

FRENCH AGAIN BALK OVER REPARATIONS

Cabinet Reported to Disagree With Briand's Solution of Problem

DEFENSE PACT IN BALANCE

By the Associated Press. Cannes, France, Jan. 10.—The French cabinet, it was rumored here this afternoon, does not agree with Premier Briand and M. Loucheur on the reparations solution submitted by them, and it may be necessary for the Supreme Council to reconsider conclusions already arrived at.

Premier Briand and M. Loucheur, after a hurried consultation with members of the French delegation, seem to call upon Prime Minister Lloyd George this afternoon.

Briand and Lloyd George considered the advisability of making public the memorandum of their talks in London regarding the proposed pact for the protection of France.

Notification of indisposition by the British cabinet of the written pledge binding Great Britain immediately to aid France to the full extent of her military and naval resources in case of aggression by Germany is expected from London by tonight.

The pact, agreed upon by Premier Briand for France and Prime Minister Lloyd George for Great Britain, was telegraphed to the British cabinet last night.

The council planned a recess today until 5 P. M., while a sub-committee engages in the delicate task of framing an invitation to the forthcoming international financial and economic conference to a country which has already formally accepted.

The situation arose from the action of the Russian Soviet Government, which, in its eagerness to be represented at the Genoa meeting, sent a genuine acceptance to the Council's tentative offer, if an invitation would be acceptable under certain conditions.

The reparations program agreed upon by the experts provides for payment in 1922 of 725,000,000 gold marks and at least an equal sum annually thereafter.

The Supreme Council is to discuss reparations with a delegation, headed by Dr. Walter Rathenau, which is expected to arrive here tomorrow. After this is disposed of, the council will have remaining to consider the question of the Angora agreement between France and the Turkish Nationalists.

Rapid improvement in the condition of George Harvey, the American ambassador to Great Britain, who was injured in an automobile accident yesterday, was reported today. The ambassador passed the night satisfactorily and his progress is such that hopes were expressed today that he would be able to resume attendance upon the Supreme Council meeting by tomorrow evening.

Paris, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—Criticism of French concessions at the allied Supreme Council meeting at Cannes culminated in a stormy session of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. Deputy Leon Daudet demanded an extraordinary session tomorrow to discuss France's position at Cannes, where Premier Briand "is making decisions in absolute contradiction to his declarations to Parliament."

The German reparations question with the Allied Supreme Council arrived in Paris today and left for Cannes at 6 o'clock this evening. The delegation, comprising sixteen members, was headed by Dr. Walter Rathenau.

The French cabinet, presided over by President Millerand, was in session more than three hours today discussing reports of the negotiations at Cannes, submitted by Premier Briand and Minister of Liberated Regions Loucheur.

It was understood Premier Briand, in his report, asked the advice and approval of the cabinet. Whether the cabinet took any definite action or not could not be ascertained.

CLEMENCEAU'S NEW PAPER FLAYS BRIAND

Paris, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—Attacks on Premier Briand by the French press grow in severity and distrust of England increases as more becomes known regarding the agreements reached at the Supreme Council meeting in Cannes.

Andre Tardieu, writing in former issue of Clemenceau's new newspaper, the Echo National, which appears for the first time today, leads off with a diatribe captioned "The Cannes Retreat."

"In four days Briand has aggravated irretrievably the situation created during the last year by his policy, and has torn up the peace he made in December to the Senate this afternoon."

Premier Briand appears to have few friends in the press. The Figaro says the Franco-British agreement was not itself a bad thing, adding:

"Far from it; but prestidigitation and policy ought not to be confused. Very serious difficulties exist between

England and France. They can be resolved, but must not be juggled."

Isn't this the jolly kind of a beacon that you've seen so often on the outside of so many hospitable-looking houses? Why shouldn't a ruddy gleam of a little lantern like this reflect the ruddier glow of your hearth-side's welcome to the coming guests or departing friends?

LIGHTING FIXTURES BIDDLE-GAUMER CO. 3846-36 Lancaster Ave.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS IN GENEVA

Geneva, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—The Council of the League of Nations convened here today the second anniversary of its legal existence under the presidency of Paul Hymans of Belgium.

Several matters of a more or less routine nature were on the council's program, among them being the question of the status of Vilna, Albania and Upper Silesia. The council also probably will take up certain points concerning mandates in Africa and in the Pacific as well as the security of Christians in Silesia and the Russian famine crisis.

The delegates to the council meeting are: Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs representing Great Britain; M. Hanotaux, France; the Marquis Imperiali, Italy; Viscount Ishii, Japan; Tang Tsai-Pau, China; M. Da Cunha, Brazil; and Count Quiroga de Leon, Spain.

BETRAYED BY FINGERPRINTS

Prisoners Admit Hold-up, but Shift Blame for Murder

Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—Fingers are said to have played an important part in obtaining an alleged confession from two Negroes arrested late yesterday by county detectives in connection with the killing of Paul Newcomer, Uniontown taxicab driver, shot to death on a road near Smock, Pa., Saturday night, during a hold-up.

George Stewart, one of the men under arrest, confessed to the hold-up when detectives confronted him with the similarity of his fingerprints and those obtained from Newcomer's taxicab. Stewart's confession, however, was not accepted by the police.

State police are searching for Stewart's wife, who it was said, was in the taxicab at the time.

MORALITY IN ADVERTISING

Deemed Potent Force in Molding Public Opinion

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—The molding of public opinion through advertising and selling methods was discussed at a meeting here today by the National Advertising Commission of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. W. Frank McClure presided.

The work of vigilance committees or better business bureaus was discussed in executive session. Their efforts to make advertising more truthful and to insure public confidence in advertising, it was stated, had met with much success.

Business men, President Henry Mackintosh said, had endorsed the work of the bureau.

ALLOW PULLMAN PURCHASE

Commerce Commission Authorizes Taking Over of Another Company

Washington, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—Authority was granted the Pullman Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to purchase the property of the Haskell & Barker Car Company by issuing 158,000 shares of new capital stock, having a par value of \$16,500,000.

Protest was filed against the transaction by E. Nash, of Los Angeles, on the ground that the price paid for the car company would be so high as to increase charges to the public users of Pullman equipment, but the commission refused to allow them and held that the Pullman Company could have completed the transaction without asking Interstate Commerce Commission permission.

IMPORTERS, DESIGNERS AND MAKERS OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER FOR MORE THAN TWENTY-SIX YEARS

GOWNS WRAPS SUITS FURS BLOUSES LINGERIE HOSIERY

PAVE WAY FOR U. S. ENVOYS AT GENOA

French-British Rapprochement Provides Basis for Europe's Helping Itself

DEBT QUESTION IS DILEMMA

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company Washington, Jan. 10.—At the cabinet meeting today it is understood that the economic conference at Genoa and the terms of this country's participation in it were discussed.

Following the meeting an authoritative statement was made that no definite decision regarding assistance of the invitation had been reached.

Business sentiment throughout the Nation is strongly in favor of our entering fully into the movement which Mr. Lloyd George has initiated for the restoration of credit and industry in Europe. And the public, so far as it has been revealed in newspaper editorials, is said to be generally favorable.

The treaty of defense upon which the British and French Premiers are reported to have agreed will pave the way toward the establishment of those conditions in Europe which the Administration here has felt to be essential to this country's giving aid in economic reconstruction abroad.

The President has felt that America could do nothing in Europe until the European nations had reached some kind of agreement among themselves which would end the present quarrels over reparations, and over trading with Russia and the maintenance of costly military establishments there.

Steps would have to be taken toward a reduction of expenditures and a balancing of budgets before the Administration could use its power effectively to aid in Europe.

The prospective treaty between England and France, as well as the invitation to Germany and Russia, indicates the thoroughness with which the British Premier means to approach the problems confronting the European nations.

France has steadily taken the position that nothing could be done with regard to reducing German reparations and cutting down the size of her army until France's safety had been guaranteed in the way it was to have been guaranteed by the tripartite agreement negotiated by Mr. Wilson at Paris, but never ratified by the United States Senate.

In effect she took the same position in the Naval Conference here when she refused the limitation of submarines and light naval craft.

She would have been ready to defeat the ends of the Genoa Conference if she did not first receive these assurances. She put her own needs before the needs of Europe. Her diplomacy has won, aided no doubt by the threat made in the Conference to build a large fleet of submarines.

A friendly France is essential to Great Britain because of the control French submarines and cruisers would exercise over the British route to India through the Mediterranean. And a reasonable France is essential to the economic recovery of Europe upon which the restoration of British industry depends. France is making Great Britain pay the price of her friendship and her co-operation in Europe which is an agreement to aid France in case of attack.

The prospects of the economic conference at Genoa are immensely brightened by the news that a treaty between England and France, perhaps even a

EXTEND NAVY PACT TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Hughes Will Sponsor Treaty When Presented to Plenary Session

SOME CHANGES PROPOSED

By the Associated Press Washington, Jan. 10.—The American delegates worked on the naval limitation treaty for several hours preceding this afternoon's meeting of the heads of delegations.

The treaty will be presented as an American proposal at a plenary session of the Conference, probably before the week-end. Secretary Hughes is expected to sponsor it. In American quarters it is stated that the treaty is so long and complicated, with infinite details to be fixed exactly, that the officials are not sure whether the delegation heads will be able to round it out in final draft today.

Before the plenary session the treaty is to be submitted to and approved by the Armament Committee of the Five Powers in executive session.

The tentative draft of the treaty is understood to include a number of wholly new features, chief among them a proposal to extend the duration of the pact until 1937, this not to affect, however, the ten-year period of the naval holiday.

Another new provision would authorize construction of warships on foreign soil within the jurisdiction of the five Powers, the size limitations on such ships to conform with those in the treaty.

Limit Merchant Ships' Arms The treaty would settle the merchant ships problem by limiting the armament of merchantmen to six-inch guns, thus making armed merchantmen definitely inferior to regular or converted naval auxiliary vessels which may carry eight-inch guns, and also, it is understood, by prohibiting the conversion of any

commercial vessel of more than 10,000 tons into a naval auxiliary.

As a result of the study which has been given to the rough draft of the treaty, several of the delegations have concluded to recommend changes in the text, but these for the most part are designed to clarify the language, and in no case affect the general broad principles embodied.

Further consideration will also be given by several delegations of the limitation to be placed upon the fortification of the Pacific islands affected by the treaty. There also may be some additional suggestions regarding the method of conversion of merchant ships. But these are all matters of detail, and it was said by a British spokesman today that they would not present any obstacles to a successful conclusion of the treaty.

The extension of the terms of the treaty from ten to fifteen years was an American idea, but this met with no opposition from the other Powers. It was indicated also that the treaty will continue indefinitely after the expiration of the fifteen-year period unless it is formally denounced by one or more Powers after reasonable notice.

This form has been adopted in the hope that by the expiration of the fifteen-year period the convention will have so thoroughly demonstrated its efficacy as a means of preserving the peace that there will be no question in the minds of the signatories of its continuance for any definite period thereafter.

Seek Shantung Settlement Arthur J. Balfour and Secretary Hughes are working quietly and indirectly to effect a settlement of the Shantung controversy despite Japan's refusal to join with the Chinese delegation in a request for such mediation.

With no sign of the Chinese withdrawing opposition to accepting a Japanese loan to pay for the Kinko-Chow Railway and with the Japanese admitting their readiness to transmit to Tokyo any new proposal for a settlement, it was expected that Mr. Balfour and Secretary Hughes might work out some formula which might be acceptable to the Japanese which would enable them to meet the Chinese on grounds which would save the national pride of both nations.

At Chinese headquarters today it was said that the difference between the two groups is not a "slight" one despite its characterization as such in Japanese circles.

It now is expected that the whole batch will be sent to the Capitol within a few days after the Conference adjourns.

HARDING TO BUNCH PACTS

Will Submit All Armament Treaties to Senate at One Time

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BORAH ASKS SENATE TO OUST NEWBERRY

Michigan Election Tainted With Corruption and Controlled by Money, He Avers

STATE STATUTES VIOLATED

By the Associated Press Washington, Jan. 10.—The Senate sent today by Truman H. Newberry should be declared vacant. Senator Borah, of Idaho, declared today in the Senate, on the ground that the Michigan election in 1918, "being tainted with corruption and controlled through the use of money, is void."

Senator Borah said this conclusion was one of eight which he had reached after "a thorough examination of the law and a careful study of the facts relative to this controversy. He outlined the other seven conclusions as follows:

"That the primary is a part of the election process, and the improper use of money in the primary has the same effect upon invalidating the election as the use of money at an election.

"That the amount expended in this election was such as to lead to the conclusion that it was intended to, and did, corruptly affect the results of the primary.

"That no man can be the beneficiary of a corrupt election when such corruption was had in his behalf, whether he personally participated in the corrupt methods or not.

Responsible for Committee's Acts "That the committee which expended this money was Newberry's committee. If not actually selected by him, it was accepted by him and he co-operated

with it so that the committee's acts cannot be his acts.

"That Mr. Newberry had knowledge of the expenditure of the money and the doing of the committee as to charge with responsibility for whatever the committee did.

"That the State statute was repeatedly violated.

"That the Federal statute, not then declared unconstitutional, was violated.

The Idaho Senator declared that "but for the precedent about to be established," he would content himself with his vote without addressing the Senate on the subject.

Committee's Acts Indefensible "The question hinges largely," Senator Borah continued, "on Mr. Newberry's relationship to the committee which did those things that nobody attempts to defend.

"So far as we have the origin of this committee, it originated in Mr. Newberry's office in New York, in a conversation between Mr. Newberry and Mr. Templeton.

"The arrangement for Mr. Templeton to be chairman of committee was made, there, so that Mr. Templeton was Mr. Newberry's choice. Therefore, what ever Mr. Templeton did, or the committee did under his chairmanship, became the acts of Mr. Newberry himself and his responsibility, morally and under the law, could have been concluded only by an open repudiation by Mr. Newberry and Mr. Templeton. The same logic applies to the case of Mr. King, the campaign manager."

Walsh Cites Naval Records Senator Walsh, of Montana, who yesterday conducted the cross-examination of Mr. Newberry, took up the argument against him. He recalled "the exclaiming credit" of the Michigan Senator that he had served in the Spanish-American and the World Wars; that his two sons "braved his life" and also that his sons-in-law won decorations for heroism.

"But," Mr. Walsh added, "the only scandal that arose in the navy during the war was uncovered in the office ever which the then Commander Newberry was in charge."

The Montana Senator added that while it had no bearing on the campaign controversy, "nevertheless it is a fact that there is on file at the Navy Department a report mildly censuring Mr. Newberry for not having been more keenly alert with respect to the assignments under his direction."

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