

The Streets were "Sheeted-in"

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Knickerbocker horses live in snow-white stalls and are given the best care possible for their faithful service. Knickerbocker drivers are praised in hundreds of letters received by the company for their faithful, courteous service.

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AMERICA PROTESTS AGAINST JAPANESE POSSESSION OF YAP

Objected Before. Never Assented. Wants Question Reopened, Says Colby.

NOTE SENT TO LEAGUE

Cites Former Communication to British When Matter Came Up.

STATEMENTS INACCURATE

Asserts Right of United States Equally With Allies to Voice in Matter.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.

The United States has definitely challenged the allied Powers in their attribution of the former German Islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator to Japan. This was disclosed to-day by publication of the text of Secretary Colby's note addressed to the President of the League of Nations Council now meeting at Paris.

While the note deals with the subject of mandates generally, it is more specifically concerned with the distribution of the islands of the Pacific, including the Island of Yap.

Text of U. S. Note. "The note not only challenges the right of the allied Powers but questions the accuracy of the text of the mandate which accords these islands to Japan. The note reads:

"Feb. 21, 1921. "To the President and Members of the Council of the League of Nations. "Gentlemen: The Government of the United States has received information that the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting which is to be held in Paris on this date, proposes to consider at length the subject of mandates, including their terms, provisions and allocation, and accordingly takes this opportunity to deliver to the Council of the League of Nations a copy of its note addressed under date of November 20, 1920, to His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the views of the United States are quite fully set forth regarding the nature of the responsibilities of the Council of the League of Nations.

"The attention of the Council of the League of Nations is particularly invited to the request therein made on behalf of the Government that the draft mandate forms intended to be submitted to the League of Nations be communicated to this Government for its consideration before submission to the Council of the League, in order that the Council might thus have before it an expression of the opinion of the Government of the United States on the form of such mandates and a clear indication of the basis upon which the approval of this Government, which is essential to the validity of any determination which may be reached, might be anticipated and received. It was further more stated in said note that the establishment of the mandate principle, a new principle in international relations, and one in which the public opinion of the world is taking special interest, would seem to require the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view, and the opinion was expressed that suitable publicity should be given to the drafts of mandates which it is the intention to submit to the Council in order that the fullest opportunity might be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory powers and the respective interests of all Governments who deem themselves concerned or affected.

"A copy of this note was transmitted to the Governments of France and Italy, requesting an interpretation by each Government of the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain, Italy and France signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, relating to the creation of spheres of special interest in Anatolia in the light of the Government's note to the British Government of November 20, 1920. A reply has thus far been received only from the French Government, in which attention is directed to Article X of the so-called Sevres treaty, which provides in favor of international rights of special powers, for all economic purposes, free access to the so-called zones of special interest.

Where Yap Comes In. "This Government is also in receipt of information that the Council of the League of Nations, at its meeting at Geneva on December 17 last, approved, among other mandates, a mandate to Japan embracing all the former German Islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the equator. The text of this mandate to Japan, which was received by this Government and which, according to available information, was approved by the Council, contains the following statement:

"Whereas the principal allied and associated Powers agreed that in accordance with Article XXII, part I, (covenant of the League of Nations) of the said treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to administer the said islands, and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated in the following terms, &c. "The Government of the United States takes this opportunity respectfully and in the most friendly spirit to submit to the President and members of the Council of the League that the statement above quoted is incorrect and is not an accurate recital of the facts. On the contrary, the United States, which is distinctly included in the very definite and constantly used descriptive phrase 'the principal allied and associated Powers' has not agreed to the terms or provisions of the mandate which is embodied in this text, nor has it agreed that a mandate should be conferred upon Japan covering all the former German Islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the equator.

"The United States has never given its consent to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in any proposed mandate to Japan, but on the other hand, at the time of the discussion of a mandate covering the former German Islands in the Pacific north of the equator and in the course of said discussion, President Wilson, acting on behalf of this Government, was particularly to stipulate that the question of the disposition of the Island of Yap should be reserved for later consideration. Subsequently this Government was informed that certain of the principal allied and associated Powers were under the impression that the reported decision of the supreme Council, sometimes described as the Council of four, taken at its meeting on May 7, 1919, included or inserted the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan.

"This Government in notes addressed to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan has set forth at length its contention that Yap had in fact been excepted from this proposed mandate and was not to be included therein. Furthermore, by direction of President Wilson, the respective Governments above mentioned were informed that the Government of the United States could not concur in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, of the Supreme Council. The information was further conveyed that the reservations which had previously been made by this Government regarding the Island of Yap were based on the view that the Island of Yap necessarily constitutes an indispensable part of any scheme of a practicable arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific and that its free and unhampered use should not be limited or controlled by any one power.

"While this Government has never assented to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other principal allied and associated Powers were under a misapprehension as to the inclusion of this Island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless the notes above mentioned of the Government of the United States make clear the position of this Government in the matter. At the time when the several notes were addressed to the respective Governments above mentioned a final agreement had not been reached as to the terms and allocation of mandates covering the former German Islands in the Pacific. Therefore the position taken in the matter by the President on behalf of this Government, and clearly set forth in the notes referred to, necessarily had the effect of effectively withdrawing any suggestion or implication of assent mistakenly imputed to this Government before December 17, 1920, the date of the Council's meeting at Geneva.

"As one of the principal allied and associated Powers the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated Powers in the overseas possessions of Germany, and concededly an equal voice in their disposition which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effected without its assent. The Government of the United States therefore respectfully states that it cannot regard itself as bound by the terms and provisions of said mandate which it deems to be in violation of the reported decision of December 17 last of the Council of the League of Nations in relation thereto, and at the same time to request that the Council, having previously acted under a misapprehension of the facts, should reopen the question for the further consideration which the proper settlement of it clearly requires.

Continued from First Page. Class B mandates seem to be offering nothing like the embarrassment caused by the American protest over the Island of Yap, as these Class A and Class B mandates, undoubtedly, can be shamed to overcome the objections of the United States. On the contrary, the Class C mandate proposed here separately before the European Powers the controversy between the United States and Japan, a controversy in which these Powers have until this time taken only casual interest. Baron Hayaashi, Japanese representative in the Council, had a grave expression when he left the Council meeting tonight. He refused absolutely to say a word about the American protest. Every one here sees in the American note to the Council the opening of an important and dominating question of America's whole relations toward the peace treaty, a question which, it was predicted in some quarters, must result in a special conference. The idea that Mr. Harding will consent to argue America's case before the Council of the League of Nations seems to be held by some persons here, and Mr. Balfour's note may be drawn up with this design. The Council board today, Col. Charizny, Polish-Lithuanian representative and who was named to command the League of Nations force to occupy Vilna during the plebiscite, in connection with the Vilna discussions. These discussions foreshadowed a complete abandonment of the idea of sending an international army into Vilna for fear of the Russian Soviet. Col. Charizny gave it as his opinion that it was likely the presence of this force in Vilna might lead to a clash with the Bolsheviks and that the 1,500 men who constituted the international force might be killed.

BALFOUR FRAMING REPLY ON PROTEST

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HOLLAND ALSO CONCERNED

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—State Department officials, discussing the Colby note, to-day declared that in acting at this time the present Administration has strengthened the position of the new Administration rather than adding an embarrassment. The opinion also was expressed that there might be a conference of the interested Powers to discuss the whole question. It is understood that such a course would be acceptable to the United States, although State Department officials said the matter operated and was of little concern to the American Government.

MOVE ON GERMANY, GROWING PARIS CRY

Military Officials Clamor for Release From Britain and Pacifist Policy.

BY LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 24.

A scathing attack on Great Britain's indecision at the beginning of the war and against her efforts under the accord of Paris to hold France bound to her during the next forty-two years, was launched in the *Demoiselle Non-vellé* this morning by Gen. Cordonnier, formerly commander of France's forces in the Orient, who has joined the growing ranks of the military officials who are clamoring from all sides for breaking the British bonds and for the occupation of either the Ruhr Valley or the River Main as a guarantee to France until Germany pays the total amount of the cost of reconstruction in the devastated regions. Coming immediately after the appearance of Jean Louis Barthelemy, Minister of War, before the military affairs committees of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, where he was questioned closely regarding France's preparations for a resumption of her military activities across the Rhine, Gen. Cordonnier's views are taken generally as highly significant of the fact that French official opinion has decided finally to stand up for France's interpretation of her rights and will no longer cede point by point to Premier Lloyd George's economic pressure or veiled suggestions that France, if she is deserted by Great Britain, might find herself isolated before an enemy who every month is growing stronger economically if not militarily.

IRISH KING'S BENCH UPHOLDS MILITARY Five Judges Decide Court-Martials Have Full Power.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—The King's Bench, composed of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, rendered an important decision to-day in a case involving the powers of the military. The Judges unanimously decided that a state of war existed and that the military had full power to deal with the Insurrection without interference by the civil courts. The judgment was rendered in the case of John Allen of Tipperary, who was sentenced to death by a court-martial in Cork for having a revolver and ammunition in his possession. The sentence was challenged before the King's Bench on the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction to impose the death sentence, which is not provided by law for such offences, or any sentence, when the ordinary courts were open. Armed civilians attacked two constables in Bandon, County Cork, last night, killing one and wounding the other. Two soldiers were kidnapped and shot dead in the suburbs of the same town.

ASK GREEK GUARANTEE; CUSTOMS AS PLEDGE

Allies Want 800,000,000 Franc Loan Return Assured.

CALIFORNIA ACTS VALID, JAPANESE DECLARE

Acting Within Her Rights, Says Viscount Uchida.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, Feb. 23 (delayed).—Japan can do nothing to invalidate anti-Japanese legislation in California, declared Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, in the Diet here to-day. "California's legislation," he said, "is injurious to Japanese interests, but that State has been acting within her constitutional and also within that of the United States." M. Uchida said an agreement of a nature advantageous to Japan was being arranged by Mr. Morita and Mr. Shid-hara and that a satisfactory solution might be expected, although it was doubtful whether definite steps would be taken during the Administration of President Wilson.

Violent Storm Is Seen in London by Simons

BELN, Feb. 24.—Questioned to-day at the Economic Council as to whether he would give the German people's "no" to the London conference, Dr. Simons, the Foreign Minister, said: "We undoubtedly shall have to face an extraordinarily violent storm in London, for the Paris decisions [with regard to reparations] do not constitute demands which have been agreed to at random. They have come into being as a result of fierce conflicts and, I believe, in great haste, in order to meet the absolute necessities of the financial and economic situation of our opponents."

TURKISH QUESTION FAR AS EVER FROM FULL SETTLEMENT

Appointment of Commission to Decide Claims of Rival Greeks Likely.

MORE DELAY PROBABLE

State of War With Turkey May Halt Peace Proclamation for Months.

SEE TREATY BREAKDOWN

British and French Premiers Want to Clear Decks for Meeting With Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 24.

The appointment of another commission, whose duty it will be to investigate conditions obtaining in Asia Minor, and delay in settling the Near Eastern imbroglio are the only prospects at the end of the fourth day of the allied conference here. To-day saw the Greek assertion, which has been persistently advanced during the whole of the conference, that they were able to force peace in Asia Minor, riddled. It now appears almost certain that the Sevres treaty, which is not yet ratified by the Powers, is to be re-drafted in favor of the Turks against the protests of the Greeks. Briefly summarized the Turkish claims are: In Europe, the frontiers of 1913; in Asia Minor, a frontier on the south to be fixed by a line traced through agreement by the interested parties, separating the territories inhabited by an Arab majority; on the east, the frontier to be the line between Turkey and Persia as before the war, and the frontier between Turkey and Armenia the one fixed by the latest treaty at Erivan. Greek evacuation of the Smyrna territory, which should return under the full and complete sovereignty of Turkey; freedom of navigation of the Straits, without compromising the security of Constantinople, and respecting the full sovereignty of Turkey, as well as the demilitarization of the Straits; an international commission for the Straits, on which Turkey would be represented. Turkey counts on the withdrawal of the foreign troops in Constantinople and also from her territory after the ratification of the treaty. The financial and economic proposals include provision for the complete financial and economic independence of Turkey and the valuation of damages for mutual reparation.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO DECIDE

After the Greeks and the Turks had submitted figures in support of their respective claims of preponderance of population in the disputed territories, the conference adjourned this afternoon, both the Greeks and the Turks will be accorded another opportunity to present their views to-morrow, and then, it was stated officially, the Premier "will give their final decision."

To-night it seems certain that the only "final decision" possible will be to offer to the disputants an investigation by an allied commission, which will check up the Greek and the Turkish claims in Thrace and Smyrna with the understanding that the decision by this commission will be binding. The appointment of the commission presupposes an armistice on the three fronts in the Near East. The French count on such an armistice to enable them to get out of Cilicia as respectfully as the Italians got out of Adalia. It was also suggested that the allied decision will include instructions to the Greeks to get back within the lines prescribed by the treaty of Sevres.

STATE OF WAR MAY CONTINUE

Unless the disputants agree to-morrow to accept the appointment of this commission, to whose decision they will agree to adhere, the state of war with Turkey will go on for the weeks or the months necessary for this investigation. The official proclamation of the end of the war by England, France and the United States, with all the legislation depending on it, will await the ratification of the treaty of Sevres with Turkey, the last nation with which England is still belligerent. Also if either of the disputants refuses to accept the Allied "decision" it is the consensus here that the conference will have ample ground to rule against the "recalcitrant" and to place its favor with the one that accepts the "decision." Such a move undoubtedly would be disastrous for the recalcitrant party.

With the aid of the French the Turkish delegates have succeeded in proving to the conference the truth of the Turkish estimate of the Near Eastern military situation. The Turks, however, have utterly failed to convince the allied conferees of the correctness of the Turkish statistics on population. Therefore, if the appointment of the inquiry commission is not agreeable to either the Turks or the Greeks, the conference may decide in favor of the Turks on military grounds or in favor of the Greeks on the grounds of population and property interests.

The Greeks made a strong appeal to-day to avoid delay in settling the dispute. They argue that they had been loyal to the Allies all through the war and since the armistice and, therefore, consideration due to such an ally should be accorded to them. They warned the

"London hesitated to range herself with us," he says. "Our Government was compelled to abandon the Vosges heights to the enemy to convince England we had not sought the war. Despite this, England only decided to join us when she was convinced the Germans aimed at capturing the routes leading to Antwerp, and it was only when England was menaced that she was willing to march with us against the enemy." He also said that England, therefore, reciprocally in gratitude is essential if the divorce, regarding which Lloyd George speaks so easily, is not to be achieved. Gen. Cordonnier, like Andre Lefevre, formerly Minister of War, advised France not to pay so much attention to her navy, but to maintain her land forces at the highest possible standard. Gen. Cordonnier says that the "United States does not intend to make war against France, and, therefore, let us forget the Huns and let us take the guarantee which is due to us for ourselves and by ourselves."

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