

PUBLIC OPINION SCENTS DANGER IN ARMS PARLEY

Political Says Hypocrisy of Motives Turns People Away From Pseudo-Altruism.

By POLITICUS.

If the disclosures of the secret sessions of the arms conference have demonstrated anything they have proved that the delegates from Great Britain and Japan have come to Washington, not to give up something, but to get something; not to make sacrifices for peace, but to obtain guarantees upon which to base the ending of the terrific war burdens of the world.

When President Harding issued the first invitation for the arms conference the announcement was greeted by a wave of enthusiastic approval throughout the country. It was looked upon as a long step toward the ending of the terrific war burdens of the world.

The reception of the Harding proposal throughout Europe and Asia seemed just as warm as in the United States and the various governments addressed hastened to promise their participation and their co-operation.

From time to time, however, the spokesmen of these governments took occasion to put themselves on record on certain important reservations against the altruism of the Harding scheme.

But these warnings were isolated. Little attention was given by them, either by the Government or by the people.

That was the situation when the conference met. The warnings had grown louder, but the burial of the "known Soldier" and the address of President Harding and the Hughes proposals for a slashing cut in naval armaments seemed for the moment to sweep aside warnings and warners alike.

The reaction set in quickly. Even the pretense of eager "acceptance in principle" by the visiting delegates sounded hollow. It did not take long for the sham to reveal itself and the reaction of the American people was gradually converted to pessimism.

From day to day the official and unofficial announcements of the conference have emphasized the fundamental hypocrisy of the whole proceedings. The secret sessions of the conference delegates concerning China began with a sanctimonious gesture in the shape of the Root resolutions centered on the pledge to respect the integrity, independence and sovereignty of China.

That seems to be the British notion of the way in which peace can be maintained in the world. It was the idea behind the treaty of Versailles: Bind the nations of the world together to guarantee the crooked boundaries and the possessions of conqueror nations, and there will be no more wars.

That is why there has been so decided a reaction from the original demonstrations of unanimous approval. The American people want a limitation of armaments. But they are unwilling to purchase peace at the expense of China and they are unwilling to buy the limitation of armaments at the expense of their own sovereignty.

By the terms of the League of Nations, the United States would have to protect the sovereignty of Great Britain in India and Egypt, against those oppressed peoples. By the same treaty they would have been compelled to protect the rights of the right of Great Britain, Japan, and France in China, not against Russia or Germany, but against the Chinese.

That, the people of the United States will refuse to do.

FIVE PRISONERS ESCAPE BY BREAKING JAIL WALL WINCHESTER, Tenn., Dec. 10.—C. A. Oslund, Willie Reeder and J. W. Sheeman, all charged with beating board bills, together with Roy Hall, charged with assault and battery, and Will Stephens, charged with burglary, have escaped from jail here by making a hole under a window on the second floor and descending on a rope made of bed clothes.

is so soothing and cooling for baby's tender skin after a bath with Cuticura Soap.

WILL YOU BE A GOOD FELLOW?

You Never Had A Better Opportunity to Prove It Than Today, When So Many Kiddies and Adults in Washington Face A Cheerless Christmas.

A group of guests at Wardman Park Inn today asked for and received a list of fifteen needy families to take care of on Christmas day.

They are all Good Fellows at Wardman Park Inn and it is probable that before the Glorious Day dawns the guests there will take under their wings many more than fifteen families, because there is the widest possible disparity in the conditions of those guests and the children and adults threatened with a sad and cheerless Christmas.

It would be a capital idea for the permanent guests in all of Washington's exclusive and fashionable hotels to organize themselves into Good Fellow groups and take care of as many families as possible, because the number of youngsters and adults who face a dreary, heart-breaking Yuletide is larger than ever this year.

A Typical Good Fellow. Each day the number of Good Fellows grows because this altruistic, humanitarian, direct method of spreading cheer and sharing Christmas joys appeals to men and women in all sections of the city. But the list of needy families grows apace and every possible Good Fellow must stand by the colors of Santa Claus.

A typical Good Fellow visited the Washington Times office. He came in very quietly and almost whispered. "I am a working man. I haven't got much more money than it takes to keep the wolf from my own door, but there are a lot of people who haven't got even that. My wife and I are very much interested in this Good Fellow plan. We think it is the most splendid, practical and sensible way to celebrate Christmas—sharing whatever one has with someone else less fortunate. I cannot guarantee to give anybody any money or spend much money on them, but we have a lot of children and we would like our four children have outgrown, and it occurred to my wife and I that we could make some poor children happy by giving them all these things on Christmas Day."

On His Way Rejoicing. He was given the name and address of a needy family the same size as his own. As he pocketed the piece of paper bearing the name and address his face was wreathed in smiles, there was a beam on his countenance and he was profuse in his thanks for the opportunity to be of help to someone else.

There is one man who will know the true meaning of "Merry Christmas" when it rings out on the crisp morning air on December 25. He will enjoy his Christmas dinner. The postoffice evidently takes a similar view of the matter, as it delivers to "The Washington Times" letters addressed to "Santa Claus, North Pole."

How About You? If you're going to sign up in the Army of Santa Claus to help storm the trenches of gloom, despair, dismay, disappointment and sorrow, your enlistment papers are waiting for you in the Good Fellow Department of The Washington Times, and you will be promptly mustered into active service.

The Good Fellow Plan. Here is the Good Fellow plan in a nutshell. The Washington Times has a long, long list of children and ill and needy adults whose stockings will go empty on Christmas morning unless Good Fellows come forward, and see that they are filled. Men and women who want to insure themselves a merry Christmas by making someone else happy are asked to write, telephone or

come to The Washington Times office and select one or more of these children or adults and promise to see that Santa Claus comes to see them on Christmas morning. The Washington Times relies upon them to keep that promise.

No contributions are sought. You are not asked to send in checks or cash. Anybody can peel a \$10 bill off of a roll and say: "But something for somebody for Christmas," but it takes a genuine Good Fellow to select the name of a poor child, go to the kiddie's home, find out what he or she wants for Christmas, take that toy or article of clothing to that home on Christmas morning.

In this way the man or woman willing to share his Yuletide joy with someone else, knows exactly what the money he or she contributes is spent for and who is the recipient of his or her Christmas bounty.

An Incomparable Joy. Good Fellows who served last year and the year before, will tell you that there are no happier people in the world comparable to the feeling one gets on Christmas morning upon seeing the smiles and tears of joy on the faces of needy children and old folk who have been visited by Santa Claus when they thought old Kris Kringle intended passing by their chimney. The merry laughter and the shouts of joy of these grateful children is the sweetest music you could ever hear, and it will ring in your ears to the longest day you live.

The poor and needy children in the National Capital regard The Washington Times and its readers as the chief emissaries of Santa Claus, because they address their letters to him in care of this paper. The postoffice evidently takes a similar view of the matter, as it delivers to "The Washington Times" letters addressed to "Santa Claus, North Pole."

Therefore, readers of this paper are relied upon by the needy children of Washington to take care of them on Christmas morning, and they shall not rely in vain. The Good Fellows will see to that.

Although Christmas is still two weeks off, letters from poor children are coming in fast and the laborious scrawling missives tell of the simple, inexpensive longings of the youngsters.

If you are going to be a Good Fellow this Christmas, write, telephone or come to The Washington Times today and get the name and address of a needy family. Don't delay.

PHILADELPHIA WOMAN LOSES \$12,000 ON CAR PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Twelve thousand dollars in cash was either stolen from Mrs. Dora Solarenco or lost by her while she was riding in a trolley car in this city yesterday. The money consisted of eight \$1,000 bills and forty \$100 notes.

FAILURE OF NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE IS PREDICTED NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Prediction that "State socialism, as exemplified in the operation of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota" would fail, and be replaced by co-operative methods, was made by Gov. J. A. O. Preus, of Minnesota, yesterday in an address at the fifteenth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

LOVE SUIT JURY FAILS TO AGREE UPON VERDICT

\$500,000 Action' Comes to Naught After Talesman Deliberate Nine Hours.

After deliberating for more than nine hours, the jury in the Graham-Humes \$500,000 love suit failed to reach an agreement and was discharged by Justice Stafford late last night.

A sensational, but futile effort to have the case reopened after the jury had been out for almost seven hours, was made by Daniel T. Wright, counsel for the plaintiff, in order that he might have an opportunity to introduce new evidence in regard to a check claimed to have been signed by Ida Armstrong, a maid formerly employed by Mrs. Mary Glennan.

Attorney Wright stated that he would be able to show by records of a Princeton bank that the check, which was cashed on July 6, 1918, was cashed by Mrs. Mary Glennan, whose name has figured throughout the trial, and that the signature of Ida Armstrong on the back of the check was "written in" many days after the check passed through several banks to the bank at Norfolk where Michael Glennan had his account.

"This check was produced yesterday morning," said Mr. Lambert in reply, "and I am a member of the bar of the State of New York. It was produced after he had told your honor that he was anticipating mail which would in all probability reach here about 11 o'clock."

"The letter that accompanied this check from Norfolk is at your honor's disposal, ready to be submitted to the jury."

"It is inconceivable to me that Mr. Wright did not know, and did not ask, and did not learn from Mr. Howe whether the bank records would show to whom the check was paid; and it is certainly not right to wait until finding what the records do show before making the application." Justice Stafford said in refusing to reopen the case.

ARLINGTON CO. TO WAGE WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

Committee of Thirteen Named to Exploit Sale of Christmas Seals.

CLARENDON, Va., Dec. 10.—A committee of thirteen has been named in Arlington county by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association to carry on the sale of Christmas seals in order to raise funds with which to battle the "White Plague."

In a letter addressed to members of the committee the association calls attention to the fact that the sale of last year from tuberculosis in Virginia.

The letter further says: "The sale of the Tuberculosis Christmas seals is the only way by which the Virginia Tuberculosis Association is able to finance its fight against tuberculosis, and is one of the best methods by which local organizations affiliating with it may raise money for nurses, clinics and relief work among those suffering from the disease."

"The problem that the tuberculosis movement seeks to solve is a fourfold one: 1. To discover the disease in its early stage. 2. To provide care and treatment for those who have the disease. 3. To prevent those who are infected with it from breaking down with active tuberculosis. 4. To control the spread of infection from those who have it to those who do not have it."

"Ninety-five per cent of the money raised through the sale of seals remains in Virginia; the other 5 per cent goes to the national association, which uses it in co-operative work, of which Virginia receives a share."

"Seventy-five per cent of the money raised in the county stays in the county and is used for continuing the work in the county."

"President Harding in a letter to the managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association dated November 11, 1921, endorsed the work of the association, and expressed the earnest hope that the coming fourteenth annual Christmas seal sale would be a complete success."

Those on the Arlington county committee are Mrs. S. C. Leisner, chairman, Maywood; Mrs. Carl Hendricks, Maywood; Mrs. M. Thayer, Cherrydale; Mrs. Yates, Del Ray; Mrs. Felicitas Church, Mrs. McCallister, Barcroft; Mrs. E. Baldwin, Clarendon; Mrs. Welburn, Ballston; Mrs. Greenwood, Fort Meyer Heights; Mrs. Mann, Arlington; Mrs. E. J. Ewing, Virginia Highlands; Mrs. C. South, Washington, Va., and Prof. F. K. Kemp, schools.

WHY NOT RELIEVE THAT COLD NOW? YOU'LL find the small cost of a generous bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey a sum well spent when you learn how promptly and efficiently and comfortably it relieves the lingering or new cold or cough.

Its balsamic and healing antiseptic are unsurpassed in promoting ease from distressed bronchial tubes, helping to loosen phlegm, congestion, and allaying inflammation. Get a bottle at your druggist's today. 30c.

Wells Avers Congress Is Simply a Sieve for New American Impulse

By H. G. WELLS. Article No. 24.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Press Publishing Co., the New York World and the Chicago Daily News. All rights reserved.) Last Tuesday I went to hear the President address Congress on its reassembling. He spoke to a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives, held, as is customary, in the chamber of the Representatives, because it is the larger of the two chambers.

Hitherto, my observations have centered upon the Continental building and the Pan-American building, up by the White House, and they have concerned the good intentions and great projects that glow and expand like great iridescent bubbles about the conference that is going on in this region. But the conference, whatever freedom it has to think and discuss, has no power to act. Until the Senate, by a two-thirds majority, has endorsed the recommendations of the President, the United States cannot be committed to any engagement with the outside world.

Misconception in Europe. This is a fact that needs to be written in large letters as a perpetual reminder in the editorial rooms and diplomatic offices of all those Europeans who write about or deal with the foreign relations of the United States. For the Constitution of the United States is as carelessly abused over there as the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been read here, and it is as dangerously misconceived. Through that first disastrous year of the peace Europe imagined that the President was the American spokesman and leader of the United States.

It was with great interest and curiosity, therefore, that I went down to this assembly at the Capitol to see which President was the American spokesman and leader of the United States. Here was the place not of suggestions but of decisions. What goes on here is accomplished and done—subject only to one thing, the recognition by the Supreme Court, if it is challenged, that the thing is constitutional.

Both Abuse Their Own. I went down with what shall I say—some prejudiced expectations. The Americans resemble the English very closely in one particular; they abuse their own. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, Prohibition and the police—these are outside my scope! I have heard scarcely a good word for Congress since I landed here, and the President was the unwelcome testimony of the conversationalists of the United States, combines the ignominy with the diabolical in a peculiarly revolting mixture. Even individual Senators admitted as much, with a sinister pride.

It is exactly how we talk about Parliament in London—though with more justice. But this sort of talk soaks into the innocent from abroad and though one takes none of it seriously, the whole of it produces an effect. I had the feeling that I was going to see a gathering of wreckers, a barrier, perhaps an insurmountable barrier, in the way to the realization of any dream of America taking her place as the leading power in the world, as the first embodiment of the new thing in international affairs.

Congress a Necessary Sieve. It puts all this sort of feeling right to see these two bodies in their proper home and to talk to these creatures of legend, the Congressmen and the Senators. One perceives they are not a malignant sub-species of mankind; one discovers a concourse of men very interested about and unexpectedly open-minded upon foreign policy. They are critical but not hostile to the new projects and ideas. One realizes that Congress is not a blank barrier, but a sieve, and probably a very necessary sieve for the new international impulse in America.

The ceremonies of the gathering was simple and with the dignity of simplicity. The big galleries for visitors, which always impress the British observer by their size, were full of visitors after their kind, ladies predominating, and particularly full was the press gallery, which overhangs the Speaker and Presidential chair.

Some faint vestige of a sound relief came to me as I listened to the President's address. He spoke to a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives, held, as is customary, in the chamber of the Representatives, because it is the larger of the two chambers.

He spoke of Russia and returned to that topic. "We do not forget the tradition of Russian friendship," was a good sentence that some countries in Europe may well mark. The growing belief in America of the possibility of going into Russia through the agency of the American relief administration and of getting to dealing with the revived co-operative organizations of Russia is very notable. And though there was no mention of the association of nations as such, there were allusions to the "world hope centered upon this capital city" and to the universal desire for permanent peace.

And while I listened, I was also thinking of all these men immediately before me, between 400 and 500 men, including the ninety-six Senators, with whom rested the power of decision upon the role America will play in the world affecting the world generally with a number of them, and particularly with quite a fair sample of the Senatorial body. And I think now that it is going to be a much better body for international purposes than my reading about it before I came to Washington had led me to suppose.

We hear too much in Europe of the rule of "jobs" and the "interests" in Washington. No doubt that sort of thing goes on here as in every legislative body, but it has to be borne in mind that it has very little bearing upon the international situation. It is not a matter affecting the world generally, but it has to be borne in mind that it has very little bearing upon the international situation. It is not a matter affecting the world generally, but it has to be borne in mind that it has very little bearing upon the international situation.

Senators Two by Two. Presently the ninety-six Senators came in by the central door, two by two, and were distributed upon the seats in front of their hosts, the Representatives. There was applause, and I saw Sir Auckland and the rest of the British delegation entering from behind the chair, for the delegations had also been invited to come down from the unrealities of the conference and had been assigned to the front-row seats. Other delegations followed and seated themselves.

At last came a hush and the clapping of hands and the President entered and went to his place, looking extremely like a headmaster with that large bare smile of his and the rest of the British delegation entering from behind the chair, for the delegations had also been invited to come down from the unrealities of the conference and had been assigned to the front-row seats. Other delegations followed and seated themselves.

He read his address in that effective voice of his, which seems to get everywhere without an effort. I listened attentively to every sentence of it, although I knew that upstairs there would be a printed copy of it for me as soon as the delivery was over. Yet, although I was listening closely, I also found I was thinking a great deal about this most potent gathering, for potent it is, which has been raised up to address a position of quite cardinal importance in human affairs.

President Harding is on what are nowadays for a President exceptionally good terms with Congress. He means to keep so. In his coming he reiterated his point that even the full constitutional powers of the President are too great and that he has no intention to use them, much less to strain them. Nevertheless, or even in consequence of that, he is very manifestly the leader of his legislature. The atmosphere was noncontentious. He was not like a party leader speaking to his supporters and the opposition, but was much more like America colloquizing. His address was a statement of intentions.

I think the President feels that officially he is not so much the chief of America as the voice of America, and instead of wanting to make that voice say characteristic and epoch-making things, he tries to get as close as he can to the national thought and will. What President Harding says today America will do tomorrow. One human and amusing thing he did; he was careful to drag in that much disputed word of his—"normality"—which he has received apparently shall out "normality" from current English.

the need to give and take in foreign trade was a lecture that is being repeated in every main street in America. Possible Return to Russia. He spoke of Russia and returned to that topic. "We do not forget the tradition of Russian friendship," was a good sentence that some countries in Europe may well mark. The growing belief in America of the possibility of going into Russia through the agency of the American relief administration and of getting to dealing with the revived co-operative organizations of Russia is very notable. And though there was no mention of the association of nations as such, there were allusions to the "world hope centered upon this capital city" and to the universal desire for permanent peace.

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And from the point of view of those who are concerned about the dark troubles of the world outside America, it was, I think, a very hopeful address. It reinforced the impression I had already received of President Harding as of a man feeling his way carefully but steadily toward great ends. America's growing recognition of her "inescapable relationship" to world finance and trade came early, and his little lecture on

steadness and growing sense of responsibility and the old peace enforcing traditions of America strong in it. If only it does not delay things too long. I doubt if those who desire to see the peace of the world organized and secured are likely to have any quarrel with the Senate of the United States. The worst evil I fear from the American Senate, now that I have seen something of it individually and collectively, is the impartial impartiality of the detached in its dealings with international affairs.

The President finished his discourse and the stir of dispersal began. I had assisted at America reviewing her position in the world. I thought the occasion simple and fine and dignified. I found myself leaving the Capitol in a mood of quite unanticipated respect.

CONVICT TESTIFIES IN AUTO THEFT CASE RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 10.—Brought here under a writ of habeas corpus from Clinton prison in New York, where he is serving a sentence for automobile thefts, William J. Nolan yesterday appeared as the Government's principal witness in the trial of C. J. Kelly, Sanford, N. C. W. Hoffman and George Scott, of New York, and Harry Craig, of Philadelphia, charged with illegal traffic in automobiles under the Dyer act. The Government sought to show Nolan was in employ of Kelly and aided in many thefts.

Nolan testified he stole a car in Newark and was paid \$500 in installments by Hoffman, then a member of the New York police force, to keep quiet. Craig testified he stole thirty-five cars for Kelly.

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THE CHILDREN AT CHRISTMAS TIME The mother of these four children says that she has used Father John's Medicine for the past twenty years and in cases of severe colds she believes it has no equal.

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Our Berlin correspondent in their offices on the Behrenstrasse carries the names of countless customers of The Washington Loan & Trust Co. Resumption of commerce and communication between the two capitals has greatly increased the business of our Foreign Department.

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