of Peace Fulfilled

Sweeping Policies

ing session of the Conference on Novem-

Just before the presentation of the

ontirued from Page One

ber 12.

CHAPTER 11

The replacement of Liveraft carriers which may be refained by the contracting Powers.—In an all aircraft carrier tonnage in a sistence or building on November 12. 1621, shall be considered experimental and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII. Without regard, to its age.

ARTICLE IX

No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by or considered age.

Part 4, shall apply to the ships of each of the Contracting Powers.

CHAPTER 11

Rules Relating to the Execution of the Treaty—Definition of Terms

PART 1

Capital ships which may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be relatined by each of the Contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by each of the Contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In accordance with Article II ships may be retained by the contracting Powers.—In acco

placement shall be acquired by, or cor accurated by, for or within the jurisdic-tion of, any of the contracting Power However, any of the contracting Powers may, provided that its tota connage allowance of aircraft carrier is not thereby exceeded, build no is not thereby exceeded, build no more than two aircraft carriers, ear of a tonnage of not more than 33.00 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard do placement, and in order to effection on the contracting Powers may use for this purpose any two their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of gurs to be carried in case any of such guns be of the West Virginia class and the scrapping of the North Dakota and Delaware, as provided in Article II, the total tonnage to be retained by the United States will be 525,850 tons. The armament that the total number of gues to be retained by the carried in case any of such guns be of a calibre exceeding six inches (152 millimeters), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding five inches (126.7 millimeters), shall not exceed eight.

Name
Royal Sovereign

Tonnage
Royal Sovereign

25.7.0

ARTICLE X

No aircraft carrier of any of the cor a caliber in excess of eight inches (20 millimeters). Without prejudice to t provision of Article IX, if the arm ment carried includes guns exceeding six inches (152 millimeters) in calibe the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns mexceeding five inches (128.7 millimeters), shall not exceed ten. If alter natively the armament contains no guns and guns in the state of the sta exceeding six inches (152 millimeter in caliber, the number of guns is n limited. In either case the number anti-aircraft guns and of guns not e-ceeding five inches (120.7 millimeter

as fighting ships nor taken in time of SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED peace under government control for BY FRANCE peace under government control for fighting purposes which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of hostilities otherwise than as fighting of assisting in the prosecution of hos-tilities otherwise than as tighting ships shall not be within the limitations this article.

was Man No vessel of war of any of the con-girl in tacting Powers, hereafter laid down, that is, ac, man a capital ship, shall carry a photograches (203 millimeters).

No preparations shall be made i installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ship into vessels of war, other than th necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of gans not exceeding six-in-(152 millimeters) caliber,

ARTICLE XV

the jurisdiction of any of the contracting Powers for a non-contracting Power shall exceed the limitations to displacement and armament pre-scribed by the present treaty for ves-sels of a similar type which may be constructed by or for any of the contracting Powers: provided, however, that the displacement for aircraft carriers constructed for a non-contracting Power shall in no case exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard dis-

ARTICLE XVI

the construction of any vessel of war for a non-contracting Power is un-dertaken within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting Powers, such Power tracting Powers of the date of the sign-ing of the contract and the date on which the keel of the ship is laid; and shall also communicate to them the particulars relating to the ship prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, Section I (b), (4) and (5).

ARTICLE XVII

the event of a contracting Power being engaged in war, such Power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been con-

ARTICLE XIX

ana Canal Zone, not including the undertake to remove and destroy their have already been commenced but tem

(2) Hongkong and the insular possesdons which the British Empire new Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of 110 degrees east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada.

(b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and (c) New Zealand (3) The following insular territorcific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories ssions in the Pacific Ocean

which Japan may bereafter acquire. maintenance of the status que ler the foregoing provisions implie new fortifications or neval ses shall be established in the sitories and possessions specified; that measures shall be taken to increase existing naval facilities for the renair and maintenance of navel forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defense of the territories and ns above specified. riction, however, does not preclude uch repair and replacement of wornnet weapons and equipment as is

ARTICLE XX

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Total tonnage 580,450 No vessel of war exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, other than a capital ship or aircraft carrier, shall be acquired by or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting Powers. Vessels not specifically built On the completion of the two new

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Name																						tons)
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that is, not the tables in Section II of this Part, be photograches (203 millimeters).

In the tables in Section II of this Part, be photograches (203 millimeters).

In the tables in Section II of this Part, be replaced by new construction, but within the limits prescribed in Article VII. The keels of such new construction may, except as otherwise provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may be reconsided in Article VIII and in the tables in Section II of this Part, be left to may be reconsided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, and 1931, as provided in Part 3, Section II.

SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED BY ITALY

Tomage may lay down new tonnage in the tables in Section II of this Part, be replaced by new construction, but within the limits prescribed in Article VIII and in the tables in Section II of this Part 4, be replaced by new construction, but within the limits p

n -	BY ITALY Tonnage	laid down not carlier than seventeen
ips	Name: (metric tons). Andrea Doria 22,700 Calo Dullio 22,700 Conte Di Cavour 22,500 Giulio Cesare 22,500 Leonardo Da Vinei 22,500 Dante Alighieri 19,500 Roma 12,600 Napoli 12,600	years from the date of completion of the tonnage to be replaced, provided, however, that no capital ship tonnage, with the exception of the ships referred to in the third paragraph of Article II, and the replacement tonnage specifically mentioned in Section II of this Part, shall be laid down ten years from No- vember 12, 1921. (b) Each of the Contracting Powers shall communicate promptly to each of
212 11	Total tennage	the other Contracting Powers the fol- lowing information:
hin on- ing	Italy may lay down new tonnage in the years 1927, 1929, andw 1931, as provided in Part 3. Section II.	(1) The names of the capital ships and aircraft carriers to be replaced by new construction:
n.	SHIPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED	(2) The date of governmental au-

Hiuga

PART 2 Rules for scrapping vessels of war— The following rules shall be observed for the scrapping of vessels of war which are to be disposed of in accordwaterline, extreme beam at or below waterline, mean draft at standard dis-placement, at time of completion.

ance with Articles II and III. struction of capital ships or aircraft I. A vessel to be scrapped must be placed in such condition that it cannot carriers, they may immediately be replaced by new construction subject to the tomage limits pre-cribed in Articles be put to combatant use. II. This result must be finally effected in any one of the following ways: IV and VII and in conformity with the (b) Breaking the vessel up. This shall always involve the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armor, and all deck, side and bottom plating: other provisions of the present treaty. plating:

(c) Converting the vessel to target attack, and subject to the following can be launched therefrom and landed other Power and not delivered.

ARTICLE NVIII

Each of the contracting Powers undertakes not to dispose by gift, sale or any mode of transfer of any vessel of may become a vessel of war in the may of any foreign Power.

ARTICLE NIX

(c) Converting the vessel to target attack, and subject to the following trules: The contracting Powers any, for that purpose, equip existing tonger, except sub-paragraph (6), in so may be mesessary to enable the attack deek protection, providing the introduction of the such an anner that such vessel and must be previously complied with. Not must be previously complied with such a structing Powers any.

ARTICLE NIX

The United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be main-tained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Geometric Cept (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panishama Canal Zone, not including the content of the capital ships which would otherwise be scrapped under the present treaty in or after the year 1931. France and Italy may each retain two capt:

(1) In the case of France and Italy, which countries within the limits allowed for bulge may increase their armor protection and the callber of the guns now earried on their existing capital ships so as not to evered sixteen inches (490 millimeters) and (22) the British Empire shall be permitted expectively and the Canal Zone, not including the capture of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships and the callber of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships are the present treaty in or after the year 1931.

(1) In the case of France and Italy which countries within the limits allowed for bulge may increase their captures.

(1) The insular possessions which the particle exists and of those retained by Italy one shall be of the Jean Bart and the Panish arman protection and the callber of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships so as not to evered sixteen inches (490 millimeters) and the Panish arman protection and the callber of the guns now carried on their existing capital ships so as not to evered sixteen inches (490 millimeters) and the panish arman protection and the callber optical treation and the callber optica (d) Of the capital ships which would main armament shall be permitted ex-

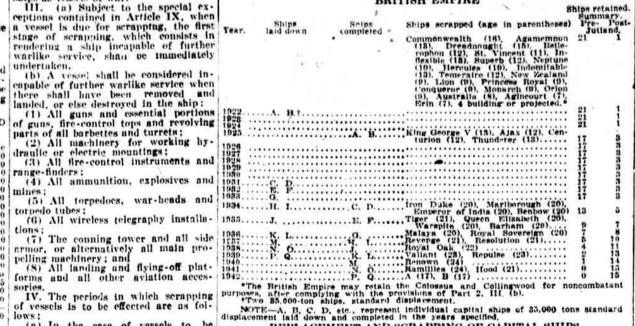
(c) In case of loss or accidental de-

the tables in Section II of this Part, be

REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS UNITED STATES

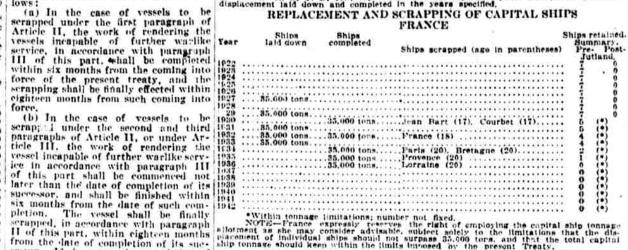


REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS



*Two 85,000-ton ships, standard displacement.

NOTE—A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standard incoment laid down and completed in the years specified. REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS



REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS

of rendering the old vessel incapable of further warlike service in accordance with paragraph III of this part shall be columned within four years from the fact on which such work was community shall be included within star within a shall be included within star within a shall be included within star within star within star within a shall be included within star within a shall be included within star within star within a shall be shall b	dis- ltni
with paragraph III of this part shall be commenced within four years from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II of this part within eighteen tourish from the date when the work of rendering it incapable of further war-like sources. Ships scrapped tage in parentheses Pre-Julian Ships scrapped tage	ined.
commenced within four years from the laying of the keel of the new vessel, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be linished in accordance with paragraph II of this part within eighteen laying from the date when the work of last on the date when the work of last on the date when the work of last last one last last last last last last last last	
commenced within four years from the logs laying of the keel of the new vessel, and shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II of this part within eighteen taouths from the date when the work of rendering it incapable of further war-like sources. So on tons 1882 45,000 tons 185,000 tons 1860 tons 1882 45,000 tons 185,000 tons 1860 tons	
shall be finished within six months from the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II of this part within eighteen thoughts from the date when the work of rendering it incapable of further war-like sources. Source to the control of the part within eighteen the work of the control of the part within eighteen the work of the control of the part within eighteen the work of the control of the part within eighteen the work of the part within eighteen the part wit	Acl,
the date on which such work was commenced, and the old vessel shall be finally scrapped in accordance with paragraph II of this part within eighteen to be contained by the cont	9
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PART 3 1980 45,000 tons. Conte di Cayon (21) Dullo (21) 1 (21)	1
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replacement.—The replacement of white the state of the st	

expinement.—The replacement of "Will'in for page limitations; number not fixed.

NOTE—Italy expressly reserves the right of employing the capital ship tonnace take place according to the rules in placement of individual ships should not surpass 35.000 tons, and the total capital ship it names should keep within the limits imposed by the present Treaty. of this part, SECTION I.—Rules for replacement —(a) Capital ships and aircraft car-REPLACEMENT AND SCRAPPING OF CAPITAL SHIPS



complying with the provisions of Part 2. III. b).

NOTE—A. B. C. D. etc., represent individual capital ships a \$3.000 tong standard displacement laid down and completed in the years specified.

hade in the treaty as between them

On the cessation of hostilities the

contracting Powers will meet in con-

ference to consider what modifications, if any, should be made in the provi-

ARTICLE XXIII

case none of the contracting Powers

shall have given notice two years before

that date of its intention to terminate

tracting Powers, whereupon the trenty

ernment of the United States, which

on which it was received. The notice

States, such notice shall be given to the diplomatic representatives at Wash-

ington of the other contracting Pow-

have been given and shall take effect on the date of the communication made

to the said diplomatic representatives.
Within one year of the date on which

a notice of termination by any Power has taken effect, all the contracting

ARTICLE XXIV

Powers shall meet in conference.

ers, and the notice shall be deeme

The present treaty shall remain in force until December 31, 1936, and in

sions of the present treaty.

XIII and XVII.

Capital Ship-A capital ship, in the

case of ships hereafter built, is defined as a vessel of war, not an aircraft carrier, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carries a gun with millimetres).

Aircraft Carrier -- An aircraft carrier

ianned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition equipment, outfit, pro-visions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended be carried in war, but without fuel or

reserve feed water on board.
The word "ton" in the in the present treaty, except in the expression ric tons," shall be understood to mean the ton of 2240 pounds (1016 kilos).
Vessels now completed shall retain their present ratings of displacement toninge in accordance with their national system of measurement. How-ever, a Power expressing displacement in metric tons shall be considered for the application of the present Treaty as owning only the equivalent displace. ment in tons of 2240 pounds.

A vessel completed hereafter shall

be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition defined

Miscellaneous Provisions ARTICLE XXI.

ARTICLE XXI.

If during the term of the present treaty the requirements of the national security of any contracting Power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that Power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting Powers will, at the request of such Power, meet in conferguet of the United States will transport to the other contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratified by the contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratified by the contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transport to the contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will transport to the contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. quest of such Power, meet in conferenment of the United States will tracence with a view to the reconsideration mit to the other contracting Power

of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement.

In view of possible technical and acientific developments, the United States, after consultation with the other contracting Powers, shall arrange of all the contracting Powers, shall arrange and all the contracting Powers, shall arrange are shall the contracting Powers and the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the other contracting Powers and the contracting Powers are contracting Powers. for a conference of all the contracting United States, and duly certified copies which shall convene as soon thereof shall be transmitted by that as possible after the expiration of Government to the other contracting eight years from the coming into force Powers.
of the present treaty to consider what In fa

naval treaty and after the resolutions affecting China had been quickly adopt-ed without dissent, the Shantung agree-ment was announced and described with satisfaction by the representatives of China and Japan. Britain to Give Up Lease Arthur J. Balfour, heading the British delegation, described it as "the crowning work of Secretary Hughes and the representatives of China and Japan." and then threw in another surprise by the flat announcement that reat Britain would hand back Secretary Hughes presenting the naval treaty, announced by would not read it because copies had been distributed generally. Secretary Hughes gave a somewhat detailed review of the principal terms and stated that the original American proposal as to capital ships, while changed in details, had been adopted wheterstells.

battleship Mutsu. The effect of the retention of the Mutsu, Mr. Hughes continued, made necessary the changes in the original American program by which two dread-noughts of the West Virginia class are to be completed and the battleships North Dakota and Delaware then

scrapped. In the American proposals, Hughes said, four principles had been governing. They were first, that all capital ships now building and contemplated should be abandoned; second, that there should be a further reduction of naval armament by scrapping older ships; third, that regard should be had to the exterior armament by to the existing naval strength of the Powers, and, fourth, that capital-ship tonnage should be used as a basis for determining proportions of auxiliary

intions and brought them to a very suc-

Applause for Hughes

There was applause when Mr. Hughes

said, had been applied in negotiating the naval treaty and had governed its

Secretary Hughes, in closing, said and the resolution for publicity of for-that no more extraordinary or signifi-cant treaty probably had ever been same rapid pathway to adoption.

Greatest Step for Reign of Peace

"We are taking the greatest forward step to establish the reign of peace."

After Secretary Hughes concluded, M. Sarraut began a speech in French, saying adhesion of France to the naval armament treaty is "sincere and confident."

they had to do it.
"The camouflaged ghost of imperial-

a view to agreement as to what tem-porary modifications, if any, should be selves. Should such consultation not istic France which German propaganda parades about the universe may still produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective Powers, any one of said contracting Powers may, by giving notice to the other contracting deceive a few artless minds, but it wil soon evoke nothing but smiles." Sarraut said. destruction of German ambition Powers, suspend for the period of hos-tilities its obligations under the present treaty, other than those under Articles

cost France the lives of 1,500,000 of her sons and the devastating rayages of her most prosperous regions. Could France have made to save the such a frightful sacrifice in order to be charged now with wishing to recom-mence the crime which she has helped

"If France needs an adequate navai " he continued, strength. strength," he continued, "is it not be-cause without those naval means she cannot maintain her army, she cannot muster on her frontiers effectives that are no all found within the mother all found within the mother country, but are scattered abroad in distant colonies? that date of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termina-tion shall be given by one of the con-

Says France Needs Warships

"Nor can France without warship, insure the safety of transport vessels that bring to the assistance of the home forces the indispensable colonial con-tingents, which during the last war supplied the mother country with nearly a million men."

shall terminate as regards all the con-tracting Powers. Such notice shall be communicated in writing to the Gov-M. Sarraut pointed out that in 1914, on the eve of the great war, France was occupied in carrying out a mayal plan, which, if war had not interfered, shall immediately transmit a certified copy of the notification to the other Powers and inform them of the date would have given her new 700,000 tons of capital ships, but said by the present on which it was received. The notice shall be deemed to have been given and shall take effect on that date. In the event of notice of termination being given by the Government of the United treaty his country was reducing to 175, 000 tons, or three-fourths. In other words France, he said, would have possessed since November 1 twenty-eight capital ships, but under the treaty she

is now content with five.
"Thus does France, represented as an imperialistic country, abandon the very weapon of attack which is the essential arm of aggressive militarism," he declared.

After emphasizing that France's spentaneous approval of the Root resolutions undertaking to end the infamous practices used by Germany in submarine warfare was a true indica-tion of the real France, M. Sarraut declared:

never sought more earnestly by any-body than by France, who has been through the ages the indefatigable champlon of justice and human law." Sees Dawn of New Era "It cannot be that the hatred

war and the love of civilization which have been so powerfully expressed through all the labors of this Confer-ence. M. Sarraut said in closing. should not succetd in penetrating the souls of all the peoples, and in creating a form of universal conscience so full of life and power that it will make it impossible for any government to start

'Denaturing Capital Ships,' **Hughes Calls New Treaty**

Washington, Feb. 1 .- (By A. P.) -Touching on the system of actual scrapping of capital ships, Mr. Hughes in his presentation of the naval treaty to the plenary session,

"I might call this the denaturing of capital ships." The phrase was greeted with

There was a ripple of applause when Mr. Hughes announced that the old battleship Oregon would be retained for non-combatant purposes because the State of Oregon wanted to keep it for historical and sentimental reasons.

to have raised this radiant hope for mankind.

mankind.

'Five years ago the United States came to fight by the side of France, to help in the victory of the civilized world. Today does France come proudly to range herself with all our friends on the side of the United States, to work changed in details, had been adopted substantially.

"The integrity of the plan presented on behalf of the United States," said Secretary Hughes, "has been maintained and the spirit in which that proposal was made and in which it was received has dominated the entire negotiations and brought them to a year was

PACT MADE KNOWN

Washington, Feb. 1.—(By A. P.)— Today's plenary session of the Arms Conference was called to order at 11:06

said that the United States retained the number of capital ships proposed on November 12 and that Great Britain and Japan were situated similarly.

Adopt Open-Door Resolutions

In quick succession the two open-door resolutions and the two resolutions pledging against discriminatory railroad practice in China were adopted with-out debate.

The Conference then adopted the Chinese radio resolution of December

aft.

These four principles, Mr. Hughes of principles by the Powers and by China, already made public.

The declaration of the Powers asking China to reduce her military forces

negotiated.

"Obviously it means an enormous and Chairman Hughes announced amid saving of money." he said, "and the lifting of very heavy burdens from the that the Shantung controversy "has

Powers unimpaired, but it means more, stance of which previously had been anthe Arms Conference today, said the The best thing is the spirit manifested nounced by the two delegations contracts was a supplement to the naval agreement.

received.

The Shantung treaty between China and Japan, consisting of eleven articles in addition to a number of annexes, provides for return by Japan to China of the territory and property in Shantung as reported previously in Associated Press distractors and search and selzure of merchant vessels. What it does undertake is to state the law of nations with respect to the law of nations with respect to the law of nations of merchant to the naval Press dispatches.

Japan to Surrender Railroad

armament treaty is "sincere and confident."

There are still mists hanging around and perhaps there may be some darkness left in which doubt, skepticism, and after-thoughts may still be obtained after-thoughts may still be obtained in return for Chinese treasury notes.

Japan to surrencer Railroad may examine rules,"

"Cynics have said that in the stress of war these rules will be violated," Mr. Hoot continued, "Cynics are always near-sighted. We may grant that the rules limiting the use of imple-Span may return the Shirkshira and Asali for rencombarant purposes, after NOTE—A. R. C. D. etc. represent individual capital ships a standard displacement and down and completed in the years specified. The names of the capital ships are to be prepared by many construction:

NOTE—A. R. C. D. etc. represent individual capital ships a 53,000 tons standard. THE TABLES IN SECTION II. The order above prescribed in which shortaution of replacement tonings; (33,000 to 13,000 to 14). The order above prescribed in which shortaution of replacement tonings; (33,000 tons standared displacement in the special properties of the replacement tonings; (34). The date of laying the keeks of the sortanged and white the purposes of the purposes. The constitution of the capital ships a condition of the capital ships a condition of replacement tonings; (35). The date of laying light keeks of the sandard displacement is a standard displacement to the purpose of the pur

hand over to China all archives, deed and other papers relating to Kinichow.

The second article provides for trans-fer by Japan to China of all public property in Shantung whether originally German owned or built subsequently by the Japanese. One provision declares that no compensation shall be claimed by Japan for such property except such purchased since Japanese occupation or duction of craft which unfortunately that of the Germans which Japan had improved. For these China agreed to ment, and the submarine and chemical refund the bare amount of the Japanese warfnes supplemental trenty then was expenditures. Another provision declares that the

Japanese consulate, schools and shrines shall be retained by the Japanese.

The third article provides for withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, especially on the railroad and including Japanese gendarmes, as soon as possible, when the Chinese police are ready to take over the railway. It is stipulated that the Japanese troops' retirement will be effected by selections of the railway at dates to be arranged

Entire withdrawal of Japanese troops today. is to be effected within three months if possible, and not later than six months. The Japanese garrison at Tsingtao is to be withdrawn within thirty days.
Article IV of the treaty, dealing with maritime customs, provides that the Japanese shall return to China the cus-toms house at Tsingtao. Article V covers the transfer of the shantung rallway. To effect the transfer China and Japan are to appoint three commissioners to compose a joint

railway commission, which is to appraise the railway's actual value and arrange for its transfer in not less than nine months.

The arrangement for traffic manage ment and administration of the railroad is to be in effect pending Chinese re-demption of the railway. Article VI deals with two extensions of the Shan-

tung railway and provides that the ex-tensions shall be "thrown open to common activities of an international group" under the Chinese management.
Article VII deals with the Shantung mines, which, the treaty provides, are to be taken over by a corporation organized under a special charter of Chinese Government in which Chinese and Japanese capital shall be equal.

Equal Basis for All Nations Article VIII provides for the opening of the former German leased ritories to all on an equal basis and that foreign rights, established future, shall be respected.

Article IX declares that Japenese

Shidehara, who also thanked Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour for their exercise of "good offices."

Dr. Sze, for the Chinese, made a speech touching on Shantung and the other Far Eastern problems considered by the Conference and filed with the Secretary General a record of the attitude adopted throughout the Far Eastern Committee deliberations in regard to Chinese questions. He exgard to Chinese questions. He expressed the belief that the settlement would remove all possibility of misunderstanding between China and Japan. Minister Sze declared that the Chi-

Minister Sze declared that the Chinese delegation, speaking in behaif of its Government and people, took occasion "to thank you. Mr. Chairman, and you. Mr. Balfour." for their good offices which made, possible the settlement of the Shantung question.

"Our delegation sought to carry out the views expressed by these statesmen in the hope that there would be removed a cause of friction which had caused concern to other Powers," he said.

"The Chinese hope of settling the old problem now is about to be realized and the possibility of friction happily is to the possibility of friction happily is to be removed."

Britain to Yield Wei-Hai-Wei

Speaking for the British, Arthur J. Balfour declared there was no one in the Conference who did not rejoice at the "happy settlement" of the Shantung question. The result, he said, was particularly gratifying to Great Britain because of her interests in the Far East, Mr. Balfour declared Great Britain was ready to hand back her leasehold of Wel-Hai-Wei.

Speaking for the British delegation alone, he said, Mr. Balfour pointed out that the termination of "this Shantung dispute turns back to the sovereignty of China a great province."

Then, and an outburst of applause, he announced that the Wel-Hai-Wei lease held by Great Britain would be turned back. Speaking for the British, Arthur J.

A. M.

Chairman Hughes began with the resolutions adopted in the Far Eastern Committee. He brought in first the resolution of December 12 for withdrawal of foreign postoffices from China, It was adopted without discussion.

The committee resolution providing for withdrawal of foreign troops from China, also was adopted unanimously.

China, also was adopted unanimously.

China, also was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hughes then announced that the Chinese tariff resolution would be passed over for the present because of special considerations affecting it. It would come before the Conference later, the would be would come before the Conference later, the would be would come before the Conference later, the would be would be would be well as the would be he said, embodied in a customs treaty. It "as a defense against China." Lord Lee corrected Mr. Baifour and the latter smilingly asked:
"What did I say?"
Then still smiling he asked that the reporters overlook his slip. Mr. Bal-

four, in closing, referred to the settle-ment of the Shantung controversy as the crowning work of Chairman Hughes and the representatives of Japan and

ROOT SPEAKS FOR SUBMARINE TREATY

(The text of the treaty on submarines and poison gas and chemicals is published on Page 15.)
Washington, Feb. 1.—(By A. P.)—

people.

"This treaty absolutely ends the race in naval competition. At the same it leaves the security of the Powers unimpaired, but it means more.

"The chairman then read the points of the Rapanese and Provers unimpaired, but it means more, stance of which previously had been another the Arms Conference to the Arms C

to the visit and search vessels and that under no circumstances

ces to only should equal that of any deeds Power on the Mediterranean. I pressed the conviction that the Ameri-

> ference would end the possibilities of the naval treaty would make it difficult for any nation "to engage in the production of craft which unfortunately ment, and the submarine and chemical

can program as carried out by the Con

adopted. Before adjournment Dr. Szc. head of the Chinese delegation, expressed the gratification of China over Mr. Baifour's promise that Great Britain would relinquish Wei-Hei-Wei.

"There can be no better evidence of the friendly sentiment that has always animated the British Empire toward China. ' said Dr. Sze, "than the taneous offer to return Wei-Hei-Wei to Meetings of the Chinese

Railway Sub-Committee and the For-Eastern Committee were called for later

GIRL PLEADS GUILTY

Mary Higgins, Daughter of Main Line Family, Admits Thefts Mary Higgins, twenty-nine, daughter of a well-known Main Line family, who has been living at 2000 Green street, plended guilty before Judge Pat-terson today to charges of larceny and

raudulent conversion.
Robert Hogan, an attorney present in court, volunteered to defend the girl. He told the Court she was virtually ostracized by her family, and may deostracized by her limity, and may develop to be a victim of kleptomania. He asked that she be placed in an institution where she would have a chance to overcome the weakness. The case was

held under advisement. It is considered probable she will be sent either to the House of Good Shephtrd or the prison for women at Muncy, Pa.

The girl has been earning her living nursing, she said. It was charged by Mrs. Edith B. Whitehead, 4611 King-

sessing avenue, that Miss Higgins had borrowed a \$1200 ring, pawning it for

MAY GIVE NEGRO U. S. POST

Appointment of West Virginia Lawyer to Important Place Indicated Washington, Feb. 1.—(By A. P.)— The nomination of Arthur G. Free, Negro attorney, of Welch, W. Va., as

Article IX declares that Japenese interests in the salt mines shall be bought by the Chinese Government at a fair compensation within six months.

By Article X the rights on two submarine cables at Shantung are ceded by Japan to China, previded that China shall arrange for cable landings.

Article XI providts that Japanese wireless stations in Shantung are to be wireless stations in Shantung are to be

wireless stations in Shantung are to be transferred to China with compensation. "Profound satisfaction" over the last summer, but the Schate refused to

changes, if any, in the treaty may be necessary to meet such developments.

Approximation of the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty. "If the day of the great peace has not risen yet, because of this Confer-ence, at least the dawn seems to break and spread on the horizon. It will be for America an everlasting title of honor nts in time of peace. The United States may retain the Oregon and Illinois, for noncombatant or complying with the provisions of Part 2, III, (b), (Two West Virginia class, Note A, B, C, D, etc., represent individual capital ships of 35.000 tons lacement, laid down and completed in the years specified. Done at the City of Washington the ARTICLE XXII rules for determining tonnage hundred and twenty-two. precent individual capital ships of 35,000 tons standar settlement was expressed by