

Unsettled and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and much colder.

Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 24. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD 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.

HOOPER OPENS WAY FOR NEW ERA IN U.S. INVESTMENT ABROAD

Confers With Bankers in New York, Who Welcome Plan of Cooperation.

BIG LOANS CONSIDERED

Release of Vast Amount of Capital Is Expected to Result From Meeting Here.

A conference to prepare for an era of American investment abroad, which is expected to be the greatest in the history of the United States, was held yesterday at a downtown club, attended by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and six or eight governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America, including Howard Beebe, president, and J. W. Horner, Jr., of Dillon, Reed & Co.

The conference was entirely confidential, but it was announced afterward that its purpose was to insure closer cooperation between the investment bankers, the State Department and the Department of Commerce in relation to loans made by American capital to foreign cities and countries.

The conference also discussed about ten loans amounting to more than \$200,000,000 which have been under discussion for several weeks, among them a Dutch East India loan of about \$40,000,000, which comes up in the Dutch Parliament to-day or to-morrow; a Department of the Seine loan of \$25,000,000, a Montevideo loan of \$5,000,000, a Milan loan of \$10,000,000 and various French city loans for reconstruction purposes.

It is expected that out of the visit of Mr. Hoover to New York and the conference called by him will come greater work between the investment bankers and the Government so far as foreign loans are concerned. Mr. Hoover, found at the offices of the American Relief Association shortly before his return to Washington, said he regarded the conference as having been successful. Since the war it has been the custom of the leading investment houses to ask the advice of the Government before closing a foreign loan to learn if there was any economic or diplomatic objection, but recently, he said, in one or two cases this has not been done.

This procedure, however, probably will be followed closely hereafter as a result of yesterday's conference, although it is emphasized that no order has been issued and that none will be issued to that effect. So far as could be learned the Government has not yet made an objection to any loan, and obviously would not object to any financial aid that would aid America's foreign trade or help to rehabilitate Europe.

Prior to the war the United States was a debtor nation and other countries were constantly making investments here. During the war a large part, perhaps a great percentage, of these investments were paid off and the influx of American securities held abroad was tremendous in volume. For many months an influx of gold has added to the position of the United States as the greatest creditor nation in the world and has placed the investment bankers of the United States in a position to lend money in other countries.

The surface of such loans has thus far merely been scratched, and investment bankers welcome the steps which will be taken to insure even closer cooperation between themselves and the Government.

40 YEAR SENTENCE FOR BREAKING WINDOW

Ontario to Investigate Parry Sound Penalty.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., Dec. 28.—Forty years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by Police Magistrate George Moore to-day on Stephen Zowiatuk, who pleaded guilty to smashing twenty-one windows and to earning a term in a nice warm jail for the winter. He was convicted of ten charges and sentenced to serve a term of four years on each, the sentences to run consecutively.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 28.—W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, announced he would conduct an investigation into the case of Stephen Zowiatuk. He described the penalty as "extraordinary" for such an offense.

AIRPLANE CRASH KILLS TWO ARMY OFFICERS

Fatal Accident Comes When Plane Is Near Ground.

ARCADIA, Fla., Dec. 28.—Lieut. Samuel H. Davis of Augusta, Ark., and William G. Sinclair of Atlanta, were killed instantly to-day when their airplane went into a tall spin about five miles from here.

The officers were attempting to land and were only a few feet from the ground, spectators said, when the fatal crash came.

General Electric Compact With Germans Reported

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 28. An important agreement was signed recently by the General Electric Company of the United States and the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, Germany's largest corporation, of which Dr. Walter Rathenau has been re-elected president.

The agreement, which was made recently in Paris, covers a common use of patents and adherence to the same price schedule. Industrial circles here attach great importance to this American-German bond.

The above report was transmitted last night to Charles A. Coffin, chairman of the board of the General Electric, who said: "This must be a mistake. I know nothing whatever about it."

CRIPPLE HANGS SELF TO ESCAPE TAUNTS

16-Year-Old Passaic Boy, Paralyzed From Babyhood, Hears Last Gibe.

LONGED FOR PLAYMATES

William Simkowitz Found in Bathroom With Rope From Water Pipe.

William Simkowitz, the sixteen-year-old son of John Simkowitz of 81 Washington place, Passaic, N. J., hanged himself in the bathroom of his home yesterday afternoon because he could no longer endure the taunts and gibes of his playmates. He was a cripple and they had been cruel to him, laughing at him when he could not play with them, and yesterday they made fun of him because he was not able to go coasting and try out their new sleds. So he couldn't stand it any longer.

Young Simkowitz had been a cripple since he was a baby, when he suffered an attack of infantile paralysis that affected almost his whole right side, but particularly his right leg and foot. The disease left him with a limp which he could not hide, although all his life he had been trying to walk without it. But he couldn't. He couldn't be like the other boys; if they played baseball he had to keep score for them, or he had to watch them; if they played football he even had to keep away back from the sidelines because he could not get out of their way.

Mimicked by Schoolboys.

He felt his affliction terribly. It hurt him all his life, this knowledge that he could not play and that he had to walk with a limp. It might not have been so bad if the other boys and girls had sympathized with him and helped him, but they didn't. They laughed at him and made fun of him. The boys at school mimicked him and paraded before him with an exaggerated limp, and the girls wouldn't go anywhere with him because he was a cripple, so when his schoolmates had a party or anything of that sort he either went alone or he did not go at all. Usually he did not go at all, because he knew that if he went he would be alone all night and all afternoon. No one would play with him because he could not play; no one would even talk to him.

The boy had a ray of hope last week when his father went to Newark and made arrangements to take him to one of the clinics and have him examined by Dr. Lorenz, the Austrian orthopedic surgeon. The latest of Christmas, and young Simkowitz assumed a trip to the morning of Christmas day that he had been in years. But in the afternoon his brothers and sisters went off to play games, crowds of other boys passed with their skates and their sleds on their way to skate and coast.

Hears Last Taunts.

They didn't stop to ask him to go; even his own brothers did not ask him. They passed by him and he heard them, and they did the same thing on Monday, and on Tuesday, and again yesterday, leaving him with nothing to do but to read a book. And he didn't want to read a book. He wanted to run and jump and slide down hill on a sled and cut the figure eight on a pair of glistening skates. Yesterday afternoon he was the only one left at home. His sister Sophia, 14, was out coasting; his brother John, 11, was out skating; his mother was shopping and his father was at work.

He had nothing to do but to read, and he had read so much that he hated the sight of a book. He wandered about the house and in the kitchen he found a half hick rope. He took this rope and went into the bathroom, and climbing on a chair he tied an end of the rope about a water pipe and in the other end he fashioned a noose. Then he put the noose about his neck and kicked the chair from beneath him. An hour later his brother John came in and found him, but William was dead. He had left no message, but he must have felt when he died that at last he would walk without a limp, and that at last no one would make fun of him for something he could not help.

The best Writing Papers are Whiting Papers—4c.

PRINCE IS RUN DOWN BY FIRE CHIEF'S CAR AND SERIOUSLY HURT

Half Brother of the King of Spain Victim of Accident on Broadway.

EXPECTED TO RECOVER

Secretary Says Alfonso Was Naturalized Here—Ruler's Chaplain at Bedside.

A man described by his secretary as Prince Alfonso Jerome de Bourbon, a half-brother of the King of Spain through a morganatic marriage, but who has been living at the Hotel Grenoble, in Fifty-sixth street and Seventh avenue under the name of Louis Dunn, was knocked down by a Fire Department automobile at Broadway and Forty-fifth street yesterday afternoon.

He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said he had suffered a dislocated shoulder, a broken jaw and internal injuries. He was seriously hurt, but it was said early this morning that he probably would recover.

As soon as the police were told that the man was the Prince and the half-brother of the King of Spain they sent for Mr. Antonio Re y Soto, personal chaplain to King Alfonso, who is in this country arranging for the visit of the sovereign, and asked him to identify him. Mr. Soto said that he could not; that he had never heard that the King of Spain had a half-brother through a morganatic or any other marriage. He spoke to the man in Spanish and was answered in Italian.

May Be of Bourbon Family.

The man has the features of the Bourbon family, the priest said, "but I have no knowledge of him. Some time ago there was a man in Madrid posing as the half-brother of the King and was exposed, but this is not the man. This man may be a member of the Bourbon family in Italy. You will note that he has a mat brother of the King of Spain. When Mr. Soto went into the ward where the injured man was lying on a bed he asked in Spanish: "I am a priest. Do you want me or some other priest?" The Prince turned and looked at him but did not seem to recognize him. "Not to-day," he said, "I shall wait you to-morrow."

James M. Murphy of 200 West Sixty-seventh street, who said he was the secretary of Prince Alfonso, described the injured man as the Prince and said that he was a friend of the King of Spain. This identification was corroborated by Charles Ferguson, a writer on economic subjects, who lives in the National Arts Club. Mr. Ferguson said that the Prince was a friend of Guston Borglum, the sculptor; Margaret Anglin, the actress, and other noted people. "The Prince's claim of being a half brother of the King of Spain," said Mr. Ferguson, "was broken off by Mrs. Archibald. She said last night that the Prince did not live there, but had received some mail there, which was the reason that address was mentioned in the papers."

In U. S. About a Year.

The address of the Prince was given first to the police as 103 Fifth avenue. This is the home of Mrs. Bertha K. Archibald, a well known Englishwoman, whose engagement to the Prince was announced some time ago, but which later was broken off by Mrs. Archibald. She said last night that the Prince did not live there, but had received some mail there, which was the reason that address was mentioned in the papers. It was published at the time of the announcement of the engagement that the Prince had become a naturalized American citizen and had taken the name of Don Louis de Bourbon. Mr. Ferguson said, however, that the Prince had been in this country only a little more than a year. Mr. Ferguson said that the Prince recently made a trip to Athens and Anatolia and other Balkan states in the interest of a foreign exchange business with which he is associated. In other circles it was said the Prince was brought to the United States when young by his foster mother, Dona Gilks, who died in New York a year ago.

The Prince was struck by the automobile of Assistant Fire Chief Joseph B. Martin, driven by Fireman Harry Gray. The car was going north in Broadway when it struck the Prince and started to cross the street. He walked into the path of the car and was knocked down. Patrolman Jacob Miller of the West Forty-seventh street station called an ambulance and sent the man to the hospital. He was recorded at the police station as being 35 years old. At the hospital he was under the treatment of Dr. Samuel Erdman of 134 East Sixty-fourth street.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL REACHES MANAGUA

Will Hear Cases Against American Marines.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 28.—Fifteen officers from the United States cruiser Galveston have arrived here to form a military tribunal to hear the cases against the American marines alleged to have been implicated in the killing of three Nicaraguan policemen and for committing other excesses against Nicaraguans.

The proceedings will be held in public at the American legation.

McCormick Divorce Only 50 Minutes in Court

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—This is how the McCormick divorce was sped through the court:

10:50 A. M.—Attorneys for Mrs. McCormick file suit, charging desertion.

10:55 A. M.—Attorneys for Harold F. McCormick file answer, admitting charges and conceding immediate trial.

11:05 A. M.—Case goes to trial before Judge Charles A. McDonald.

11:10 A. M.—Mrs. McCormick begins testimony.

11:30 A. M.—Testimony of all witnesses in.

11:40 A. M.—Judge McDonald signs decree.

DIVORCE IS GRANTED MRS. H. F. MCCORMICK

Daughter of John D. Rockefeller Wins Decree on Charge of Desertion.

IS FREED IN 50 MINUTES

Daughter of John D. Rockefeller Separated From Head of Harvester Firm.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick won her long expected suit for divorce against Harold F. McCormick in record time to-day.

Within fifty minutes after the first official move—the filing of the suit before Judge Charles A. McDonald—the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and by right of inheritance one of the richest women in the world, had received an absolute divorce on grounds of desertion.

A private agreement adjusting all the money interests involved had been drawn in advance and is in the hands of attorneys. The property is divided on a basis of actual ownership, the two parties receiving exactly what each possessed.

No money settlement is made on Mrs. McCormick. The one minor child, Matilda McCormick, may select the parent with whom she will live. The McCormick city house at 1000 Lake Shore Drive, it is understood, goes to Mrs. McCormick. Her husband will retain the country place at Lake Forest.

Recites Story Quickly.

Mrs. McCormick, in a black hat and black fur coat, took the stand and answered the formal questions in a low voice. Her husband, she said, had deserted her May 27, 1918, in Zurich and had not returned to her. Her testimony was supported by that of two servants, Emma Buckley and Mrs. Edna Beley. Mr. McCormick, who is president of the International Harvester Company, was not in court, but his attorney, Clarence J. Darvey, filed an answer admitting all the charges and consenting to an immediate trial.

"I have lived in Chicago since 1887," Mrs. McCormick said. "On November 26, 1895, I was married to Harold F. McCormick and lived with him continuously until May 27, 1918. At that time we were in Zurich, and at that time he left me."

"Did he give you any reason for leaving?" she was asked.

"He gave no reason and there was none."

"Has he ever contributed to your support since May 27, 1918?"

"He has not."

As soon as the two star witnesses had been heard a prepared decree was handed to Judge McDonald. He read it over carefully and after a minute affixed his signature. The suit was filed at 10:50 o'clock and the decree was signed at 11:40 o'clock.

Couple Married in 1895.

It was November 26, 1895, that the son of Cyrus H. McCormick, founder of the Harvester fortune, and the daughter of John D. Rockefeller were married in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York. He was then 25 and his bride about the same age. The wedding was quiet, but the fortunes represented by the few guests present were estimated by the curious to equal about half the visible wealth of the United States.

Bride and bridegroom went to Chicago, the curbing north of the city, and McCormick changed her residence to Zurich. She became interested there in "synthetic psychology," and announced on her return to Chicago last September that she intended to teach it in every way possible.

At the time she left Mrs. McCormick was suffering from a nervous breakdown. She attributed her recovery, which was evident on her return, to synthetic psychology.

When Mrs. McCormick reached the United States Mr. McCormick was at the pier. But he did not go with her to Potomac to visit her father, nor did he stay to untangle at the Custom House the mass of duties to which her luggage and Swiss lace were subject. She went to Chicago from New York on a special train.

On her arrival Mrs. McCormick denied she contemplated starting a divorce action, saying: "Then eight years ago Mrs. McCormick changed her residence to Zurich. She became interested there in 'synthetic psychology,' and announced on her return to Chicago last September that she intended to teach it in every way possible."

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M. SARRAUT DEFENDS SUBMARINE DEMANDS AS BASED ON NEEDS

Refuses to Admit Correlation Between Capital Ships and Subsea Craft.

SUSPECTS NO NEIGHBOR

Disappointed That France Is Ignored in Allotment of Naval Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Associated Press).—Efforts to reach an agreement for limitation of submarine and auxiliary ship tonnage were abandoned to-day by the arms conference naval committee after a naval program fixing French limits at 90,000 tons in submarines and 330,000 tons in auxiliary vessels had been announced to the naval committee of the armament conference for the French Government by M. Sarraut, heading the French delegation.

It was followed by expressions of disappointment for the American, Italian and Japanese delegation that no agreement was possible and by a warning from the British group that Arthur J. Balfour that Great Britain must regard the French submarine program as "a very great menace" to British security.

For the Italian group Senator Schanzer also spoke of the "serious preoccupations" of Italy because of the "economic sacrifices" and the "political consequences" which the French naval program might produce.

Sarraut Replies Sharply.

M. Sarraut replied sharply to the allegations which have just been made, certain of which I find wholly inacceptable. French naval estimates were based on a conception of the true needs and interests of France and her colonies," he said, and were in no way influenced "by any comparison with what our neighbors are doing or by anxiety to measure our naval forces against theirs."

"Herein," M. Sarraut continued, "lies the profound difference between our point of view and those of others."

"We object to having it believed or having it said that the creation by France of a defensive weapon involving a certain tonnage of submarines could be considered as a menace to any of her friends."

M. Balfour declared that while it was "unthinkable" that anything but friendship should prevail between Great Britain and France history recalled that they had been in conflict in the "distant past" and that the "distant past" had not prevented naval armament and inferior land forces to France, he said, adding:

"Never in the history of France has she had to fear the power of great Britain, even though a hardened explorer, returned to Moscow sickened by the scenes he witnessed in the stricken districts. The speaker said that children are being taken to the steppes and left there to die; that mothers, maddened by their experiences, cut the throats of their babies."

At the beginning of January, convulsions of the treaty will fall in with the interpretation which President Harding believes had been made of the treaty when he discussed it a short time ago. It is believed also this change would obviate much of the objection to the treaty in the United States Senate, especially on the part of those who are trying to defeat the treaty and would reach out eagerly for any phase of it that might lend itself to possible criticism. It continues the viewpoint of American authorities that it makes no difference so far as the application of the treaty is concerned whether the Japanese homeland is included or not.

This attempt to settle any outstanding doubts as to the Four Power treaty, regarded as one of the great accomplishments of the conference, is preliminary to grappling with the Far Eastern problems which all of the delegates realize will present serious difficulties.

An agreement has been reached relative to Chinese tariffs, which represents the activities of Senator Oscar Underwood in the conference. It has been agreed that China shall be allowed to increase her tariff rate immediately to 5 per cent. ad valorem based on modern valuations. This is to be increased to 7 1/2 in the future, and when the 10 per cent. provincial tariff is abolished is to be raised to 12 1/2 per cent.

The struggle which is expected when the conference reaches consideration of the Japanese position in Manchuria and Siberia was suggested to-day when the non-Bolshevik Russian representatives who are here in official attendance upon the arms conference made public the bodies. They are usually buried in vaults in the cemetery."

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SUBMARINE ATTACK MINUS WARNING IS SET AS PIRACY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Associated Press).—At to-day meeting of the conference naval committee Secretary Hughes called on Ellihu Root for resolutions covering rules of warfare for submarines. These were read by Mr. Root as follows:

The signatory Powers desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, declare that among those rules the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to stop for visit and search to determine its character before it can be captured. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuse to stop for visit and search after warning. A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from capture and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested. The signatory Powers invite the adherence of all other civilized Powers to the foregoing statement of established law to the end that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents. The signatory Powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of such use shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, they declare their assent to such prohibition and invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

(3) The signatory Powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules declared by them with respect to the prohibition of the use of submarines in warfare, further declare that any person in the service of any of the Powers adopting these rules who shall violate any of the rules thus adopted, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy, and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any such Powers within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

For the British Mr. Balfour expressed "warm sympathy both with the substance of the resolutions and their form." Senator Schanzer also expressed "sympathy" for the Root proposals, but deferred detailed consideration pending distribution of the resolution for study by the committee members. M. Sarraut for the French group and Mr. Hanihara for the Japanese took the same view.

Official Delegate to Soviet Congress Reports on Capitalism.

BURIAL IS PREVENTED

Scenes in Stricken Districts Rehearsed Before Moscow Gathering.

RUSSIA, Dec. 28 (Associated Press).—The first official report of cannibalism in the famine districts of Russia has been made to the All-Russian Soviet Congress by Delegate Ovaleiko of Samara, according to a dispatch to the official Rosta News Agency, dated Moscow.

"At Raminkevsky the perishing people are eating the bodies of their dead," Ovaleiko told the Congress. "It is dangerous to bury the famine victims in the presence of the people and guards must be kept over them until they are in a state that makes eating impossible."

Now compare the position of France in the face of a superior British surface fleet with the position of Britain in the face of France with the largest submarine fleet in the world. She could use that fleet if she chose for commerce destruction, and it is difficult to believe that in time of stress she would not so use it. If Britain were unarmed against submarines it was evident that France could destroy her navy, and she could destroy her very existence."

Mr. Balfour said M. Sarraut had talked of the absolute necessity for France of possessing a fleet of 90,000 tons of submarines.

"For what purpose?" he continued. "Not to cooperate with a fleet of 175,000 tons of capital ships. It was altogether out of proportion, which would not use except to destroy commerce to way candidly she could not look with indifference upon the situation that would thus be created."

Displacement Considered.

That ended discussion of the submarine question and the committee passed to consideration of the proposal of Secretary Hughes that naval vessels other than capital ships or aircraft carriers be limited to 10,000 tons displacement, and to 8 inch guns as their heaviest armament. Before the committee adjourned for the day agreement by all delegations was expressed with a proposal growing out of this to limit capital ships run to 16 inch bore, but the limitation of auxiliary ships to 10,000 tons displacement was not affirmed, the point going over for consideration to-morrow.

In presenting the French Government's naval program M. Sarraut said that the Cabinet and the Supreme Council of National Defense in Paris had passed a resolution for the reduction of 175,000 tons of capital ships proposed by the American group. The conditions

Famine dead are being carted by wagon loads from trains and railroad stations at Ufa, Samara and elsewhere in the Volga district, according to reports concerning conditions there, which have just reached the offices of the American Relief Administration at 42 Broadway. Details are given about the disposal of the famine dead, which go to show how rapidly the number is increasing. The reports add: "When wagons are not immediately available, the dead are thrown into big bins and snow shoveled over them to preserve the bodies. They are usually buried in vaults in the cemetery."

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AUXILIARY LID OFF

French Insistence on 90,000 Undersea Tonnage Called Menace by Balfour.

HOSTILITY IS DENIED

Sarraut Asserts France Must Not Allow Neighbor to Determine Quota.

HER TERMS OR NONE

Conference Then Regards Incident as Closed and Takes Up Regulation Plans.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.

The French Government to-day torpedoed the American plan for limitation of naval armaments, although the effect of its diplomatic marksmanship neither destroyed nor dismantled its most substantial fortifications.

The American proposal fixing percentages of auxiliary craft such as light cruisers, destroyers and undersized boats did, however, eliminate such ships from the naval program.

Further than this, the French rejection of the American plan provoked Mr. Balfour, the head of the British delegation, to give notice to his French colleagues that the British Government reserved the right to build any amount of auxiliary craft tonnage which it considered necessary to deal with any situation that might arise.

Clear Idea of Effect.

The injection of this difference between the British and French proposals into the conference proceedings provided a pretty clear idea of the effect of the French decision to assert the fullest privileges in developing its naval facilities exclusive of capital ships.

Itself of the right to build 90,000 tons of submarine craft the cost of doing so will not be far from \$450,000,000. Mr. Balfour's statement is taken to mean that his Government, which consistently has fought for abolition of the submarine as a device of defense, will spend any amount of money that the exigencies created by the French position may justify.

While admitting a keen disappointment over the refusal of the French Government to consent to a modification of its claims for privileges in the matter of auxiliary craft and submarines, the American delegates declare the results already accomplished in other lines have established the success of the conference.

They believe the remaining subjects to be considered will emphasize the vast importance of the reforms projected and to a very large extent accomplished.

Regret and Gratification.

But the delegates of the United States, Great Britain and other nations associated with them were compelled to admit to-night that their ambition to include submarines in the schedule of limitation of naval armaments will have to be abandoned by the international conference. They coupled their regret with an expression of gratification over the acceptance by France of the program for the limitation of capital ships agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, subject to slight replacement claims, which they say can be met. The French acceptance as to capital ships carries with it the concurrence of the Italian Government.

The French delegates apparently have no idea of dissociating themselves from the international conference. On the contrary they have indicated their desire to assist in cooperating with the representatives of the other countries in completing the naval program (with auxiliary craft and submarines omitted), as well as the subjects on the Far East agenda. Further than this they have reflected a manifest desire to assist in limiting the tonnage of auxiliary craft and the caliber of maximum armaments of capital ships.

The American delegates, however, agreed upon without further discussion of opposition. They concede the possibility of proving a failure.

With the submarine conference to arrange its program

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