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WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness.
Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 8.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 114—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY; THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

RATIFICATION TODAY BY NARROW MARGIN IN DAIL LOOKED FOR

Irish Parliament Passes Through Day of Extreme Tension.

COLLINS IS DOMINANT

Griffith's Logic Holds Firm Against De Valera's Idealism.

COSGRAVE SCORES POINT

Wrings From Opponents Pledge of Plebiscite if Dail Defeats Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—After another day of extreme tension the Dail Eireann now expects that the decision on the treaty creating the Free State of Ireland will be reached after the closing debates to-morrow. The pendulum swung back and forth again, moved by heated arguments, but the general impression continues that the majority still leans toward Arthur Griffith and that the agreement will be ratified, although the majority may not be so large as was expected a week ago.

The most important consideration is that the dominant personality of Michael Collins remains unweakened and he is as popular as ever in and out of the Dail. At the same time Griffith again more than held his own to-day with his clear and forceful logic.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-night talked to Deputies McCartan and Lynch, both of whom were confident that ratification was assured, but greatly deplored what they called the unreasoning and dangerous idealistic attitude of Eamon de Valera and his followers.

With them, as with other members, there is a distinct feeling of resentment against the "President" for the tactical advantages they believe he has seized at every opportunity while being opposed by honest and even magnanimous difference of opinion.

These tactics were revealed by the attempt of Miss Mary McSwiney to read a letter containing what was purported to have been her dead brother's opinion against the treaty. This was dramatically countered by Collins, who declared that they had many letters from women who lost men but would not insult the dead by reading them.

While public demonstrations are less frequent, the Dail's tension is reflected by the people themselves, who, according to the reports of all canvassers, are strongly in favor of acceptance.

Resentment Aroused.

The apprehension of possible public resentment if opponents of the treaty win is believed to have been the motive for William Cosgrave to exact from De Valera his consent to put the question before the people should his faction be successful. De Valera himself admitted that the country favored ratification at present, but said that it would not when it had heard his interpretations of the terms. As one delegate scornfully said De Valera believes the issue is too great, too subtle and too dangerous for the Irish people, and that he thinks the Dail is not sufficiently enlightened to analyze and decide.

The attitude against the "President" is clearly reflected by the tone of the man in the street, and it is believed that it will cost him votes in the Dail. Many believe that blinder still is De Valera's belief that he can bluff Premier Lloyd George into accepting a republic and that war and devastation would not follow rejection.

All classes seem to realize now that it is either this treaty or war, while one of the strongest arguments for ratification is the fact that the army is practically solid behind Collins.

Cosgrave, who is prominent in the Dublin city administration and familiar with the people and organizations throughout Ireland, dispelled the gloom hanging over the chamber. He was reading an analysis of the Canadian constitution, when he was interrupted by Erskine Childers, who asked for his authority. Cosgrave answered, "Erskine Childers, 1911," for he was reading a treatise by Childers. He scored repeatedly and wrung from the De Valera followers the pledge that they would submit the treaty to the people in the event of their success, and also that they would abide by the decision of the people.

He referred to Charles Burgess, Minister of Defense, opposing the treaty, and said he had great respect for him as a man of war, but "he isn't worth a damn for anything else." Cosgrave's speech was all the more potent because he knows better than any one the sentiment of the people at large.

Miss MacSwiney spoke for nearly three hours and poured forth vituperation on everybody and every idea contrary to the republic ideal. When she said she was sorry to see Collins in favor because she knew many who follow him, the house rang with "Hear!" "Hear!" At this she angrily cried:

"Then if Collins to-morrow went to hell, would you go?"

And this time the outburst was louder and more excited than before, with cries of "Yes!" "Certainly!" while Col-

Continued on Page Five.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants Advertising will be found on Page 6.—Adv.

Hourly Temperatures in Sudden Cold Blast

HOURLY temperatures in New York's first cold wave from 1 o'clock yesterday were:

Time.	Deg.	Time.	Deg.
1 P. M.	41	7 P. M.	20
2 P. M.	37	8 P. M.	17
3 P. M.	34	9 P. M.	11
4 P. M.	31	10 P. M.	10
5 P. M.	26	11 P. M.	9
6 P. M.	24	12 P. M.	8
1 A. M.	8		

MERCURY 8 ABOVE; DROP OF 36 DEGREES

Sudden Plunge as Recorded at Midnight Due to Blast From Alberta.

WHITE SUNDAY LIKELY

Flurries in Streets Reported, but Are Not Observed by Weather Bureau.

The arrival of an "Alberta high," in the language of the weather sharps, or, in common language, a cold wave from the Canadian Northwest, sent the thermometer scurrying down from 44 degrees at 1 o'clock yesterday to 8 degrees at midnight. It will be all over to-morrow, but probably will wind up in a snowstorm that may give a "white Christmas." The cold arrived a day ahead of the calendar winter, which begins to-day.

Accompanying the drop in temperature was a wind that blew steadily fifty miles an hour or better. It reached sixty-eight miles at a quarter after 5, and dropped back to fifty a few minutes later, to remain at that clip all evening. The Weather Bureau says it will probably be with us also until to-morrow and storm warnings have been displayed along the Atlantic coast from Eastport, Me., to Cape Hatteras. This wind whipped up whitecaps in the upper bay, and made traveling on the Staten Island ferries somewhat uncomfortable. Some passengers were seasick.

Snow flurries were reported in the early evening from various parts of the city, but none were observed at the Weather Bureau offices on the roof of the Whitehall Building.

The "Alberta high" covered the whole northeast portion of the United States and much of Canada, it was said at the Weather Bureau. Its lower limit, or the freezing line, coincided roughly with the well known boundary surveyed by Messrs. Mason & Dixon some years ago. The coldest spot in the United States last night was Duluth, Minn., where a temperature of 12 degrees below zero was recorded at 8 o'clock.

The temperature dropped rapidly and fairly steadily from its high point. Between 1 and 5 a drop of 18 degrees was recorded, and between 5 and 10 the mercury shot down another 18 degrees. It was predicted at the Weather Bureau it would not go much lower in the night, though it might drop a degree or so.

The "Alberta high" chased along ahead of it a disturbance that developed over the lake region Tuesday and in less than twenty-four hours had chased it down the St. Lawrence valley and out over Nova Scotia. There was light rain and light snow in the lake region before the cold blast. There was a reaction to higher temperatures in the Northwest, while there were local snows in the northern plain States and rains in California, Utah and Nevada.

The keepers of the Ambrose Channel lightship reported to the Naval Communication Office at 10:30 o'clock in the evening that three small boats were drifting out to sea past the lightship, unable to make headway against the high seas.

The crew of the lightship launched a boat after several attempts had failed owing to the high wind and the big seas. Later it was reported to the Independent Radio Station that the boats had been taken in tow by a pilot boat and that all aboard were safe.

The police boat John F. Hylan went out from the Battery shortly before midnight, but reported at midnight that it had not been able to locate either of the four boats.

The bitter cold began driving the homeless from alleyways and halls, where they usually sleep, to the lodging houses early in the evening. The Rescue Mission at 5 and 7 Doyers street served hot coffee and found lodging room for more than 500 unfortunates, most of them shabbily dressed and without overcoats.

At the Municipal Lodging House, 438 East Twenty-fifth street, 525 men, 24 women and 3 children applied and received shelter, with capacity for 150 more. This was 125 more than sought shelter Tuesday night. The Salvation Army settlement house at 507 West Twenty-sixth street sheltered 600, its full capacity, and sent about 100 to the Municipal Lodging House.

The cheap lodging houses along the Bowery were jammed as they had not been before this winter.

SHIP BLOWN AGROUND; MANY PERSONS CAPTIVE

Cambridge Runs on Shoal; Rough Sea Halts Aid.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The steamship Cambridge, bound from Baltimore to Claiborne with a large number of passengers returning to the eastern shore for the holidays, was blown aground about 7 o'clock to-night off Wade's Point, in Eastern Bay.

The Gov. Harrington of the Annapolis-Claiborne ferry went to her assistance. With the high wind and rough water, however, it was found that the Harrington could not approach the Cambridge without imperiling herself.

The passengers of the Cambridge are held captive on the helpless vessel and the prospect is that they will remain so until morning.

PINEHURST AND SOUTHERN PINES. N. C., Camden and Columbia, S. C. Mid-South Special, P. R. R., 2:05 P. M. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 142 W. 42nd St.—Adv.

'THAR SHE BLOWS!' STARTS SEA CHASE, BUT WHALE IS WISE

Bull, at Least 75 Feet in Length, Dodges Amagansett's Old Timers.

TAKE BOMBS IN BOAT

Visiting Monster Blows 3 Times Instead of 4, and Deceives Pursuers.

FLIPS FLUKES AND DIVES

Comes Up Again When Fishermen Are Not Looking—Squall Halts Operations.

The ancient rallying cry, "Thar she blows!" unheard off Southampton, L. I., for nine years, shook the South Shore from its winter sleep yesterday and sent the farmer whalers of Amagansett on to the deep with whale boat, harpoon gun and bombs. A bull whale (the largest, of course, that ever breached this side the Antarctic) was spouting and plunging a quarter of a mile off shore. He was trapped between the outer and inner bars, but had plenty of deep water in which to swish his tail and defy the hunters.

Coast Guards of Southampton sighted him first and shot the news east and west along the beach. To the highest dunes the veterans of former campaigns against such visitors mounted, there to flap their coats and shout against the wind, "Whale off." This ceremony is called "wafting." Nobody who ever hunted a whale forgets the etiquette or terminology thereof.

The day was blowing up cold, but the residents of Southampton and neighboring villages, young and old, hurried to the beach to watch the whale. Binoculars and spyglasses were trained upon him, the result being that the most conservative of spectators estimated the length of the monster to be no less than seventy-five feet, although it was conceded he might shrink some when he was larded.

Old Timers Get Busy.

That he would be landed was, of course, not in doubt. Southampton has no whaleboat, and as a whale cannot be hunted with propriety in any other sort of craft it had to call upon Amagansett, fifteen miles away. But Amagansett is a nest of retired whalers or descendants of the same, and it already knew by instinct as well as by grapevine from the coast guards that there was something needing its attention. Anybody can see a whale, but only Amagansett can catch one.

Those mighty whale hunters of Amagansett Cap'n Josh and Cap'n Gabe Edwards, who gave up their regular trips to the Arctic when they were around 70 years old, have sunk their last harpoon. But their whale craft has descended to their sons, Cap'n Everett and Cap'n Sam Edwards, and no sooner did they have the news of the apparition off Southampton than they had a crew together and pushing the old boat into the surf.

They started from Amagansett about 11:30 o'clock and in less than two hours were in the longitude of Southampton and of the whale. It was 3:30 when they got their first glimpse of him. He came up a quarter of a mile away and spouted derisively. The power boat, pulling the whaleboat and its load of cap'ns, took after him full speed. The whale blew three times, flipped his flukes and dived. The tarnation critters usually blow four times before they go under, but all the cap'ns say this one beats anything they ever saw, because he varies the number of his geysers, so that the pursuer can never tell how long it's going to stay in one place.

Whale Plays a Trick.

Both boats of the expedition were equipped with the bomb lance gun, which has replaced the old hand flung harpoon even along the Long Island shore. It fires a bomb three inches in diameter. The bomb explodes when it hits the whale, thus virtually wrecking the animal.

All the hunters could do when the whale disappeared was to circle around in the hope of being near him (but not just above him) when he again emerged. But he chose a spot half a mile from the boats for his next appearance. Once more the boats sprinted toward him, and he ducked before they got within range.

Cap'n Ev Edwards darned the whale up and down and told the boys that it was indecent for a whale to come up and not blow four times so's a man could have time to take a shot at him.

"But," he said, "we'll keep right arter him and git him, too."

By subaqueous radio the whale got this message, and to show his disdain he came up and blowed (the wind blew but a whale never does anything but blow in any tense) within, so the Cap'ns figure, five hundred yards of the boats. But the boats, such was their devlish luck, were at that moment headed in the opposite direction. They had to circle, and when they reached the vicinity of the whale, there wasn't any whale. The Cap'ns cruised fifteen minutes more. Then, as a dangerous squall was coming on, they ran to shore and back to Amagansett for the night.

The only unhappy persons on the beach yesterday were the owners of summer hotels and boarding houses. One of them said he'd have given a million dollars out of his own pocket if that whale had had sense enough to appreciate the fact that a whale offshore in August is a commercial proposition, while a whale in December is merely a whale.

HOUSE CONCURS IN RECESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A Congressional recess from to-morrow until January 3 was voted to-day when the House adopted the Senate resolution to that effect.

New York Spending $25,000,000 on Gifts

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.

NEW YORK'S Christmas dollars this year are worth about 20 per cent. more to the buyer than last year, it was indicated here to-day in price reports of the Department of Labor.

Diamonds, furs, clothing, luxuries and gifts now are being absorbed by the New York buying public at the rate of approximatly $10,000,000 a week, it is estimated. During the holidays New York holiday buyers will pour out a sum in excess of $25,000,000 for luxuries, it is predicted.

Buyers this year, however, are getting far more for their Christmas money than for many years, the official reports show. The wholesale dollar now is worth approximately 67 cents, as compared with the Christmas dollar of 1913. The 1920 Christmas dollar was worth only 56 cents.

New York now is buying food and provision for the Christmas dinner cheaper than at any time since 1913.

GEN. DUPONT SAVES SPORT CLUB'S HOME

Offers Financial Help to Protect Bonds and Property of International.

BORGLUM IS OPTIMISTIC

Predicts Opening in Time for Army and Navy Events Next October.

The financial difficulties which threatened the existence of the International Sporting Club have been smoothed, said Gutzon Borglum, president of the club, yesterday, when he announced that Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, a vice-president of the club, has offered financial aid to set the club on its feet.

"The assets of the club are ample to make it completely solvent once a way was found of saving its property, protecting its bonds and retaining its membership," said Mr. Borglum. "The only thing in the way of this was the foreclosure proceeding in connection with the mortgage of $225,000 on the property. This threatened all the real assets of the club. After several meetings and negotiations, Gen. du Pont not only has shown how to protect the property, but he has offered the financial aid necessary."

This announcement was made by Mr. Borglum at the club's offices, at 110 West Forty-second street, following a luncheon at the Bankers Club by men of the financial district interested in the organization. It became known that the committee of Wall street men with whom Mr. Borglum has been working included Robert T. Vanderbilt, Nicholas F. Brady, Frank Hitchcock, William Ziegler, Jr., and Albert H. Wiggin.

Mr. Borglum announced that as a result of a visit to Washington on Monday when he spoke with President Harding, Senator Wadsworth, Theodore Roosevelt and others, that the closely allied Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control will have the full support of the Army and Navy and the final bouts of the men of both arms will be fought in the arena of the International Sporting Club. Representatives of the Army and Navy attended the luncheon yesterday.

"There is no reason in the world that I can see now why the club cannot be opened October 1, 1922, on the original Lexington avenue site between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets," said Mr. Borglum. As a supplement to the statement of Mr. Borglum, Capt. John B. Given, treasurer of the club, announced that the club was "comfortably solvent."

The administration of the club's affairs will be placed in the hands of five men to be known as the advisory board, who are to select fifteen others. This board will take up Gen. du Pont's offer for protecting the Lexington avenue property and immediately devise ways and means for the erection of the clubhouse. Two of the original five are Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Vanderbilt. The others will be selected by Gen. du Pont, Mr. Brady and Mr. Wiggin. Mr. Hitchcock undoubtedly will be among the fifteen others.

Those who attended the luncheon were Walter Camp, Jr., Gen. William J. Nicholson, U. S. A., retired; Capt. J. H. Burns, U. S. A., of the training board, Second Corps Area; Capt. R. Drace White, U. S. N., instructor in recreation for the Eastern division; Mr. Ziegler, J. C. Watson, A. Walpole Craigie, F. A. Wandie, superintendent of recreation, Second Corps Area; Tex O'Rourke, Capt. Given, Charles J. Hardy, Sr., of the law firm of Hardy, Stancliffe & Whitaker; Rowland B. Mahany, Acting Secretary of Labor under President Wilson; Edward W. Norris, Charles J. Hardy, Jr.; F. H. Bedford and Mr. Vanderbilt.

R. D. Kaufman, manager of the loan department of S. W. Strauss & Co., denied that an offer had been made by his firm for a loan to the club. He said that a short discussion regarding a loan had sought to bring out the company's attitude in the event a loan were presented.

TWO WOMEN DEAD IN STORE EXPLOSION

Score of Christmas Shoppers Hurt in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 21.—Two women were dead and thirty-five persons were in hospitals here to-night, the result of an explosion of natural gas which partly wrecked Wright's women's furnishing store late to-day.

The explosion, which occurred while the store was crowded with Christmas shoppers, was said by firemen to have been caused by a leak in a gas main under the sidewalk.

The force of the blast broke windows a block distant and tore up a portion of the street and sidewalk, demolishing several automobiles.

BILLIE BURKE in Booth Tarkington's Most Delightful Laughing Comedy. Pop. prices. Mat. To-day—Henry Miller's Theatre.—Adv.

EQUITY JOINS UNION OF WORLD'S ACTORS OF ENGLISH SPEECH

25,000 Linked by Compact With Players of Britain and Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA TO JOIN

Closed Shop Aspirations in This Country Will Be Strengthened.

COHAN MAY BE AFFECTED

Producing Managers Here Seem Undisturbed by Alliance of Nations.

The Actors Equity Association, in which most of the legitimate actors in this country are enrolled, has formed an affiliation and working agreement with the Actors Association of England and the Actors Federation of Australasia, the governing bodies in those countries.

The South African organization of actors has not yet joined the combination, but when it is united with this international body, as is expected soon, it will mean a union of most of the English speaking actors in the world, totaling 25,000 members.

Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Equity, said yesterday that this actors' combination was now one of the most powerful labor organizations in the world. Further significance was attached to it in theatrical circles because it was regarded as the first instance in history of an international trade union association of a professional class, sometimes called "white collar workers." It was expected by Mr. Gillmore and others to serve as a strong instrument in the establishment of the theatrical form of a closed shop, not only here, where it is called the "Equity shop," but abroad.

Membership Universal.

Under this affiliation an English or Australian actor arriving in this country automatically comes under the jurisdiction of the Equity, paying dues to it and being entitled to its protection if he is a member at home. This applies conversely to American Equity members going to England or Australia. English actors have been coming here in increasing numbers of recent years.

No international supervisory body has been formed, each of the local organizations remaining autonomous, but visits between the executives of the different associations will be frequent. There is also a possibility that the affiliation may be extended to embrace France, Germany and other countries, but Mr. Gillmore discounted that likelihood for the present.

The outstanding purpose of the organization, it was believed on Broadway, was to strengthen the Equity shop here. In 1924 the strike agreement which protected the Producing Managers Association for five years from the enforcement against them of any form of closed shop will lapse. If Equity seeks to establish the Equity shop with the Producing Managers Association and another strike develops the new combination would hamper seriously any manager who tried to break the strike by importing English actors, since most of them would become Equity members automatically.

Cohan Might Be Affected.

Mr. Gillmore was asked if the new arrangement would embarrass George M. Cohan. That spirited manager, who is outside the circle of protection furnished by the P. M. A., has been more and more at loggerheads with the Equity, and quit producing here because of the Equity shop. The secretary said:

"We told our members here we had no objection to their going abroad with Mr. Cohan if the English Actors Association did not object. Of course the English association has nothing like a closed shop to put up bars. But they desire something like an Equity shop in England and Australia, and our cooperation will be of great assistance in helping them get it.

"There have now been affiliated in all three countries, I should say, from 12,000 to 14,000 actors. This estimate is for the legitimate actors—musical comedy and dramatic, whether in tents or theaters. It does not include the vaudeville artists, who are under the Four A's. In England the chorus is included in the general body, but here it is a separate branch. However, we have a paternalistic interest in it, so it is to be included, bringing about 6,000 more performers to the total.

"In South Africa I should estimate that the number of actors runs from 1,500 to 2,000. About 2,000 more players should be added in this country from the motion picture class, which is a branch of the Equity."

Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers Association, professed last night to be undisturbed at widened scope of the actors' union. He said:

"I don't think that this affiliation will embarrass us. Maybe it would embarrass Mr. Cohan if a closed shop were effected in England. But I believe he has made his business connections over there with Charles B. Cochran, a recognized London producer, and in that case I don't see how it could hurt him."

ARREST MAY SOLVE LEROY TRUNK MYSTERY

Cheboygan Police Hold Man Under Suspicion.

CHEYBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 21.—A man said to closely resemble Eugene Leroy, wanted by Detroit police in connection with the trunk murder mystery that was revealed by the finding of a trunk in New York in July, 1920, containing a woman's body, was detained by police here to-night for investigation.

When You Think of Writing Think of Whiting.—Adv.

FRANCE ASKS SUBMARINES FAR ABOVE HUGHES QUOTA; REED ASSAILS PACIFIC PACT

BRIAND GETS ANOTHER NOTE FROM HUGHES ON SEA PLAN

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 21.

THAT the French naval policy as regards small naval craft is still widely different from that of the Washington conference was tacitly admitted by Premier Briand to-day after George Harvey, the United States Ambassador here, had delivered to him a new note from Charles Evans Hughes, United States Secretary of State.

Premier Briand said Mr. Hughes's note did not change the situation. When it was suggested to him that the French demand was far from the American plan, as outlined by Mr. Hughes, M. Briand held out his hands and replied with a shrug of the shoulders:

"Apparently."

Exact Tonnage France Wants Kept Secret

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.

A short while ago the submarine tonnage demanded by France was understood to be 75,000 tons, but after the recent capitulation of France on the subject of capital ships there is reason to believe this figure has been considerably increased. The exact tonnage of submarines which France is asking the naval committee to give her to-day is still kept a profound secret, but some indication may be gained by French naval figures which held good a few weeks ago.

At the time Premier Briand was in Washington the French naval experts presented him with a memorandum of submarine tonnage France might need for her defense. A maximum figure fixed upon by M. Briand's naval advisers was as high as 180,000 tons.

Later the leading French delegates put forward a plea for 75,000 tons, but the French then expected a considerably higher ratio of capital ships. At present they are told to accept 175,000 tons in capital ships instead of 350,000, and they are asking a corresponding increase in the tonnage of their auxiliary craft. The submarine tonnage listed for France in the original program was 42,000; that of the United States, 95,000; Great Britain, 82,000; Japan, 32,000; Italy, 22,000.

FOUR POWER TREATY FOES PLAN CHANGES

Supreme Council May Call Conference and Invite United States.

BRIAND GOES BACK TO-DAY

Germany and Russia Likely to Take Part in Riviera Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 21.

After a meeting of the British and French Prime Ministers, which lasted less than an hour this evening, it was stated authoritatively that their discussions so far have not dealt at any length with questions outside of those relating to German reparations payments. No definite agreement has been reached by the Prime Ministers regarding action to be taken in this connection.

A meeting of the allied Supreme Council has been summoned for the first week in January at Cannes, on the French Riviera. Just before this meeting the allied Council of Ambassadors will meet in Paris to make necessary arrangements for the Cannes conference. The allied Foreign Ministers are to discuss the Near East problem there about the same time.

The report cabled to THE NEW YORK HERALD earlier this week that it was proposed to call a five Power conference to try to do for Europe what the Washington conference already has accomplished in connection with Pacific problems was confirmed in high circles here to-night. It was said that the scheme now provides for the Supreme Council considering this matter when it meets in Cannes. The tentative plan for this five Power conference would include representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia. The same authority said a report on the Russian situation was now in the hands of the economic experts of Great Britain and France and that it would be placed before the Supreme Council in good time. Ambassador Harvey called on Premier Briand today and while it is known they discussed the naval issue at Washington, there is a rumor that the interview also concerned the suggested five Power conference.

When the report of the reparations experts was placed before the Prime Ministers it was found that the differences of opinion were more marked than hitherto was thought. The French are reported to have taken a determined attitude and insisted that the Germans were well able to meet the demands of the Allies and that the German declaration of inability to meet the reparations payments on January 15 and February 15 in full was but an effort on their part to evade their obligations.

The British, on the other hand, were reported to still favor a certain amount of latitude for Germany, owing to problems of European finance.

The French, it was declared, urged that if Germany could not pay, her affairs should be handled for her; but the British were said to fear that this would cause the fall of the Wirth Government, followed by Germany's bankruptcy.

While Premier Briand announced that

Continued on Page Four.

PACIFIC TREATY'S FOES HEARTENED

New Ammunition Provided by Interpretation Regarding Japan's Homeland.

REED CHARGES DECEIT

Declares Harding's Misunderstanding of Scope Is Astounding.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.

Opponents of the four Power treaty in the Senate were very active to-day and made no secret of their plan to demand reservations to "clarify the language and wipe out all ambiguity."

The fact that President Harding was led to believe the treaty did not include the homeland of Japan, and later said he would accept the interpretation of the American delegates that the compact does embrace Japan proper, supplied the "irreconcilables" with new ammunition with which to fight the agreement.

Senator Reed (Mo.) declared on the floor of the Senate that the President's misunderstanding as to the meaning and scope of the pact is "appalling and astounding."

"The treaty was drafted deliberately to deceive the American people," added the fiery Democrat from Missouri. "We must watch with our eyes, listen intently and examine with a microscope the products of the secret sessions of the conference. If things keep on, Article X. will be respectful and those who drafted the Versailles treaty will be regarded as the most candid of men."

Senator Reed's attack followed several informal conferences of the "irreconcilables" and others who are noncommittal on the treaty. The opinion prevailed that the "bitter enders" are gaining strength because of the admission that the agreement includes an agreement to respect the territorial integrity of the mainland of Japan.

The opponents of the treaty were much gratified to find Senator McNary (Ore.) on the fence. After a visit to the White House Senator McNary, a mild reservationist in the fight on the League of Nations, declared that "the pathway to ratification had been made harder and stonier by the interpretation placed on the treaty.

"I will not say I will not support the treaty," said Senator McNary, "but I never dreamed that the agreement included the mainland of Japan. I can see no reason why we should protect Japan. I would look with sympathy on any clarifying reservation."

Senator McNary went on to say that if under the treaty this nation could be forced to send soldiers to fight for Japan in case of any dispute with a foreign nation, "then it is on all fours with Article X. of the League of Nations."

Senator Borah (Idaho) declared there are two strong reasons why the treaty should be rewritten.

"In the first place," he said, "it should be specifically stated just what it does cover in the way of territory, and in the second place there should be left no doubt as to what it means when it says that the contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken and so on.

"Under that language the four Powers to the agreement could declare that the 'most efficient measures' to be taken should be war measures, and if they so decide we would be morally bound at least to help carry them out.

"Now there is plenty of plain English to exclude from the treaty the possibility of the United States being involved in the use of military and naval forces by the treaty terms. So by all means let us have the treaty expressed in plain, unmistakable language, so that the American people understand and the diplomats sitting behind closed doors of the conference cannot misconstrue."

NEW PLAN READY

France Will Disclose To-day Auxiliary Schedule Deemed Necessary for Defense.

GOOD AUGURY IS SEEN

Outlook for Ratification of Four Power Treaty Is Bright.

NO GUARANTY IN COMPACT

Administration Holds U. S. Not Morally Bound as Opponents Contend.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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The attention of the members of the international conference to-day was focused on the temporary issue raised by the French over the Hughes naval limitations plan awaiting completion.

The French request for a larger percentage of auxiliary craft and submarines than is provided in the general naval structure in process of building will be revealed to the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Italy tomorrow. Until it is actually presented there will be no way of determining the effect which the concessions France is seeking may have upon the naval plan as a whole.

The French delegates and their naval experts devoted the day to preparation of the new schedule which they will propose in support of their contentions that the defensive needs of their Government exceed the percentage of auxiliary craft allocated to it under the Hughes naval plan.

Good Augury of Outcome.

The American and British delegates declined to make any comment regarding either the scope or the effect of the French estimates, nor would they venture predictions as to the period of time that will be required to adjust the differences which may be provoked by them. It is the American opinion that neither the French naval request nor the temporary breaking off of the direct negotiations between China and Japan over Shantung justifies pessimism as to conference conclusions. The acceptance of France of the capital ship ratio is regarded as a good augury.

One of the American delegates said to-night, "Don't get the idea that we are not progressing toward a favorable conclusion. The processes for reaching agreements over matters of such tremendous importance are naturally difficult because of conflicting views and ambitions, all of which are perfectly natural under the circumstances. We will finally agree upon everything in a manner that will reflect the earnest desire of the countries represented here to assist in the promotion of the great reforms we are confident of accomplishing."

Despite this optimistic view it was admitted by the American spokesman that any prophecy as to either duration or form in which details will be worked out would be unwise. No time has been fixed for the next plenary session.

If the French differences can be smoothed out and the British delegates are ready to go ahead with their public protest against the submarine ambitions of other countries there may be a public session on Friday, though there is nothing certain about it. For the next day or two the best energies of all of the delegates will be exerted to bring about an agreement over the naval issue before a recess is taken over the holidays.

Ratification Outlook.

The outlook for ratification of the four Power treaty within a reasonable time after President Harding submits it to the Senate continues to be bright. The few "irreconcilable" Senators, who have been trying to show that the new treaty is similar to the obnoxious Article X. of the League of Nations covenant have been somewhat encouraged by the interpretation placed upon Articles I. and II. of the new compact by the American delegation, in which President Harding has acquiesced.

The four Power treaty provides that the contracting parties shall respect each other's rights in their "insular possessions and insular dominions" in the Pacific, and that if these rights are threatened by the aggressive action of another Power the contracting parties shall confer as to measures to meet the "exigencies of the particular situation." The official Administration's interpretation of these provisions is that the homeland of