



1—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish National leader, in civilian garb. 2—Ukrainians of New York city demonstrating against alleged Polish oppression of their countrymen. 3—Proposed site of the Boulder Canyon dam for the lower Colorado river basin, a project which the Department of the Interior has taken up.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Arms Conference Receives the Completed Program for Naval Reduction.

"SUB" TONNAGE NOT LIMITED

Chita Delegates Reveal Alleged Franco-Japanese Secret Alliance—Allied Supreme Council at Cannes—Bitter Debate Over Irish Treaty in Dail Eireann.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH its work almost completed, so far as it can be, the armament conference at Washington met in plenary session at the close of the week and heard a report of the program for naval reduction and limitation as completed by the naval committee and its corps of experts. The treaty for a ten-year naval holiday to be entered into by the five principal powers of the world was presented, together with the technical details for carrying it out.

As finally decided upon, the agreement is not so drastic in its plan for reductions as was proposed by the American delegation, but the fact remains that it puts an end, for a decade, to the navy building race that threatened to swamp the taxpayers of several nations, and it is admittedly a great step toward world peace. Modifications of the original plan resulted in slight increases in the tonnage limits, and it is asserted these changes really strengthen relatively the American navy.

For the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, the capital ship ratio is 5-5-3-1.67-1.67. The tonnage allowed America and Britain is raised from 500,000 to 525,000 each, and that of the others is proportionately increased. France is permitted to build a limited number of capital ships during the ten-year period, and Great Britain may construct two 37,000-ton vessels of the Hood type. France won out in her contentions concerning submarines and auxiliary craft. No limit is placed on the aggregate tonnage of these vessels, but their maximum size and gun caliber is fixed. A limit of 10,000 tons each is put on auxiliary ships and light cruisers, and their guns are not to exceed eight inches. The ratio for airplane carriers is to be 5-5-3-2.22-2.22 and the maximum tonnage for the two largest powers 135,000. These vessels are limited to a tonnage of 27,000 each, and their gun caliber is restricted.

American naval officers, it is asserted, rejoiced over Japan's successful demand that she be allowed to retain the dreadnaught Mutsu and France's persistence regarding submarines and auxiliary ships. In both cases the necessary adjustments redounded to the relative strengthening of America's navy. It retains two almost completed dreadnaughts, and it will have almost as great a tonnage in submarines as it first proposed instead of only 60,000 tons, the point to which the American delegates were about to recede when Great Britain asked the abolishing of the U-belt. The British announced that if France had a great submarine fleet, they must be permitted to build as many auxiliary cruisers as they wished, and it is now agreed America will equal the British fleet in every respect.

At this writing there appears to be little doubt of the approval by the conference of the Root resolutions declaring the employment of submarines against commerce as piracy, and Mr. Balfour's amendment under which the banning of submarine operations against merchantmen shall become immediately effective as among the five major powers.

JAPAN and China, through their delegates, resumed the interrupted "conversations" over the Shantung issue, but so far as is now known they did not make notable progress toward an agreement. The arrangements for payment by China for the Kiaochow-

meeting of the allied supreme council was opened on Thursday.

DEBATE on the Irish treaty was almost overshadowed in Dublin by the kidnapping, presumably by supporters of De Valera, of A. B. Kay, correspondent of the London Times, and by a hot discussion in the Dail Eireann concerning the freedom of the press, provoked by an attack on the Freeman's Journal because it advocated ratification of the pact. The correspondents united in a demand that Mr. Kay be released and that a public apology for his kidnapping be made in the Dail Eireann.

The strength of the opposition to the peace treaty in the Dail Eireann when it reassembled after the holidays was unexpected. De Valera, Countess Markiewicz and many others denounced the pact bitterly and were not at all abashed by the arguments of its supporters. On Wednesday De Valera issued a proclamation to the "People of Ireland" and also circulated copies of the "Document No. 2" shorn of several of its clauses. This latter was De Valera's proposed alternative pact, and a fierce debate at once arose over whether it should be considered as an amendment to the treaty and voted on first, as De Valera wished, or whether a vote should first be taken on the treaty and, if it were unfavorable, then on the alternative. In the course of the row De Valera shouted that he was "going to move this amendment at my own time and in my own way," and when reminded this was a matter for the chair to decide he hotly retorted: "I am the president here and I am going to make my own rules of procedure in my own way and at my own time."

The alternative is not vastly different from the treaty arranged in London. It provides that the legislature, executive and judicial authority of Ireland shall be derived solely from the people of Ireland; that for the purpose of common concern Ireland shall be associated with the states of the British empire, with rights, status and privileges in no respect less than those states, and that for the purposes of the association Ireland shall recognize his Britannic majesty as head of the association. Most of the other terms are similar to those of the treaty.

THE death of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania not only deeply grieved his many friends and admirers. It also caused considerable dismay among those who do not approve of the so-called agricultural bloc in the senate. For Penrose was chairman of the senate finance committee and if the system of seniority is adhered to his successor in that place of power will be Senator McCumber of North Dakota, one of the charter members of the bloc. Penrose also was recognized as the leader of the conservative element in the senate, and in this position he is succeeded by Senator Watson of Indiana.

Gov. W. C. Sproul of Pennsylvania was urged by some Republicans to resign and accept appointment to fill out Penrose's unexpired term, but this he declined to do.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harding revived the custom of holding a New Year's reception to the public, and all official Washington followed suit by keeping open house on Monday. Among the callers at the White House and guests at the diplomatic breakfast was Dr. Karl Lang, the newly arrived German charge d'affaires.

ACCORDING to a New York newspaper, Postmaster Will Hays has accepted the position of director general of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry which was offered him some time ago. It is said his contract is for three years at a salary of \$150,000 a year. The association embraces in its membership all the motion picture producers in the country.

CUTTING down the estimates of the prohibition Commissioner Haynes by \$750,000, the house appropriations committee recommended the appropriation of \$9,250,000 for prohibition enforcement during the next fiscal year. This will provide for the employment of about 800 more agents. Mr. Haynes also wanted \$550,000 to increase the salaries of agents to keep them honest, but this the committee refused.

Tsinanfu railway were still the sticking point. Japan persists in her demand that Chinese borrow the necessary funds from Japanese bankers, which, as has been explained, would mean a continuation of Japanese control of the road's operation. It was hoped, however, that this Shantung matter would be settled early this week through the "good offices" of Messrs. Hughes and Balfour.

THE delegation from the Far Eastern republic, not being given a hearing by the conference, created something of a sensation by giving to the press copies of alleged secret notes and treaties revealing a military and political alliance between France and Japan for the purpose of establishing Japanese domination in Siberia and stabilizing French interests in Russia, and to frustrate America's policy in the Far East. The documents were declared to be fabrications, by both the French and the Japanese delegations, and the United States government stated it has no official information concerning any such agreement. But it is asserted there are in the files of the State department reports from American observers in a general way confirming the allegations of the Chita representatives, and there is talk of a senatorial investigation into the Siberian situation.

Later in the week the Chita delegates produced another document, this time an alleged treaty between the Japanese army in Siberia and Russian officers connected with Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader, whereby the Japanese agreed to support with arms and money an offensive against the Chita republic. Baron Kato, in reply, admitted that a former Japanese cabinet paid Semenov a certain amount of cash to keep him in the field.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON in an address in San Francisco set forth in considerable detail his objections to the Pacific peace treaty agreed to by the arms conference. He especially dislikes Article 2, which he thinks as bad as Article 10 of the League of Nations. Senator McNary of Oregon thinks the treaty offers a fine chance for settling the Philippines problem and when it comes before the senate he will offer this reservation:

"The United States agrees within two years to grant complete independence to the people of the Philippine islands, provided the high contracting parties will obligate themselves to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of the Philippine nation."

FRANCE'S attitude in the Washington conference had its reflection in the conference of the allied plenipotentiaries in Cannes, France, for the purpose of discussing German reparations and the economic welfare of Europe generally. Lloyd George went there apparently with the intention of making the improvement of Franco-British relations dependent on Briand's consent to plans for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and Russia. Briand and his staff were pledged to make France's reconstruction the basis for the rebuilding of Europe, but they found that they had the full support of Belgium alone. In an interview in the London Daily Mail Briand proposed a defensive alliance between Great Britain and France, and in a preliminary talk with Lloyd George he suggested that such an alliance was the only way in which the two nations could avoid a controversy over submarines and naval strength. It was said the British premier rebuffed the suggestion, and there is good reason to believe the British public would not stand for an alliance until France has made considerable concessions, especially concerning Germany and Russia.

Ambassador Harvey is present at the Cannes conference, but only in the capacity of official observer, for the United States has no vote and has taken the position that it will enter European affairs only when its interests directly are involved. While not concerned in the plans for payment of the reparations money or for a moratorium for Germany, the United States is decidedly interested in the proposal of a consortium for the reconstruction of central and eastern Europe because it involves the matters of markets and raw materials. The

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

IMPORTANT NEWS OF STATE, NATION AND THE WORLD BRIEFLY TOLD

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

A Condensed Record Of Happenings Of Interest From All Points Of The World

Foreign—

The number of persons killed in the explosion on the Greek torpedo boat destroyer Leon at Piraeus is now given as twenty-one, with forty-two injured. The explosion occurred while a number of the crew were handling a submarine bomb.

The allied supreme council has approved unanimously the calling of an international economic conference to be participated in by Germany and Russia.

American Ambassador Harvey to England, who is in attendance at the meeting of the allied supreme council in Cannes, France, says he will "jump the fence" when he comes to it, which is interpreted to mean that he is merely an onlooker.

Marquis Okuma, the "grand old man of Japan," was one of the most distinguished men of the island empire from the period of the restoration until the present day. Twice premier of Japan, Okuma was in office when the famous "Twenty-one demands" were made upon China, and it was following the agitation which resulted from those demands that his ministry resigned. He was succeeded by Field Marshal Count Terauchi.

The director of the American relief administration in Russia, who has been in England, has returned to Russia by way of Riga, optimistic over the twenty million dollar grain appropriation by the United States congress.

The last effort of the dail eireann in Ireland to bring about an agreement on the Anglo-Irish treaty failed. Other efforts will be made.

Princess Joachim of Prussia, daughter-in-law of the former emperor, is suing the ex-kaiser for support, contending that the laws of the Hohenzollerns entitles her to support. Her husband died in 1920.

Count Laszlo Szechenyi has been appointed Hungarian minister to the United States. His wife was formerly Miss Gladys M. Vanderbilt of New York City.

A bomb was exploded among the crowd listening to a band in the market place at Dinkelsbuehl, Bavaria, on New Year's Eve, injuring fifty persons, twenty of them seriously. The thrower of the bomb was a youth.

Demands by the Russian Soviet government that Finland withdraw all support of the revolution in Karelia have been agreed to by the Finnish government.

Washington—

The federal reserve board says that a decided improvement in European exchanges has tended to some extent to help the foreign trade situation, but extreme caution in the extension of bank credits still continues.

Purchase of over three million bushels of corn for the relief of the Russian sufferers is announced in Washington on authority of the commissioner of agriculture of South Dakota.

Continued upward movement of business and the graduation restoration of normal conditions are indicated in the comparison of reports of last month with those of the corresponding month of 1920, according to the December review of the economic situation issued by the federal reserve board.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina has forwarded Secretary of War Weeks an offer from capitalists whom he represents for the government nitrate plant located at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and seeks an appointment with the secretary to talk over the matter.

Hierome L. Opie, major of the third battalion, 116th infantry, who has been in the limelight for several weeks, charged with having warily shot down American soldiers overseas, appeared before the investigating committee and vigorously denied the allegations.

Unanimous agreement has been registered by the five powers in the arms conference upon Articles I and II of the original Root resolutions (now arranged in three articles) regarding submarine warfare, with but minor alterations. These resolutions, providing for an invitation to the rest of the world to follow the "big five," embrace subscription to a restatement of international law governing rules of submarine operation against merchant vessels. But by far the most important action was unanimous adoption of the original Article II, now known as Article III.

Fear that many weevils will hibernate in the weevil-infested territory in Texas and reappear in large numbers in the spring, has been expressed in reports to the department of agriculture, and it was said that the national agricultural conference which is to meet in Washington soon will give serious consideration to this subject.

A uniform re-discount rate in all federal reserve bank districts would be compulsory under a bill introduced by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia.

The government's attitude on the question of freeing the half a hundred members of the I. W. W. still in prison for violations of war laws remains unchanged, Attorney General Daugherty said.

Practical completion of the report to be submitted by the committee of naval experts to the naval committee of the armament conference and agreement of the subcommittee on Chinese tariff on a 5 per cent effective basis were two important developments in the conference situation. The agreement for an increase of Chinese tariff rates to an effective five per cent was adopted by the nine conference powers sitting as a committee on Far Eastern questions.

Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, will speak in his own behalf from the floor of the senate when that body decides whether or not he is to retain his seat.

The American proposal to prohibit use of submarines against merchant vessels, now the predominant issue of the arms negotiations, has been accepted in principle by France, but her delegates have reserved final approval pending a discussion of the precise language of the declaration.

Domestic—

Three workmen were killed and six injured, two perhaps mortally, by an accidental explosion of powder in the Shandaken tunnel in the Ashokan reservoir district, about 35 miles from here, according to word received in Kingston, N. Y.

The Eufaula Hardware company, a three-story brick building owned by Foy Brothers, Eufaula, Ala., was completely destroyed by fire, the total loss amounting to two hundred thousand dollars.

A federal prohibition agent beset by hotel guests unaware of his identity was saved from personal injury when the orchestra of the Highland hotel, Springfield, Mass., played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

J. D. Smith of Lamar, Miss., was killed and his son, C. D. Smith, seriously injured when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Southern railway train at Ridgeway, Tenn.

W. H. Sproul, a restaurant employee, was burned to death and property and merchandise valued at approximately \$30,000 were destroyed in a fire which originated in the three-story Nichols building in the business district of Dyersburg, Tenn., and spread to several adjacent buildings.

The United States transport Henderson has arrived at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., with 83 naval prisoners from the Pacific fleet. Officers reported that 17 prisoners had made their escape since the vessel left San Francisco, ten having jumped overboard when the ship was going through the Panama canal and the remainder making their escape at points on the Pacific coast where the vessel stopped.

John Soffel, president of the Maywood State bank, in the suburbs of Chicago, was shot and killed, and Louis S. Sweeney, chief of police of the suburb, and Arthur Benson, a bank messenger, were wounded when five bandits robbed them of a \$12,000 payroll for the Maywood plant of the American Can company.

It is reported by the executive secretary of the Socialist party, headquarters in Chicago, that Eugene V. Debs' health will not permit him, at this time, to make a speaking tour.

The entire group of sixteen individuals and four "drug companies," indicted by the United States grand jury in New York in connection with the sensational revelations of graft in the administration of the Volstead act in New York will probably enter a demurrer to the indictment.

It is announced in New Orleans that the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association will fight any tariff on vegetable oils, and will present resolutions to the senate finance committee anon came in the near future.

It is announced that Birmingham, Ala., will have another great steel plant. It will be capitalized at a half million dollars.

Unification of international standards of antitoxins serums has been begun on a large scale by the League of Nations health committee, according to detailed plans received at New York recently.

Ralph Culver Bennett, doctor of civil laws, doctor of laws, bachelor of art and president of the Metropolitan College of Law, at Dover, Del., qualified as a full-fledged absent-minded professor when he was arraigned in Washington Heights police court on a charge of assault.

Eldorado, Ark., is being thoroughly policed in an effort to locate the flugbug who recently attempted to burn the business section of the town.

Barring an eleventh-hour change Governor Sproull will appoint ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart as United States senator to succeed the late Boies Penrose it was learned on reliable authority.

A majority of physicians in 19 states, representing all sections of the country, replying to an alcoholic questionnaire sent out by the journal of the American Medical association, assert that they did not regard beer and wine a necessary therapeutic agents in the practice of medicine.

The ease with which the affairs of the Fort Dearborn National and Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings banks were handled by financial leaders in Chicago proved a source of confidence among bank patrons throughout that city.

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