

JAPAN'S DEMANDS
REJECTED BY HULLNaval Race Spectre Rises
on Abrogation of Wash-
ington Pact.

(Continued From First Page.)

consequences, the Japanese Ambassador performed his duty lightly.

He emerged from Secretary Hull's office, after a 15-minute talk, with a broad smile, lighted a cigarette, and bantered with newspaper men who surrounded him and laid down a barrage of questions.

"Japan will leave no stone unturned to achieve a new agreement limiting naval strength," Saito declared.

"Will Japan take the lead in seeking a new agreement?" he was asked. "Japan will not assume to take the leadership," Saito answered, "but will co-operate wholeheartedly in all international efforts. Collaboration—that's the thing."

The ambassador was accompanied to the State Department by K. Fujii, counselor of the embassy. Photographers held them up several minutes, but the Ambassador had to stop for only a matter of seconds in the diplomatic waiting room before the ticking clock outside Hull's office struck 12 and he was ushered in.

Saito, after delivering his government's note, handed Hull a copy of the press statement issued by a foreign office spokesman in Tokyo, and one he had himself prepared.

Talked About Christmas.

But even then all was not serious, as Saito and Fujii, when they emerged, smilingly volunteered that they also had been "talking about Christmas" in the terms of the Washington naval treaty. In his press statement, Saito said: "Although the Japanese government has given notice, according to the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty, of its intention to terminate the agreement, it has done so with the sincere hope to have a substitute accord that will embody the proposals we have made."

"One feature of these proposals has been given, in my opinion, undue emphasis by critics," he added. "That is the claim for equality. We have also proposed a radical reduction in naval armament capable of aggression."

"We are proposing the total abolition of the big and expensive warships covered by the Washington treaty, I. e., capital ships and aircraft carriers. We are ready to go down to as far as the half of our present naval strength. But too little has been said of this."

"On both material and moral grounds we earnestly desire a substantial reduction that will free the nations of anxiety regarding the possibilities of war. We want the others to be free of any anxiety regarding us, and we want to be free of any regarding them."

New Pact Proposed.

The official statement of the Japanese foreign office spokesman proposed a new pact and suggested that it "should rest not upon a ratio principle, but on the formula of an agreed common upper limit for the armaments to be retained by each power."

This upper limit should be fixed as low as possible, the spokesman said, adding that in order to render it difficult for one power to attack another, but easy to defend itself, the "offensive arms should be totally abolished or drastically reduced, and the defensive arms adequately provided."

In the light of these basic principles, it was added, "it is impossible for the Japanese Government to acquiesce in the continuation for a further term of the Washington treaty of naval limitation, which not only permits the retention of the offensive arms, but admits disparity in naval strength through the adoption of a ratio system."

Moreover, the allocation of an inferior ratio, so detrimental to our national prestige, is bound to remain a source of permanent and profound discontent to our people."

FRENCH PLAN ADVISED.

Scheme Expected to Be Sent Other Pact Signatories.

PARIS, December 29 (AP)—With the presentation today, by Ambassador Nacake Sato, of Japan's denunciation of the Washington naval treaty, France's own scheme for future naval limitation was expected shortly to be communicated to the other signatories of the defunct pact.

France's naval tonnage today has a 50 per cent margin over that of Italy, excepting in capital ships, and French naval experts freely admit they want to keep at least that margin.

PEACE NOTE SOUNDED.

Tokio Denies Desire to Enlarge Armaments.

TOKIO, December 29 (AP)—Japan's foreign office sounded the gong of peace today while formally denouncing the Washington naval treaty, and in a formal statement took what was interpreted as a step toward avoiding a threatened naval race.

Japan has not, the statement said, "the slightest wish to enlarge her armaments."

Offensive Arms Opposed.

"In order to render it difficult for any power to attack another, but easy to defend itself, offensive arms should be totally abolished or drastically reduced and defense arms adequately provided for," it said.

The hope was expressed that another pact might be concluded superseding the Washington treaty, but the statement made clear that any new agreement must conform with Japan's "basic principles."

The allocation of an inferior ratio is so detrimental to our national prestige that it is bound to remain a source of permanent and profound discontent to our people," said the statement.

Agreement Desired.

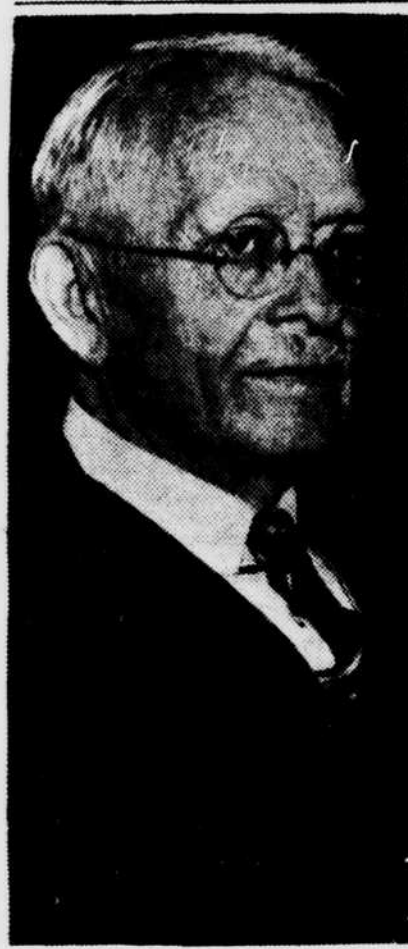
"Our government desires fervently to arrive at an agreement just and fair to all parties concerned and entirely in accord with the spirit of disarmament."

"They are prepared, despite termination of the Washington treaty, to pursue with undiminished zeal friendly negotiations with other powers. Japan endeavors to promote the cause of peace by establishing the principle of non-aggression and non-aggression through suppression or drastic reduction of offensive weapons."

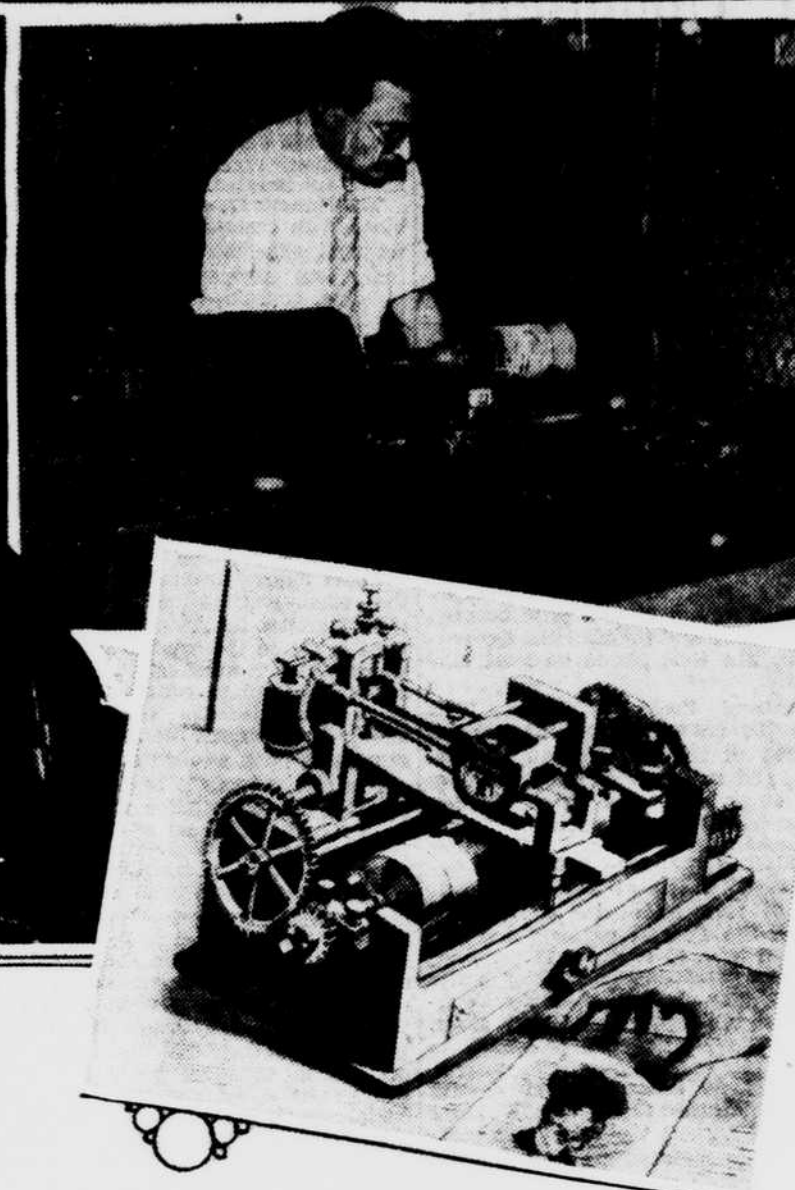
Mudhole Stops Thief.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The mudhole in which Dr. John Garner's automobile was bogged down did a good turn for him—thieves who had taken the machine had to leave it there.

Ancestor of Modern Wirephoto Described



At left: Noah Steiner Amstutz, inventor of the "electro-photograph," patented in 1891, which was one of the first machines used in the transmission of pictures by wire. Above, at right, is the modern wirephoto machine with which the Associated Press will begin the transmission of photos, to be published in The Star next Tuesday. Below is a sketch of Amstutz's invention, a model of which is on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution.

IL DUCE PREPARES
FOR CRISIS IN 1935Redoubles Efforts to Put
Italy at Peak of Power
Next Year.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, December 29.—Italy believes 1935 will be crucial in Europe and elsewhere, and intends to prepare during the coming 12 months for any possible crisis.

An increasingly bitter boundary controversy with Ethiopia, African empire adjacent to Italy's colonies, possessions, and the frequently disturbed state of continental politics during 1934 have strengthened Benito Mussolini in his determination to be ready for whatever may happen, informed quarters said today.

In 1935 Italy's new juvenile military service will go into full effect. Boys 8 years old will begin their drilling and young men of 23 who have finished their military service will continue drilling on Sundays and in vacation time for another 10 years.

To Enroll 1,500,000 Boys.

At the same time the enrollment of another category, the "Sons of the Wolf," 1,500,000 boys between the ages of 6 and 8, will be completed.

So as to furnish the army with more recruits, Mussolini in 1935 will swing his new vigor into his more and better babies campaign. Italy has just passed the 43,000,000 mark in population, and Il Duce hopes to see it close to 44,000,000 at the end of 1935. Italy is now easily the second largest country of continental Europe in point of population.

The year will see the corporate state in full career. The 22 corporations founded in November, embracing every activity of Italian industrial, commercial, transport and professional life, will receive their practical baptism.

May Replace Chamber.

The new year, too, may see the disappearance of the Chamber of Deputies replaced by a corporate chamber in which the deputies would be elected by the various categories of employers and employees, and not by the voter at large.

Italy hopes in 1935 to balance her budget—for the first time in four years.

During 1935 Italy will continue striving for naval parity with France. She is, in fact, rapidly reaching that parity.

THREAT OF ANGLO-U. S. AGREEMENT MAY ALTER JAPAN'S NAVY STAND

(Continued From First Page.)

for another convention to replace the Washington agreement.

Denunciation of the Washington treaty and automatic expiration of the supplementary London pact at the end of 1936 both technically provide that the signatories meet in an open naval conference within the next year, but the Americans have said repeatedly the conference is useless unless the Japanese change their attitude.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Japanese representative at the discussions here, is remaining to discuss certain aspects of the naval situation with the British. Future conversations of the three powers, however, will be through diplomatic channels.

Yamamoto May Visit U. S.

Yamamoto will sail for home just as soon as the Tokyo government sends him instructions and may return by way of the United States, indicating the possibility of bi-lateral discussions at Washington early next year. The final decision, however, rests with Tokyo, since some Japanese quarters oppose his visit to Washington.

Both British and American quarters today joined in lamenting Japan's denunciation of the treaty, although one American source expressed the opinion that the long-awaited action might help clear the international atmosphere.

Ambassador Tsubono Matsudaira visited the foreign office to deliver a text of the denunciation as a matter of courtesy. Washington later will formally advise the signatories of the denunciation.

Claudette Colbert III.

Notes Are Exchanged by Saito
And Hull in Treaty AbrogationState Secretary Issues
Statement of U. S.
Attitude on Pact.Termination Is Held
Source of Genuine
Regret to U. S.

By the Associated Press.

The actual denunciation yesterday by Japan of the 12-year-old Washington naval limitations treaty was accomplished in the following words:

The Japanese Ambassador, Hiroshi Saito, handed this note to Secretary Hull.

"I have the honor, under instructions from my government, to communicate to you the following:

"In accordance with article XXIII of the treaty concerning the limitation of naval armaments, signed at Washington on the 6th February, 1922, the government of Japan hereby gives notice to the Government of the United States of America of their intention to terminate the said treaty which will accordingly cease to be in force after the 31st December, 1936."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

Hull handed back to Saito this American note of acknowledgment:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of December 29, informing me that the government of Japan gives notice to the Government of the United States of America of its intention to terminate the treaty limiting naval armaments signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, which will accordingly cease to be in force after the 31st of December, 1936."

"In accordance with the pertinent provision of article 23 of the treaty, I am today transmitting to the other powers a certified copy of this notification and am informing them of the date on which it has been received."

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

Hull Terms Treaty Abrogation Source Of Genuine Regret

Secretary Hull's statement on the American Government's attitude relative to the termination of the treaty was as follows:

"The American Government has received the Japanese government's notice of intention to terminate the Washington naval treaty. We, of course, realize that any nation has the right not to renew a treaty; also, the any movement toward disarmament to be successful must rest on agreements voluntarily entered into."

Source of Genuine Regret.

"This notification is none the less a source of genuine regret to us, believing as we do that the existing treaties have safeguarded the rights and promoted the collective interests of all of the signatories."

"The recent conversations at London, which have been carried on in a spirit of friendship and good will, have revolved around the question whether a movement of international co-operation and disarmament can rest on the principle of equality of armaments rather than on the principle of equality of security."

"Each nation naturally desires—and we stand unalterably for that view—to be on a basis of absolute equality with other nations in the matter of national security. Experience teaches that conditions of peace or measure of disarmament cannot be promoted by the doctrine that all nations, regardless of their varying and different defensive needs, shall have equality of armaments."

"What has been achieved up to the present time toward insuring conditions of peace has been based on a community of objective, a community of conception of the general interest and a community of effort."

No Invasion of Rights.

"The treaties thus far concluded have involved no invasion of the sovereign rights of the participating governments, and they have provided, with all proper respect for such sovereign rights, that the armaments of the participating nations be established by voluntarily undertaking on a proportionate basis."

"Notice of intention to terminate the Washington naval treaty does not mean that that treaty ceases to be in effect as of the date of notification; the provisions of that treaty remain in force until the end of 1936."



AMBASSADOR HIROSHI SAITO, Of Japan, photographed yesterday as he left the State Department.

—A. P. Photo.

"There consequently remains a period of two years within which the interested nations may consider the situation that would be created by the abandonment of the naval treaties, and the American Government is ready to enter upon negotiations whenever it appears that there is prospect of arrival at a mutually satisfactory conclusion which would give further effect to the desire of the American people—and it is believed that of the other governments and peoples concerned—that the nations of the world shall not be burdened by avoidable or extravagant expenditures on armaments."

"The question presented, when the Washington treaties were negotiated, and which prompted each delegation to the signing and each country to the ratifying of those treaties, was that of promoting peace through disarmament and co-operative effort along certain defined lines. The objectives then and there envisaged are still fundamental among the objectives of the foreign policy of the United States."

"To this high purpose the people of this country, in a spirit of sincere friendship toward all other peoples, will continue unwaveringly to devote their own efforts, and earnestly invoke like efforts on the part of others."

TRIAL DATE IS SET

Urschel Ransom Suspects' Case Fixed for February 18.

OKLAHOMA CITY, December 29 (AP)—The trial for persons recently indicted on conspiracy charges in connection with the \$200,000 Charles F. Urschel kidnapping was set today for February 18 by Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaughn.

Judge Vaughn at the same time set February 11 for the arraignment of Ben B. Laska, Denver attorney, one of those indicted. No date has been set for the arraignment of Edward Feldman, but the other defendants, James C. Mathers, Oklahoma City attorney, and Alvin H. Scott, held in jail since his removal from Roseburg, Ore., have pleaded not guilty.

Family Funerals Scarce.

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—A record for long life is claimed by Wendell Hooper Blood, Utah pioneer. No adult deaths have occurred in the family for more than 72 years. The present family consists of 10 brothers and sisters and their 158 children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. One of the brothers is Henry H. Blood, Governor of Utah.

WIREPHOTO GENIUS
SEES IDEA GROWOriginal Device Inventor in
Capital on Visit—Star
Service Begins Tuesday.

Noah Steiner Amstutz, who built the few crude pieces of paraphernalia from which have sprung the modern wirephoto machines that will soon send pictures around the world, is a visitor in the Capital.

The Star will begin publication of wirephotos next Tuesday, using Associated Press pictures transmitted on a Nation-wide hook-up extending from New York to San Francisco and from Miami to the northern border.

Amstutz, now a research engineer and patent attorney of Vesparsio, Ind., was a farm boy in Ohio when a chance remark that some one somewhere was sending pictures over wires inspired him with the idea of transmitting photographs by telegraph.

Referred to Old Experiment.

The remark probably referred to the early attempts of F. C. Bakewell of England, to transmit handmade sketches over a telegraph wire in 1850, 14 years before Amstutz was born.

"The first sketch transmitted by Bakewell was that of a criminal," Amstutz said. "The day after the transmission he received letters that five of the criminals had been caught and that the sixth would soon be in the hands of the police."

It was not until 1888, 38 years after Bakewell's doubtful success with his drawings that Amstutz succeeded in sending the first photograph by telegraph.

The next year he improved the machine and called it the "electro-photograph" which two years later was patented after a picture had been sent over a 25-mile wire in eight minutes.

This machine was described as "a marriage of the photograph and telephone." The process was founded on the use of undulatory or varying currents of electricity, somewhat on the principle of the telephone—the transmitting instrument being actuated indirectly by the varying degrees of light, instead of by sound waves, as with the telephone transmitter.

This variation was suggested by a stumbling fall on a garden hose. Amstutz noticed that the pressure on the water changed when the weight of the stumbler was removed.

"It is that same principle that is being applied in the newly perfected machines," Amstutz said. "The thing we lacked most in these days of precision. We didn't have anything to compare with the tools and equipment of today. Everything we used, in comparison, was crude. This present simplification follows my early idea."

French Hailed Success.

When Amstutz's success in 1891 became known, he gained world-wide recognition. In Paris, La Grande Revue commented: "This development is indeed, a genuine attainment, and it is with legitimate pride that the designer can claim the honor of being the first to solve, in a practical manner, the interesting problem."

Amstutz did not confine his activities to picture transmission by wire, however, for he studied photo-engraving as well, and was the inventor of the first automatic half-tone engraving machine. He called it the "Aero-graph," and it, too, is in the Smithsonian. Later he wrote "The Handbook of Engraving," still an authority on the subject.

After considerable success as an engineer, he spent several years abroad. In London he appeared at the Royal Institution, and later became a fellow of the Royal Society of Art.

Amstutz is in Washington as the guest of his two daughters during the holidays. Mrs. Hugh Roberts, president of the Washington College of Music, 1810 Connecticut avenue, and Mrs. Owen C. Holleran of the Cavalier Hotel.

Born on a farm in Robertson County, Tenn., July 20, 1869, young Joe went to country school, plowed his father's fields; knew neither luxury nor want. His parents wanted their children to get the best schooling possible. "That's why they moved on to Nashville. The farm boy finished high school in the big city at the age of 17; went on to Vanderbilt University, joined the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Which makes him a brother of G. O. P. Minority Leader Bert Snell.

Got Law Degree.

Because he didn't have much money he took a short cut to law after two years at college, and got his law degree a month or so before he was 21.

He started to practice law, "and had a devil of a time at first."

When he was 26 he went to the Tennessee Legislature. When he was 30 he was elected speaker of the lower house, and he married Julia Woodward, home-town girl. He's been defeated but once—in 1902, when he ran for prosecuting attorney of Nashville.

I have an alibi, especially in politics," he will tell you. Then he'll add: "But I ran on a law-enforcement platform and I'll always maintain that the liquor interests and the gambling interests just had me counted out."

For years his Tennessee district had been represented at Washington by John Wesley Gaines, an oratorical gadfly, who skirted about Congress, making speeches about anything and everything. But he was always re-elected.

Came a Fateful Day.

Until one turbulent day when a Republican got so irritated by his colleague's frothy speech that he yelled across the aisle: "Just call me Joe. There's no frills about me."

For a quarter of a century now, Joseph Wellington Byrns, the tall Tennessean who's going to be the next Speaker of the House, has been saying that to congressional colleagues who attempted to "go stylish on him."

So they've been calling him Joe. From the day, in 1909, when the obscure Democrat from Nashville, newly come to the Sixty-first Congress, received a freshman place on the obscure Indian Affairs Committee, to the day, in 1934, when the nationally important Democratic floor leader was boomed for Speaker in the Seventy-third Congress.

Choice Believed Certain.

And it's a safe bet they'll keep on calling him Joe when he becomes Speaker, which he's sure to do just as soon as Congress is convened next week.

For he will continue to be a man of frills. A plain person of simple wants, simple ways, this new, new-Speaker has long left long arms. Tremendous brouhaha half large, dark eyes.

The angular lines of his frame seem ill suited to the soft curves of his Southern, drawly voice. He has fire in his blood, and enjoys a good fight. But there is no venom in his veins; he has a grudge.

"Well, now, it seems to me," he muses during an interview, "that there's not a bit of sense in staying mad. A lot of the boys here on the Hill can't go along with me on everything, and when they can't, I don't write it down in the little book. No, sir, I just tell 'em I'm awful sorry they can't go along, but maybe we can get together the next time. Seems sorta sensible to me."

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In Capital Letters

Joe Byrns, Probably Next Speaker of the House,
Won't Let His Colleagues "Go Stylish"
by Calling Him "Mister."

BY GENEVIEVE FORBES HERRICK.

DON'T bother about the "mister." Just call me Joe. There's no frills about me."

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