



Warmer, with rain or snow to-day; snow or rain to-morrow; moderate to fresh shifting winds. (Full Report on Last Page)

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# No Let-Up in Fight, Vaiera Warns; Dail In an Upgroar

## In Spectacular Clash, He Spurns Collins's Offer for Treaty Approval and Demands Only Republic

Sinn Feiners Are Seriously Divided

Bitter Words Exchanged as Countess Markiewicz Drags Name of Princess Mary Into Fiery Debate

By Arthur S. Draper

Special Staff to The Tribune

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Increased bitterness over the question of ratifying the peace treaty marked the reassembly of the Dail Eireann to-day after its holiday recess and culminated at the afternoon session in a heated clash between Michael Collins and Eamon de Valera, and the declaration by the latter that the fight for a republic would be continued whether the treaty were ratified or not.

De Valera's declaration was made in reply to a suggestion offered by Collins that those opposed to the treaty abstain from voting and allow those who favored it to form a provisional government, when the opponents of the treaty could then fight the treaty advocates.

Throughout the incident the center was in an uproar, which began when Collins first demanded the chair. There were cries of "Chair! chair!" and "Order! order!" when Collins made his request, being a full in the debate, which had been recessing in acrimony throughout the day.

"I don't care whether I'm in order or not," shouted Collins, waving his arms freely in the air, "I'm in the position. I'm speaking for the Irish people and, rightly or wrongly, they have accepted my policy."

De Valera accepted challenge.

By the Countess Markiewicz, the opposition demanded that the chair be taken up by Collins, which was done by Michael Collins, who agreed to fight his opponent.

Men and women of the Dail were against the treaty and no one went into a room to vote. Collins, who was in the chair, demanded that the Dail be a provisional government and that it should be the Irish Republic. If the treaty is accepted the English can have their own parliament, and the opposition can have its own parliament. Collins spoke under great excitement and it was difficult to catch the exact meaning of his suggestion. De Valera, who spoke after Collins, remained silent, but he intended to continue the fight for a republic.

Collins' challenge came unexpectedly and was accepted as quickly.

Another sharp remark by Collins was a remark of Countess Markiewicz, who sarcastically said she had heard a rumor that Collins had been engaged and married to a girl named Mary.

Collins assailed Countess.

"I don't come from the same stock as the Countess, but only from plain people," said Collins in reply. "She has been into this debate the name of a woman, but she can't understand the Dail. It may cause pain to the lady to whom I am betrothed. I will not be so unkind as to quarrel with her."

When the session adjourned to-night the Dail was in a light to the finish on the favor of Collins. No prophetic inspiration is needed to predict that fierce internal political conflict in Ireland. Although the local organization of the Dail is in favor of the treaty, the Dail opponents are determined to carry on their fight to the end.

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Session Near Stamped

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# Cardinal Logue Prays That Pact Be Ratified

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Cardinal Logue, the Primate of Ireland, addressing the congregation in the Armagh Cathedral to-day, asked it to pray "that it might please the Almighty God to save them from such misfortune" as the rejection of the Anglo-Irish treaty, which held forth the only hope of peace and tranquility to Ireland.

The only alternative to ratification, declared Cardinal Logue, was that the country would be thrown back into a state even more drastically oppressive than that through which it had already passed.

# Plan to Oust 1,200 Doctors Stirs Legion

## Invalid Soldiers Join in Protest to Harding Opposing \$700,000 Saving at Sufferers' Expense

### Demoralization Is Seen in Proposal

#### Argument Made Present Staff Now Is Familiar With Individual Cases

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon President Harding in various official quarters, it is learned to-night, for the issuance of an executive order removing the 1,200 Public Health Service reserve officers to civilian status.

The movement, backed principally by Brigadier General Sawyer, the President's medical adviser, and several Senators, threatens, according to the American Legion and other friends of the Public Health Service, to demoralize the corps and disrupt the entire hospitalization program of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

The Public Health Service today literally is in an uproar over the plan which was communicated to its members only a few days ago. Acceptance by the President would give the medical officers directing the seventy hospitals scattered throughout the country the alternative of continuing their work as civil service employees.

It is indicated that a large majority would refuse, principally on the ground of lowered salaries and lack of permanent status.

The argument of the proponents is a strong one. About 18 per cent of the present cost of operating the Public Health Service would be saved by the removal of the reserve officers. The Bureau of Efficiency, which is now before the Treasury Department, incidentally, it is reported, has the feature of the Public Health Service as one of its organizations of the commission. The suggestion of the removal of the reserve officers is a young bookkeeper.

Would Mean Saving of \$700,000

The total saving which might be effected has been estimated at about \$700,000. Disruption of the Public Health Service and removal of the reserve officers would mean a saving of more than 20,000 positions, and would mean a saving of more than 20,000 positions, and would mean a saving of more than 20,000 positions.

# Lenine Calls In Foes of His Rule as Advisers

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Commenting on telegraphic reports from Moscow that the Soviet intends to reconstruct its government with a number of non-party men in important positions, the "Vorwarts," the minority Socialist organ, says to-day that numerous intellectuals, of known patriotism, but not sympathetic with the Bolsheviks, have been taken into the administration in advisory capacities, and that this undoubtedly has had a salutary effect on the political situation in Russia.

# France Ready To Ease Load On Germany

## Briand Departs for Cannes Prepared to Accept Half Billion Marks for 1922 in 4 Monthly Payments

### Favors Conference With Reds Later

#### Insists Council Bar All Issues but Reparations and Credit of Europe

PARIS, Jan. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Briand is determined to limit the agenda of the coming Supreme Council meeting at Cannes to two questions: reparations and the economic restoration of Central Europe, it was indicated in authoritative quarters to-day. It is understood he is in favor of subsequently calling an economic conference, at which perhaps Russia and Germany may be represented.

The Premier, heading the French delegation to the council meeting, with Minister of Liberated Regions Luchaire, M. Laroche, of the French Foreign Office, and several experts, departed for Cannes at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The French delegation feels that all other subsidiary matters should be shelved, believing that if both of the above questions are settled satisfactorily the conference will be a success.

German Relief Agreed On

It is known that the French delegation agrees in principle to Germany's making four payments of 125,000,000 gold marks each on the 15th of January, February, March and April, although Premier Briand has insisted that nothing binding was decided with Prime Minister Lloyd George during the recent conversations in London, inasmuch as Belgium and Italy were not represented there. It was semi-officially stated to-day, however, that the German government has agreed to German payments, except for 500,000,000 gold marks, as well as to other measures intended to relieve Germany, such as fixing the price of reparations on the basis of the 1914-15 British and French current market figures.

Should Belgium come, and advice from Brussels as to the effect that the conference would have on the price of cash payments in 1922 will be demanded from Germany than the half-billion gold marks. Although Germany's ability to pay the 500,000,000 gold marks is generally accepted in French circles, Germany still is officially on record as being unable to pay more than one-third of this amount.

Walter Rathenau, the German financial expert, who left Paris today, it is expected that he will leave for Cannes to-morrow. It is said he desires to place information before the conference regarding the possibility of German meeting four payments of 125,000,000 gold marks in the first four months of the year. France has no objection to the calling in of the 500,000,000 gold marks, but she is opposed to the proposed economic conference, inasmuch as she is essential to the restoration of Central Europe, it was learned by the correspondent to-day.

# U. S. to Insist Japanese Quit Siberia; 4 Powers Agree to Modify Treaty

## Britain Consents to Exclusion of Mainland. Thus Eliminating Chief Weapon of Opposition

### Paris Accepts Root Plan in Principle

#### Chinese Appeal to Hughes and Bait-ur to Act as Mediators on Shantung

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In an effort to have Japan get out of Siberia, and get out as quickly as possible, every ounce of influence which the administration can concentrate will be brought to bear. This was made clear beyond any doubt by administration spokesmen to-day, but at the same time the difficulties of the situation also were disclosed.

Coincident with the coming of this new conference problem to the surface there were evidences that other questions which have been under consideration for some time, were reaching the stage of agreement.

One of the most important of these, the modification of the four-power treaty, appeared to be near realization when the British delegation let it be known that their government would approve the request made by Japan that the home islands of Japan be exempt from the treaty provisions. This seemed to assure the issuance of a declaration embodying the Japanese view, inasmuch as France and Italy are not believed to have any objections to the plan.

France Accepts Root Plan

Another important development of the day was the statement made to Secretary Hughes by France that the Paris government accepts in principle the Root proposal outlawing submarine attacks on merchant vessels.

Still another development was the announcement that Arthur J. Ball, four and Secretary Hughes have been requested by the Chinese to step in and see if they cannot end the deadlock on the Shantung controversy.

Japanese troops were sent to Siberia in company with American, British and French troops, the idea being to clear the way for the escape of the famous Czechoslovak army, which marched all the way across Russia and Siberia. At the time there were all sorts of protestations that as soon as the best news in hand was completed the troops would be withdrawn, and statements to the effect that no infringement of the sovereignty of Russia would be intended.

Japanese Troops Remain

The business in hand was completed and the British, French and American troops were withdrawn, but the Japanese troops stayed on. Three years ago the Japanese government still there. This government has inquired of the Japanese government, since Secretary Hughes came into office, as to why the troops were not withdrawn. The Japanese government has replied that they are needed there to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals, and that they will be withdrawn as soon as a strong government is established there which would protect these interests.

Here enters one of the serious complications. The Americans have pointed out that three years is a long time, but to the Japanese promise is a long time, and they are anxious for that withdrawal when there is a strong government in this country has no effect. The Japanese government itself has not seen fit to recognize the so-called Chita government of the Far East Republic.

Another difficulty, so far as this conference is concerned, is that, of course, it is no more possible to force Japan into evacuation of Siberia than it was possible to force France to give up her avowed intention to build 50,000 tons of submarines.

There the situation stands, with the United States anxious for Japan to withdraw from Siberia, with every other nation anxious for that withdrawal and with Japan having promised that she will as soon as there is a strong government there which will protect her interests.

Wants Merchant Ships Defined

In regard to the French position on the Root proposals, it is understood that the French will want distinct understandings as to the character of merchant ships which are to be exempt from submarine attacks. The French proposed agreement of the five powers that no one will attack the merchant men of another with submarines, for which are to be exempt from submarine attacks, is expected to-morrow, however, because the Italians have not heard from Rome as to what the attitude of their government will be on this question, and the Japanese have not received the receipt of any reply from Tokio. Secretary Hughes does not propose to call a meeting until all of this information has been obtained.

At the White House to-day the Cabinet discussed with the President at some length the approaching emergency. No meeting of the naval committee was held to-day. The conversations, it was learned, confirmed the understanding that this government would certainly go very slowly about entering any such conference. There is a very strong sentiment among some high in Administration circles against this country participating in any terms.

Reconvening of the Senate following the holiday recess and the gathering

# Crackmen Shear Door Off Strongbox of Harry Arnow in Brooklyn and Pierce Jewel Receipts

Safe crackmen, believed to be experts, climbed the fire escape to the apartment of Harry Arnow, a Maiden Lane jeweler, at 1087 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, sometime Monday night between 7 o'clock and midnight, ripped the front of a safe which stood in a corner of the parlor and fled with \$75,000 worth of diamonds, emeralds and rubies. They left no clew.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnow, who were at the dinner in Manhattan, returned to their apartment some after midnight. They found the door of the apartment open. Knowing something would be amiss, Mr. Arnow rushed into the parlor. The safe crackmen had gone, but the two lights so placed as to throw as much illumination as possible on the case. The door of the treasure box was in the middle of the floor. Behind it was the empty safe.

Mr. Arnow called the police at once, but no report of the robbery has been made. Detectives McLaughlin, Stecker, Murphy, Fenelly and Acting Captain Frank Carberry were detailed on the case.

They first made a thorough examination of the entire apartment without finding any fingerprints. It is believed that the burglars used gloves to prevent leaving fingerprints. The safe, which measured 24 inches by 22 inches, was ripped off as if a gigantic cat opener had been used. The box contained an extra strong money tray for jewelry, but this apparently was no problem for the thorough-going robbers. After "cleaning up" it is believed the crackmen departed by the front door of the apartment. Other residents of the apartment, however, none saw any men quitting the Arnow rooms or in the hall.

Many of the stores which were still in business at the time of the robbery belonged to Mr. Arnow's customers. The loot consisted chiefly of diamonds, both set and loose. Mr. Arnow recovered recently from a Western trip. He brought most of the jewelry with him and locked them in the safe.

The Arnow apartment is on the second floor of the building. A window which is looking toward the street opens onto a fire escape. It is supposed the burglars used this avenue to enter the place.

# Loot Jeweler's Home Safe of \$75,000 in Gems

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# 100 in Store Unaware It Is Being Held Up

## Grocery Collector Robbed of \$6,000 in a Shop Crowded With Customers; Protest Stilled by Pistol

### Clerk Blocked in Rescue

Three masked men entered the Thomas Bonifant grocery at 545 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, placed revolvers at the head of William Simmons, district superintendent and collector of the chain of stores, marched him to a rear room and robbed him of \$6,000.

The store was crowded with customers. One of the men whispered to Simmons that he had better face about and march to the rear room if he wanted to live. Simmons began to expostulate and the revolver was pushed into his abdomen. One of the bandits said in a lone tone: "You last chance!" Simmons turned and walked back.

Another intruder put a revolver to the head of a clerk who started to Simmons's assistance. He blocked the man against a wall and stood near whispering threats. The robbery was accomplished without knowledge on the part of more than one hundred people shopping at the moment that any-thing unusual had taken place.

Visited Twelve Stores

Simmons had visited twelve stores during the day making collections. The \$6,000 was in bills of denominations from \$5 to \$50. He had placed the money in a coat pocket. Large amounts of cash were being carried in the Fifth Avenue store. One placed a pistol at his back and whispered, "March straight to the rear don't stop."

Simmons obeyed the order, but tried to question the bandit. Instantly another pointed a revolver at his head and repeated the original order. Simmons still hesitated. Then came the third order: "Obey the order, or you'll be followed by the trio, hoping he told the police, that some one would recognize his situation and lead him to the police." The only person who noticed anything unusual in Simmons's procedure was Harry Healy, a clerk in the store, who leaned over a counter and began running to the rear.

Clerk a Witness

One of the bandits detached himself from the others and swung round on Healy. He ordered the clerk to back against a wall and refrain from uttering a sound. Healy misunderstood the order and went in the wrong direction. The bandit put a pistol to his head and ordered him also to the rear room. He obeyed the order, but the robbery and the return of the money. Simmons said, one of the trio remarked to him in a stern tone: "If you follow or make a noise, I will as sure as God's in heaven."

The robbery having completed their work, the bandits broke through the crowded store to Fifth Avenue and disappeared. A police alarm was immediately sent out and detectives swarmed about the store, but no one of the trio had been found up to a late hour last night.

In a statement to the police last night Simmons said he believed the men had been following him all day. He was unable to recognize their faces because of the masks, but the general build seemed to him the same as that of the men who had been arrested at various places several times during the day.

Bandits Hold Up Gem Shop

Four bandits entered the jewelry shop of John Litchauer, on the second floor of 231 West Eighty-third Street. (Continued on next page)

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# Chita Accuses Nipponese of Conspiracy With Semenov to Finance and Equip Revolution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Just as Secretary Hughes, in a letter to Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation, was expressing to-day the American government's pleasure at France's disavowal of the charges filed by the Far Eastern Republic of Chita that France and Japan in 1921 had formed a secret alliance to give Japan sovereignty over Siberia, the delegates of the Chita government made public another alleged "secret treaty."

The document purports to show that on June 8, 1921, at Vladivostok, General Semenov, the Russian anti-Bolshevik commander, and Japan's diplomatic mission attached to the Japanese expeditionary force in Siberia, entered into "secret treaties" and that in return for pecuniary and military aid to be rendered to the Russian reactionary forces opposed to the Chita Republic Japan promised to give Semenov control over all Siberia, complete rights in the Maritime, Saghalien, Kamohatka and Amur provinces, the command of the Bolshevik forces, and the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Japan to Arm Semenov

As compensation for these privileges the Japanese government, the alleged "secret treaty" asserts, was to give financial aid to Semenov's forces, the first payment being 500,000 yen, and to furnish Semenov with 3,200 rifles, 50,000 cartridges, 24 machine guns, 4 field pieces, 2 mountain three-inch cannon and 72 mortar shells, all of which were to be employed in a campaign against the Chita government.

As soon as the Japanese delegation heard of the alleged "secret treaty" it issued a vehement denial that it ever had entered into. Baron Kato called the "secret treaty" "absolutely false." As Minister of Marine and Commerce, Kato was in the Japanese Cabinet for the last seven years, he said the treaty could not have been concluded without his knowledge. Baron Kato said that the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces, which were organized independently of the Japanese troops, Japan's troops, he said, were instructed not to interfere with the activities of Semenov's army. Kato kept these things secret to protect Japanese interests and were to be withdrawn as soon as it appeared that Bolshevism was not likely to overrun Japan or Korea.

Conference to Ignore Charges

From the American point of view the publication of the Chita document is intended to give world-wide circulation to the belief that Japan and France had formed a secret alliance, so that Japan could establish herself permanently in the Far East. The Paris Peace Conference, however, had the effect of bringing light to-day just what the conference intended to do regarding Siberia. Two sides are established. One is that a conference committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions will discuss and act upon Siberian problems as provided in the official information concerning the delegation's alleged disclosures. Another is that America will not change her attitude that Siberia's territorial integrity must be respected, and that national government to this effect is expected as in the case of China.

Positive assurance was given to-day that the American government has refused to official information concerning any "secret treaties" involving Siberia. It had been that the American Consul General at Kobe, Jackson K. Kinnear, had forwarded information about a secret alliance to the State Department and that copies of alleged treaties were in the government files. The American spokesman energetically denied these reports.

Incident Closed

So far as the American delegation is concerned the charges of the unrecognized Chita delegation are a closed incident. That was decided upon when (Continued on next page)

# France Ready To Ease Load On Germany

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# Britain Backs Hughes in Clarifying Treaty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Great Britain will offer no opposition to the adoption by the armament limitation conference of any form of resolution or amendment to the four-power treaty which will make it clear that the convention does not apply to the Japanese homeland. This was the statement made to-day by a British spokesman, who added, that it was not for the British delegates to take the initiative in this matter, but that they would cheerfully follow the lead of Secretary Hughes in dealing with it.

# Paris Accepts Root Plan in Principle

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# Tenant and Wife Absent Find Vault Flooded by Two Lights on Return; Gloves Foil Finger Print Hunters

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Mr. and Mrs. Arnow, who were at the dinner in Manhattan, returned to their apartment some after midnight. They found the door of the apartment open. Knowing something would be amiss, Mr. Arnow rushed into the parlor. The safe crackmen had gone, but the two lights so placed as to throw as much illumination as possible on the case. The door of the treasure box was in the middle of the floor. Behind it was the empty safe.

Mr. Arnow called the police at once, but no report of the robbery has been made. Detectives McLaughlin, Stecker, Murphy, Fenelly and Acting Captain Frank Carberry were detailed on the case.

They first made a thorough examination of the entire apartment without finding any fingerprints. It is believed that the burglars used gloves to prevent leaving fingerprints. The safe, which measured 24 inches by 22 inches, was ripped off as if a gigantic cat opener had been used. The box contained an extra strong money tray for jewelry, but this apparently was no problem for the thorough-going robbers. After "cleaning up" it is believed the crackmen departed by the front door of the apartment. Other residents of the apartment, however, none saw any men quitting the Arnow rooms or in the hall.

Many of the stores which were still in business at the time of the robbery belonged to Mr. Arnow's customers. The loot consisted chiefly of diamonds, both set and loose. Mr. Arnow recovered recently from a Western trip. He brought most of the jewelry with him and locked them in the safe.

The Arnow apartment is on the second floor of the building. A window which is looking toward the street opens onto a fire escape. It is supposed the burglars used this avenue to enter the place.

# Crackmen Shear Door Off Strongbox of Harry Arnow in Brooklyn and Pierce Jewel Receipts

Safe crackmen, believed to be experts, climbed the fire escape to the apartment of Harry Arnow, a Maiden Lane jeweler, at 1087 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, sometime Monday night between 7 o'clock and midnight, ripped the front of a safe which stood in a corner of the parlor and fled with \$75,000 worth of diamonds, emeralds and rubies. They left no clew.

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# Turnstiles in Subway Become Numismatist

While the Inverborough Rapid Transit Company and the Transit Commission are withholding judgment on the new "turnstiles" to be installed in many of the subway stations, an important and unexpected piece is reported to have developed for their consideration.

According to one inspector, the device may prove more than a novelty of cutting down the operating expenses of the transit company, but will serve a certain purpose of the public equally as well so far as tracing criminals are concerned.

Several of the new turnstile machines, it is said, have turned out to be depositories of coins that would appear to a numismatist than to a traction company that is trying to save money.

Aside from slugs, the boxes have attracted a variety of small metal disks. One box at an East Side station turned up a 20-cent piece, a welfare card, issued by Sing Sing, a 10-cent penny and a coin bearing a Turkish mark.

# 100 in Store Unaware It Is Being Held Up

Grocery Collector Robbed of \$6,000 in a Shop Crowded With Customers; Protest Stilled by Pistol

Three masked men entered the Thomas Bonifant grocery at 545 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, placed revolvers at the head of William Simmons, district superintendent and collector of the chain of stores, marched him to a rear room and robbed him of \$6,000.

The store was crowded with customers. One of the men whispered to Simmons that he had better face about and march to the rear room if he wanted to live. Simmons began to expostulate and the revolver was pushed into his abdomen. One of the bandits said in a lone tone: "You last chance!" Simmons turned and walked back.

Another intruder put a revolver to the head of a clerk who started to Simmons's assistance. He blocked the man against a wall and stood near whispering threats. The robbery was accomplished without knowledge on the part of more than one hundred people shopping at the moment that any-thing unusual had taken place.

Visited Twelve Stores

Simmons had visited twelve stores during the day making collections. The \$6,000 was in bills of denominations from \$5 to \$50. He had placed the money in a coat pocket. Large amounts of cash were being carried in the Fifth Avenue store. One placed a pistol at his back and whispered, "March straight to the rear don't stop."

Simmons obeyed the order, but tried to question the bandit. Instantly another pointed a revolver at his head and repeated the original order. Simmons still hesitated. Then came the third order: "Obey the order, or you'll be followed by the trio, hoping he told the police, that some one would recognize his situation and lead him to the police." The only person who noticed anything unusual in Simmons's procedure was Harry Healy, a clerk in the store, who leaned over a counter and began running to the rear.

Clerk a Witness

One of the bandits detached himself from the others and swung round on Healy. He ordered the clerk to back against a wall and refrain from uttering a sound. Healy misunderstood the order and went in the wrong direction. The bandit put a pistol to his head and ordered him also to the rear room. He obeyed the order, but the robbery and the return of the money. Simmons said, one of the trio remarked to him in a stern tone: "If you follow or make a noise, I will as sure as God's in heaven."

The robbery having completed their work, the bandits broke through the crowded store to Fifth Avenue and disappeared. A police alarm was immediately sent out and detectives swarmed about the store, but no one of the trio had been found up to a late hour last night.

In a statement to the police last night Simmons said he believed the men had been following him all day. He was unable to recognize their faces because of the masks, but the general build seemed to him the same as that of the men who had been arrested at various places several times during the day.

Bandits Hold Up Gem Shop

Four bandits entered the jewelry shop of John Litchauer, on the second floor of 231 West Eighty-third Street. (Continued on next page)

# Chita Accuses Nipponese of Conspiracy With Semenov to Finance and Equip Revolution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Just as Secretary Hughes, in a letter to Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation, was expressing to-day the American government's pleasure at France's disavowal of the charges filed by the Far Eastern Republic of Chita that France and Japan in 1921 had formed a secret alliance to give Japan sovereignty over Siberia, the delegates of the Chita government made public another alleged "secret treaty."

The document purports to show that on June 8, 1921, at Vladivostok, General Semenov, the Russian anti-Bolshevik commander, and Japan's diplomatic mission attached to the Japanese expeditionary force in Siberia, entered into "secret treaties" and that in return for pecuniary and military aid to be rendered to the Russian reactionary forces opposed to the Chita Republic Japan promised to give Semenov control over all Siberia, complete rights in the Maritime, Saghalien, Kamohatka and Amur provinces, the command of the Bolshevik forces, and the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Japan to Arm Semenov

As compensation for these privileges the Japanese government, the alleged "secret treaty" asserts, was to give financial aid to Semenov's forces, the first payment being 500,000 yen, and to furnish Semenov with 3,200 rifles, 50,000 cartridges, 24 machine guns, 4 field pieces, 2 mountain three-inch cannon and 72 mortar shells, all of which were to be employed in a campaign against the Chita government.

As soon as the Japanese delegation heard of the alleged "secret treaty" it issued a vehement denial that it ever had entered into. Baron Kato called the "secret treaty" "absolutely false." As Minister of Marine and Commerce, Kato was in the Japanese Cabinet for the last seven years, he said the treaty could not have been concluded without his knowledge. Baron Kato said that the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces, which were organized independently of the Japanese troops, Japan's troops, he said, were instructed not to interfere with the activities of Semenov's army. Kato kept these things secret to protect Japanese interests and were to be withdrawn as soon as it appeared that Bolshevism was not likely to overrun Japan or Korea.

Conference to Ignore Charges

From the American point of view the publication of the Chita document is intended to give world-wide circulation to the belief that Japan and France had formed a secret alliance, so that Japan could establish herself permanently in the Far East. The Paris Peace Conference, however, had the effect of bringing light to-day just what the conference intended to do regarding Siberia.