

BRITISH WRITER

furnished debatable ground on which to thresh out the conflicting interpretations advanced both in support and opposition to it.

The direct cause of this difference of opinion relates to the manner in which the four Power treaty was presented and explained by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at the plenary session of the international conference on December 10.

In defining the scope of the treaty Senator Lodge described the territorial possessions of the signatory countries with almost minute exactness.

He made no reference to the home land of Japan as coming within the scope of the "insular possessions and insular dominions" which the signatory Powers pledged themselves to "respect" in conformity with international conventions.

The reason that he did not do so was that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France did not think it necessary or important. But the failure of Senator Lodge to cover the point actually lies at the back of most of the criticism of the document and is mainly responsible for the agitation among Senators who resent the negotiation of international instruments, either directly or indirectly, suggesting alliances with a foreign Power or groups of Powers.

The American officials are of the opinion that Senators Lodge and Underwood will be able to answer every point raised against the four Power treaty in the Senate. Opponents of the treaty in that body are equally positive that no explanation will justify "either the secrecy with which the international contract was negotiated or satisfactory explanation of the surrender of the American delegates to British influences."

Hints at Concealment.

The controversy over the methods employed by the American delegates in presenting the treaty to the country has unquestionably created a suspicion that the parties to it had something to conceal. This statement is declared by the American delegates to be unjustified as well as untrue, a statement, however, that has in no way been refuted.

It is the understanding of some Senators that the President in fact will not oppose reservations designed to clear up any ambiguities that may be found to exist after sober consideration. He has expressed confidence that no such reservations will be necessary.

Opposing Senators are equally confident that reservations expressly stipulating that the treaty does not apply to Japan proper must be agreed to before its ratification can be accomplished. Representatives of Great Britain, Japan and France to-day refrained from discussing the ferment caused by the failure of Senator Lodge to more correctly define the scope of the treaty. Privately they expressed the opinion that it will be found free from the objectionable features now being urged.

Since the beginning of the agitation against the phrasing of the document the delegates who signed it have even discussed the advisability of signing a protocol calculated to overcome the objections raised by some of the opponents to the measure. As far as can be learned, however, no step has actually been taken in this direction.

Making the Four Power Pact.

The acceptance and eventual signing of the four Power treaty resulted from a series of conferences participated in by Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour, M. Viviani and Ambassador Shidehara, representing the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan.

As far as can be definitely determined the original suggestion for the treaty finally agreed on was Mr. Balfour's. The inspiration was derived from a desire on the part of Great Britain to provide a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, against which the United States had set its face.

The position of this country, and later on France, was that the treaty agreement should be directed at features which the United States regarded as objectionable. Spokesmen for the British delegation and, in fact, those of Japan, made no secret of their ambitions to negotiate a treaty that would bring in the United States and eventually France and would at once meet the objections of this country to the Anglo-Japanese treaty while at the same time expand and preserve the spirit of that instrument.

The British delegates were unusually frank in discussing the matter and from day to day revealed the progress made toward accomplishment of the new agreement. Five drafts of the new treaty were submitted as the basis for the negotiations. These were finally reduced to two and eventually to one which was adopted finally, although this draft was actually amended to comply with suggestions proposed by Ambassador Shidehara.

The actual work of writing the amendment was performed by Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour.

Before this was done and while the imperfect draft was under discussion Baron Shidehara—according to British information—asked if the terms of the treaty embraced the mainland of Japan. It is agreed that there was a protracted discussion on this point, and the consensus was that the homeland of Japan was included in the provisions of the treaty.

Hawaii and Japan on Same Basis.

It is understood the American position on this point was one of indifference so long as the Hawaiian Islands were treated on the same basis as the homeland of Japan. There is further information that Ambassador Shidehara expressed the opinion that the homeland of Japan should be excluded from the provisions of the treaty.

and the American Territory of Hawaii would have to be left out.

Baron Shidehara informed his fellow delegates and some of the representatives of the mainland of the island that he replied to this statement by pointing out the possibility of the treaty terms affecting the internal and domestic interests of his country. He is said to have expressed fear that the inclusion of Japan in the treaty might be regarded by the Japanese people as an offense to their dignity because of exclusion of the mainland of the United States, the only other party to the treaty whose mainland borders on the Pacific. He is understood to have expressed the opinion that the Japanese people would construe the inclusion of Japan in the treaty as indicating a paternalistic view of it on the part of the other signatories.

The Japanese Ambassador declined to proceed further with the discussion until he had consulted his associates. An adjournment was taken until the next day, when Baron Shidehara returned and said that the interpretation that the Japanese homeland would come within the scope of the treaty was acceptable to his country.

Question Really Not Vital.

According to Japanese, British, as also American delegates, it was agreed that the exclusion or inclusion of the Japan homeland was not really important, as the treaty did not propose to guarantee protection to any of the "insular possessions and insular dominions" of the four Powers in the region of the Pacific Ocean. It was also held to be a matter of course that no explanation of the fact was actually necessary and so no attempt was made to clear up the question which has provoked widespread criticism and unfriendly agitation.

The final touches of the treaty are said by the Japanese to have been applied by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour. The finished product was approved without question by representatives of the four nations, although M. N. Viviani did suggest a more exact definition of the scope of the instrument than was provided. He did not press this point, however, and expressed himself satisfied with the treaty as it stood.

For the first time since the treaty was contained in the final terms. The first criticism of the treaty among Senators was that it guaranteed the integrity of Japan or at least contained assurances which could be interpreted as doing so.

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It was therefore with surprise that the statement of President Harding Tuesday that Japan was not included in the scope of the treaty was received. The President made his statement in reply to a casual question asked by a reporter during the conference he holds twice a week. His declaration was hailed by the hostile group in the Senate as indicating one of two things: The first was that the President had been deceived by Secretary Hughes. The other was that "he (the President) had not been informed as to the terms of the treaty."

The obvious difference of opinion between the President and his Secretary of State naturally encouraged critics of the foreign policies of the Government to assert that the treaty was intended to guarantee superior privileges to Japan that were denied to other countries.

There is no question that the conflicting views of the President and Secretary Hughes exercised a tremendous effect on the Senate and to some extent the country generally. The reaction was so marked and prompt that Senator Underwood, Democrat, and Senator Lodge, Republican (members of the American delegation), went to the White House and discussed the matter with the President.

President Corrects Impression.

At the end of this conference the President issued a statement recalling his declaration earlier in the day and assenting to the interpretation of the American delegates who were in accord with the views of the British, Japanese and French representatives.

Instead of discouraging further agitation of a hostile character, the frank admission of the President that he had been mistaken in his first utterance inspired opponents of the treaty to launch a campaign designed to accomplish the defeat of the four Power pact and probably all other international agreements originating in or resulting from the conference.

The "irreconcilable" group in the Senate, led by Borah on the Republican side and Reed on the Democratic, is opposing the four Power treaty on the ground that it is too nearly like the League of Nations in that it contains some of the most objectionable features of the league covenant and countenances guarantees even to the sending of American soldiers to fight for Japan.

Leaders of both groups agree that present indications point to the ultimate ratification of the instrument with a specific reservation declaring the United States does not guarantee the territorial integrity of the Japanese homeland.

Up to date two Republican Senators, Borah (Idaho) and La Follette (Wis.), have openly opposed the treaty. Three Republican Senators, McNary (Ore.), Ladd (N. D.), France (Md.) and Charles Johnson (Cal.) will urge some reservations. Senator McCormick (Ill.), one of the "irreconcilables" in the fight against the League of Nations, would not define his position to-day.

Senators Underwood and Hitchcock for Democrats.

Senators Underwood and Hitchcock for Democrats, have declared themselves in favor of the instrument, although the latter said to-day he would have to be convinced that Japan proper is not included in the terms of the treaty before he would consent to vote for it.

ATTACKS LIKE REED'S GET STEED'S SCORN

London Editor Sees No Chance of Endangering Success of Treaty.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

Right merrily will the Yuletide be celebrated among the peacemakers. John Barleycorn, invested with ambassadorial rank, inviolate behind the barred doors of diplomatic immunity, will chuckle over many a flowing bowl. Realized hopes and anticipated agreements will be toasted in vintages barely a memory to most of us.

So far as prohibition is concerned the foreign delegates may be in America but they are certainly not of it.

One gathers from exultant gossip that some rather special preparations have been made at the embassies and legations to drink and be merry. Anybody can eat. Trucks guarded as our Mr. Hays guards his mails have come rolling in from New York and Baltimore, bringing brandy that was piped away when Louis Napoleon was Emperor of the French, and such champagne as was the real cause of the war between Germany and France. Cellars emptied by conference hospitality have been replenished.

The British are preparing a fete for Christmas eve, and sharp anxiety tears the hearts of hundreds of hopeful Washingtonians, perturbed lest they be overlooked. There will be a great tree glowing with wax candles and heavy with gifts. There will be the wassail bowl of old English custom, smoking hot and fragrant with spices. There will be a vast pudding, heavy as the sins of man, swimming in the blue flame of old brandy. There will be a boar's head—from Chicago. There will be—but the idea is too painful.

An attaché of one of the European embassies said to this writer: "Before prohibition we were used to many declinations with regret from those invited to our dinners. We always anticipated that there would be a certain number who would find it impossible to join us. Now we count on a full attendance, and sometimes find it awkward to avoid inviting an excessive number. Really, do you fancy that it is our wine cellar that is so attractive?"

The Chinese, graceful hosts, have arranged for a holiday celebration with Western trimmings—cocktails, Scotch highballs, little comforts of the West.

The real significance of the quadruple pact is that it removes the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and creates, for a decade at least, the framework of an organization for consultation between the signatories upon any question that may seem to imperil peace in the Pacific. It does nothing more. Nor does it contain any obligation, expressed or implied, that any party shall use armed force to uphold whatever view that party may advocate.

To call the treaty an "alliance" is therefore misleading. An alliance specifies the eventual use of armed force for the attainment of its object. The Anglo-German alliance of 1879, which formed the basis for the Triple Alliance, pledged the parties to stand by each other in the event of unprovoked aggression, to count upon the support of six British divisions. Subsequently this convention was supplemented by a British undertaking to protect the northern and Atlantic coasts of France against unprovoked naval attack.

But Great Britain remained free to decide whether or not the attack on France was unprovoked. The entire pact, therefore, not an alliance until the parties to it decided to make war with their whole armed strength for the protection of Belgium.

Misunderstanding Might Result.

As for the argument that there is something repugnant to American sentiment in a treaty which declares by implication that the United States does not intend to attack the Japanese homeland, it is best put the other way round. The exclusion of the Japanese homeland from the scope of the agreement is a foolish notion that the United States is unwilling to respect the Japanese homeland.

Cool headedness, good faith and some recognition of the heavy strain under which the delegates have labored are alone necessary to secure a common sense view of the treaty issue. And when President Harding's open minded frankness is regarded in its true light, it will be seen to have added yet another claim to his already convincing title to the esteem and affection of the world.

This conference is emphatically his work, and through him it is the work of the American people. The members of the American delegation, like those of the foreign delegations, feel pride in having been associated with him in an honest endeavor to carry it triumphantly through.

Nothing that has yet happened weakens the belief I have often expressed that it will be carried through triumphantly. Neither the Shantung issue, nor the Chinese tariff, nor the eight or nine Power agreement upon China, nor the existing naval rivalry, seem likely to form obstacles so great that they cannot be overcome.

The opinion of the civilized world would probably be given any who should obstruct or oppose the broad success of the conference. Therefore, I do not for a moment believe its success can be endangered.

TWO BIND WOMAN, GET \$14,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Two armed robbers entered the home of Stephen Malato, a former assistant State's attorney, bound and gagged Mrs. Malato, who was alone, and robbed the house of jewelry and money estimated at \$14,000.

\$100,000 FIRE IN POWER PLANT

DANVILLE, Pa., Dec. 22.—Fire caused by the explosion of a lightning arrester in the sub-station of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company late to-day, caused damage estimated at \$100,000. Workmen from a dozen towns were brought here to rush repairs.

LOOKING IN on the conference

Peacemakers Prepare for Merry Yuletide Celebration With Hopes to Be Toasted in Rare Vintages—Invitations to Immune Oases Eagerly Sought.

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JAPAN RUSHES WORK ON GIANT WARSHIPS

Trying to Finish the Tosa and Kobe Before Hughes's Plan Is Operative.

By GRASER SCHOENSTHEIMER.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

The most powerful super-dreadnought in the world, the Japanese battleship Tosa, has just been launched at the Nagasaki plant of the Mitsubishi Company. Her sister ship, the battleship Kaga, was launched last month in the yard of the Kawasaki Company at Kobe. It now appears that the Japanese Government intends to rush these ships to the navy yard at Yokosuka.

It is understood that Japan intends to complete these ships. She is taking no chances with the arms conference. Every effort was strained to get the Tosa in the water as soon as possible. It was at one time reported that the Japanese had stopped naval construction, and this report was found to be grounded on the fact that they had stopped work on cruisers and light craft in order to concentrate on the Tosa.

It is understood that when the battleship Kaga was launched last month material was ready for the laying down of the battle cruiser, the Taka. Two other battle cruisers of approximately the same details are under construction in Japan. They are the Akagi and Amagi. The first is building at the naval dock yard at Kure, which is the main base of the Japanese navy. It has been impossible to date to obtain any exact information relative to the states of completion of these ships or relative to the speed of their construction.

HARVEY TO ATTEND MEETING OF COUNCIL

Going to Cannes for Session on January 4.

PARIS, Dec. 22 (Associated Press).—An invitation to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council in Cannes the first week in January has been extended to George Harvey, the American Ambassador at London.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (Associated Press).—The State Department to-day was without advice of the plan to formulate a commission for the rehabilitation of central Europe other than that contained in press dispatches from London. It was said, however, that George Harvey, Ambassador at London, would attend the meeting at Cannes on January 4 and that upon his report on the action taken at that meeting would depend any further steps by this Government.

ASKS HARDING TO CALL ECONOMIC CONGRESS

Senator France Offers Resolution to Include Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A resolution by which President Harding would be "authorized and directed" to call an international economic conference was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator France (Md.), Republican. The conference would be held in Washington in March, 1922.

The purposes of the conference, which the resolution says should be set out in the formal invitations, were outlined as a consultation "concerning the formation of a more perfect general concert and union, the establishment of general justice, the assurance of the general tranquility, the promotion of the general welfare and the securing generally of the blessings of liberty to the peoples now living and to their posterity and the solution of the grave economic and financial problems growing out of the war."

Conference Doings

NAVAL problems occupied largely the attention of the plenipotentiaries to the arms conference in Washington yesterday. Great Britain's plea against the submarine was made, but representatives of other nations favored its use in a legitimate manner.

that sort. One of the minor puzzles of the conference is why the Chinese are especially fond of this blond whisky. You would scarcely think the Orientals would run to Scotch. The Japanese, spending money like happy miners on shore leave, have made ample provision for liquid calls upon their hospitality. They have about all there is, including their wacked sake. Smooth stuff with a nice kick.

This promising book applies only to the sacred precincts of the diplomats, where the law of Mr. Volstead does not run. The rest of Washington, save for the sinfully rich, must rely upon their pet bootleggers and take the usual chances of such guileless trust. The consequence is that there will be a great exodus to localities where the Eighteenth Amendment is not taken quite so seriously. Railroad officials say there has never been such a demand for reservations to New York.

Visitors in Washington groan over the high prices of the town—rents, food, service of various kinds. Foreigners especially have been shocked at the cost of apartments, restaurant meals and ordinary comforts, not to speak of the luxuries they demand to satisfy French nose eloquent eyes to heaven as they pay their bills. The British, pretty careful with their money, grumble occasionally. Only the Japanese seem to take the exalted prices as a matter of course. Nothing seems too dear that they take a notion to.

Louise Owen, English newspaper woman representing Lord Northcliffe's papers, tells this story about the celebrated editor: "I was just a girl when I had to get out and make my own living. I heard that Northcliffe's right hand man was being promoted. I went and applied for the job. Northcliffe asked if I was capable and we talked about that. He asked if I was keen and we talked about that. We talked about everything but money. Finally I asked about salary. Northcliffe said: "Oh, that's all right. I shall arrange that." But I wanted to know what the man whose place I was taking had been getting. Northcliffe was surprised at that, because it never had occurred to him that a woman should be getting a man's pay for a man's work. He agreed to try me out for a week on a man's pay. Since then he has been paying women what he pays men when women do the same work."

officers and men. Special equipment is provided in order to carry airplanes. The Tosa is a unit of the 1918-1919 program. This is in great contrast to twelve ships are far from being even to the launching stage.

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EMMA GOLDMAN ON WAY TO SWEDEN FROM RIGA

She and Berkman Go to Reval but Lack Passports.

POISON GAS AWAITS WIDER CONFERENCE

Issue Will Be Decided When All Nations Sit at the Board.

DELEGATES GET REPORT

Question About the Same as That Involved in Land Armaments.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

The widespread agitation to forbid the use of poison gas in future wars will have to go over until the next international conference, when other nations concerned with the use of poison gas will be at the council table, so that whatever action is taken will be unanimous and effective for all nations.

That became known to-night when it was learned that the international committee on poison gas completed its report and submitted it to the chiefs of the delegations considering the limitation of navies.

The committee took the position that nations other than those now participating in the Washington conference are concerned with the poison gas issue. They backed their stand with the fact that the nations now at the council table are those primarily concerned with naval armaments and with problems in the Far East and the Pacific.

The position is virtually the same as that taken with regard to land armaments—that nothing the conference could do would be effective since large armies are being maintained by nations not party to the present meeting. The nations of the world should act in concert on such issues, the committee which studied the question believes.

This is not a blow at the campaign to stop the use of poison gas in future wars. The expectation is that the sentiment will grow so that when the next conference is called—and there is likelihood that it will not be long delayed—the question can be taken up by all the nations in the hope that this method of killing can be forbidden.

The stand is taken that if these nations now were to forbid the use of gas they would put themselves to a distinct disadvantage, since they would lose their point of argument to accomplish their own decision. It is admitted that the nations now participating in the Washington sessions are in a better position to manufacture poison gas in time of war than any of those outside the conference, with the possible exception of Germany. This, they reason, will be a strong talking point when the time finally comes to consider the whole question.

EMMA GOLDMAN ON WAY TO SWEDEN FROM RIGA

She and Berkman Go to Reval but Lack Passports.

RIGA, Latvia, Dec. 22 (Associated Press).—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who arrived here from Moscow recently, left Riga this afternoon for Reval, Estonia. Berkman told the correspondent they were going to Stockholm.

The pair were facing deportation back to Russia by the Lithuanian authorities, as their extended permission to stay in Latvia finally expired to-day. Only this morning were they able to procure an Estonian transit visa enabling them to go to Reval. Whether they have authority of the Swedish Government to remain in Stockholm could not be learned, but Berkman said they intended to stay in the Swedish capital for some time.

Berkman and Miss Goldman got permission to stay in Estonia for five days, according to the Estonian Consul here, who learned from the local Soviet Consul that they had permission to go to Sweden. The Consul added, however, that their passports lacked a Swedish visa.

\$500,000 FIRE IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 22.—Fire caused damage estimated at \$500,000 to-day by buildings in East Tenth street, consisting mainly of stock warehouses and a few small tenements.

Christmas Day A Special Turkey Dinner

Celery Chicken or Cream of Oyster Soup Roast Young Turkey Dressing and Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce Boiled Onions with Butter Sauce Mashed Turnips Mashed Potatoes or Candied Sweet Potatoes Bread or Home Made Rolls Mince Pie and Cheese or Pumpkin Pie and Cheese or Ice Cream and Cake Tea, Coffee, or Milk

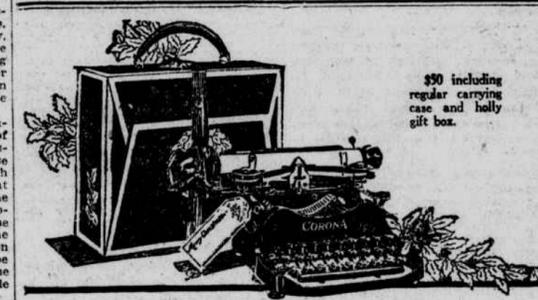
Get him a box of Interwoven TOE AND HEEL Socks for Christmas

TAXICAB DRIVER SLAIN. KILLED IN PISTOL DUEL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—John Emel, taxicab driver, was shot to death this morning in a downtown restaurant and George C. Beamer, said to be engaged to Emel's former wife, is being held by the police on a charge of first degree murder, who say the shooting is the climax of a three months feud.

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SONS DIAMONDS · WATCHES JEWELRY BROADWAY OPPOSITE ST PAUL'S CHAPEL AT VESEY STREET

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