

NEW LAW WRITTEN FOR SUBMARINES

Text of Treaty Formulated by Five Powers Made Public

ASK OTHER NATIONS TO JOIN

By the Associated Press Washington, Feb. 1.—(By A. P.)—The text of the treaty embodying the Arms Conference agreement on submarine and chemical warfare as adopted by five Powers today follows:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, hereinafter referred to as the signatory Powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of civilians of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals, have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

(Here are inserted the names of the plenipotentiaries of the signatory Powers) who having conferred with each other and in good faith have agreed as follows:

Section I. The signatory Powers declare that, among the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of civilians of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, the following are to be deemed an established part of international law:

(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the international law of neutrality, and a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules, the existing law of nations requires it to desist from an attack on a merchant vessel and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

Others Powers Asked to Assent Section II. The signatory Powers invite all other civilized Powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law, so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

Section III. The signatory Powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, and to prevent the capture and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any Power who shall violate any of those rules, and any person who shall be under orders of a government superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if he were a combatant, and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any Power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

Section IV. The signatory Powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the war of 1914-1918, the requirements universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants; and to the end that their obligations to use a submarine as a commerce destroyer shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, they now accept that prohibition as binding on belligerents, and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

Poison Gas Prohibited Section V.—The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, having been justly condemned by the public opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties, the signatory Powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the combatants and the private citizens of warring States, have agreed to ratify, as if they were a single State, the Convention of Geneva of 1925, and to the end that their obligations to use a submarine as a commerce destroyer shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, they now accept that prohibition as binding on belligerents, and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

The Government of the United States of America will transmit to all the signatory Powers, by the deposit of the process-verbale of the deposit of ratifications.

The present treaty, in French and in English, shall remain deposited in the archives of the United States of America, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted to that Government to each of the signatory Powers.

Section VII.—The Government of the United States of America will further submit to each of the non-signatory Powers a duly certified copy of the present treaty and invite its adherence thereto.

Any non-signatory Power may adhere to the present treaty by communicating to the Government of the United States of America, which will thereupon transmit to each of the signatory and adherent Powers a certified copy of each instrument of adherence.

In faith, whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Naval Treaty Key of Future Peace continued from Page One

War-like preparations and ending competition, will effect. The habit of suspicion and distrust is still too recent, in ten years a great change will probably have taken place as a result of removing the great fear of sea armament to destroy.

The Japanese would equally threaten the United States possession more than would an increase of the Japanese fleet. The only way completely to allay suspicion and hostility was to agree to limit fortifications as well as to limit war in establishing the basis of peace which this treaty provides America has led the way, not only in calling the conference, but by proposing a larger measure of trust in the other Powers than they are called upon to repose in her. While it is true that the west coast of the United States is left unscathed by Japan, Japan is equally left unscathed and supreme in the East. And the theatre of contention is not the west coast of the United States, but Asia and its adjacent waters. The United States foresees the possibility of being a dominant factor in the East, except by diplomatic methods.

A combination of England and Japan will make Asia a closed continent to us. Only a combination of the United States and Great Britain will outweigh Japan in that region. It is the price we pay for the peace which the naval pact establishes.

We depend upon diplomacy in the Far East. Of necessity, this will draw us into closer cooperation with Great Britain. We shall have to learn diplomacy, which is now something backed not by physical but by moral force.

From every aspect, what are we witnessing is a revolution not only in world affairs, but in a new African.

NEWSPAPERMAN ENDS LIFE R. S. Barta, Head of Feature Service, Shoots Himself

New York, Feb. 1.—(By A. P.)—Rudolph S. Barta, president of the United States Feature Service, after writing a story and pictures to newspapers, walked from his Broadway office to a washroom today and a few minutes afterward his body, which through the head, was found. He had been ill.

Call Nation-Wide Strike in Chile Santiago, Chile, Feb. 1.—(By A. P.)—The Executive Council of the Chilean Federation of Labor today addressed a manifesto to the workers of Chile, calling for a country-wide strike as an act of solidarity with the striking coal miners.

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The importance of the failure to limit submarine and aircraft construction depends upon what happens in men's minds now that this older fear is removed. Nations had to be left free to build up their navies. They may never be so, in which case the limitation of naval armament effected here will be as complete as if restrictions of aircraft and submarine building had been written with the treaty.

The agreement to maintain the status quo of fortifications upon islands that region of the Pacific where the interests of the United States, Japan and Great Britain tend to converge was an inevitable part of naval disarmament. An increase of American naval armament would threaten Japan more than would an increase of American capital ships. Building of bases by Japan near the

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