word or line in the whole exchange of letters which does not meet the most careful scrutiny and attention.

M. Litvinoff replied in almost the same manner, and, too, stressed the preservation of American interests, which, as I cabled from Moscow, was the keynote of the first official word the President to the President's message to Kalinin.

The letters cover four points of vital importance, one may presume, in the order of their importance.

I venture that no comment can be made without being pernicious to the President's plan, which is the one most decisive, which really did "proceed according to plan," at least so far as the President Roosevelt's plan, it is this one.

You can hardly call it "an open confession of error," but as far as the last three words are concerned, but as far as the last three words are concerned, the President must employ the phrase familiar in Moscow and not unknown in Washington, it stands unique in post-war national events.

Put briefly, the points are propaganda, freedom of worship, protection of nations and the question of debts and claims.

The last has to be noticed a most interesting point. As to propaganda, M. Litvinoff's letter comes first, expressing what the Soviet undertakes in this matter.

The President's letter follows, re-

and approved the said undertaking.

In the case of protection of nations, certain steps will be taken, and the President sets forth the explanation upon the somewhat un-

surely that of economic explosion this year, in which the United States is interested, whereas there is no mention of specific things in which the Soviet is interested.

President Accepts Terms.

The fourth article is reminiscent of a clause in the Franco-Soviet treaty, and it refers primarily to "White Russian," or Nationalist Georgian and Ukrainian claims.

The President's reply recapitu-
lates the four articles, but adds significantly that he is authorized by the Executive of the United States within the limits of the powers conferred by the Consti-
tution and laws of the United States to adhere reciprocally to the en-
gagements above expressed."

The agreement was described in informed circles as including every concession the Soviet Government has ever made. The exchange of letters is adequate to any Impenetrable international document, and were made prior to recognition.

And don't forget that there is no mention of future credits and busi-

ness. But it is possible that the other vague allusions to consular conven-
tions, and so forth. It is absurd at this point to say much about the treaty because it does not not been discussed and may lead to great mutual benefits.

The prospects of interna-
tional and political interest which have perhaps been covered. The words of the letter have been taken literally, and, without being unflattering, it may happen that, in view of the gravity of the issues involved in that letter, the issue of fusion, general perplexity and danger, too, some future historian will be able to say, "Ten days that saved the world."