

\$200 for Marie Curie. "No Trade Union Rule." A Pension for Presidents. Prosperous New York.

With \$200 for the Marie Curie Radium Fund, to help the famous Frenchwoman continue her scientific study by purchase of a gram of radium, comes this, from Mrs. George J. Gould, of New York:

"I am very glad that you are helping the Marie Curie Radium Fund. I understand that many small contributions are especially desired. I therefore contribute \$25 for each of my seven children and the same amount for myself, making \$200 in all, which please find enclosed.

"EDITH GOULD." Madame Curie will be interested in the type of American woman represented by Mrs. George Gould, who sends this money. First, as Edith Kingdon, she created instantaneous success as a brilliant, intelligent actress, playing in Boston, New York, London, and Berlin. Then, as Edith Gould, she contributed to the United States population seven children, all living, all but one, a very young daughter, married and with children, and one of them, Jay Gould, champion squash tennis amateur of the United States.

Conservative London papers rejoice in the collapse of the "triple alliance" of labor, Railroad and transport men have broken loose from the miners. The reactionary London Post exclaims: "The powerful trade unions must be taught that it is not their business to govern the country."

True, but it ought not to be the business of a few powerful families, as in England, or a few great financial interests, as in the United States, to govern the country, either.

Every country should be governed by a majority of its citizens and will be when the citizens develop capacity to think intelligently about government, form opinions, and stick to them. Better a country governed by powerful trade unions numbering four or five millions of hard-working men than by a few corporations with an army of fifty thousand millions of hard-working dollars.

As a pension for former Presidents of the United States, ten thousand dollars a year for life is suggested. The idea is good, but the pension suggested is too small. A man elected President should be permanently independent of everybody and everything EXCEPT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President should be well paid in office, and well pensioned out of office. The English, wise, understand that. They not only give pensions for life to those they trust. They give pensions for two lives, for the man and for his son, and very often a title of nobility. We haven't the nobility and don't want it, as yet, but we have the money. Former Presidents should have a pension of not less than \$25,000 a year.

New York State has its own little income tax, added onto the national income tax, and the gratifying results indicate that New York State is doing well. Mr. Becker, the auditor, says quite a few taxpayers have incomes of twenty million dollars a year and over. He has received a single tax contribution on a low assessment rate, as high as \$778,000.

A girl of sixteen came stowaway on a ship from Spain. She paid sailors to let her hide. Because she is a stowaway she must go back. There is no legal way in which a stowaway, alien, without passport or visa, can be admitted to the United States.

That is the verdict and there is added "confidential information" that the unfortunate young girl is "of bad moral character" and was taken ashore to save her from "various members of the crew."

Samuel Gompers, born seventy-one years ago, has remarried. A wise decision. A man should be married, especially if he has important work to do. A man, single, cannot do his best work. The fact that Mr. Gompers was born in 1850 does not mean that he is seventy-one years old. Many men born twenty-five years ago are actually older than Samuel Gompers is now.

If you are young, MARRY. If you are old, MARRY. "It is not good that the man should be alone." God says that in the Bible, only forty-nine verses from the very beginning.

BOY WHO TOOK GIRLS TO CHURCH KILLS JEALOUS YOUTH

Published every evening (including Sunday) except on special occasions. The Postoffice at Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1921. THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE

THE BALL RENT ACT UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

YOUTH SLAIN IN LOVE FEUD

Fatal Shooting Follows Fight Between Md. Boys Over Courtship of Country Belles.

DEATH CALLED AN ACCIDENT

Boy Who Fired Shot at Assaultants Says He Thought Gun Was Empty.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 18.—Jealousy over girls resulted in the slaying at Oldtown, this county, of Charles Carder, twenty-four years old, after services at the Methodist Episcopal Church last night about 9 o'clock.

A party of young men in the village were said to have been piqued because of the attention paid local girls by Gilbert Taschenberger, twenty-one, and his brother, William, seventeen, from the Spring Gap neighborhood, where their father operates a mill.

ESCORTED GIRLS HOME.

The Taschenberger boys had spent the day at the home of L. A. Carder, Towns Creek, and then drove in their car to church, taking home, after service, Miss Ginnevan and Miss Critts.

After leaving the girls at their homes, they turned back and were halted, they claim, at the edge of the village by a party of six or more young men. They were told to get out of the car, but Gilbert states he understood the threat was trouble.

However, when he left the car, he was struck in the jaw, and his brother was also assaulted. Gilbert says he had his revolver in his hand, and in the excitement it went off. He denies it was aimed at anyone in particular. He says the attacking party ran and he did not know that the prostrate man was Charles Carder, who was found to be dead with a bullet wound in his abdomen.

The Taschenberger boys then proceeded home and went to bed. They were aroused by officers from Cumberland and brought to jail here.

THOUGHT GUN EMPTY.

Gilbert Taschenberger says L. A. Carder, whom he visited, had given him the revolver, telling him to display it, that it would be sufficient to keep off an attacking party, as it is understood to have been used against the Spring Gapers for their attentions to Oldtown girls. Taschenberger says he thought the loads had been removed.

This is the second tragedy in the Oldtown neighborhood within a few weeks. Daniel Crabtree is in jail here for slaying his cousin, Melvin Crabtree, following a dispute over possession of property. It is charged that a lawless element has been having its way in that section for some time, there being no officer of the law there.

SPANISH DOCTORS STRIKE FOR HIGHER CITY FEES

AVILA, Spain, April 18.—The doctors here have declared a general strike because the municipality and the provincial authorities have declined to increase their allowances for attendance upon the poor. The physicians assert also that the authorities are refusing to settle accounts for attendance even at the present low rates.

Today's Best Laugh

COVINGTON, Ky., April 18. Tony Volpona, twenty-two, tailor, was fined \$50 and costs by Judge Munson, in police court, on a charge of assault and disorderly conduct preferred by the mother of Howard Barber, twelve years old.

The testimony showed that the boy entered Volpona's place of business and asked to have his trousers pressed. Volpona said he caught the boy and laid him across the ironing-board and proceeded to use the iron, which was warmer than he had imagined, warning the boy to cry with pain.

JUSTICES VOTE 5 TO 4 TO SUSTAIN DISTRICT RENTAL COMMISSION

The United States Supreme Court today declared the District of Columbia rent law constitutional.

The decision upholding the now famous Ball rent act was handed down in the Hirsch-Block test case, which the District Supreme Court had previously declared to be constitutional.

The opinion was read by Justice Holmes. The law was enacted by Congress as a war-time measure to prevent rent profiteering and ejection of tenants who refused to pay exorbitant rentals or those who could find no other dwelling.

The test case went to the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the District courts taken by Julius Block in a suit with Louis Hirsch.

Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Van Devanter and McReynolds dissented.

The decision was five to four in favor of its constitutionality.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which makes legal the decrees of the Rent Commission, will have a far-reaching effect on account of the fact that the landlords in the majority of cases have ignored determinations of the commission, and are liable to a fine of twice the amount of excess rent collected.

More than 2,900 determinations have been handed down by the Rent Commission since it was organized, and it was said at the offices of the Commission today that more than 60 per cent of their findings were ignored.

SENATE GETS BLANTON PUT PAY REVISION ON D. C. AFFAIRS

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, today introduced in the Senate his long-awaited measure providing for the reclassification of Government employees.

It aims to simplify the whole question of reclassification—containing only eighteen grades into which all work done in the Federal service must be pigeonholed, and placing the entire administration of the law in the hands of the executive heads of the Government with the co-operation of the Civil Service Commission.

BANS \$240 BONUS. It abolishes the war-time bonus of \$240 a year and establishes salary ranges in each grade in a maximum, intermediate, and minimum. The allocation of employees as to grades and salaries is to be done by the administrative officials of the Departments.

The employees of the Municipal Government of the District of Columbia and the Federal workers outside the District of Columbia are excluded from the terms of the act, but the President is authorized by executive order to extend the law to them at any time.

All civilian employees in the District are included with the exception of mechanics, machine operators, and the skilled trades in the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service.

The bill provides salaries ranging from \$360 to those above \$7,500. If a schedule contains no specifications, exactly defining the work of a particular position to be allocated, the head of the department or establishment shall allocate such position to the grade which in his judgment contains the specification of work most nearly comparable to that pertaining to the position.

The head of each department and establishment, within the salary range of the proper grade, determines the salary to be paid each employee by comparing his efficiency with the average efficiency of all employees assigned to the same work, or if no other employees are engaged upon the same or comparable work, by comparing his efficiency with the efficiency of the employees with which the efficiency which reasonably should be expected.

The salaries of all employees in each department or establishment fixed in accordance with the proposed law shall become effective on the first day of the third month following the date of approval of the act, and no employee shall thereafter be paid a salary exceeding the maximum rate or less than the minimum rate prescribed for the grade to which his position is allocated.

It is provided, however, that during the probational employment of a new employee or during the first six months of service of an employee on new work, the head of a department or establishment may, in his discretion, fix the salary of the appointee or employee in the grade to which that position is allocated.

IRISH SCORED BY D. A. R. HEAD

Mrs. Minor Opens Convention With Plea for Americanism. 1,000 Delegates Here.

Sinn Fein propagandists in the United States who seek to stir up strife between America and Great Britain are just as dangerous to the nation's welfare as were the pro-Germans and the "Red" agitators, it was declared here today by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, national president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in her opening address to the thirtieth congress of the D. A. R.

CHARGES WORLD VENDETTA. "Sinn Fein agitation and Sinn Fein propaganda," Mrs. Minor said, "have appealed more daringly than ever before to the passions that lead to war, teaching a world-wide, wicked vendetta against Great Britain.

"Unbridled passions," continued Mrs. Minor, "cause hatred, race hatred, Wild excesses of horror and terrorism, misery and famine have been rampant, and have had their evil effect even in our own sane and prosperous country.

"German propaganda is once more waving its head and shooting forth its evil tongue. All last winter we were afflicted by an orgy of fanatical and disloyal agitation of every kind creeping through the country, holding huge mass meetings, loud-mouthed and aggressive.

CALLS ON LOYAL AMERICANS. "It is time for sane, loyal Americans to awake and handle these happenings without gloves. We are too prone as a nation to go quietly about our business, heedless of danger until it is upon us, when curative measures may be too late."

Mrs. Minor's address was the principal feature of the opening of the convention today, which was attended by more than a thousand delegates from all parts of the United States.

It is high time, Mrs. Minor declared, for the United States to keep hands off England's domestic questions. Those who love Dublin and Berlin and Moscow more than they love America, she asserted, should go there.

"The German-Sinn Fein-Socialist menace in this country will have to be met squarely by all Americans as we overcome if we are ever to have an end to turmoil and unrest," Mrs. Minor said. "The 'red' conspiracy at Moscow," she asserted, "apparently 'links up' with the German-Sinn Fein-Socialist world wide movement to use the world for their own selfish ends."

FEARS FOR NATION'S YOUTH. Mrs. Minor also issued a warning concerning the tendencies of the rising generations of young people.

"I am not one of those," she said, "who denounce our young people of today, but I look upon much they do with grave concern. Much of the lax tendencies among our young people are due to the overindulgence of parents, who are quite as much to blame as the young people themselves.

"The slackness in our moral fibre has had its effect on the younger generation to an extent that endangers our national future."

There also is an astonishing and growing antipathy against work "in this country," Mrs. Minor said.

"The pernicious idea that work is degrading is permeating all classes of society and all ages," she continued. "Too many people believe that the only way to make a living is to shirk their duty, and that it is their right, however, will bring its own punishment in God's own time."

CHEERS GREAT SPEECH. Cheers greeted Mrs. Minor's declaration that "England and America must work together if the freedom of the world is to live," and the statement that America "must not be allowed to forget the horror of what Germany did to her people."

"The nation has been sinking back into selfishness, irresponsibility, and the pursuit of pleasure," she said. "It is weak to harbor near-illusions, but it is weaker to yield to sentimental leniency and to forget that righteous wrath must flame forth against murder and perjury and against the bestial greed practiced by Germany."

BRITISH FIRE ON OWN MEN IN ERIN

DUBLIN, April 18.—Two groups of crown forces, not in uniform, mistaking each other for Sinn Fein parties, fought a violent battle in a hotel at Connell, County Limerick, early today, according to an announcement from Dublin castle.

The hotel proprietor and two of the combatants were killed and a number of others were seriously wounded.

M'MENIMEN WEARS HAT HE WON FROM HARDING

Walter L. M'Menimen, of Massachusetts, newly nominated member of the Railroad Labor Board, is wearing a fine new hat.

The hat was the gift of President Harding as the result of a bet made shortly before the Chicago convention. Mr. M'Menimen bet Mr. Harding that he would be the Republican nominee. Mr. Harding bet he would not be nominated and was willing to wager a hat.

Mr. Harding lost the bet and paid.

ASKS RIGID BAR ON JAPANESE

V. S. McClatchy, of California Exclusion League, Outlines Views to Congress.

Absolute prohibition of Japanese immigration of every character was asked of Congress today by V. S. McClatchy, representing the Japanese Expulsion League of California, when he appeared before the House Immigration Committee.

PRESENTS PRINCIPLES. McClatchy presented four fundamental principles, which he declared constitute a declaration of the principles which have been endorsed by his own organization, patriotic and commercial bodies of California, and by "eight or ten western states." He asked that these principles be made the basis of new Japanese immigration legislation. The principles follow:

"1. Absolute exclusion for the future of all Japanese immigration, not only male, but female—and not only laborers, skilled and unskilled, but 'farmers,' and men of small trades and professions, as recommended by Theodore Roosevelt.

"2. Such exclusion to be enforced by United States officials under United States law and regulations, as is done with immigration, admitted or excluded, from all other countries; and not, as at present, under an arrangement whereby control and regulation is surrendered by us to Japan.

"3. Compliance on the part of all departments of the Federal Government with the Constitution, and abandonment of the threat or attempt to take advantage of certain phrases of that document as to treaties, which it is claimed gives the treaty-making power authority to violate plain provisions of the Constitution and the statutes in the foreign matters:

"(a) To nullify State rights and State laws for the control of lands and other matters plainly within the State's jurisdiction.

"(b) To grant American citizenship to races of yellow color which are made ineligible for such citizenship.

"(c) For the Japanese legally entitled to residence in California fair treatment, protection in property rights legally required, and the privilege of engaging in any business desired, excepting such as may be now or hereafter denied by law to all aliens, or to alien ineligible to citizenship; provided particularly they may not hereafter buy or lease agricultural lands."

REPLY FROM TOKYO. This was followed on November 19, ten days later, by a brief reply from Tokyo, stating that the matter already had been definitely decided by the Allied Supreme Council, and that the Japanese government "would not be able to consent to any proposition which reversing the decision of the Supreme Council, would exclude the island of Yap from the territory committed to their charge."

Both of these communications were very brief.

A few weeks later, on December 6, the American State Department replied to the Japanese message with a 1,500-word note, setting forth in detail this Government's understanding of the Yap affair. It stated at length that President Wilson at the Peace Conference had made repeated objections to the award of Yap to Japan, and that it was his understanding, as well as of the United States, that the matter was left open for future negotiation.

It was further pointed out that as a result of President Wilson's reservations, the final memorandum on mandates drawn up by the council on May 7, 1919, awarded Japan "certain" and not "all" of the former German possessions north of the equator. This note of December 6 concluded with this passage:

HOPES JAPAN WILL CONCUR. "I am directed by the President to inform you that the Government of the United States cannot agree that the island of Yap was included in the decision of May 7, or in any other agreement of the supreme council."

The hope was expressed that Japan would see and concur in the American view that "even if Yap should be assigned under mandate to Japan all other powers should have free and unhampered access to the island for the landing and operation of cables."

Japan allowed more than two months to go by before making any reply to this note. Then, on February 27, she replied in a 2,500-word note, cert in tone, which stated that the Tokyo government was "unable to follow" the American contentions. It was stated by intimation that if President Wilson had arrived at such an understanding regarding Yap he

JAPAN IN CURT NOTE DEFES U. S. ON YAP; WON'T YIELD ISLAND

The tensivity of the situation existing between the United States and Japan over the island of Yap was revealed officially for the first time today when the State Department made public the entire correspondence between the two governments, consisting of three American and two Japanese notes, exchanged during the last six months.

This correspondence, some of which is distinctly curt in tone, reveals that each government has stood solidly on its original position, and that each has so far flatly refused to give way in the slightest to the contentions of the other.

The United States is adamant in its refusal to concede that Japan is entitled to exclusive possession of the small, but highly important, island, and Japan has clung stubbornly to the position that Yap was awarded her by the Allied Supreme Council and that the matter is thus a closed chapter so far as America is concerned.

The last communication from Japan, under date of February 26—just on the eve of the retirement of the Wilson Administration—rather sharp in tenor and in spots inclines to be somewhat ironical.

CALLS U. S. UNREASONABLE. Certain of the theories advanced in the American note of December 6 last in reference to the Japanese reply of February 26, as "unreasonable, even unreasonable, in which no one would be likely to concur." Another line of argument pursued in the same note leads to a conclusion which the Japanese government characterizes as "wholly at variance with the facts and cannot be thought by anyone to be convincing."

Secretary of State Hughes replied on April 5, rejecting the Japanese contentions in their entirety, and setting forth that the Treaty of Versailles specifically states that Germany surrendered her possessions in the Pacific to the "Allied and Associated Powers."

"It will not be questioned," said the note, "that one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers" in whose favor Germany renounces her rights and titles, is the United States.

Neither the Supreme Council nor the League of Nations, Secretary Hughes stated, has any authority to speak for the United States with respect to Yap or any other matter.

The correspondence began on November 9 last with the dispatch by the State Department of a brief cablegram setting forth that it was the understanding of this government that President Wilson had made reservations at the Peace Conference concerning the island of Yap, looking to its internationalization for cable purposes.

This was followed on November 19, ten days later, by a brief reply from Tokyo, stating that the matter already had been definitely decided by the Allied Supreme Council, and that the Japanese government "would not be able to consent to any proposition which reversing the decision of the Supreme Council, would exclude the island of Yap from the territory committed to their charge."

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It was further pointed out that as a result of President Wilson's reservations, the final memorandum on mandates drawn up by the council on May 7, 1919, awarded Japan "certain" and not "all" of the former German possessions north of the equator. This note of December 6 concluded with this passage:

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differed in that respect from all the other powers present.

This communication also asserted flatly that Japan reserved to herself entirely the matter of deciding whether the "open door" policy would be pursued as regards allowing other powers "free and unhampered access" to the island for cable purposes.

"Nor are the imperial government alone and unsupported in their interpretation of the decision," said the Japanese reply, "for they are in receipt of authentic information that the governments of Great Britain and France, being of the same opinion as the Japanese government on the matter, made statements to that effect in their replies to the American note in November last."

HUGHES MAKES DECLARATION. There the controversy rested until the Harding Administration came into office a week later. Then Secretary of State Hughes on April 5 dispatched his now famous "declaration of the fundamental principles of American rights" to the four great powers—Japan, Great Britain, France, and Italy.

The notes of the four great powers were practically identical. The one sent Great Britain was made public some days ago. That sent to Japan differed only in that it replied to the February 26 communication, and referred to the previous correspondence regarding Yap.

Secretary Hughes followed a slightly different tack. Whereas the American notes had been devoted largely to setting forth what had happened at Paris, the Hughes note was made up almost entirely of a clear, firm statement of fundamental American rights in the controversy, regardless of what had happened at Paris.

After re-asserting the fact that President Wilson had made reservations at Paris concerning Yap, the Hughes note stated with emphasis that without the war there could have been no mandates, and as the United States contributed equally to the winning of that war, the United States is justly entitled to a share of the fruits of victory, regardless of any understandings which other nations may have reached to the contrary.

The American note, it was pointed out, had decidedly not delegated to the Supreme Council, the League of Nations, or any other power, the right of deciding American questions, or to act in behalf of the United States.

The United States, it was emphatically stated, cannot consider itself as having lost its interest in Yap through any action of the Supreme Council or the League of Nations, and "cannot recognize the allocation of the island or the validity of the mandate to Japan."

YAP ISSUE IS GOING TO SUPREME COUNCIL

LONDON, April 18.—The question raised by the recent note of the United States Government on the island of Yap are of such importance that the whole matter will be referred to the Allied Supreme Council early in May, it was officially stated today.

An effort will be made to postpone the final decision as to a joint or identical Allied reply to the American note until June, when President Lloyd George is expected to confer with representatives of the British dominions on the question of renewing the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

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