SUMMARY OF ARMS CONFERENCE WORK

Six Treaties Completed, Two Others Agreed to, 14 Resolutions and 10 Declarations

TO LESSEN WAR'S HORRORS

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 6.—Six completed treaties, two others agreed to in substance, fourteen resolutions, and ten separate or joint declarations of national policy comprise the formal and tangible contributions of the Arms Conference negotiations to history.

By the major agreements of the Conference the great Powers put a limit on their naval strength in capital ships, abjure submarine warfare against commerce and use of poison gas, give China a new bill of rights based on territorial integrity and the open door, and set up a new international concord to preserve peace in the Pacific.

In addition, Great Britain declares her intention to restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China, and Japan hands back Shantung and promises to withdraw from Siberia as soon as conditions there are stabilized.

Summaries of Six Treaties

These are the six treaties which during the twelve weeks of negotiations here, have been brought to final completion.

First. Naval limitation treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy agree to scrap or convert sixty-eight capital ships, and so limit future construction that, after a ten-year building holiday, their first line of naval strength will remain at 525,000 tons, 525,000 tons, 315,000 tons, 175,000 tons and 175,000 tons respectively.

The respective tonnage of airplane carriers is limited to 135,000 tons each for the United States and Great Britain, 81,000 tons for Japan and 60,000 tons each for France and Italy. Individual capital ships are to be no larger than 35,000 tons and carry no guns in excess of sixteen inches. Aircraft carriers are limited similarly to 27,000 tons and auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons, and neither can carry a gun larger than eight inches.

A fortification "status quo" is set up in the Pacific, under which the United States agrees not to further fortify the Philippines and Guam, and Japan agrees to observe the same restriction in Formosa and Bonins and the Pescadores.

To Mitigate War's Horrors

Second. The submarine and poison gas treaty, to which the same five Powers are signatories. By its terms the Powers agree as among themselves not to use submarines "as commerce destroyers," in all cases to observe the rules of visit and search, and to regard as a pirate any submarine commander who violates existing law. As among themselves, they outlaw use of poison gas altogether.

Third. The four-Power Pacific Treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions in the Pacific and to meet in consultation whenever those rights are threatened. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is automatically abrogated when the new treaty finally is ratified.

Fourth. The general Far-Eastern Treaty, between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands, binding each of them to respect China's integrity, the open-door policy is to be applied in detail, and every opportunity is to be given the Chinese people to develop a staple government.

Tariff System for China

Fifth. The Chinese Tariff Treaty, adhered to by the same nine nations, providing international machinery for an immediate revision of Chinese customs duties on a basis of 5 per cent. effective, and periodical revisions thereafter, together with changes which will permit imposition of surtaxes.

Sixth. The Shantung Treaty, between Japan and China, by which Shantung is restored to Chinese control.

By one of the uncompleted treaties agreed to in substance during the Conference, Japan gives the United States the long-sought cable and wireless privileges on the Island of Yap, and by the other the five principal Powers and the Netherlands allocate the former German-owned cables in the Pacific, so that one goes to the United States, one to Japan and one to the Netherlands.

Summary of Fourteen Resolutions

Briefly, the fourteen resolutions given Conference approval, embody the following decisions:

Agreement for withdrawal of foreign postoffices from China on January 1, 1923, provided China maintains an efficient postal service and continues in office the present foreign co-director general.

Establishment of an international commission to investigate the Chinese judicial system with a view to abolition of extra-territorial rights.

Authorization for a consultation between foreign diplomats and Chinese officials at Pekin with a view to withdrawal of foreign troops from China.

Relinquishment to China of unauthorized foreign radio stations on Chinese soil, with the stipulation that all plants are to be used for official messages only except in emergency.

Agreement to exchange full information among the nations regarding all international commitments that affect China.

Creation of a board of reference to consider cases arising under the open-door and railway provisions of the general Far Eastern treaty.

New Agencies in Warfare

Convening of a special commission of the five Powers to meet in the near future and consider rules to govern the use of new agencies of warfare. By a second resolution on the same subject it is declared that the commission shall not "review or report upon" the submarine and poison gas rules laid down in the treaty on that subject.

Recommendation that "better protection" be given the Chinese Eastern Railway. Another resolution attached, but not subscribed to by China, declares that the Chinese Government must be held responsible for its obligations regarding the road. Expression of hope that the Chinese railways may be developed toward a unified system under Chinese control.

Request on the part of the other Powers that China reduce her military forces.

Supplementary agreement to the naval limitation treaty, declaring the nations "in honor bound" not to dispose of the ships which are listed for scrapping pending the treaty is ratified.

Supplement to Pacific Pact

Supplementary agreement to the four-Power Pacific treaty, excluding the home islands of the Japanese home land [illegible]

interest attached to those relating to Siberia and the "twenty-one demands" regarding Siberia. Japan disavowed any territorial designs on Russia, and pledged herself to withdraw her troops from Siberia as soon as stable conditions warrant.

While the United States reasserted its hope that the withdrawal would not be long delayed, the famous "group five" of the "twenty-one demands" was abandoned by Japan, along with other concessions relating to economic and political conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia. China filed a protest against the remaining portions of the "demands" and the United States reiterated its intention not to recognize any of them which might abridge American rights.

British Yield Wei-Hai Wei

The British declaration of readiness to withdraw from the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei was not elaborated, but will be taken up in diplomatic exchanges between London and Pekin. As a supplement to the Far Eastern Treaty, China declared her intention not to alienate any additional portions of her territory and as a supplement to the tariff treaty she agreed to retain the present maritime customs system. In two supplements to the radio resolution, China declared she recognized no right to install foreign radio plants without her express consent, and the Powers other than China declared that in future wireless disputes the open-door policy must be applied.

Arms Delegates Hear Address by Harding

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impugning national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished in yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

"And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

In Pursuit of Peace

"It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new concepts, or that the Conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one, the conferences of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are outstanding instances of the other.

"The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong Power whose indisposition to co-operate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seeds of future conflict, and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

"It is fair to say that human progress, the grown intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably here. You have met on that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.

"It has been the fortune of this Conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult unloosing of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

"It little matters what we appraise as the outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have justified the Conference. But the whole achievement has so cleared the atmosphere that it will seem like breathing the refreshing air of a new morn of promise.

"You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great Powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction.

Lifted World's Burdens

"You have halted folly and lifted burdens and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

"Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

"I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

"How simple it all has been. When you met here twelve weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owes to the Government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling, and world opinion directing.

No Intrigue or Alliances

"No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among governments and peoples, new securities for peace and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness.

"Here have been established the contacts of reason, here has come the inevitable understanding of face-to-face exchanges when passion does not indame. The very atmosphere shamed national selfishness into retreat. Viewpoints were exchanged, differences composed and you came to understand how common, after all, are human aspirations; how alike, indeed, and how easily reconcilable are our national aspirations; how sane and simple and satisfying to seek the relationships of peace and security.

"When you first met, I told you of our America's thought to seek less of armament and none of war, that we sought nothing which is another's, and we were unafraid, but that we wished to join you in doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in that accomplishment.

"It may may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned to living to the fulfilment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction.

Looks to Future Conferences

"Since this Conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace today, like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions, and with aims [illegible] well-conceived and [illegible] these highways and [illegible] activity. The teacher [illegible] they ought to glow and encircle the globe.

"Again, gentlemen of the Conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States. To Belgium, to the British Empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to the Netherlands, and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling which we experience, of honorable and honored contribution to happy human advancement, and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

"From our own delegates I have known from time to time of your activities and of the spirit of conciliation and of adjustment and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that unanimity so essential to accomplishment. Without it there would have been failure; with it you have heartened the world.

"And I know our guests will pardon me while I make grateful acknowledgment to the American delegation—to you, Mr. Secretary Hughes; to you, Senator Lodge; to you, Senator Underwood; to you, Mr. Root; to all of you for your able and splendid and highly purposed and untiring endeavors in behalf of our Government and our people; and to our excellent Advisory Committee which gave to you so dependable a reflex of that American public opinion which charts the course of this republic.

"It is all so fine, so gratifying, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world sorrow, not yet silenced, above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted, but now to be lightened, above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours, or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world."

Halted by Bursts of Applause

The President, as he read slowly from his manuscript, frequently was halted by bursts of applause. There was long applause when he disgressed to say:

"While the settlement of the Far Eastern question was not of direct import to the United States, we rejoice in common with the world that understanding has been reached."

As the President named the American delegates and thanked them for their services to the Nation, there was applause at the mention of each delegate's name. There was more applause when the President thanked the Advisory Committee for its services.

At the conclusion of the President's address the entire party stood and applauded while the Executive took his seat.

Five Documents Signed

The documents signed today were the Far Eastern treaty, embodying the Root four principles and the open-door policy for China; the Chinese tariff treaty, that limiting capital ship strength, one regulating submarine and poison gas warfare, and the supplemental agreement defining the scope of the four-Power pact.

In the great assembly hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where all the open sessions of the Conference have been held, the delegates marched in turn to a space at the great green baize table and affixed their signatures to these agreements, which are all parts of the structure built to lift from a war-worn world the burden of excessive naval armaments; to promote the peace of the Pacific; to give a new bill of rights to China and to remove from the Far East particularly the clouds of war.

And as each delegation of the nine Powers affixed signatures as plenipotentiaries pledging the honor of their respective nations to the good faith of the settlements agreed upon, the great audience expressed the hopes of the world in its loud and prolonged applause.

"The treaties will now be signed," announced Secretary Hughes shortly after the Conference was called to order. The American delegates then began signing. Secretary Hughes completed his signature at 10:12 o'clock.

The signing was in this order: The United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, China and Portugal.

To save time the red wax seals had been affixed previously and Conference attaches standing at the elbows of the delegates pointed where each was to write his name. Belgium was second to sign and Baron de Cartier, the only Belgian delegate, took his place as Elihu Root arose from the table. He had two treaties to sign, the general Far Eastern and the Chinese tariff.

Applause for British

There was prolonged applause as the seven British delegates, headed by Arthur Balfour, marched around to the signing place. While the British delegation was signing motion-picture photographs were taken. They affixed their signatures to all five of the documents.

At 10:32 the Chinese succeeded the British at the table and began signing. China is party only to the Far Eastern and the tariff treaties and her three delegates finished signing them at 10:35.

Albert Sarraut and Jules Jusserand, the only two French delegates remaining in Washington, followed the Chinese and finished signing the treaties and the supplements in which France is concerned at 10:38.

Senator Schanzer, Ambassador Ricci and Senator Albertini, for Italy, had four treaties but no supplement to sign. They completed at 10:42 A. M.

To the accompaniment of a roar of applause the three Japanese delegates filed around to the table. Baron Kato signed first, finishing at 10:44. Baron Shidehara and Vice Foreign Minister Hanihara followed, each signing his name to all five documents.

President Harding arrived while the Japanese were signing, but waited in a speakers' room for the ceremony to be concluded. Minister De Beaufort and Jonkheer Van Blokland, the two delegates of the Netherlands, finished signing at 10:49. Their Government was party only to the two Far Eastern treaties.

Vicomte D'Alte and Captain Vasconcellos, the Portuguese delegates, also had but two treaties to sign, and they finished at 10:50½. That ended the signing.

President Harding then entered the hall a minute later. Audience and delegates rose and applauded for a half minute, while the President bowed his appreciation to all sides. Without an introduction the President began reading his address.

Announces Shantung Treaty

Prior to the signing of the treaties, Mr. Hughes announced, amid applause, that the Shantung Treaty between Japan and China had been signed Saturday.

The final session brought out the largest crowd of the Conference. Scores sat in the aisles and stood around the walls. Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Gillett and other wives of officials had seats in the boxes.

As the prominent delegates arrived the spectators applauded. Mr. Balfour got particular attention. Many of the delegates were busy signing autograph albums as the session opened at 10:02 o'clock. A prayer by the Rev. William S. Abernethy, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, which President Harding attends, marked the opening.

The same clergyman pronounced the benediction, while the delegates and spectators stood with bowed heads.

"May it be in the heart of every nation and every man," he beseeched, "to hasten the bringing of the era of good will."

The benediction ended, Secretary Hughes rapped with his gavel and announced:

"The Conference is adjourned, sine

EVERYTHING SPIC AND SPAN AS CURTAIN IS RUNG DOWN

Historic and Picturesque Scene in Closing Hours of Arms Conference When Treaties of World Importance Are Signed—Cameras and Phonographs Preserve Story

By a Staff Correspondent

Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, Feb. 6.—Show day for the Arms Conference. New hats and gowns on display, trousers freshly creased, spats (inevitable accompaniment of diplomacy) everywhere in evidence. President Harding is coming today. He will deliver a speech.

9:50—Final plenary session will be under way in a few minutes. Camera and movie men have secured special dispensation for today. Pictures of a picture session. One hundred years from now school children (perhaps) will be able to see "movies" of Secretary Hughes signing four-Power treaties, nine-Power treaties and other treaties of uncertain power on February 6, 1922.

Think of seeing "movies" of Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock signing the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, or turning on the phonograph and hearing George Washington's Farewell Address in the first President's own accents. Probably he spoke like an Englishman or a Virginian. It would be interesting to hear him. One hundred years from now your descendants may hear Warren G. Harding say advantage as if it were spelled "ad-vawn-tage" and using a short "a" on other similar words. Woodrow Wilson's broad "a's" will not be recorded. The former President made many records, but never a phonograph record.

10:05—Late starting. Applause for Pershing, Balfour, Hughes and others as they arrive. Mrs. Harding wears a black seal-skin coat with gray squirrel collar today, plumed hat, heliotrope in color, black ribbon (with diamond clasp) about her neck. (Same thing Saturday.) Everybody present now.

Ready to Begin Signing

Hughes taps gavel. Absolute silence. Treaty signing will begin, says Hughes. The United States signs first, Hughes, Root, Lodge, Underwood. Then Belgium, Britain and others in alphabetical order. The cameras click. Applause as each signature is attached.

10:15—Extra! This reporter, not an expert on furs, has just been informed (authoritatively) that Mrs. Harding's collar is chinchilla, not squirrel. "Chinchilla is much more expensive," says a lady who knows. The others in Mrs. Harding's box, including Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Gillett, and wives of Cabinet members. In Mrs. Hughes' box, above, are Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and the Princess Cantacuzene, daughter and granddaughter, respectively, of General U. S. Grant.

10:30—Interesting speculation: Who will get the pens used in signing the treaties? If you want one write your Congressman. (P. S.—You won't get it.)

While the last of the British delegates sign Colonel Theodore Roosevelt chats with Secretary Hughes. Looking over the crowd, you observe that General Pershing's face is softening under the influence of many social events. It is losing its wartime and pre-war grimness.

Meanwhile the treaty signing goes on. China, France and others.

10:45—Japan is liberally applauded as Kato, Shidehara and Hanihara walk up to sign treaties; spread out over green table in center of hollow square. Mrs. Harding claps white-gloved hands. Mrs. Coolidge claps bare hands. What do Japanese people think of treaties? And the Chinese? How many of China's 400,000,000 people know anything about the Arms Conference? There are no schools, no newspapers, except in large cities. When China boycotted Japan, Chinese bakers inscribed the message on the buns, rolls and bread they sold, and thus passed the word along. Those who couldn't read asked the village oracle, who could. He told them to buy no Japanese goods. They didn't.

Applause and "Movies" for President

10:53—Secretary Hughes announces President Harding. Audience rises and applauds. "Movie" flares come on. President's gray hair, parted on right side, is carefully brushed down. Eyeglasses, with narrow rims, are set at 45-degree angle. Morning coat, gray trousers, black and white tie. As he begins his speech Mrs. Harding listens critically, as wives do.

10:56—President Harding is gratified and congratulates everybody, including the world, on Conference results. He sees new era in world affairs. Treaties do not mean "impaired sovereignty," he says. Scattering applause at this.

11:05—Warren G. Harding, United States Senator, believed in armed preparedness for war. Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, sees a better preparedness in the dictates of reason and justice, sustained by public opinion.

He tells of his conversion. He sees in conferences a substitute for war.

11:10—President Harding thanks Hughes, Lodge, Underwood, Root. Hughes is applauded for fourteen seconds, Lodge for five; Underwood seven; Root eight.

11:12—He ends his address. Audience rises. Dr. Abbott prays.

11:15—"The Conference is adjourned sine die," says Hughes. Who was it said, "After Me the Deluge?" "After the Conference the Senate! But we are told there won't be much of a deluge about this. Probably only gentle showers. The treaties may be amended. There may be reservations. But they will be ratified.

It is 11:18. Delegates are shaking hands. The hall is emptying rapidly. It is over. The wires are carrying the news.

New World Opinion Guarantees Peace

Continued from Page One

come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it."

There is no doubt that this Conference marks an immense change in the policy of the Harding Administration. The present Government started out with the policy of concentrating all our naval forces in the Pacific and of playing a dominant role there. The first steps were taken toward moving the Atlantic Fleet there.

Abandon Pacific Policy

In the way of any effective concentration in the Western ocean lay the absence of adequate naval bases and similar facilities there. Even on our own coast not enough docks existed for the support of a fleet. And the difficulty of meeting this deficiency lay in the unwillingness of Congress to appropriate money for naval expansion.

As a result of the treaties which this Conference has agreed to, that whole policy of making the Pacific the area of future activities has been abandoned. The United States agrees not to fortify anything nearer China than Hawaii. Our fleet in the Pacific is reduced to the defense of our own coast, including Hawaii as a part of that coast.

Japan is assured supremacy in the Far East as long as the present treaties last. We agree to keep our fleet at home and make that something more than a promise by contracting not to build the bases in the Far East which would be necessary for its operation.

Suspicion Supplanted

This is worth recalling, as Mr. Harding does in passing, because better than anything else it serves to show what a change this Conference has wrought. For American dominance in the Pacific with all the suspicion and jealousy that would have caused is substituted an international agreement covering that area and a limitation of armament which makes the existing navies of the great Powers purely defensive forces against each other.

It is easier to measure the results of the conference by the changes it has wrought in the American program than in any other way, because what it means to Japan and England is not so easy to guess. But all Powers have in some measure given up their ideas of aggrandizement. Being the Power with the largest potentialities, the United States has perhaps given up more for the sake of peace than has any other. But only if peace is not worth while can any criticism arise on this score.

DU PUY SUES CRUCIBLE CO.

Former Chairman Demands $162,048 for Defense of Income Tax Case

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—Suit to recover $162,048.12 from the Crucible Steel Company of America was brought here today by Herbert du Puy, former chairman of the board.

Mr. du Puy alleges that as an officer of the company from November 5, 1917, to October 1, 1919, it was his duty to supervise methods of determining Federal income and excess profits returns, and in doing this he followed the advice of other officers of the corporation. Mr. du Puy declared that he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Crucible's income tax returns of which charge he was found not guilty.

Mr. du Puy alleged that the company did not assist him in his defense, but, on the other hand, was "hostile." As the acts for which he was tried were done by him as an officer of the company, and "in the belief and expectation they were for the best interests of the company," Mr. du Puy seeks to recover the amount as the expenses of his trial.

St. Johns Fire Causes $100,000 Loss

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 6.—Fire yesterday caused $100,000 damage to building [illegible]

LLOYD GEORGE HAS PARLEY WITH IRISH

Discusses Boundaries and Other Points With Free State Officials

ULSTER MARKING TIME

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 6.—Negotiations on the Irish situation arising from the boundaries question and other points in the Anglo-Irish treaty were resumed today at Premier Lloyd George's official residence. Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann; Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, and other Irish leaders met Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the original British representatives on the Irish committee of the cabinet.

The conference lasted an hour and a half.

When the conferees dispersed it was remarked that the Irish representatives appeared to be in good humor, from which the deduction was that the discussions were proceeding satisfactorily. The attitude of official quarters also gave the impression that the meeting had created an atmosphere of optimism rather than a feeling that the situation was critical.

Premier Lloyd George is expected to deal with new developments in the situation in a speech in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, whose statement after his recent conference with Michael Collins in Dublin showed a marked divergence between the Ulster and South Irish positions with regard to the boundary, has not yet had a conference with the Prime Minister. Some Dublin correspondents of London newspapers say the provisional Irish government must obtain indorsement from the people through a general election before it can solve the acute problems before it.

If an election in Southern Ireland should result in the return of a substantial majority of Free State candidates, Premier Craig of Ulster might agree to a conference on the boundary question, the correspondents say.

The provisional government has as yet failed to establish its authority in any striking fashion, the London Times says.

"Disorder and lawlessness are increasing in Western and Southern Ireland," the newspaper adds, "and the extremists are gaining by the delay. The political Bolshevik character of the railroad strike is notorious.

"The country is disappointed with the failure of the provisional administration to make broad and swift decisions and to adopt vigorous action against the railway men, and matters are not likely to mend until the government has obtained a vote of confidence from the people."

Farmer Killed by Train

New Castle, Del., Feb. 6.—Noah Higgins, aged sixty-one years, a farmer, was killed on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning, being struck by a southbound freight near the A. B. block tower. The body was found at 7:45 this morning. Higgins had left home early yesterday morning and had not been seen by his wife and children since.

War Gas Kills Physical Trainer

Reading, Pa., Feb. 6.—Charles O. Heidler, who, during the war, was in charge of physical education for the First Army, is dead from influenza. He was fifty-two years old, and had never recovered fully from gas inhaled in the [illegible]

2 PHILA. PRIESTS HAVE MET POPE

The Rev. Phillip Pambianco Once Talked With New Pontiff in Vatican Library

BISHOP ORDERS PRAYERS

At least two Philadelphia priests have met and talked with the new Pope.

The Rev. Phillip Pambianco, assistant rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at Eighth and Christian streets, met the new pontiff when he was Prefect Apostolic of the Vatican Library, the greatest library in the world. The young priest went to the library on one occasion with a friend who knew the Prefect well, and Father Pambianco was presented to the future spiritual head of the church.

"He was an intellectual looking man with a high forehead and a kindly expression," said Father Pambianco.

According to Father Pambianco, the new Pope, like most of his predecessors, is the son of an humble family.

The Rev. Father Victor A. Strumia, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Sixtieth and Master streets, says:

"He is a bright man and democratic," said Father Strumia. "I was much impressed by him. I was in Italy to visit my relatives and the scenes of my boyhood. While in Milan I called on him. He is a young man compared to the other Cardinals. It is a most happy selection. He never has been in America, but it is my belief, from the questions he asked me about America and the church here, he is keenly interested in our country."

Announcement that a new head of the Church had been chosen caused general surprise, as it was expected that the successor to Benedict XV would not be selected for many days.

Bishop Michael J. Crane was informed of the naming of the new pontiff as he was about to celebrate 8 o'clock mass at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Forty-seventh street and Springfield avenue.

"We are all delighted to hear of the election of Cardinal Ratti," said Bishop Crane. "I believe that he has made a wonderful record in the Church. We are thankful to Almighty God that so little delay has been encountered in the selection of a new Pope, and I will request rectors of all churches to have prayers offered in the churches that Pius XI may be sustained in all his work."

Later he issued the following letter to the clergy of the diocese, announcing the election of the Pope. It follows:

"Habemus pontificem! (We have a Pope.)

"With profound gratitude to God, we announce to you the glad news that a successor to the late Pope Benedict XV has been elected in the person of his Eminence, Achille Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan. He has chosen the name of Pius XI.

"While we know that his Holiness, Pope Pius XI, will be enlightened and strengthened by Almighty God to fittingly discharge his onorous duties, still his loving children throughout the world should help him in every way possible, and particularly in earnest prayer.

"In our churches and in our homes we should constantly and fevently pray for our Holy Father. And we direct you, reverend fathers, to add the prayer 'Pro Papa' (for the Pope) in the mass when the Rubrics permit. We also request that next Sunday, after all masses in your church, you recite the following prayer in the vernacular:

"Oh God, Pastor and Ruler of all the faithful, look down in Thy mercy upon Thy servant, Pius, who Thou hast appointed to preside over Thy Church, and grant, we beseech Thee, that both by word and example he may edify all those who are under his charge, so that with the flock intrusted to him he may arrive at length to life everlasting, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

Monsignor Antonio Isolerf, apostolic missionary in the Italian colony of this city and rector of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi, is the owner of a postcard sent him last August from Milan, bearing a picture and a brief biography of the new Pope.

Few Philadelphia priests or prelates know Pope Pius XI, even by reputation. He was but recently made a Cardinal. Monsignor Isoleri is one of two or three in this city who know him, even by name. By a strange coincidence, Monsignor Isoleri, at the time Pope Pius X was elected, was almost alone among Philadelphia priests in knowing anything about that pontiff. He was able then to furnish the new Pope's coat-of-arms, which he had on a letter received from him when Cardinal.

The Milan postcard was struck off in honor of the elevation of the present Pope to the cardinalte in June, 1921, and his appointment as Archbishop of the great city of Milan. It was from this dignity that he was raised today by the vote of his brother Cardinals to the highest position in the Catholic Church.

According to the postcard, Pope Pius XI was born in the town of Desiscio, a place of 7000 population, May 30, 1857. (An Associated Press dispatch gives his birthplace as Desio. As Achille Ratti he was ordained priest in June, 1879. In 1882, he was made a professor in the theological seminary at Milan. Six years later he was given an appointment to the College of Doctors of the Library of St. Ambrose, at Milan, and in 1911 became a doctor of the same college.

In 1913 he was sent to the Apostolic Vatican Library in Rome as prefect, and remained there until April 5, 1918, when he was named the Church's ambassador to the new republic of Poland.

His work in Poland brought him an archbishopric, as titular Archbishop of Lepanto, to which he was raised June 6, 1919. It was but a little more than a year later that he was made Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan.

Monsignor Michael C. Donovan said: "It is a great relief to know that the new Pope has been elected. I know little about the achievements of the new Pope, but he was one of those who were earliest mentioned."

Monsignor Fenton J. Fitzpatrick said: "I am glad that the new Pope has been elected, but as I did not know him and am not informed as to his past services for the Church, it is impossible for me to discuss the selection at the conclave."

The selection of the new Pope met with the hearty approval of James A. Flaherty, national head of the Knights of Columbus.

"That is indeed very good news," Mr. Flaherty said. "I have never met the new Pope, but you can rest assured that the Sacred College did its utmost to give Catholics throughout the world a worthy successor to Pope Benedict XV."

"Fine," said Monsignor Gerald P. Coghlan, of Our Lady of Mercy Church, Broad and Susquehanna avenue. "I know him well by repute. He is a very able man, and a very prudent man. As for his name of Pius XI, he could not have taken a better name, for Pius X was a saint.

"He is a man about sixty-two years old. Made Cardinal about [illegible] Pius XI."

gerald, of the Archdiocese of South New Jersey, in speaking today of the new Pope, said:

"Cardinal Ratti is a native of Milan and before he became a cardinal was papal nuncio to Poland. When he was sent to Poland, he was made titular Archbishop of Lepanto. That was June 5, 1919. He lived about two years in Warsaw and was then made Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan.

"As he was born in Milan March 31, 1857, he is now about sixty-five years old.

"As the pontifical annual, published in Rome, has not been issued for the present year, we are not yet in possession of additional details concerning the life of Pope Pius XI. This annual gives a sketch of the life history of the cardinals, archbishops and others, but as the new pope was made a cardinal in 1921, he does not appear in any of the annuals already received.

"We are not yet informed concerning the leading traits of character of Pope Pius XI, and cannot tell what are his stronger bents."

Guido Vitrone, editor-in-chief of L'Opinione, one of the leading Italian-American newspapers, believes the new Pope will adhere closely to the policy of his predecessor. Mr. Vitrone says that Pius XI is on friendly terms with members of the Italian royal family, especially with the King's cousin, the Duke of Abruzzi, who is well known here.

Last summer, when the new Pope was made a member of the Sacred College, and at the same time appointed Archbishop of Milan, he preached a sermon, according to Mr. Vitrone, in which he advocated friendly relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal as in the best interests of the Italian people, civilly and religiously.

Cardinal Ratti Is Elected Pope Pius XI

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his hands, after which the Pope received them in embrace and bestowed upon them his first apostolic benediction.

The "Fisherman's Ring" was placed on his finger and he left the chapel, the whole assembly wending its way through the Sala Ducale and the Sala Regia, along the loggias to the Sala Clementina, the Pope's official residence. All along the way he received the homage of the attaches who had served during the conclave.

Meanwhile the dean of the Cardinal deacons, Bisleti, followed by several Cardinals, repaired to the central balcony of St. Peter's, from which the elections of scores of Popes have been officially proclaimed to the world and solemnly announced to the great crowd awaiting expectantly below:

"I announce to your great joy the election of the pontiff."

This confirmed to the throngs in St. Peter's Square the election, which had been indicated by the thin stream of white smoke which came from the metal stovepipe projecting from the roof of the Sistine Chapel when the voting papers of the final ballot were burned.

Meanwhile, Pope Pius XI, after waiting for some moments in the Clementine Hall, had left for St. Peter's, accompanied by the members of the Sacred College. Arriving at the balcony at the entrance inside the cathedral, he raised his hand and bestowed upon the multitude his first public benediction. He then returned to the Vatican where, although reigning, the Popes have remained virtual prisoners until their deaths.

The new Pope was for years Papal Nuncio in Poland where his discharge of important ecclesiastical functions when the Polish question became acute earned for him the esteem of Benedict XV and the gratitude of Vatican authorities. It was because of this service that the red hat was conferred upon him on June 16, 1921, when a similar honor was bestowed on Cardinal Laurenti.

Has Liberal Tendencies

Pius XI was born in Desio, Italy, on March 31, 1857. For many years he was librarian of the Ambrosian Library and archives at Milan. Later he became librarian of the Vatican. In this position he remained until the new republic of Poland established official diplomatic relations with the Vatican at which time he was appointed Archbishop and was assigned to Poland as the representative of the Holy See.

That country was then torn with the estrangements from religion brought about by the Communistic propaganda from Soviet Russia and as Archbishop Ratti he counteracted the spread of radicalism. He also won the esteem of Polish Catholics by his efforts in behalf of destitute children orphaned by the war.

The new Pope, as the Archbishop of Milan presided over one of the most important archdioceses in Italy. The city being a great industrial center, one of its main requirements is that the Cardinal shall possess a thorough knowledge of political and social problems. He is big physically and is reputed to have liberal tendencies.

The Milan Cathedral, where the former Cardinal Ratti sat, is the largest church in Europe outside of St. Peter's at Rome. Milan itself is the second largest city in Italy.

Veil of Secrecy Partly Lifted

The thick veil of secrecy which surrounded the deliberations within the Vatican since the conclave convened Thursday was lifted slightly yesterday when it was learned from a most authoritative source that Cardinals Gasparri and Merry de Val were the leading candidates through Friday, with a few scattered votes for five other Cardinals.

On Saturday morning the conclave was still deadlocked, and the Cardinals realized that the election of either of these candidates was impossible, and, in consequence, both were virtually eliminated at the afternoon session.

The Cardinals were busy yesterday looking for a compromise candidate, with Camillo Laurenti, secretary of the congregation of the propaganda, and Giovanni Tacci, papal majordomo, both created Cardinals in 1921, prominently to the fore. Cardinal Tacci was reported to be leading in the balloting.

The Cardinals within the palace, and the pontifical household outside, are pleased with the regularity with which everything is proceeding, according to an announcement made last evening by Prince Chigi. The Camerlengo has communicated to the marshal that the health of the Cardinals is excellent, but nothing official has been vouchsafed regarding the nature or progress of the proceedings.

Largest Crowd Sunday

Perfect weather and the Sabbath day combined to bring out the largest crowd yet assembled in historic St. Peter's Square. By 11 o'clock in the morning every point of vantage and every space affording footroom was eagerly seized. It was an ordeal for any one to move through the solid mass of humanity. Probably the crowds numbered 100,000 persons.

The assemblage was densest around the right colonnade of the basilica, commanding an unobstructed view of the chimney shaft which makes mute proclamation to the world whether the head of the Church has been chosen.

In order to prevent a repetition of Saturday's confusion and disorder, when an enormous body of spectators retreated precipitately from St. Peter's after the final negative announcement from the Vatican, the military authorities stationed troops at various points. Accoutered with steel helmets, [illegible]

to the otherwise impressively sombre and peaceful scene.

When St. Peter's clock struck 11:30 the broad steps were thronged with those who hoped that the fourth day would bring them the benediction from the new Holy Father. Ten minutes later a hushed murmur swept from the multitude as a thin thread of smoke appeared. "It is black," cried the cry from thousands, and the great crowds turned in disappointment and dispersed.

But they came back in the afternoon only to suffer a similar disappointment. Then, on leaving, they swarmed across the square and became confused and entangled with vehicles and [illegible] cars. Regulation of the traffic was lacking and people moved in every conceivable direction, and while crowds were dispersing there were still long lines of tramcars bringing others to the scene. The two streams converged and made a veritable maze of confusion, but slowly the great tangle was unraveled without serious incident. In all only six persons have been injured during the entire conclave.

The long wait for the last ballot signal, with the accompanying disappointment, led to the hope that the Sacred College had decided to retard the final choice until an American Cardinal occupied a place among the thrones in the Sistine Chapel.

CARDINAL DOUGHERTY REFUSES AIRPLANE

Special Cable Dispatch. Copyright, 1922.

Rome, Feb. 6.—Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is being delayed in his race to Rome by storms on high seas. His steamer will not reach Havre until tomorrow, making it impossible for him to arrive at Rome before Wednesday or Thursday, according to the latest information.

In view of the desire of the 29,000,000 Catholics in America to have their Cardinals participate in the selection of the next Pope, a wire