

# WEATHER.

Rain tonight, probably clearing tomorrow; colder tonight, with lowest temperature about freezing, much colder tomorrow.

Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at noon today: Highest, 54, at noon today; lowest, 34, at 2 p.m. yesterday. Full report on page 16.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 16.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921—TWENTY PAGES.

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TWO CENTS.

## U.S. REPLY TO PLAN TO BAN SUBMARINE LOAN

Answer Likely to Make Clear Opposition to Abolition Proposal.

## FRENCH RECEIVE DATA ON AUXILIARY TONNAGE

Figures Not to Be Revealed Until Issue on Undersea Craft Has Been Settled.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.  
America's reply to the British proposal that the submarine be abolished was expected to be made at a meeting of the committee on limitation of armament of the Washington conference, which gathered at 11 o'clock this morning.

America's reply, it was believed, would be adverse to the British proposal, although it was expected that the American delegation would make clear to the British their interest in the very able presentation of the case against the submarine by the latter.

France, Italy and Japan have already stated their opposition to the proposal for the abolition of the submarine. It is clear, therefore, that Great Britain's suggestion has been defeated at least for the time being.

## Tonnage to Be Tackled.

It was expected that the American delegation would point out the difficulty of dealing with the abolition of the submarine at this conference, in which many of the nations having submarines, or in a position to obtain them, are not represented.

As soon as the British proposal regarding the abolition of the submarine was disposed of, the question of the amount of auxiliary tonnage, including submarines, which would be used for the five nations participating in the conference on limitation of armament, will be tackled.

It was learned, has received the data which it was expecting from Paris, and is ready to proceed with the matter of the auxiliary tonnage. It will be remembered that France, in accepting the 175,000-ton limit proposed by the United States, did so with reservations regarding the amount of auxiliary tonnage.

## Figures Not Made Public.

So far the figures which will be presented by France with relation to the auxiliary tonnage have not been made public. They will be laid before the conference committee, after the question of the abolition of the submarine has been concluded. The French delegation pointed out that it was better to decide the question as to whether there should be any submarine at all, before passing to the question as to how many submarines the various nations should have.

The only inkling as to the amount of submarine tonnage which has so far come out of the conference, is contained in a statement made by Admiral de Buxtehude yesterday afternoon, when he suggested that the minimum submarine tonnage which would be required by a naval power would be 100,000 tons.

It is said that this question will be the one the voters of the country will ask, being well appraised of its cogency, simplicity and pertinency. The negotiators of the treaty will be looking to the fact that the United States has taken the initiative in a movement for the prevention of war, and brought about an agreement, will the United States be the first to reject it and destroy the structure it had been mainly instrumental in building?

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## Later Meeting in Doubt.

If the conference committee on limitation of armaments meets this afternoon, it may be that the discussion of the auxiliary tonnage allotments will be taken up then. Prior to the meeting this morning, it was said by a spokesman for the American delegation that the committee would meet, there was any business pending before it. This is a matter which would be settled at the morning meeting, it was said.

So Christmas eve finds the conference hard at work. There is every degree of opinion as to whether it will succeed in their work, it was said. Whether the conference will decide to take a holiday Monday is also a matter of opinion. In the opinion of some of the delegates this would be done.

## Favor Other Conferences.

The suggestion advanced by Italian delegates that it will be advisable to hold future conferences to deal with questions arising on naval armament, has been advanced by other nations also. It was learned that the British delegation has made a general opinion that such meetings will be necessary, even before the end of the ten-year naval building holiday, which is now proposed. It is to be expected that the five powers engaging in the present plan to limit naval armament will have their eyes open to what other nations may do in the line of naval construction, and if it is found that oceanic requires, conference will be called.

From this it appears that the development or evolution of the suggested association of nations is already on the way. In addition to naval questions, there may be some of the matter relating to the present conference on the agenda of the present conference that will call for future consideration, and that will bring the nations together again in conference with other nations now on the outside.

## POSSES HUNTING MAN IN MURDER OF CHILD

Slaying of Five-Year-Old Tessie Kucharski Arouses Residents of New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., December 24.—Aroused by the cruel death of five-year-old Tessie Kucharski, whose mutilated body was found yesterday packed in a suit case at the Albany hotel, residents of New Brunswick are searching for George Garria, forty-five, a carpenter, with whom the police charged the child was last seen alive. The crime has aroused bitter feeling and threats of violence were being openly made should the man suspected of the outrage fall into the hands of his pursuers.

An autopsy revealed that the child had been strangled with a piece of untwisted, with which her assailant had tied her head and beels to her.

## DEBS AND 23 OTHERS FREED THROUGH EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Sentences Commuted and Five ex-Soldiers Convicted of Slaying British Officer Are Given Pardon.

Twenty-four persons, including Eugene V. Debs, former socialist candidate for President, all convicted on various charges of violating the espionage act and other charges of hindering the government during the war with Germany, will be freed today from the federal penitentiaries where they are confined.

Commutations of their sentence have been ordered by President Harding, and as a result, these lucky men will be able to enjoy all that goes with liberty on Christmas day.

At the same time the President pardoned five former American soldiers serving life sentences pronounced by a military court for the murder of a British officer while serving with the American Army on the Rhine. This action was a Christmas time commutation of the President's step November 7, when he remanded the sentences of the soldiers on the ground of insufficient evidence against them. They are now restored to full citizenship.

## Follows Study of Cases.

The action was taken after the Department of Justice had studied separately the cases of 197 persons serving sentences for violating wartime laws and after Attorney General Daugherty had discussed the matter at length with President Harding, who was said to be desirous, if possible, of granting some pardons for Christmas. The commutations, it was explained, do not operate to restore citizenship lost by the felony convictions, but the pardons do. Several of the civilian offenders will be released to the European countries of their nativity, two are under observation at hospitals for insane and three are now out on paroles, which were granted by President Wilson.

Announcement of the action taken was made personally by President Harding late yesterday. The list follows: Orville Anderson, convicted at Des Moines, S. D., October 2, 1918, under the espionage law and sentenced to four years; Giovanni Baldassari, convicted at Chicago, under espionage act conviction at Chicago; David T. Blodgett, convicted at Des Moines, Iowa, and serving twenty years on charges of opposing the selective service act, who is now in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the insane for observation.

Other given commutation were J. S. Cumble, convicted at Oklahoma City, and sentenced to six years for violation of the espionage act; Thomas Carey, convicted at San Francisco, for violation of the espionage act, serving a two-year sentence; Joseph M. Caldwell, convicted at Providence, R. I., for violating the espionage act, serving three years; Mojek Picon, convicted at Detroit under the espionage act, and sentenced to twenty years, but already given a commutation of sentence to five years by President Wilson; Claus Pressee, who was sentenced at El Paso, Tex., to five years at Leavenworth, for departing from the United States unlawfully in time of war in an attempt to sell the German consulate in Mexico plans of a new gun similar to those designed for use by the United States Army; Ed Hamilton, convicted at Chicago, August 30, 1918, and sentenced to ten years under the espionage act; William J. Head, sentenced at Sioux Falls, N. D., in 1917, for violating the espionage act; Gustave H. Jacobson, convicted at Chicago and sentenced to three years for attempting to set on foot a military enterprise in India against Great Britain during the war.

Sought Insubordination.  
Mrs. Idell Kennedy of Los Angeles, Cal., sentenced to ten years for attempting to cause insubordination and refusal of duty among selective service men.

Jack Law, convicted at Chicago for violating the espionage act and sentenced to ten years; John L. Murphy, sentenced to five years at Sacramento, Cal., under the espionage act; Walter Phillips, convicted at Oklahoma City for hindering the selective service law and sentenced to ten years, though he was released on parole January 10, 1921, by President Wilson.

Joseph Prado, sentenced to two years for bringing aliens into the United States unlawfully in time of war; Albert B. Prashner, sentenced to ten years in 1918 for violating the espionage act; Wilhelm Schuman, convicted at Fort Dodge, Iowa, under the espionage act, and serving twenty years.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

## PACT'S OPPONENTS FACE ONE QUESTION

Will Be Asked if U. S. Is to Destroy Peace Structure of Own Building.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.  
Friends in the Senate of the four-power pact hold that when the treaty is considered, its opponents will face one plain question, to wit: After the United States has taken the initiative in a movement for the prevention of war, and brought about an agreement, will the United States be the first to reject it and destroy the structure it had been mainly instrumental in building?

It is said that this question will be the one the voters of the country will ask, being well appraised of its cogency, simplicity and pertinency. The negotiators of the treaty will be looking to the fact that the United States has taken the initiative in a movement for the prevention of war, and brought about an agreement, will the United States be the first to reject it and destroy the structure it had been mainly instrumental in building?

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Watch Public Opinion.  
Senators who are keeping in touch with the feeling "back home" say that the people are likely to have very little patience with hair-splitting analysis of the effect and application of the treaty, which seem to invest it with menace; that they are looking to the very aspect of what can be accomplished by the world's good by its expressed provisions and its intended purpose as generally understood by the man who runs and reels.

Pact Must Be Ratified.  
Attention will constantly be directed to the fact that the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, of such great importance to the United States, will not be brought about until the four-power pact is ratified. The country will not be likely, it is said, to fail to hold to accountability influences to maintain the pact to prevent that consummation.

High administration circles are said to be agreeable to reservations intended to clarify the four-power pact, if they are pressed and if their acceptance will dissipate objections, although holding that they are not necessary.

This administration, it is said, will not make the mistake of insisting on the treaty drawn without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i."

"PEP" PIES WITH LIQUOR.  
2,500 Gallons Brandy Are Allowed San Francisco Bakers.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24.—Christmas pies in San Francisco this year will contain liquor, local pie bakers having availed themselves of the permission under the law to use "pep" their pies with brandy from the government storehouses.

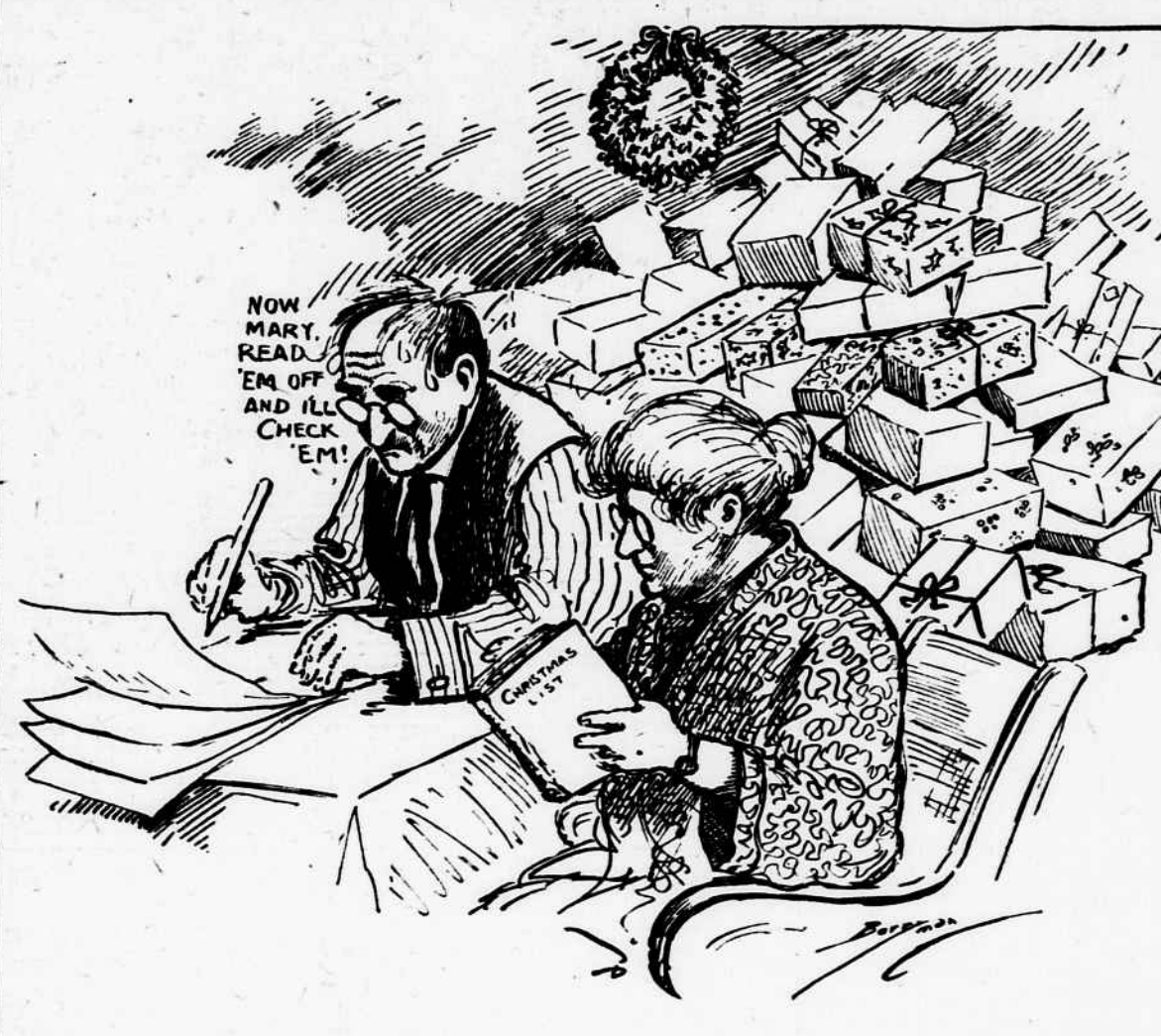
More than 2,500 gallons of brandy were withdrawn from the first three days of this week, Tom Brown, assistant federal prohibition director, announced.

Under the law pie makers were allowed 100 gallons, and with one exception every baker took the limit.

Dr. Julio Bianchi, Appointed Representative Under Former Government, Deposed.

Formal notice has been received by the State Department from the new government of Guatemala that Dr. Julio Bianchi, minister to Washington under the Herrera government, recently overthrown, no longer represents that country. The notification was contained in a telegram today to the Secretary of State from Rodriguez Castillejo, minister for foreign affairs. The message did not name a successor for Dr. Bianchi, but stated that Francisco S. Latour had been designated to take over the duties of the legation here.

The formal notice from the Guatemala government follows a refusal several days ago by Dr. Bianchi to surrender archives of the legation to Mr. Latour. State Department officials said the message would not affect one way or another the American government's position on recognition of the de facto government.



CHRISTMAS EVE PRECAUTION.

## STAR WILL GIVE 88 PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

Plan of Distributing Awards for Compositions on Arms Conference Described.

Although old Santa Claus will reward the children of Washington tonight for their good behavior during the year, The Evening Star will supplant him after the spirit of Christmas has dissipated and award to eighty-eight of those who submit compositions of superior merit in the essay contest on the topic, "The Arms Conference and Its Significance," cash prizes ranging from a maximum of \$100 to a minimum of \$5.

The eighty-eight cash prizes to be awarded the winners of the contest will amount to \$1,000. They will be so scattered over the two distinct classes into which the contest probably will be divided that virtually all contestants submitting meritorious essays will receive one of the awards. There will be forty-four prizes for each of the two probable groups of classes.

As previously announced, the classes probably will be grouped as follows: First class—Students in the senior high schools and the ninth grade of the junior high schools; students in the private and parochial schools between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, inclusive.

Second class—Pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of the junior high schools and similar grades of the elementary schools; pupils in the private and parochial schools between the ages of twelve and fourteen, inclusive.

The first prize in each of the two classes will be \$100, making a total of \$200 in first prizes.

There will be twenty prizes in each class of \$50, making a total of \$1,000 in second prizes.

The fourth group will consist of five prizes of \$15 each for each class, making a total of ten prizes, or \$150.

There will be twenty prizes of \$10 each awarded as fifth prizes, or ten prizes in each class, making a total of \$200.

Fifty prizes of \$5 each will be awarded as sixth prizes, twenty-five prizes in each class, making a total of \$250.

It is believed that the children's minds today are too filled with the thoughts of Christmas to study the developments of the arms conference, but next week they are expected to devote more time than ever to studying the proceedings of the historical parity.

It is emphasized that no essays should be written until after the children return to school at the close of the Christmas holidays. By that time, the specific rules for the contest, together with the names of the persons constituting the board of judges, will have been announced. Meantime, school children are urged to read the daily press in order to collect information which will aid them in preparing their essays. School authorities have directed the attention of the children to the concise summary of the conference developments as printed daily in The Star as valuable in studying the epoch-making event.

## BEATEN, BOUND, ROBBED BY MAN WHO ASKED RIDE

Nephew of Earl of Deven. Victim of Attack in New Jersey. Suffers Loss of Large Sum.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Philip S. Honeywood, youngest son of the late Sir John William Honeywood and nephew of the Earl of Deven of Powderham Castle, Exeter, England, was brutally beaten and robbed of a large amount of money not far from his home, near Woodcliff Lake, N. J., last night.

He had been in Newark on business during the afternoon, and it is believed from brief statements made by Mr. Honeywood that the man who had asked for a ride. Evidently the man was a bandit, who struck him with a bludgeon, then bound and robbed him. Mr. Honeywood managed to free himself and make his way to a house, where he fell unconscious.

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## ADOLPH GUDE DIES OF LONG ILLNESS

Was Grand Commander of District Commandery, Knights Templar.

ADOLPHUS GUDE.  
Adolph Gude, one of the pioneer florists of this city and grand commander of the district of Columbia Knights Templar, died early today at the Emergency Hospital, where he had been confined to bed for the past five weeks. Mr. Gude's illness has extended over a period of about two years, but only recently was it necessary for him to go to a hospital.

Mr. Gude was born at Knoxville, Tenn., April 20, 1863. He was the son of C. G. Adolphus and Fredericka Gude. He left his birthplace when young, going to Lynchburg, Va., and later to Prince Georges county, Md. He was but eighteen years of age when he moved into the District, where he was educated in the public schools and the Spencerian Business College.

He entered business for himself early in his career, starting in the business of buying and selling flowers with a fund of \$50. In 1888 he personally erected three greenhouses and took as a partner his brother, William F. Gude, forming the firm of A. Gude & Co. In 1889 the Gude family moved to a large lot until now there are 400,000 feet of cultivated ground in greenhouses.

Overseer Production End.  
This firm was incorporated in 1906 as Gude Brothers Company. Since the incorporation Adolph Gude has been in charge of the production end of the business, William F. Gude handling the distribution. In September of this year a new company was formed under the name of A. Gude Sons Company.

During the war Mr. Gude was chairman of local draft board No. 11. He always was prominent in civic and fraternal activities. He was one time president of the Anacostia Bank, was vice president of the Good Hope Orphan Home; life member of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Washington National Horticulturalists, member of the Anacostia Citizens Association, life member of the Club of Washington, Washington Lodge, No. 15, B. F. O. E. C. and the Eastern Star, past grand patron of the Mystic Shrine, past patron, Electa Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, past grand patron, O. E. S. of D. C.; director, Masonic Mutual Relief Association, and a member of Kallipolis Grotto, Velled.

He was married to Mary Elizabeth Noll of Germany, in November, 1888, and there were five children: four of whom, Esther C. M., Adolph E., Edwin H. and Edgar R., survive him. His home is at Woodmont, Anacostia, D. C.

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## "LOOK FOR SQUARE DEAL," AMERICAN LEGION XMAS GREETING TO DISABLED

By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, December 24.—The following Christmas message to "the disabled ex-service men of America" was issued today by National Commander, Harford MacKider, in the name of the American Legion: