

SENATE TO RENEW LEAGUE DEBATE ON NAVAL ISSUE

Foreign Relations Committee Will Get Borah and Walsh Bills Monday.

MEASURES DIVERGENT Montana Senator Wants Maintenance Cost Cut 4 Billions at Least.

DISCUSSES HIS POSITION Colleague's Resolution Inadequate and Leaves Loop-hole, He Says.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.

Discussion of disarmament is confidently expected to renew discussion of the League of Nations and the attitude of the United States to the league covenant in the Senate.

Regardless of any plans President Wilson may have in mind relative to calling a conference of nations to discuss disarmament, more especially navy disarmament, the Senate purposes to take cognizance of the situation.

Two resolutions will be presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow. One will be that of Senator Borah (Idaho), who will urge adoption of his plan calling for a five year naval holiday, during which the three leading naval Powers, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, will undertake to cut down their naval building programs 50 per cent.

The other resolution will be that of Senator Walsh (Mont.), Democrat, who will urge acceptance of the invitation of the disarmament committee of the League of Nations extended at the recent Geneva conference.

Resolutions Compared. Senator Borah's resolution suggests action independent of the League of Nations. Senator Walsh's resolution proposes action which recognizes the league as a going concern and proposes to deal with it.

Senator Borah represents the irreconcilable group of the Senate. Those who support his contention point out that the underlying principle of the Versailles conference was disarmament, but owing to the peculiar political relationships of

the nations involved disarmament was the last thought in their minds. His resolution is made in all seriousness, but it also calls for a "showdown" and demands that the three leading naval Powers really show where they stand on the question of naval disarmament. As Senator Borah expresses it, when it was decided to disarm Western navies the peace-loving citizens of the community were not called into any conference on the subject. He now intends to call in those nations which are really naval powers. Senator Walsh's resolution calls for a conference under the aegis of the League of Nations. Back of it is the principle that all nations should unite in discussion of the subject. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hear Senator Walsh, and as a result of the two divergent resolutions offered, the entire subject of the League of Nations will come before the Senate as a matter of discussion. Opponents of the league welcome this, for they desire an opportunity to discuss what has happened in the recent Geneva conference.

Senator Walsh interviewed. Commenting on his resolution, Senator Walsh in an interview given The New York Herald to-day said: "There are several reasons why I think the practical thing to do is to follow the course I have suggested in my resolution. A reduction in the expense of building up new navies is evidently desired, of course, but I see no reason why we should stop there. As I understand it, it is estimated the expense of maintaining the armaments of the great nations of the world totals \$8,000,000,000 a year. Half that sum at least ought to be saved to the world.

"France, I believe, now has an army of 8,000,000 men and probably 2,000,000 are still under arms. Assuming there is a sincere desire to accomplish this very necessary saving and to that end to reach an agreement among the nations, it occurs to me that if we propose, as is contemplated by the resolution of Senator Borah, that Great Britain and Japan designate representatives to meet representatives of this Government to discuss naval armament, they might properly say, and it seems to me not unlikely that they will say: "We have already entered upon a plan for the general reduction of armaments, both naval and military, through the League of Nations and it would be embarrassing to us as well as to the other nations thus associated with us to take up the question separately. It might be that the committee appointed by the council of the league would arrive at one conclusion, while the United States and the other nations reach an entirely different conclusion."

"In other words, there would be two commissions, engaged in a work substantially the same, except that one would limit it to naval establishments, and the other would include both military and naval defenses. "If either Great Britain or Japan is not sincerely desirous of entering upon the project of a general reduction of armament, that would be an easy and diplomatic kind of an answer to the suggestion offered in the Borah resolution. Moreover, I apprehend that the question of the naval strength of certain nations and the military strength of certain other nations are so intimately associated that it would be difficult to arrive at an agreement among the nations that are powerful at sea without a participation of those nations who maintain a great military establishment without corresponding naval strength.

"To illustrate, France now has an army of 8,000,000. It is quite conceivable that Great Britain might decline to reduce her naval establishment without a corresponding reduction in the land

BRITISH FIGHT SHY OF WILSON PROJECT

Continued from First Page. International army and navy. When these clauses were stricken from the covenant she fell back on her own resources, and England is sympathetic with her attitude so long as the disarmament clauses in the Versailles treaty remain doubtful of execution. Only after Germany has been actually disarmed beyond suspicion or doubt will the time be ripe, it is believed here, for England to urge her ally, through the League of Nations or otherwise, to accept the chance to reduce her military expenditures. It is frankly admitted that England would like to have a reduction in her own naval power to offer as an example when the time comes. Meanwhile economic reasons are inexorably demanding that Great Britain does not waste millions for armament in a race with two friendly powers which might be averted by a conference. The moment England is convinced that a conference would promise such results she would come in.

LABOR VERY CHEAP IN HAYTI

Only 20 or 30 Cents a Day and Cooks \$1.50 a Week. PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 1.—There is no high labor market in Hayti. The man working by the day gets one gourd, which is 20 cents, and sometimes a gourd and a half. Cooks are to be had without advertising. Most of them earn \$1.50 a week, and in addition get 6 cents a day on which to feed themselves and their flock. You do not have to include car fare in the weekly wage down here. At some points in the interior wages for cooks are even lower. Many of them live in mahogany houses, at that. Hayti's population is estimated around 2,500,000. Ninety-seven per cent. of these people are classed as illiterate, which may account for the size of the pay envelope.

BAVARIA WILL NOT MAKE CONCESSIONS

Continued from First Page. attitude probably means Chancellor Fahr- enbach's downfall. Whether the Socialists then would enter the Government is uncertain, but is considered highly improbable. The conservative Tagliche-Rundschau complains that an old game is being played again. "The Entente is passing the ball to the Independent Socialists and the Independent are passing it to the Majority Socialists," it says.

Either Coal or Civil Guards. The Vorwaerts supports the demand of the Ruhr miners for swift disarmament in Bavaria, telling the Government it now must choose between coal and civil guards. "So it is the will of the Entente militarists, Chauvinists and Germany hates," it states, "to make use once more of German radicalism to reach their goal, namely, the complete disarmament and disintegration of Germany, and in this spirit the German radical parties are willing to comply." It ends with a sermon to Socialists, telling them that without knowing it they are serving the end of allied capitalism and so defeating their own ends for a world revolution.

AMERICAN AID FOR PORTUGAL

Financial Group Said to Be Negotiating With Lisbon. MADRID, Jan. 1.—Representatives of an important American financial group are reported to be negotiating with the Portuguese Government with reference to monetary and material assistance for Portugal. The group is said to be prepared to furnish all the necessary aid for restoring Portugal's economic conditions, relieving in return concessions in the Portuguese colony of Angola, in Africa.

BRITAIN WILL SEND CHURCHILL TO PARIS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 1. Indicative of Great Britain's attitude toward German disarmament, it is re-

ported here to-night that Winston Churchill, British Secretary of State for War, is going to Paris next week on an "official visit." Mr. Churchill is known as a non-compromising member of the Cabinet. The report is taken as exemplifying the British Cabinet's disposition to back up France in any action decided upon if it is finally agreed that Germany has violated the Spa agreement. The statement of an official news

agency from Berlin to be effect that the German government announces the completion of its disarmament programme is practically ignored here in the light of Marshal Foch's report. The perfection of measures for joint action—and this time, unlike the Frankfurt incident, it cannot be doubted that there will be joint action—will be left to Mr. Churchill and experts in his department.

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