

CUT IN ARMAMENTS FAVORED BY JAPAN

Viscount Uchida, However, Sees Little Hope for Movement at Present

READY TO DISCUSS SUBJECT

By the Associated Press

Tokio, Jan. 25.—Restriction of armaments will be considered by the Japanese Government, should it be proposed by another nation, but little hope is held out by Viscount Uchida, foreign minister, that there will be any immediate movement in that direction. The foreign minister was interviewed in the lower house of Parliament by members of the opposition, and admitted that the limiting of armaments was being discussed by the powers.

"Some practical men abroad, however," he declared, "do not approve of immediate disarmament, although they agree in principle. The existing German situation is one factor which prevents a complete agreement on the subject. Some people believe Japan has no intention to restrict armaments, because Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador to France, favored the opinion of practical men who object to reduction."

"Japan's naval policy is not one of expansion, but is one that cannot be avoided in the interest of self-protection. Japan is endeavoring to consider the subject of curbing arms in order to assure world peace in any case should such a proposal be made."

Hope for an early beginning of direct negotiations with China relative to the restoration of Shantung was expressed by the foreign minister. He declared the inauguration of trade with Russia might be decided after a stable government had been established by the far eastern republic at Chita.

Siberian Policy Attacked

Viscount Kato, leader of the opposition, declared in his speech in the Diet today, attacking the government's Siberian policy. Part of his speech had been drawn from reports from Siberia which the United States did not want to have been open to the charge that the conditions were militaristic. As it was insisted, all the indications were that the maintenance of Japanese troops in Siberia had no bearing upon political conditions there.

When Premier Hara, in his report, declared his belief that the maintenance of troops in Siberia was necessary to Japan's national defense, Viscount Kato replied with the declaration that the premier's explanation was not at all satisfactory.

Viscount Kato said that when America proposed joint action in Siberia he had hoped that Japan would determine the steps to be taken, rather than leaving the powers to her confidence, but instead of living up to the international agreement she had insisted on the proportionate number of 45,000 men, creating a misapprehension about Japan's aims. Then, contrary to general expectations, Japan had withdrawn only a portion of the contingent of the 120,000 soldiers in Siberia had been ordered.

Likewise in 1919, continued Viscount Kato, the Japanese troops in Siberia had been reformed on the ground that such action was necessary to the maintenance of peace, the safeguarding of Japan against Russian outbreaks and the prevention of Bolshevism's predominance. The new explanation, however, was not, he asserted, had proved the absence of a fixed policy.

"When American withdrawal," he asserted, had been decided, Japan should have taken steps to prevent the desire to respect the spirit of the treaty and really had done so at the time it was decided to send an expeditionary force to the Far East. The American withdrawal, he declared, was a violation of the spirit of the treaty, and he declared that the withdrawal was delayed.

"This withdrawal was delayed," he said, "because of the Japanese political situation. The government decided to reduce the number of troops as soon as the situation was favorable. Otherwise the Japanese troops would suffer."

Political Ambition Denied

Viscount Hara, in his report, stated that Japan wanted to see the world in peace, but that she was not prepared to see the world in peace if it meant the sacrifice of her national honor. He declared that the Japanese government was not interested in political ambition, but in the maintenance of peace.

Brines Loses First Hot Legal Battle

Continued from Page One

Had Checks and Bond

Dr. Drews' name was mentioned in the trial, but he was not present.

had with Drews?" he was asked by Mr. Gordon.

"On October 15," he answered, "I was with him at the trial. He was with him at the trial. He was with him at the trial."

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Sketched in court by an Evening Public Ledger artist

William P. Brines, whose son is accused of murder, is like fragile china—both pathetic and in their grief.

Yes, he offered to buy my car in the installment plan.

Never mind, mother," he answered, "Billy's all right."

With a cursing pat on the shoulder, as if to reassure her, he drew gently away from her embrace and seated himself in his place.

The mother began to sob, and her body shook. She sobbed for twenty minutes, the son meanwhile sitting with face straight to the front, his fingers drumming on the desk.

His own emotion showed in a flush that crept up around his neck and suffused his face.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Drews, father and mother of the murdered student, sat quietly in the court until two o'clock, when they were dismissed.

George P. McCahan, information clerk connected with the State Highway Department at Harrisburg, was the next witness, and identified a notice as an application for an automobile license received by his department.

John J. Millon, of 6246 Harvard avenue, who has a small estate, was the next witness, and identified a notice as an application for an automobile license received by his department.

The mother of the slain boy, a dark-haired woman, sat by the side of her gray-haired husband, and the widowed mother of the alleged murderer, pale and thin, sat next to her.

The two women, equally bereaved in the loss of a son and the most poignant fear of a son's possible conviction for the crime of murder, wept openly, with sobs that brought responsive moisture to the eyes of all the women, who were a majority in the audience, and to the eyes of many a man as well.

Both women were inconspicuous spectators, crowded in among the hundreds of others, until their emotions overcame them and made them the cynosure of all eyes.

Prisoner Is Unguarded

Mrs. Brines, a little, slight, pale woman, with finely chiseled features, shaded by a small black hat, arrived early and was given a seat close to the place where her son would sit with the counsel.

Her son came in at 10:30 o'clock, carrying his overcoat and a bundle of papers, and was given a seat close to the place where her son would sit with the counsel.

He was roving over the crowd, looking out his mother as he passed through the courtroom. Every eye was turned on him, but he had eyes only for her.

He went on to the counsel table and there he overtook and had a brief conference with the counsel.

The mother fell to the floor and she stooped to pick it up, replacing it with her coat. She was unguarded, though, the courtroom looked on, he walked the half dozen short steps to his mother's side. Her face was strained toward the man, and she smiled weakly yet with all the depths of a mother's love.

His smile met hers, and he leaned toward her, bending over and putting both his arms around her neck. Her

hat with black plumes and a heavy blue cloak, came again with her brother, John R. Wiggins. Mrs. Drews, clad as yesterday in black gown, hat and cloak, sat with her husband in the same place as yesterday.

Like Melodrama to Women

No tragedy or melodrama on the stage could have given a greater thrill to Mary Hughes, clerk, 2640 Memphis street, and Mary O'Brien, housekeeper, 5528 Linmore street, than the trial of Brines.

Both were called on the jury, but because accommodations for women jurors overnight were not provided in City Hall, they could not serve. They sat with six other women whose names were listed on the jury panel. It was the first time either of them had ever attended a murder trial.

SORROWING MOTHERS HOLD TRAGIC PLACE AT TRIAL

Mrs. Brines, Whose Son Is Accused of Murder, Is Like Fragile China—Both Pathetic and in Their Grief

The hundreds who crowded the courtroom at the Brines trial today compared with interest the two women so closely connected with the case who carefully avoided looking at one another.

There must be in the hearts of Mrs. Annie Brines and Mrs. Christian Drews a sympathy for each other, but the feeling is such that no word of comfort or common pity can pass between them.

Mrs. Brines, mother of the youth on trial for murder, seems like a fragile piece of china, the sort that housewives use only on rare and special occasions and usually keep where its beauty will make the best showing—in the china closet.

The other mother, whose son, Elmer C. Drews, was murdered, is more like the old porcelain pieces, reminding one of every generation. Sweet and motherly, white-haired and huxton, she is every part of the trial has its interest for each woman. But it is the intimate mention of her own son or his life that draws the individual attention of Mrs. Brines or Mrs. Drews.

Mrs. Brines, the fragile piece of china, has the heavier burden perhaps. True, her son is living. But her pathetic, twisted lips tell the sorrow of a living shame.

Today for the first time her tense reserve broke. It was when her son entered the courtroom and went straight to his mother's side. She had watched him come in as in a dream, apparently not expecting him to greet her.

When his arm went round her shoulders they shook with sobs. Her two frail hands clung to his. She sobbed quietly but heartbreakingly for several minutes after he left her before she could regain control of herself. Once or twice afterward she removed her glasses and wiped tears from her eyes.

Tears Dim Her Eyes

Today her gaze could not fix itself on the boy as it did yesterday. For when she looked at his face her eyes blurred.

Even Mrs. Drews, whose sorrow is more tranquil and settled, sobbed today. Like the old porcelain somewhat cracked with age and wear, she shows but other sorrows have come to her. She had been calm and intent on all proceedings till belongings of her son were offered as evidence in the case.

As Assistant District Attorney Gordon mentioned the gold watch inscribed "From Mother at Graduation," Mrs. Drews wept bitterly. And as the overcoat and hat of her son were laid before a witness she half rose from her chair in an agony of memory.

Neither woman seemed conscious of the crowds about the court. It was only the jury, the attorneys and the judge and the evidence that interested them.

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EUROPE WILL AID ON ALIENS

Co-operation to Stop Immigration Possible, Says Caminetti

Washington, Jan. 25.—(By A. P.)—Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, told the Senate immigration committee today that the United States should cooperate with foreign governments to prevent the departure for this country of aliens who could not qualify for admission.

Mr. Caminetti discussed at length conditions in Europe and will complete his testimony tomorrow. The committee then plans to close hearings and begin consideration of the House bill, which practically would bar immigration for one year. Some members of the committee predicted that sharp changes would be made in the House measure.

"We must stop the flow of inadmissible aliens at its source," Mr. Caminetti said. "European nations are unanimously agreeing to help prevent undesirable from leaving for the United States."

Mr. Caminetti said he had found that organizations exist in some parts of Europe to facilitate the movement of emigrants to the United States and he recommended amendment of passport regulations to insure more rigid elimination of undesirables who attempt to have their passports voided.

GIRL TO LET ZINGER ALONE

"I'm Through Chasing Him," Says Miss Hebert—May Be Deported

"I'm through chasing him," Miss Hebert, 21-year-old Montreal, Ontario, Canadian, who has been charged with entering the country without passport, told the immigration officials today that she had been deported.

Miss Hebert was given a hearing today at Moyamensing by immigration inspector Harold M. Wiggins, charged with entering the country without passport. She had been deported.

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USED DOPED SMOKES IN EFFORT TO ROB BANK

Guards and Cashier Made Unconscious, but Plot Is Foiled

Stanton, Mich., Jan. 25.—Eugene Heller, of Chicago, and James Felton, of Saginaw, passed around "doped" cigarettes and candy at the State Bank of Stanton, a village near here, yesterday, until the cashier and two deputy sheriffs who were stationed at the bank to guard against bandits had become unconscious.

Heller and Felton then were alleged to have seized all the money in sight and started for their automobiles. They were captured, however, by Sheriff Curtis, who had watched the procedure from a hotel lobby across the street. The men were brought to the county jail here.

URGEMAN TO KILL

Victim of Assault Told to Shoot Man Who Attacked Her

At a court hearing in Forest Hills borough this morning, Mrs. Lillian Bangham pressed the muzzle of a pistol to the side of William Wilson, a Negro, who had been charged with assaulting her. She pulled the trigger, but the pistol failed to explode.

Forty or fifty women, assembled in the courtroom, cried out "Kill him and we'll stand by you."

Experts Agree on Disarmament Plan

It was understood this morning that the French and British military experts had reached a complete agreement on the report to be made by them on the disarmament of Germany. They were asked to prepare such a report after yesterday's meeting, which was the first of a series of conferences among the allied powers.

The possibility of an utter collapse of the Austrian Government, with the attendant dangers of anarchy and bolshevism, has been before heads of allied cabinets for several weeks. The necessity of stabilizing affairs and giving Austria a chance to work out her destiny, was appreciated when today's sitting began.

It was expected yesterday that a settlement of the disarmament question would be quickly reached, but French newspapers assert that wide divergencies of opinion developed between Premier Lloyd George, Premier Briand and the allied experts.

Lloyd George declared that Germany had already done so much that there was in the situation no danger to the Allies. He is said to have asserted the Allies should seek out her danger, internal and external, to Germany from bolshevism, and that May 1 was a particular time when the Russian Soviet armies were most to be feared.

He advised, therefore, that it would be better to follow the plan adopted at Spa and lead the Germans before deciding this question. Briand, on the other hand, refused to entertain this suggestion, whereupon Count Stora, Italian foreign minister, tried to bring about a compromise. He proposed the conference should come to a general agreement on principle, decide on a program and then ask Germany to make any observations she desired.

Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor M

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