

Cloudy to-day; to-morrow probably snow or rain. Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 29. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

JAPANESE APPROVE FOUR POWER TREATY TO BAR PACIFIC WAR

Action Taken by Diplomatic Council at Premier's Residence.

MUTUAL PLEDGE PLAN

Substitute for British Alliance With Japan Reaches Advanced Stage.

YAP IN SEPARATE PACT

Hawaiian Islands to Be Considered as Part of American Mainland.

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—The Japanese diplomatic council formally approved the proposed four power treaty for settlement of Pacific difficulties this evening at a meeting at Premier Takahashi's official residence, according to a Tokyo cablegram to the Nippon Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—A mutual pledge not to go to war over disputes in the Pacific without a "cooling off period" of discussion is the basis of the new four power treaty proposed as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Discussions of the proposal among the delegates have reached a well advanced stage, although none of the governments concerned—the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France—has given its final approval. A suggestion that the Anglo-Japanese pact be re-opened has gone to London and Tokyo. Possible controversies over the Pacific islands alone, exclusive of the Hawaiian group and Yap, would come under the provisions of the new agreement. Yap is to be the subject of a separate treaty, negotiations for which are nearing completion, and Hawaii is to be considered for purposes of the agreement as part of the American mainland.

Problems of China.

The problems of China or other portions of the Asiatic mainland are not to be touched by the proposed treaty, nor will it contain provisions relating to Pacific fortifications or the naval reduction program. It is possible, however, that all of these questions may come simultaneously to the point of a decision. By the American delegates the project is regarded as establishing neither an alliance nor an entente, but merely as applying to the Pacific Islands the principles of the thirty-four Bryan peace treaties to which the United States already is a party. A public statement setting forth that position probably will be made in the near future by Secretary Hughes.

For the present the authorized American spokesmen prefer to say nothing about their conversations on the subject which have been proceeding entirely behind the curtain of "executive sessions." Apparently the negotiations so far have been kept within a very narrow circle centering in the "big three"—Hughes, Balfour and Kato.

An evidence of the optimism with which American officials who are in on the secret view the general situation in the arms conference was given to-day, however, by President Harding, who declared in a public address that the negotiations promised to "succeed beyond our fondest hopes." Without making direct reference to the proposed four power agreement, he predicted that the Washington conference would usher in a new day in international affairs.

Merging of Problems.

All the outward indications point to a merging of the question with the naval ratio problem so far as the final decisions of the foreign nations are concerned. It is possible that in the final analysis the questions of Shantung and China generally may be intertwined in the general scheme before a specific and definite settlement of any of these elements is reached.

Thus it would not surprise close observers to hear that the Anglo-Japanese controversies under consideration were gathered in the end under one blanket understanding, to be translated then into several formal instruments of agreement.

This far Great Britain alone has given an "acceptance in principle" of the four power plan, but her delegates, like those of Japan, have called for further instructions. The American group found itself bound by well defined restrictions in view of the constitutional limitations of the Executive in treaty making and the policy of non-involvement in foreign entanglements. The foreign plenipotentiaries are understood to have been told frankly that the American delegates could not consider any proposal approaching an alliance.

The problem then became a question of finding such a basis of agreement as would bind Japan and Great Britain to arbitrate the alliance at the same time be assured of Senate ratification.

South China Plans War With North, Says R-port

MOY, China, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—It is reported there is evidence that the Canton Government is making extensive war preparations against north China, backed by the southern Chinese of the provinces of Yunnan, Kwelchow and Kwangsi, with other regions sympathizing. The leaders in the movement claim that the campaign against the north will be with the purpose of freeing China from Japanese domination. They quote Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the revolutionary party in China, as saying:

"We are not fighting north China but Japan. The north favors us. It is only the Japanese hordes that we must overcome. If China can throw off the Japanese yoke there is no need for the Pacific conference. The freedom of China is the quickest and surest way to peace in the Far East."

NAVAL AGREEMENT WILL BE SEPARATE

To Be Followed by Understandings Covering Asiatic and Pacific Issues.

FORM NOT YET DECIDED

Either Joint Treaty or Distinct Conventions With China Now Probable.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.

The two general and seven subcommittees engaged in investigating and preparing a programme to cover limitation of sea armaments and Far Eastern affairs resumed their sessions to-day after a three day holiday. The results were described as "most satisfactory" by the American delegates and supplemented with the statement that "it will not be long before a definite stage is reached in most of them."

This is accepted to reflect the belief of the American representatives in the conference that the decision of Japan in the capital ships controversy is imminent and that such satisfactory progress is being made toward completing the mosaic of international ventures as to justify the convening of a plenary session of the conference within the next four or five days.

There remain, of course, many loose ends to pull together and fit around the agreement over naval armaments, which is really the capstone of the structure. Consequently there is reason to believe that announcement of an agreement by Great Britain, Japan and the United States over sea armaments, which is confidently expected, will be speedily followed by satisfactory reports from the committee providing solutions for Far Eastern problems which must be accomplished to insure a new bill of rights for China, because after all the crux of the Far Eastern situation lies there.

Table Again Blamed.

The Japanese did not communicate any definite information regarding naval matters at the conference of Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Admiral Baron Kato to-day. The latter merely repeated the explanation given yesterday—that cable congestion was responsible for the seeming delay in transmitting the approval of Tokyo of the Hughes naval plan.

There does not appear to be the slightest doubt among the Japanese representatives that the professional element of old and reactionary Japan will be completely averse to the influence of new and progressive Japan.

In commenting on the manifest impatience of some of the delegates from European countries who are anxious to return to their homes as soon as possible, spokesmen for the American delegation declared that criticism of conference methods was not justified in the slightest degree. It was said that the American responsibility for lack of expedition is not to be visited on American delegates.

Form of Agreements.

The latter part of this statement was made in response to interrogations regarding the probable form of agreements that the conference would consider in attempting to provide the maximum of desirable reforms in naval, Asiatic and Pacific matters. Until reports and recommendations from committees considering all features grouped under the two general headings of the agenda are available for conference discussion, questions as to the form of agreements or treaties will be discussed informally.

Whether the judgment of the conference as a whole will favor the employment of formal instruments in foreign entanglements. The foreign plenipotentiaries are understood to have been told frankly that the American delegates could not consider any proposal approaching an alliance.

N. F. BRADY DEFENDS B. R. T. DIVIDEND PAID AT LINE'S COLLAPSE

He and Col. Williams Sign Waivers, Talk Freely in Transit Inquiry.

'PUBLIC FAITH SOUGHT'

Former President Makes Broad Criticism of Trac-tion Plan.

FEARS 7 MAN BOARD MOST

Wants City to Buy Companies, Lease Them Out Again and Collect All Profits.

Both Col. Timothy S. Williams, for many years president, and Nicholas F. Brady, chairman of the board and of the executive committee, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, cheerfully signed waivers of immunity yesterday and testified fully and frankly in the Transit Commission examination at 49 Lafayette street.

They defended the course of the company in declaring the 1917 dividends and even the action of the New York Consolidated—the B. R. T. subsidiary operating its elevated and subway lines—in having made a quarterly dividend payable on the very day both the operating and the parent companies went into receivership.

They denied that those dividend payments had any material effect on the corporate troubles which culminated on December 31, 1919, in the appointment of Lindley M. Garrison as receiver. The sum paid out in dividends, they said, was only a "drop in the bucket compared with the amount needed to save the company's solvency. Mr. Brady, who was sworn late in the afternoon, said he had felt not a particle of hesitation in signing the formal waiver of immunity. Clarence J. Shearn, counsel to the commission, assured him the request for himself and Col. Williams to do so carried with it no implication of any sort.

Shearn Asks for Explanation.

"In questioning witnesses yesterday," said Mr. Shearn, "I was somewhat critical of the declaration of dividends by the parent company during the year 1917. I emphasized the conditions in the business world, when you know we are ahead, your knowledge of the fact that the company was making a poor showing in comparison with the year before, and especially your realization of the fact that in the following year you had this enormous burden of \$57,000,000 notes to face. Now, what explanation have you to offer of your policy in these circumstances of paying out dividends when you were in such difficulty and when the margin between your assets and liabilities was so small?"

Dividends Above Earnings.

"Well, even if you felt you were justified in taking the risky view of the prospects of the B. R. T., the parent company, don't you think you went pretty close to the line in the matter of the New York Consolidated and the Nassau Electric in 1917?"

Mr. Brady replied, "No, sir, I don't think we did." He admitted, however, that in 1916, 1917 and 1918 the Consolidated was declaring dividends in excess of earnings.

"In the case of the Nassau and the New York Consolidated," said Mr. Shearn, "their excess of assets over liabilities, which was very slight, depended entirely on the rate of the interest on their capital accounts. Had you then at any time seriously looked into those balance sheet figures and determined whether they represented real values or not?"

"It was my understanding that the figures represented much less than the true value of the property. Otherwise we should not have gone on as we did. Well, then, if the New York Consolidated were the best thing to do was to put all the surpluses into the treasury of the holding company so long as it did not cost too much in taxes."

NEAR DEATH IN HOT BOILER SAVING CREW ON SINKING VESSEL

Fireman of Canaler Austin Dragged Out After Preventing Explosion.

SHIP IS LOST IN GALE

Unconscious Hero Dumped Into Lifeboat and Three Survivors Follow.

ROW, HALF CLAD, IN NIGHT

Norwalk Lightkeeper Spies Victims in Open Boat and Rescues Them.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 7.—Charles Kenney, keeper of Norwalk light, went out into Long Island Sound in a row-boat early this morning with his assistants, George H. Barker and George Clark, and rescued four men of the crew of the steam canaler J. C. Austin of Brooklyn. The quartet had been drifting about off shore in high seas since their ship went down in a terrific gale early last night. All suffered severely from exposure, while one, George Westergaarten of Perth Amboy, a fireman, was so badly burned that he is not expected to live.

The others rescued were Capt. Joseph Byers, commander of the Austin; Charles Walker, engineer, and Walter Warren, cook, all of Brooklyn. With Westergaarten they tried to keep the Austin from sinking by working the pumps, and at the same time they tried to launch their lifeboat, a difficult task because of the high seas sweeping and plunging over the rail of the ship. During this work a pipe in the boiler burst and there was great danger that the boiler would explode before the boat could be launched.

Westergaarten volunteered to repair the break. Throwing wet ashes on the fire, he crawled into the hot boiler to deal the leak. But the fire had not gone out when he was burned so badly within a few minutes that he became unconscious and was not able to cry for help. But after some time, while Westergaarten was slowly roasting to death, Capt. Byers barked orders.

Drag Out Roasting Fireman.

He opened the boiler, and after great trouble and danger he and the two other men managed to get inside and drag the body of the fireman into the engine room. Westergaarten was unable to help himself or make even an effort to save his life.

The ship was beginning to settle by this time. Capt. Byers carried Westergaarten to the deck, while Walker and Warren, after working desperately for some time, managed to get the lifeboat over the side. Fortunately the boat was not swamped as she hit the waves. Capt. Byers clambered down the side of the lifeboat with the body of Westergaarten in his arms, followed quickly by the cook and the engineer. Two or three minutes after they had cast off the Austin went down like a bomb.

Capt. Byers and the two other men of his crew had not had time to get food before they jumped into the lifeboat, and they went only with shirts and trousers, as the work with the pumps and in the engine and boiler rooms had been hot and fatiguing and they had discarded their outer clothing. The wind was a gale and the sea was so rough that they were not able to make the shore. Throughout the night they drifted, managing with great effort to keep within sight of the beams of the lighthouse.

Lifeboat Drifting to Shore.

When morning came the lifeboat with the burned man and the three others in it drifted slowly to the shore. The distress signals were seen by Keeper Kenney of the light and he went out with his aids, the high seas having gone down by that time sufficiently to enable them to launch a small boat without great difficulty. Kenney found Capt. Byers and his men half frozen, with the unconscious Westergaarten covered with their own blood. They tried to handle their boat with no warmer clothing than their underwear.

The strength of the shipwrecked men was so far gone that they never would have been able to row their lifeboat to shore, and their only chance, if the lighthouse keeper had not rescued them, would have been a passing vessel. They had drifted so far inshore that they would have been little likelihood that they could have been rescued. But Keeper Kenney, with Barker and Clark, transferred them to the lighthouse boat, and then, after much work, managed to lift them up the iron side of the lighthouse and to safety.

Inside the lighthouse Kenney gave Capt. Byers and his men warm clothing and food and did what he could for Westergaarten. Distress signals were flown from the lighthouse, but it was some hours before the sea and the gale had subsided sufficiently to allow a boat to approach them. Finally Capt. Stanley Tallmadge put his own steamer alongside the lighthouse and took Capt. Byers and his men off. Capt. Tallmadge carried them to Norwalk, where they were sent to a hospital.

ARGENTINE CHERRIES COMING.

First Shipment to U. S. Some for Harding and S. S. BERNOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—The steamship American Legion, which sailed for New York yesterday, is carrying a ton of Argentine cherries. This consignment is said to be the first of this kind of fruit ever sent from Argentina to the United States.

IRISH RATEFICATION CHANCES GOOD; ULSTER PREMIER SWINGING IN LINE; DAIL DIVIDED ON WORDING OF OATH

PEACE NOW POSSIBLY IN SIGHT, SAYS CRAIG

Patience and Healing Hand of Time Needed, He Tells His Wife.

SEES VICTORY IN RESULT

Withholds Definite Statement, but Probably Will Go to London to Confer.

RELEASED, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)

—In a message from Sir James Craig received by Lady Craig at Rathfriland, County Down, to-day, the Ulster Premier said:

"It now appears to me that peace may possibly be within sight if all work together to that end with patience and good will. But only the healing hand of time will obliterate the memory of the sore affliction through which we have passed."

"The outstanding feature of the new proposals submitted to us by the British Government is the freedom of choosing for Ulster a victory gained under divine grace by the courage of her people and their loyalty to myself as their leader. I ask for a continuance unabated of that confidence and support."

Sir James told the Ulster Parliament he did not think it expedient to make any statement with regard to the details of the new proposals, as there were ambiguities here and there in the document. He added that there was a considerable amount of further information he must have in his possession before he could come to the right conclusions.

He said he did not believe settlement and peace would be furthered by rushing tactics, and added that there would be a party meeting to-morrow, after which, if his colleagues so desired, he would cross to London in order to bring to a definite point some of those questions which seemed to him to require explanation.

Sir James strongly criticized Lord Chancellor Birkenhead's reference in his speech at Birmingham to the action of the Ulster Parliament in Tyrone, and warned the Imperial Ministers against "irritating the Ulster Royalists" by such speeches as those of Lord Birkenhead.

AUSTRALIA REJOICES, SAYS PREMIER HUGHES

Cheered as He Welcomes 'Our New Sister Dominion.'

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—Australia rejoices at Ireland's sake, for her own sake, and for the empire's sake.

Premier Hughes hailed the message of the Ulster Parliament in Tyrone, and praised the success of the negotiations on Ireland. Cheers were raised by the members of the House of Representatives when Mr. Hughes described Ireland as "our dear old sister," and he heartily welcomed and to whom we wish prosperity.

GERMANY'S GOLD MAY GO TO BRITISH BANKS

Report Berlin Fears It May Be Confiscated by Allies.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—Chancellor Wirth admitted to-day that the Government was conducting credit negotiations in English financial circles, thus disposing of the maze of conflicting reports of its own activities and those of Dr. Rathenau.

This admission by the Government has been received as an indication that it is apprehensive of its ability to raise the half billion of gold marks due to the reparations commission as a penalty for defaulting.

BODIES OF AMUNDSEN EXPLORERS ARE FOUND

Were Lost on Arctic Trip in Winter of 1919.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(Thursday)—A despatch to the London Times from Christiania quotes a radio despatch received from Moscow saying that the Russian expedition under Bogitoff, which is exploring Siberia, has found the bodies of Amundsen and Trosset, two members of the Amundsen North Polar expedition, who were lost during explorations in the Arctic in the winter of 1919. The place where the bodies were found is vaguely described as "near the mouth of the..."

DE VALERA MAY LEAD TREATY OPPOSITION BY SINN FEIN

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—There is a possibility of serious opposition in the Dail Eireann to the peace treaty.

Some of the leading members are known to object to the form of the oath of allegiance, and Mr. De Valera's message to the absent members of the Cabinet to return immediately is regarded in some quarters as a sign of his leaning to the opposition.

It is impossible to say to what extent opposition will show itself at the pending meeting of the Dail Parliament. The strength of the Republican party in Ireland in the future, it is asserted, will depend largely on which side Mr. De Valera takes.

Dublin Unionists declare themselves willing to work with the Sinn Fein in the provisional government, which may be established within ten days, if the treaty is approved.

London, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—Arthur Griffith, head of the Irish delegation, writes to Premier Lloyd George that at a meeting he had with southern Unionists he agreed that a scheme could be devised to give them a full share of representation in the first chamber of the Irish Parliament, and that as regards the upper chamber "we will consult them on its constitution and undertake that their interests will be duly represented." He added:

"We desire the willing cooperation of the Unionists, in common with all other sections of the Irish nation, in raising the structure and shaping the destiny of the Irish Free State."

CONFESES SLAYING WOMAN IN THIS CITY

Prisoner in Los Angeles Says He Strangled Leona Mayfield Here Last August.

EX-CONVICT A WITNESS

Geo. Christman Bares Details of Tragedy Which Police Here Investigate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—The fate of Leona Mayfield, 25, reported missing to the New York police on August 11, was uncovered to-day in the Los Angeles county jail.

George Christman, convicted here of grand larceny for the theft of an automobile under the name of George St. Jean, has confessed to the murder of the girl.

"I had to confess, I have been unable to sleep. Her face is with me night and day. I don't care what you do to me, but I must tell the truth," Christman told two police detectives.

"I first met Leona Mayfield in Los Angeles early last June," added Christman. "I was an automobile repair man and was working in a large shop in this city. We lived together during June and then went to San Juan Capistrano. The girl was employed there and I was working in a garage."

"From there we went by easy stages to New York city. We still posed as a married couple. I got work in a garage and she in a cafe. August 11 we went for an automobile ride with an ex-convict known to me as Fred T. James, alias F. T. Knave. Leona and I were in the back seat and were quarreling. She threatened to turn me over to the police for violation of the Mann act."

"My temper got the best of me, and slipping off my necktie, I wound around her neck. She screamed, and James turned around and grabbed her by the feet. I then strangled her to death. I killed her because she was dressed in a one piece suit and wore no hat. James and I wrapped the body in two silk shirts and then in a piece of oil cloth. We took it then and dumped it into a large pool of stagnant water on Dawson street, New York. I don't know just where."

"The next day I left New York and came back to California. I have never heard where the New York police found the body or not, but one of my friends wrote and said that some one had reported the woman missing."

"Christman told the police that his mother, Mrs. Anna Christman, lives at 67 Division street, Amsterdam, N. Y. He stated that he visited his mother just before the murder. He also admitted he had served a term in New York State prison for burglary."

In his detailed account of the murder Christman declared that the night before the murder he engaged rooms with Miss Mayfield in a rooming house on Fourteenth street, New York, near the Fourteenth Street Bank, in a four story brick building. He also stated that a week before the murder he stopped with the woman in a rooming house in the Casely block.

The officers also declare the prisoner is a drug fiend and his story may not be true.

AMNESTY TO 3,400

King George Summons Parliament to Indorse Irish Freedom on Dec. 14

DAIL CABINET MEETS

Ulster Premier and Lloyd George to Confer on Details To-day.

ALL IRELAND REJOICES

De Valera's Attitude Likely to Be Influenced by Wave of Public Sentiment.

IRISHMEN IN PARIS OPPOSE AGREEMENT

Sean O'Ceallaigh Says It Still Keeps Ireland Vassal of England.

'FREE STATE A REPUBLIC'

French Papers Misunderstand Term While Hailing Accord With British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 7.

The Irish delegation in Paris headed by Sean O'Ceallaigh, one of the extreme Sinn Feiners, President of the Irish Republican Parliament and representative of the Dail Eireann in Paris, intends to oppose the Irish accord reached in London as not giving unlimited independence to Ireland.

In an interview this morning O'Ceallaigh declared the arrangement still holds Ireland a vassal to the British because an oath of allegiance was demanded and laws must be submitted to a Governor-General for ratification, as in the case of Canada.

"Although in Canada's case this is a pure formality, as the laws are invariably ratified by the mother Government, there is a principle of vassalage created which cannot coincide with our desire for absolute independence," he said.

Position Misunderstood.

In so far as the French press is concerned there is a general misunderstanding of the treaty's provisions, a majority of the newspapers here continuing to believe that Ireland has been granted the right to become a republic immediately, the title "Free State" confounding French readers, as signifying unapproved authority.

In stating this goal the French press congratulates the Irish leaders and praises the British for finally according to the Irish demands. Only a few newspapers like the Liberte and the Temps seem to realize that Ireland is receiving nothing more than has been held out to her several times without success.

The Liberte fears for Ireland's future, suggesting: "We will probably find Ireland once she is a free State, becoming a turbulent dominion, and that she will seek constantly to increase the limits of her independence and thereby give a bad example to other members of the British Empire." It intimates that the Egyptian plan for independence likely will find strength from the Irish negotiations.

'Temps' Finds Distasteful Relative.

The Temps, finally still and conservative in so far as politics is concerned, verges on sentimental pleading for the north and the south Irish to get together in a policy of national unity, as henceforth Ireland's security and peace are guaranteed, adding: "In hoping for this union France must realize she at least is able to consider the Irish problem not only from the standpoint of Great Britain, but also from that of the aspirations of the Irish people, who are distant relatives of the French."

The public here is not taking interest in the Irish settlement save a few thousand persons who subscribed to the republican loan and who now are anxious lest their money vanish, as repayment of the loan is not promised until an Irish will is definitely constituted and operating.

It was impossible to obtain a statement from the Irish here to-day regarding how extensive are the French subscriptions to their loan, but it was admitted that these subscriptions exceed 3,000,000 francs, much of which was spent in keeping the republican delegates at one of the biggest Paris hotels and for continuous publicity in several Socialist newspapers.

WANT JOBS IN IRELAND. The Knights of Columbus reported yesterday that within the last two days they have received scores of applications from American war veterans asking the organization to get jobs for them in Irish industries in Ireland. "There is no way in which we can aid persons seeking employment in Ireland," said William J. McGinley, supreme secretary of the K. of C.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 4.

DELICIOUS BURKE in Booth Parkington's Most Delightful Laughing Comedy, Pop. Price Mat. and Henry Aldrich' Theatre, Broadway.

THE PLAZA—4th Floor, Grand Opera House, Broadway.

With Via Title of Writing. Collected. Writing—side.