on December 30 and quotes him as rendering a passage from the article of Capt. Castex in the *Revue Maritime* on the submarine as follows:

"Thanks to the submarine we possess the instrument, the 'martingale,' which will definitely and forever overturn the naval power of the British Empire."

Commenting, the *Temps* asserts that the most piquant thing is that these sensational lines will be vainly sought for in the writings of Capt. Casfex or in the articles criticized by Lord Lee. It describes the *Revue Maritime* as only a semi-official journal, published under the supervision of the general staff of the navy, but put out by the publisher at his own expense and risk and with the authors of the articles speaking only under their own responsibility.

The newspaper declares Lord Lee's argument a distinctly specious one, and concludes:

"Until the League of Nations becomes a reality, so long as the great Anglo-Saxon Powers have not, in accordance with the thesis which France has always logically defended, renounced their individual fleets in favor of a great international navy France, despite the depth and sincerity of her friendships, cannot sacrifice the pledges of her safety and her independence and above all the submarine arm."

Members of the French delegation should have lost no time in giving their views of the American plan for limitation of naval armaments, declared the morning newspapers. "Pertinax," political editor of the *Echo de Paris*, resented with indignation charges of imperialism and militarism against France and referred bitterly to the conduct of England.

"Obviously, the American program implied," he declared, "that all navies should be of the same type and that the same ratio fixed for capital ships should apply to small units and submarines. Without waiting, we should have asserted our right to a navy built according to other conceptions. We postponed such action, contenting ourselves with answering present questions and taking every opportunity to flatter our transatlantic friends, who were accepting everything given them at its face value. They were afterward astonished to find how our ideas were full of tucks and folds. Our leaders made the same mistake in 1919 in dealing with President Wilson, and were similarly accused of duplicity."

St. Brice, writing in the *Journal*, was more bitter in his comment. "England won a magnificent game," he asserted, "and has succeeded in realizing a European hegemony such as no nation has ever known, and has thrown on France the suspicion of imperialism."

Alluding to the plan outlined by Secretary Hughes at the Washington conference, St. Brice remarked: "It is a joke to present it as a reaction against militarism, as the Hughes program simply results economically in the domination of the world by three great Powers. France, with a colonial population of 70,000,000, must have an adequate navy to defend sea routes. A navy is an essential condition to freedom, and would threaten only those who would wish to strike at that freedom."

DUTCH DELEGATE LEAVING.

Jonkheer Van Karnebeek Called Back to Holland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Jonkheer van Karnebeek, head of the Netherlands arms delegation and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dutch Government, will leave Washington to-morrow to sail from New York on the Nieuw Amsterdam Wednesday for home, having been called back to The Hague by important state affairs.

Jonkheer van Karnebeek went to-day to the White House not only to present to Mr. and Mrs. Harding his New Year greetings to them and to the American nation but also to express his high appreciation of American hospitality and of the friendly spirit shown by the United States toward Holland. Later he called on Secretary Hughes.

SOVIET'S DEMAND ON FINLAND HAS RESULTS

Support of the Karelian Revolutionists Withdrawn.

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 2.—Demands of the Soviet Government that Finland withdraw all support of the revolution in Karelia have been met by the Finnish Government, it is indicated here.

Official announcement is made that two members of the Karelian Government have been expelled from this country, "in accordance with the provisions of international law." The Bolsheviki threatened hostile action against Finland if alleged aid to the Karelian insurgents was not withdrawn immediately.

SCANDINAVIANS URGE GOLD STANDARD AGAIN

Want England and U. S. to Take First Step.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 2.—Representatives of the three Scandinavian central banks decided at a meeting just held here that endeavors should be made to reestablish an effective gold metallic standard in Europe even though it should prove impossible for every currency to regain its former value.

A communique issued after the meeting stated that probably at the present time no country in Europe would be able to return to the gold metallic standard without the cooperation of the United States. The plan that seemed to offer the greatest chance of success was for England and the United States, in common, to take the first step toward the reestablishment of this standard. When the first step out of the existing currency difficulties had been taken no great time would elapse before other European countries would follow.

So long as the value of the British pound had not been stabilized in relation to the dollar the meeting considered that none of the Scandinavian countries would, unaided, be able to stabilize their kroner values in relation to the dollar.

The opinion of the meeting was that, until a fixed international measure of value had been obtained, every little country should abstain from all experiments with the stabilization of its currency.

HAT ON TRACK REVEALS MAN DEAD IN SUBWAY

No Clew to Show How Campbell Was Killed.

Motorman Clifford, in charge of a southbound local subway train of the Seventh avenue line, was pulling into the Fourteenth street station last night when his attention was attracted by a man's hat lying between the tracks. He stopped his train and investigated, to find the body of a man with his head crushed lying between the track and the platform.

The body later was identified as that of Charles Campbell, 30, of 363 West Nineteenth street. Investigation failed to reveal how or when Campbell was killed, but it was believed that he was struck by a train while leaning over the edge of the platform.

SIBERIANS DISAVOW ATTACK ON FRANCE

Declare Charges of Plot Are Aimed Primarily Against Japan.

SARRAUT TAKES ACTION

French Delegation's Head Asserts So-Called Agreement Is Fabrication.

EFFORT TO SPLIT POWERS

Design Said to Be Creating of Suspicion Affecting Peace Work.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.

Representatives of the Chita Government said this evening that the documents they have issued purporting to prove a Franco-Japanese agreement covering the Washington conference are directed primarily against Japan and are not intended to stir up feeling against France.

They say that if these documents show that Japan and France agreed to support each other at the conference this will be evident when the question of Siberia is brought up for discussion.

One of the chief topics of conversation in delegation circles to-day is the authenticity or otherwise of the Far Eastern republic's revelations. Persons in touch with the British delegation, that is to say persons naturally inclined to take an anti-French view, appear to hold the belief that the documents are genuine. The Japanese deny the Far Eastern republic's story and the Italians remain neutral.

The French issued indignant denials yesterday and repeated them to-day through M. Sarraut, head of the delegation. It is understood that a request has been sent to Paris for a statement direct from the French Government.

Sarraut Writes to Hughes.

M. Sarraut also wrote a letter to-day to Secretary Hughes as president of the conference, saying:

MR. PRESIDENT: The papers of this morning reproduced the text of some alleged official documents issued by the self-styled delegation of the self-styled Chita Government, which are said to emanate from official French authorities and from which it would result that official conversations or agreements had passed between France and other Governments for a realization of a determined policy in Siberia.

I have the duty to inform you that the published documents constitute a gross fabrication and that from the moment when the allied Powers carried on in Siberia in accord with the United States a policy of military intervention, directed solely against Germany and not with the object of intervening in the internal politics of the Russian people, no agreement has either been concluded or negotiated by France with any other Power touching the status or the destiny of Siberia.

At the same time that it has appeared to me to be necessary formally to deny these false reports it is my duty to inform you that the illegal and malicious action taken by representatives without mandate of the pseudo republic of Chita with the object of creating suspicion between the Powers represented at Washington appears thus directly contrary to the aims of the peace sought.

The Chita delegation declared this evening that it had intended to bring its allegations before a sitting of the conference, and when this was seen to be impossible decided to resort to public opinion through the press.

The accusation that the Chita Government brings against the Japanese is that they continue to foster a campaign of killing and banditry in the Far East for the purpose of furthering their own ends.

The Chita delegation says that while promising to withdraw their troops as soon as order has been restored the Japanese are equipping bands of reactionary Russians fighting for money in order to perpetuate disorder. They say Japan intends to set up a Far Eastern Government under her own influence as a means of putting her hand on Siberia. Japan is accused of wanting to control Siberia by dominating the terminus of the Siberian Railway at Vladivostok and the mouth of the Amur River in the north by the possession of Saghalin Island, the northern portion of which the Japanese have occupied since August, 1918.

Declaration Is Expected.

The assumption seems to be that some kind of declaration covering Russian territory will be forthcoming from the Washington conference and that it will provide for the withdrawal of Japanese troops. This, the Chita representatives say, will be useless so long as a definite date is not set for such withdrawal. The whole contention put forward by the Chita Government is that the Washington conference should not adjourn without fixing a date for the evacuation of Siberia by the Japanese.

The Chita representatives say that whether France and Japan are working together in Washington or not, it is an open secret in the Far East that France fully sympathizes with the reactionary Russian elements in Siberia, which are supported also by the Japanese, and that French agents, such as her consuls, are having continual dealings with the Merkuloff pro-Japanese Government in Vladivostok. They also assert that remnants of Wrangel's army forming a contingent of nearly a thousand men were shipped to the East from Constantinople and are now fighting with the pro-Japanese reactionary elements.

The French make no attempt to deny that in order to help and to get rid of the Wrangel army they offered to ship some of the refugees to other countries, including Brazil and Morocco, and that some who wanted to go back to their own country were sent to Siberia. This, however, the French say, was done as a matter of course.

In discussing the authenticity of the Chita documents the members of the French delegation, apart from their official denials, point out other reasons why the story of a Franco-Japanese agreement is an invention. It is alleged among other things that the forgeries presented by Chita are so clumsy as not even to be worded as such documents should be, if authentic, and that other technical matters connected with the form of the correspondence show them to be fabrications.

"In Western Europe and America," said a member of the French delegation this evening, "we are not used to such elaborate forgeries as this, but where I was recently in Upper Silesia in an official capacity I was continually being offered documents of every conceivable description for sale on the basis of photographs. I could have proved anything I wanted to by such alleged authentic documents. Therefore I must say that Chita's revelations do not impress me except as being the normal Eastern way of trying to impose on other people."

Evidently the Chita representatives have many other "documents" up their sleeves, but it is understood from members of their delegation this evening that their other revelations refer exclusively to Japan's actions in the East and are notably the agreements entered into between the Japanese and the Russian General, Semenoff.

REPUBLIC IS THE DEMAND OF THE DAIL EXTREMISTS

Continued from First Page.

hostile to them which the daily newspapers are now publishing, that is any different from the attitude of the same journals toward them since the inception of the whole Sinn Fein movement.

At the date of the truce only one Sinn Fein newspaper, *Young Ireland*, existed. It was edited by Arthur Griffith, Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since his release from prison Mr. Griffith says he has not resumed his editorial work. The newspaper was generally understood to reflect his views. Since the formulation of the treaty it has taken no strong line on either side. In this it has been in accord with the entire attitude of Mr. Griffith and Michael Collins, who since the Dail Eireann has been meeting have been careful to avoid any controversial public utterances.

The main evidence of the fighting spirit on the part of the Republicans is found in their prompt decision to establish an organ of their own, the *Republic of Ireland*, the first issue of which will appear to-morrow. An advance copy of the journal seen by the correspondent indicates that it will give its whole efforts toward aiding Mr. De Valera in his campaign. Virtually all of the protagonists of the Republican party except Mr. De Valera himself are represented on its staff or board of directors.

The *Republic of Ireland* will appear as a four page journal, printed partly in Gaelic. The advance copy contains an editorial which says the newspaper stands neither for party nor person, but that it is founded in the interests of the Irish nation as a whole.

"The supreme principle on which we take our stand," says the editorial, "is the declared independence of the Irish people, and we shall use all our influence to prevent the surrender of that independence. We shall labor to unite the Irish people, temporarily disunited under duress and temptation of an easy peace, upon the only basis on which unity is possible—loyalty to the Irish Republic, established once for all in 1919 and never to be foresworn without dishonor. . . .

"We oppose the treaty, not because we want war but because we want peace and the treaty makes peace impossible."

The newspaper declares that peace between Ireland and Great Britain must be based upon justice and liberty. It contains contributions from Charles Burgess, Minister of Defense; the Countess Georgina Markievicz, Minister of Labor, and Erskine Childers. Mr. Childers in his article analyzes the treaty, saying its first clause "makes Ireland part of the British Empire for good and all, and any Republican who accepts it forswears the republic and accepts Ireland's membership of the British Empire for all time."

The newspaper contains numerous quotations from Irish patriots. Its motto, translated from the Gaelic, means "Awaken your courage, O Ireland."

Erskine Childers said to-day that the Dail Eireann continued fairly evenly divided on the question of acceptance and rejection of the treaty and that no more than four or five members of the Dail who still were wavering would likely be influenced by the remainder of the debate.

Asked how the opponents of the treaty regarded the expressions of public bodies on the question of ratification, Mr. Childers asserted that the opponents of the compact did not recognize local bodies as representing the will of the Irish people, and it would be "an intolerable shame" for the Dail members, who had received a republican mandate from the people only last May, to accept the expression of such local bodies as any evidence that a majority of the Irish people wished to accept the terms of the treaty.

All day resolutions in favor of ratification kept pouring into the Mansion House and up to to-night only two bodies which had expressed themselves unfavorably on the ratification question had been heard from. In all sixteen County Councils, forty-six urban and rural district councils, twenty-two Sinn Fein executive bodies, twenty Sinn Fein clubs, three corporations, eight town commissioners, nine boards of guardians, thirty-two farmers' associations and sixteen other public bodies have demanded ratification.

Among the latest manifestations for ratification of the treaty is the vote of the Louth County Council, which favored ratification by a vote of 17 to 1, and the Tyrone County Council, which passed a resolution favorable to ratification to-day. Other declarations for the agreement have been made by the Sinn Fein clubs of Brookeborough, Derrygonnelly and Derrygannon and the Sinn Fein executive of East Clare. The resolutions of the East Clare body declared the treaty "the best road toward the goal of independence."

Large meetings of farmers at Fermoy and Waterford passed resolutions in favor of ratification, and the Sinn Fein executive of West Donegal voted 16 to 10 for the treaty.

John McHugh, chairman of the Fermanagh County Council, which was dissolved by the Ulster Parliament for declaring allegiance to the Dail Eireann, announced that he was in favor of the treaty, inasmuch as the alternative was "taking our chance on war now with a divided people."

The editor of the new *Republic of Ireland* is Liam Mellows, member of the Dail for east Galway, who is widely known in the United States. He was deported from Ireland to England before the 1916 rising, but returned shortly prior to the insurrection and led the revolt in Galway. After the rising he escaped to America. He is one of the youngest members of the Dail.

The assistant editor is Frank Gallagher, who after the arrest last spring of Desmond Fitzgerald, the Minister of Publicity, took up the duties of that Minister.

COUNT SIGRAY TO FACE CHARGES OF MUTINY

Said to Have Challenged Premier Bethlen to Duel.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 2 (Associated Press).—Royalists who supported former Emperor Charles in his efforts to regain the Hungarian throne are reported again active, especially since the release of Count Julius Andrassy from prison. He had been under detention since the collapse of Charles's abortive attempt to set up once more the Hapsburg power in Hungary.

Count Anton Sigray, Deputy Rakovsky and Gustave Gratz, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, were to be released today on bail of 600,000 crowns. Charges of mutiny must still be faced by the prisoners. Count Sigray is reported to have challenged Premier Count Bethlen for having stated at a club in this city that Count Sigray had given his word after the first attempted restoration of Charles that he would not involve himself with any movement intended to place the former Emperor on the throne.

QUAKE IN CANAL ZONE; FLOOD IN GATUN LAKE

Heaviest Water Pressure at Panama Since Opening.

PANAMA, Jan. 2 (Associated Press).—An earthquake lasting about a minute occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, but did no damage either here or along the Canal. The center of the shock was about sixty miles distant.

A heavy flood was registered in Gatun Lake between 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 8:30 o'clock this morning. This made it necessary to open seven of the spillway gates to let the water out. It was the heaviest pressure of water experienced since the opening of the Canal.

The extraordinary volume of water is attributed to the disturbed weather conditions that have prevailed in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere in the last three weeks, and heavy continuous rains in the Canal Zone.

WORLD HAS NOT YET SEEN ITS LAST WAR

Premier Massey of New Zealand Warns Pacific Nations.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Premier Massey of New Zealand declares that results of the greatest importance from the Washington conference are probable and that if an amicable quadruple arrangement can be maintained it will be the best guarantee of the peace of the world ever known.

"No nations have more to gain by peace than the young British nations of the Pacific," the Premier's message continues, "but whatever agreement is reached between the present great Powers none of their representatives thinks the world has seen the last war." He warns against the empire lapsing into absolute unpreparedness and adds that the unity of the empire at any international conference is more important than Dominion status.

BELFAST SNIPING NOT YET ABATED

Child Fatally Injured in Mother's Arms; Others Killed

BELFAST, Jan. 2.—Sporadic exchanges of shots that had been proceeding for twenty-four hours or more between members of the rival factions became graver in character. In the early hours to-day two men were shot and badly wounded. Another man was slightly wounded when a bullet grazed his neck.

After a lull, caused by intervention of the Crown forces, the sniping was resumed at midday with further serious consequences. One bullet passed through the head of a fourteen year old youth and struck a child in its mother's arms. The youth died afterward and the child was mortally injured.

In the York street area Alexander Turtle was shot dead by the military. John Murphy and his brother Francis were targets for marksmen as the two were at work in their butcher shop in York street. John Murphy was critically injured.

ADOPT GOLDEN RULE, SAYS MAINE GOVERNOR

New Year's Resolutions Are Urged in Proclamation.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—New Year's resolutions for the people of Maine were proposed by Gov. Baxter to-day in a formal proclamation, in which he suggested that the "golden rule" be added to the State's motto, "Dirigio."

"Let us as a people, whatever our origin or creed and regardless of our station in life," he said, "enter upon this new year with the determination:

"To recognize honest differences of opinion and to make serious effort to get other people's point of view; to credit other people with good intentions; to think and speak well of others; to ask no privileges for ourselves we are not willing to accord to others, and to remember that true personal liberty goes hand in hand with self-control."

CHILDREN SEE TRAIN BANDIT GET AWAY

Uses Car After Robbing Victims in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The well dressed bandit with cultured manners who single handed held up observation car passengers on the Chicago-New York-Washington, Baltimore and Ohio flyer in the heart of Chicago's South Side escaped in a motor car driven by a woman companion. Children skating on a pond at Sixty-seventh street say the robber made his escape in a car which had been parked beneath the railroad viaduct.

The bandit boarded the observation car at the Sixty-third street station and forced the passengers to stand in line. H. D. Taylor, a Baltimore and Ohio passenger agent, was first. He gave his pocketbook. Three men contributed and then the robber reached Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Stansbury of Tucumcari, N. M., and their three small children.

"Madam," he said, "will you please take the children to the other end of the car? I am not interested in any valuables a woman may have and I do not want to frighten children. If you please."

As Mrs. Stansbury and the children obeyed his request he relieved Mr. Stansbury of his pocketbook.

"Not much, but you look as if you could well afford to lose it, else I wouldn't take it," the robber told F. W. Williamson, another Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent.

As he continued down the line of passengers the conductor appeared at the front end of the car, ready to collect tickets. The bandit regarded him coolly.

"It's quite possible," he told his victims, "that the conductor is armed. If he isn't he can call men who are. That would mean shooting, and some of you might get hurt. I don't want that to happen, so I will leave you."

Covering the passengers with his revolver he jerked the emergency bell rope, backed through the observation platform door, and as the train slowed down leaped over the rail and disappeared down the embankment.

TOKIO TRIES DIRECT DEAL ON SHANTUNG

Continued from First Page.

without adhering to the doctrine of visit and search and without safeguarding the lives of passengers. The drafting committee will put this principle in form of acceptance by the plenary session, which is expected this week to accept the naval agreements reached in committee.

The delegates have agreed in principle to the proposition that no auxiliary ships shall be of more than 10,000 tons and that aircraft carriers shall be limited to 27,000 tons, with no armament larger than 8 inch guns. The proportion of aircraft carriers has also been agreed to.

There still remains the question of the Root proposal to outlaw the use of submarines against merchant ships, promulgating a new principle of international law which will require approval of the civilized nations. This resolution contains the Balfour amendment to the effect that pending acceptance of this principle by the nations of the world the five Powers making the agreement shall recognize it as existing at once among themselves.

Many Changes Foreseen.

The debate so far has failed to develop the real attitude of France on this question. The French delegation has acepted the Root resolution with its Balfour amendment in principle but has not reached a decision as to how it shall be applied. They believe that if the Root resolution is adopted many of the laws of war will have to be changed and will urge that the same principle apply to attacks from the air upon non-combatants and that new regulations be made as to bombardment of seaports by capital ships.

The French viewpoint on this question makes the adoption of the Root resolution outlawing use of submarines against merchant ships in any circumstances doubtful but not impossible.

The final stage in the conference, which is now approaching, finds the groups interested in the Far Eastern problem prepared to meet the situation vigorously. The charge made by the representatives of the Chita Far Eastern Republic that there has been collusion between Japan and France in dealing with the Siberian question brought emphatic and convincing denials and no official cognizance will be taken of it. The Japanese are preparing to make public a statement of conditions in China and the Far East generally, which conditions, in their opinion, justify their position in dealing with Chinese and Siberian problems.

So far as China is concerned, the Japanese will say the Government is so uncertain that no ordinary arrangements can be made with it. They will point out that the new Pekin Cabinet is a mixture representing the group which has control of communications in China, with the usual sprinkling of military influence, exemplified by the predominant influence of Chang Tso-lin in the Pekin Government counsels.

Chang's Presidential Ambition.

It is believed among the Japanese that Chang Tso-lin is planning to make himself President and that in working out this ambition the present Cabinet may not last long. The Young China group is said to be dissatisfied with the situation, while Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, desirable as the only honest Military Governor in China, is unfriendly to the new Government which has been established in Pekin.

The young China group is opposed to the continued dominance of the Military Governors while an armed truce is said to exist between Chang Tso-Lin of Manchuria and Tsao-Kun of the province of Chi-li. The new Cabinet has its Canton representation, but nothing is known of the attitude of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, President of the Canton Government, toward the new Government.

The Japanese will point out that the financial situation in China indicates the actual impossibility of giving to China all that they ask and will deny that the attitude of foreign Powers toward China is responsible for its deplorable financial condition. Their contention is that China alone is responsible for its present condition.

The Japanese are saying nothing relative to the Shantung issue, but are frankly unwilling to have the Sino-Japanese agreements of 1915, growing out of the "twenty-one demands," considered by the conference. They scout the argument brought forward by the Chinese that the Sino-Japanese treaty should not be regarded as valid because it has not been ratified by the Chinese Parliament.

Argument From Analogies.

Their argument on this point is that, owing to the conditions that have followed the declaration of the Republic in China, the Parliament has existed only for a short period and that many other agreements would be invalid if this argument were to prevail. Among other things, they say that if this argument prevails the Chinese declaration of war against Germany was illegal and the signature of the Chinese to the Treaty of Versailles was equally indefensible because of failure of action by the Chinese Parliament.

This attitude forecasts the determination with which the Japanese will oppose obligations of this treaty under which they have obtained their extension of leasehold rights in the Liaotung Peninsula, in which Port Arthur and Dairen are located.

The Japanese are preparing, also, to justify their position in Siberia and will resist any efforts to remove them from their position there through action by the conference.

This attitude by Japan anticipates barren results by the conference relative to Far Eastern affairs beyond the adoption of the general principles contained in the Root resolutions with reference to the "open door," a limited degree of tariff autonomy for China, the removal of foreign troops and the elimination of foreign post offices from China.

Such a result will be unsatisfactory to the Chinese, and if their present attitude is maintained they will refuse to sign the agreements reached unless satisfactory decisions are made relative to Shantung and to Manchuria.

JAPANESE HOPEFUL ON SHANTUNG ISSUE

Delegate Says China Must Make Some Concessions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Associated Press).—Japanese spokesmen were still optimistic to-day concerning the eventual settlement of the Shantung question, but they adhered to their announced position that some concessions must be made by the Chinese delegates if direct conversations were to be resumed.

A member of the Japanese delegation said the Shantung situation might be summarized "by saying that we are awaiting developments."

"We will resume official activities tomorrow," he added. "To-day we are quietly observing one of your great national holidays."

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Patrolman John S. Stewart of the West 123d street station was dragged nearly a block on Lenox avenue, between 116th and 117th streets, in stopping a runaway horse attached to a light wagon last night. The owner, Max Vanzner, of 6 East 118th street, jumped when the animal bolted and was uninjured.

Irish Americans Plan Dublin Club and Chamber

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1922, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—An American atmosphere already is being injected into the Irish situation. Several prominent Irish American business men arrived here yesterday aboard the steamship Scythian and have discussed the preliminaries necessary to establishing an American Club and Chamber of Commerce in Dublin in the event the treaty is ratified. Real estate agents here are receiving many inquiries from America regarding the purchase of large and small estates, all contingent on the success of the treaty, and there are promises of many deals when peace arrives.

TALK OF DICTATOR BY THE PORTUGUESE

Premier Resigns Owing to Incompatibility of Opinion With Parties.

LISBON, Jan. 2 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet headed by Cunha Leal as Premier and Minister of Finance has resigned. The probability of the establishment of a military or other dictatorship is being talked of, but nothing in this line has yet developed.

The resignation of Cunha Leal was due to incompatibility of opinion between the Premier and the members of the political parties concerning the holding of elections.

The Portuguese Ministry, headed by Capt. Cunha Leal, was organized on December 16. At the time of its organization strong opposition to the Cabinet was manifested by the factions which combined to make the revolution of last October. This opposition has continued, and late December reports in Lisbon were to the effect that two revolutionary movement were being organized, each designed to forestall the other. Meetings were being held by revolutionary groups and the leaders were threatening to call the people to arms. The agitators declared the Government had not carried out the program upon which the October revolution was based. Many of the people of Lisbon were reported to have fled from that city.

With this condition obtaining, the Leal Cabinet was beset with difficulties from its very inception. Indeed, after Capt. Leal had been asked by the President of the Republic to organize a Ministry it was not until he obtained the assurance of support from the Republican Guard that he undertook the task.

"I will succeed in this task or they will have me," he declared as he left the Guard barracks on the morning of December 16. That afternoon the Cabinet was organized.

INITIALS ON LETTERS DEVELOP A ROMANCE

Stenographer Leaves Washington to Be Bride in China.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.

That there is romance in initials placed at the end of typewritten letters was revealed to-day when Miss Ethel Edwards left Washington for Hongkong to become a bride.

Miss Edwards, who is one of the confidential stenographers at the headquarters of the Seven Day Adventists at Takoma Park, D. C., had been placing on letters the customary "E. E." in correspondence to J. P. Anderson, a missionary to China.

Mr. Anderson eventually found out that the "E. E." stood for Ethel Edwards, whom he had known in college.

FRENCH BUDGET 24 BILLIONS.

12,886,000,000 Francs to Meet Interest on Debt.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Unofficial reports place the total of the 1922 French budget at 24,606,286,000 francs, which is 326,000,000 under the amount demanded by the Government.

Included in the budget is one item of 12,886,000,000 francs for meeting the interest on the public debt.

TWO CHICAGO BANKS SOLD; AVERTS CRISIS

Continued from First Page.

mercial Trust and Savings Bank, to protect them against loss.

"The Chicago Clearing House committee assures the depositors of both the Fort Dearborn National Bank and the Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank that their interests have been fully protected and that owing to the arrangement entered into by the Chicago Clearing House Association with the Continental and Commercial National Bank and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank they will suffer no loss.

"Inasmuch as Edward Tilden & Co. is interested as a minority stockholder in the Drovers National Bank and the Drovers Trust and Savings Bank, the Clearing House Committee has made a special examination of these institutions for the purpose of ascertaining their condition.

"The result of these examinations is such as to warrant the committee in saying that in its opinion these banks are absolutely solvent and entitled to the full confidence of their customers and the public in general.

"In this connection the committee calls attention to the fact that all the directors of these institutions, representing the Tilden interests, have resigned from the bank's boards."

The Drovers banks have replaced the directors who resigned with Henry M. Dawes, G. F. Swift, Jr., vice-president of Swift & Co.; Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co.; John P. Oleson, vice-president of the First National Bank, and Alexander Robertson, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank. Both the Fort Dearborn banks and the Drovers banks have been known as livestock, stockyards and packers banking houses.

Edward Tilden and Company—the Tilden estate—was one of the largest holders of bank stock in Chicago. The last personal property assessment list shows the company held 21,079 shares of Fort Dearborn stock, which, at $190, the price quoted last week, was worth $4,215,800. The assessment list shows the Tilden estate held stock in six Chicago banks, with a market value at that time of $6,214,000.

Attorneys for Edward Tilden and Company issued a statement to-night saying the company is amply solvent and has a large margin of good assets in excess of all its liabilities, but that a portion of the assets are not readily realizable, though perfectly good. "We expect that all creditors will be paid in full," the statement adds.

As a result of the merger the Continental and Commercial National Bank and its affiliated trust company have combined assets of nearly $525,000,000, the second largest in the United States.

Announcement of the completion of the deal closed three days and nights of almost constant work for several score Chicago bankers and hundreds of clerks. The first intimation of trouble at the Fort Dearborn banks came last Friday night when hundreds of clerks worked through the night there and at the First National Bank, next door. The First National, according to a rumor which officials later confirmed, was considering the purchase of the Fort Dearborn banks.

The negotiations were broken off after noon to-day and the Clearing House committee then called in George Reynolds and other officials of the Continental and Commercial banks, who also were ready to make an offer.

A meeting was held at the First National Bank, and at 5:45 P. M. the directors and officers of the Fort Dearborn banks were called in. Forty-five minutes later the deal was closed, and at 7 o'clock the Clearing House Association met to receive its committee's report and issue the statements to the public.

William A. Tilden, president of the Fort Dearborn banks, was a brother of Edward Tilden, who died in 1915. Associated with him in their management was Averill Tilden, son of Edward Tilden.

Stockholders in the Fort Dearborn banks, according to a list published last June, are scattered throughout the country from New York to San Francisco, and from northern Michigan to Oklahoma, although the majority live in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The taking over of the Fort Dearborn banks in Chicago by the Continental and Commercial banks was the result of poor investments which had depreciated, D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, said to-night. The development is the result of local conditions exclusively, he added.

Mr. Crissinger was in telephone communication with Chicago to-night. There will be no loss to creditors, he declared, adding that it was simply a case of the banks being "bought out" by others.

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