

World Leaders Realize Parley May Avert War

Behind Mask of Smiling Optimism Thinkers of the Powers Understand Its Possibilities for Peace

France Fears Conflict

Britain Would Avoid Clash; Japan Busy in Propaganda Campaign Over Europe

From a Special Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 30. (By Mail).—When one speaks of the Washington conference with the "thought leaders" of interested nations for the purpose of averting war, the answer is the same. The Frenchman asserts that the insuperable spiritual union between France and the United States survives all and points to the oft repeated fraternity of arms. The Englishman refers to the bond of blood and language and the interests that tie the greatest republic and the greatest empire. The Japanese, with his ready smile, affirms that at Washington there will be no longer of conflict.

"How can America and Japan disagree?" asks the Japanese diplomat. "There will be no question of immigration. We have made satisfactory concessions regarding Shantung and we are prepared to be reasonable about China and Siberia. As for that small question of Yap, it is settled."

"After a week or so of amiable conversation with the men who are met here becomes optimistic. The question of a Washington conference seems far-fetched because it promises to be a round of handshaking and general exchange of compliments.

Smiling Optimism Still a Habit

Diplomatic niceties had a long range before the nations dropped the mask in 1914 and discovered that a Big Bertha covered more ground. Smiling optimism is still a habit here in Europe, where diplomats and politicians gather from every hemisphere. One can see international questions from this point of view and then he may see them from another viewpoint if he dismisses the demand for newspaper identification of individuals in expressions of opinion. The latter method comes nearer to getting at the frank truth. It is only after considerable conversation with these diplomats and politicians to be found nowadays in Europe that the following situation begins to develop: "Farsighted and responsible men, in France, England and Japan know and realize today that the Washington conference is to be more than a handshaking, tea drinking affair. They know that it is a big affair where the same question will be that of strife and peace in a large part of the world. The nations with powerful resources which were not greatly crippled by the war of 1914-18, or who are since that time been able to reconstitute themselves in the matter of national strength. European statesmen at least are not oblivious of the fact that the United States is prepared in Washington to explain to the former Allies of the European war that the peace of the world may be threatened and she is equally prepared to write them into conclaves with Japan to come to an agreement for the maintenance of peace.

French Attitude

What are the sentiments and the attitude of an international melange of diplomats and politicians, whether from Japan, France or Great Britain, to be found here in Europe? The consensus seems to be: "In France the government is not necessarily strong. Most of the Douaigis do not see the Washington conference in the light of tragedy or impending tragedy. They look upon it as a possible opportunity to harass, or even overthrow, a ministry which does not enjoy national popularity. M. Briand, despite his enemies, will probably represent France in Washington, at least during the early stages of the conference, and possibly again during the most vital sessions. In the Premier's absence one or two of his ministers assume the temporary leadership of the government, this honor probably falling to M. Loucheur, Minister of the Devastated Regions, or M. Barthou, Minister of War, or both. Whatever the leadership in Paris during M. Briand's absence, the following will prompt the government's policy in Washington:

"At any cost, France desires to avoid a cause of conflict in the world because in the event of a conflict of sufficient magnitude to preoccupy nations friendly to France in Europe or Asia, France would immediately have the occasion for revenge, forcing France to establish such an armed force to protect herself that this would be ruinous to her finances and fatal to her economic readjustment."

"France is almost entirely on the side of America, from whom she continues to hope for material aid and moral support in all events who must have moral support in order to counter the British supremacy, which is so strong since the war.

"On the other hand, is not exceedingly anxious to take an openly friendly stand against Japan because of her position of her Pacific Coast which may be conquered by a people anxious for an outlet.

"As France is no longer basing her policy on an alliance with Russia, she is inclined toward willingness to match Japanese expansion in a portion of the old Russian empire, which she believes should calm the immigration of seventy-five millions of Japanese. At need, she will offer this to the United States and may have representatives from other nations whose representatives are present in Washington.

War in Pacific Would Injure Britain

The British Empire is divided by contrary interests regarding the question of the Pacific, and it is natural that these sentiments should be reflected in the policies of Downing Street. Through the Tribune's investigation it would appear logical that the rough principles of the British Empire's policy as seen from the two sides—in principle and in practice—is in principle Britain should profit from a war between her two rivals for mastery of the seas, but in practice a conflict between two great maritime powers would be dangerous to the policy of London.

However, as Great Britain does not share the same sentiments as Japan, she may be counted upon to work in Washington toward some solution of the problems presented which will be agreeable to the sentiment of the United States.

The Capital Conference

(Continued from page one)

My reference to the league in this connection, however, isn't to assess its value, but to show that it would be futile to bring before it the subject matters to be discussed at Washington. It would probably utterly destroy the league if it should assume, either in the council or the assembly, to deal with authority on the subject of naval disarmament on any vital issue relating to the Pacific which is to be discussed in Washington.

In conclusion of this point it should be clearly understood that the problems to be solved in Washington are neither conflicts to be settled through the intervention of force by other nations nor justiciable questions to be determined by the application of law. They are matters which the League of Nations hasn't the slightest competency to deal with; yet they are problems of the utmost gravity, in which the nations bordering on the Pacific are specially concerned.

Problems Involve Half Population of the Globe

Consider for a moment what the nature of these problems is. These nations in the aggregate constitute perhaps half the population of the globe. They encircle the most expanded of all the great waters of the earth. They populate islands that spread on its surface—one, at least, possessing the area of a continent. They constitute the bridge and piers that furnish its naval and cable stations. The shores of these islands are peopled with different races. The yellow race predominates. Some of its members are pacific, to a degree that renders them an easy prey to the domination of armed force. But there are also great military establishments with inexhaustible resources, human and material, for their indefinite increase on the shores of that vast sweep of waters. The most ancient art of these people is navigation. Some of them are almost literally children of the sea. These races have their legitimate aspirations—industrial, commercial and political. What will happen on the Pacific and its borders in coming years? Is that ocean to be consecrated to peace or first be the scene of racial and economic strife?

International Court Is One Notable Achievement

One actual achievement of which the league is justly proud is the incubation of an international court. Thus far, however, the league itself is bound by no law, not even by all the obligations of its own covenant which it is at present engaged in trying to explain away, postpone by delay or obviate on the ground of the consequences of its action. Thus the obligation of Article XVI to "undertake immediately" the severance of all trade or financial relations and prohibit intercourse with an offending nation was rendered ineffectual by a metaphysical distinction between an "act" of war and a "state" of war, by pleading the advantages of postponement and the open assertion that some states would only bring economic ruin upon themselves by obeying the covenant.

There is, moreover, no provision by which a state may legally claim and secure before the international tribunal protection promised by the covenant. Only states that may "of right" bring cases to the bar of the tribunal are members of the league or those "mentioned in the annex"; and even these, with a few exceptions, do not agree to adjudicate even their own justiciable cases before the bar. The achievement of establishing the court is a step in the right direction, but it is only on the way to international justice.

Japan's Open Mind Raises Parley Hopes

standing example, but no different from other European centers in which international law is being applied. What of these meetings have to do with labor, science, industry, peace or what not, Japan is represented in force. During the League Assembly in Geneva that city, and all Switzerland, was figuratively inundated with Japanese. The conclusion is easily drawn that they were not in the little republic for the fresh air, the lakes or the mountains, or were they especially interested in the problems of the league, such as disarmament, which makes them smile; white slavery, which means little to Japan, or the broad phases of the conference issues. It is not to be overlooked that, after all, the actual limiting of naval armaments will become in a certain sense a part of the international Congress of Labor which convened this month.

Seldom do the Japanese take any considerable part in any discussion. But they know—as in the case of the League Council and Assembly—how, on occasions, to help out various large powers. The Japanese is a powerful worker, and in Geneva, at least, he held the record for the reports sent to his government.

The Japanese are very reserved when it comes to expressing their national desires verbally, but such is not the case when it arrives at making these aims and facts in pamphlets. Japan is carrying on a prodigious propaganda by the brochure route in Europe. It makes Europeans and the visitors in Europe know the world power of the Japanese better.

Staff of Chinese Envoys To Conference Arrives

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—China's advance guard to the Washington conference on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, to be held in connection with discussions on limitation of world armament, arrived to-night. The more than thirty members of the party were received by government officials representing the State Department, the army and navy.

Liang Ju-Hao, better known in the United States as M. T. Liang, headed the delegation as "adviser." Other delegates were Vice-Admiral T. Sai Ting-Kan and Lo Wen-Kan, an associated adviser, and Chung Mun-Yew, counselor to the delegation. The principal members will arrive later.

The Chinese delegation was the second official body to reach the national capital in response to President Harding's invitation.

"We are sanguine that great good will result from the conference. Otherwise we would not have come. The present deplorable economic conditions throughout the world demand that something be done to reduce the heavy burden of taxation created by the cost of armament. Surely some formula can be devised to this end."

British Planning Nonpartisans Lose No. Dakota By 11,126 Votes

Arms Conference Policy of Lloyd George and Associates Is Forecast by a Political Correspondent

China the Main Question

Writer Says Delegation Has No Notion of Discussing War Debt Cancellation

From the Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The policy of the British government at the November conference in Washington, as worked out by the Cabinet, according to the political correspondent of "The Outlook," is a compromise between "eastern" and "western" schools. He says that its outstanding feature will be an attempt to exert a moderating influence on the American and Japanese delegates, insisting that the United States is wrong in fearing an aggressive Japanese militarism, and suggesting to Japan a solution of her population problems that will do away with differences with America on this point.

The British delegates will contend, the writer says, that Japan's militarism is a passing phase in that country's development. They will try to convince the American delegates that the only difficulty is that Japan's aims and ambitions have been misplaced, the correspondent continues, and will offset this by urging upon the Japanese some alternative ways of solving their problems.

Premier Called Dictator

The British delegates, says the writer, believe that the success of the conference is going to hinge on some agreement affecting the future of China. Consequently, he adds, they are likely to make proposals that will harmonize the interests of the United States and Japan in that regard.

The correspondent recalls that Lloyd George has made a reputation for himself in changing his mind, and that, although the Cabinet's policy is as here outlined, it may be changed by the Premier without any notice, because he is a virtual dictator and there is no one in the delegation to say him nay.

Discussing the necessity for such a compromise policy, the writer says that, although such programs are neither satisfactory nor altogether consistent, Great Britain must follow a middle course. He points out that she could support the Japanese, thereby gaining an undying friend in the Far East, but she would lose the United States and probably making the limitation of naval armaments impossible. Or, he says, Great Britain could throw her weight against Japanese imperialistic policies and warn the United States and the United States would stand shoulder to shoulder.

The article says that the opposition to the latter course comes from the "eastern" school, where it is felt that the reaction of this attitude in India and on other eastern countries that England controls would be too strong to overcome. Hence, the writer says, a compromise is unavoidable.

No War Debt Question

The correspondent asserts that the question of the cancellation of war debts will not be raised by any member of the British delegation. The Cabinet, he asserts, feels that the chief object of the conference is to put a limit on armament, and he will be no one to bring in other matters. The British agree, he adds, that all outstanding Pacific questions must be disposed of first.

The British naval technicians have only a hazy idea at present, the writer goes on, of the extent of reduction in armaments that will be sought or expected, and nothing on this line can be determined until delegates at the parley come to grips.

The speeches yesterday of President Harding at Atlanta and Admiral Earl Beatty at New York evoked favorable comment here after Monday's debate of the November conference has awakened a strong desire for Anglo-American co-operation in world affairs.

Premier Clears Way

Premier Lloyd George's move to throw the Irish issue into the House of Commons is regarded on all sides as clever, for after Monday's debate it is virtually certain that he will get a heavy vote of confidence. This will enable him to start for America on November 15 as planned, regardless of the outcome of the peace negotiations with the Sinn Fein, whereas if he had not taken the trouble to defeat his enemies before leaving the country, he might have found himself considerably embarrassed.

The opinion prevails here that Lloyd George will be a powerful factor in strengthening the bond between the United States and Great Britain, and consequently the Premier's supporters are urging him to go in the interest of world peace.

If Lloyd George were not present at the conference, "The New Statesman" says, his chances of success would be lessened because "of all the main points to be discussed Great Britain holds the key and must be represented by some one who holds the key." The newspaper adds: "Lloyd George has developed a system of government under which all real power is concentrated in himself."

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U. S. to Permit Return of Gadsdi's Husband

Hans Tauscher Said to Have Displayed Friendly Attitude Since the War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The War and Navy Departments see no objection to the return to this country of Captain Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gadsdi, opera singer, and former Imperial German army officer, who departed in 1917 with Count von Bernstorff while under indictment in San Francisco for violation of American neutrality. Despite the fact that Tauscher was supposed to have been connected with the activities of German agents here, it was learned today that the War and Navy Departments believe Tauscher is in possession of secret information which would be of value to the government and certain American industries and therefore are not opposed to his return. Officials of the Department of Justice refused to discuss the matter.

Tauscher wishes to become an American citizen as an example to his countrymen of the proper solution of Germany's future through the cultivation of good relations with this country, official Berlin advises say. He has suggested the return of all the prisoners of war held in Germany and is said to have evinced a friendly attitude toward this country and also to have used his influence in behalf of American prisoners of war.

Urges Church Aid for Peace

Dr. Latschaw Calls Arms Parley Step to End Wars

The Rev. Dr. Latschaw, speaking at the Church in the Gardens, at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday, urged a unification of the spiritual forces for the success of the coming Conference on the Limitation of Armament in Washington. "The father and mother love which is in the world alone, if it were organized, would be capable of winning this war for a warless world," Dr. Latschaw said. "The mighty moral forces of the world are back of the conference, which is the first step toward the end of wars. "The conference, he continued, "will not only be a test of the diplomats, but will be a test of the moral and spiritual forces of the nations involved. And as right in the long run always masters might, these forces eventually will triumph."

Wood Names Filipino Aids

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 30.—Governor General Leonard Wood yesterday appointed Raphael Corpus Secretary of Agriculture and Antonio Villareal Attorney General of the Philippines, to succeed officials who resigned recently. Both appointees are Filipinos.

and middle finger of his left hand were torn off by enemy gunfire. The Polish officers said that their mission was not wholly official and that they had not been sent here directly to participate in the Washington conference. They said that they would go to Washington to-day and after a conference at the Polish legation would make a trip through the United States, visiting the important Polish centers, particularly Chicago and Milwaukee, to enlist for Poland the financial support of Poles living in America. When this work is over they will return to Washington, and if the Polish government needs their services they will sit in conference with whatever delegates Poland may send to the conference.

The New York came over with little or no cargo and carried only fifty-five travelers, seventeen being saloon and thirty-eight steerage. Ten stowaways were found in mid-Atlantic, nine of them being aliens, who will be deported on the vessel when she returns to Harzig. One of the ten is Adolfo Villanosa, an American citizen of Porto Rico, who was stranded in Brazil.

Unofficial Polish Mission Here for Arms Conference

Four War Heroes to Assist Legation at Capital as Advisers and Tour U. S. Seeking Financial Help

The old American liner New York, which is being operated between this port, Danzig, Brest and Southampton, arrived here yesterday with seventeen saloon passengers, among whom were four Polish army officers who have come here on a semi-official mission and may eventually participate in an advisory capacity at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The Polish mission is made up of Captain Charles Grezicki, surgeon Captain Adam Godzowa-Mirolajczek, Lieutenant Marian Kenig and Lieutenant Louis Konieczny. They fought with the Polish troops throughout the war and were decorated for bravery in action. Surgeon Captain Godzowa-Mirolajczek has on his body the scars of the wounds. His left eye was destroyed by a fragment of shell and the thumb

and middle finger of his left hand were torn off by enemy gunfire.

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