

### ARMS CONFERENCE DELEGATES ENCOUNTERING NEW TROUBLES ON FAR EAST DISCUSSIONS

#### Agreement Reached on the 5-5-3 Naval Ratio—U. S. and Great Britain Equivalent in Their Navies to Offset Retention by Japan of "Mutsu"—Compensation for Improvement in Shantung Asked by Japan.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Arms Conference delegates have reached an agreement on all the major issues of the naval ratio, but are encountering new difficulties in their discussions on the Far East.

The "5-5-3" ratio forms the basis of the naval settlement, but there are to be readjustments in the original plan to permit Japan to retain her new battleship Mutsu. The United States and Great Britain will be given a compensating quota of additional ships not yet determined in detail.

In the Far Eastern negotiations the latest element of controversy is a request by China for abrogation of the treaties resulting from Japan's famous "twenty-one demands." When the request was presented in the Far Eastern committee of the whole today, the Japanese promptly objected, and the committee adjourned.

Coming at a time when the Shantung negotiations are at a critical stage, the Chinese abrogation proposal has somewhat clouded the prospects of a Far Eastern agreement, but most of the delegates remain confident of an ultimate solution.

Another meeting of the "big three" late today advanced the naval question nearer to the point of a final and detailed settlement, but left some minor points still to be determined in all quarters announcement of a complete accord was regarded as only a question of hours.

Offset to Mutsu. As an offset to Japanese retention of the Mutsu, the United States is to receive the super-dreadnoughts Washington and Colorado, and an equivalent increase in British capital ship tonnage is to be provided.

The first witness called for the Crown was Dr. W. S. Loggie, who told of examining the body at the request of the coroner. He had found the body lying near the Lattilippe gate, with a wound in the neck that extended through and through. The man had been dead about twelve hours.

Chief of Police Coughlan, of Chatham, told of being called to go to Neguac to investigate the case. He identified the piece of board taken from the fence which contained the bolt caused by the rifle bullet, also the revolver found near Ross' right hand, and the guns and shells that had been seized at Stewart's home.

He thought the information against the others was still pending. They were in jail about two months. They were not there now. He had made no search of the Lattilippe place or Savoy's for rifles. There was no resistance at Stewart's when I went for the rifle. It is not unusual for a man like Stewart to have rifles in his house.

Daniel LeBlanc told much the same story as at the preliminary. He had been at the Lattilippe place and saw Ross and the boys were friendly and working together. He told of giving Ross the revolver that was found near his dead body, and also that one of the cartridges had been exploded after giving it to Ross before he saw it again.

He had found the body near the gate when he went down after doing his chores around the house. Ross was dead when he found him. He identified Ross' coat which was put in evidence, showing the bullet wound through the collar.

### JAPAN HAPPY OVER THE FOUR POWER ENTENTE

#### Acceptance of the 5-5-3 Naval Ratio Causes General Satisfaction Among People.

Tokyo, Dec. 14.—Acceptance of the naval ratio of the conference on limitation of armament was announced in a bulletin this morning, ending weeks of speculation and argument in the press and conferences in political circles. The announcement created general satisfaction and gave welcome relief from the tension under which the various elements of the population had been laboring.

The spirit animating the ministry, was voiced by Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, who, in the course of a report to the cabinet council yesterday pointed out, according to the official organ of the government, "the blind persistence of claiming a seventy ratio, not only as inimical to the very spirit of limitation of armament, but as detrimental to the eventual success of the conference."

While there continues to be some severe criticism in the newspapers over the quadruple entente, the disposition of the people generally, after sober contemplation of the treaty, appears to be in favor of its acceptance as evidence of the good faith of all the participants in the treaty.

### Federal Politics Discussed By Provincial Gov't

#### Liberal Leaders in Conference—Many Delegations Heard at Fredericton Yesterday.

Fredricton, N. B., Dec. 14.—After spending much time today hearing delegations of various kinds, the Provincial Government took up its regular schedule this afternoon and continued it tonight. Premier Foster announced this evening that J. M. Robinson, of J. M. Robinson and Sons, bankers, St. John, and James MacMurray, of the Eastern Securities Co. Ltd., St. John, were before the Government asking for an option at a firm price on the next issue of provincial bonds, which will be made shortly for capital expenditure. As the tendency of interest is downward the Government may wait for further developments.

B. Guides Association appeared and asked for assistance in exhibitions of Motion Pictures of big game and hunting and fishing in this province, which are proposed to be made at various places in the United States.

This morning the Government heard a delegation composed of J. S. Martin, M. P., Fred Powell, M. P., and C. J. Morrissey, M. P., representing Northumberland county. The delegation asked for the relief of the unemployment situation at Chatham. The delegation also asked that there be a change made in the regulations relating to the settlement of Italian crown lands so as to permit an applicant for a settlement grant of one hundred acres, to cut timber damaged by the bad-worm as an acreage addition to the ten acres which is now permitted to cut. This request opened up the entire question of colonization which was discussed.

It is currently reported that Donat D'Alfio, M. P., of St. Clair, Madawaska county, is desirous of being appointed sheriff of that county in succession to the late Joseph Pelletier, ex-M. P., whose untimely death after an attack of smallpox occurred a short time ago. To receive such an appointment, Mr. D'Alfio would have to resign from the House of Assembly. Dr. J. L. Violette, of St. Leonard, is said to have been selected by the Government supporters in Madawaska as their choice for the seat should it be vacant.

The resignation of Mr. D'Alfio has not been made formally yet as far as can be ascertained. Both he and Dr. Violette were here today.

The meeting of the Government was the occasion of a gathering of numerous Liberals from different parts of the province and it is believed that the Federal politics will have a bearing on provincial affairs. Miss Mitchell, M. P., of Madawaska, and A. B. Copp, of Westmorland were among those present.

### Must Help India To Higher Level of Efficiency

#### Duty of Those Parts of Empire Most Advanced to Aid Indians.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Those parts of the British Empire which are most advanced must help India to rise to a higher level of efficiency, declared Dr. Samuel L. Joshi, senior professor of English literature in the State College of Baroda, in addressing a public meeting held in convocation hall of Trinity College tonight. The seriousness of the present war of unrest in India and the near East, which Dr. Joshi described as though the British Government had at last lost its patience and was putting down both opportunity of free speech and the liberty of the press.

He expressed the opinion that the direct cause of the sudden increase in the intensity of the agitation in India was the announcement that self-government had been given to the people of Ireland. This, declared Dr. Joshi, was aggravating to the average Hindu, who considered himself as capable of conducting the affairs of his own country as the Irishman.

A gloomy view was also taken by the Chairman of the meeting, Prof. Cosgrave, Trinity College, who asserted that "it was extraordinarily unfortunate that the methods of the Sinn Fein and of De Valera should have succeeded in Ireland," while the peaceful methods employed by Gandhi, who led the movement for self-government in India, but hoped to achieve his end by means of a non-co-operative campaign, had signally failed.

### Employment Found For "Out of Works" At Springhill

#### Springhill, N. S., Dec. 14.—A considerable improvement in the employment situation has taken place here, and the coal company has found work for the last of its married miners, thrown out of employment by the depression. The coal output for November was over 40,000 tons, the second largest month's total of the year.

### Frances Will Ask For 315,000 Tons of Capital Ships

#### Italians Want Same Ratio as France But Request It Shall Be Low One.

Washington, Dec. 14.—France will ask for an allotment of 315,000 tons of capital ships, and a proportionate percentage in smaller classes when the question of the French and Italian navies is taken up, possibly tomorrow or Friday, by the recently appointed Conference Naval Committee of fifteen. This was disclosed authoritatively tonight by a spokesman for the French delegation.

The French thesis takes the programme adopted by the French Parliament in 1914, which had it been completed, would have given a fleet now of 460,000 tons. The war caused the programme to be abandoned. The present requirements of France, it will be reported, are both in the remote Pacific and continental, the defense in Europe covering two naval fronts, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Communication with Algeria, it also is held by the French would be of vital importance in war because of the necessity of transporting troops and supplies freely. These reasons, it is expected, will be developed in detail by Vice Admiral De Bon and his French colleagues on the committee.

Senator Schanzer, the head of the Italian delegation, in talking of Italy's naval needs to newspaper correspondents at the Italian Embassy today, said the Italians will go into the committee with two principles, "The first is," he said, "that we shall have the same ratio as France, the second that the ratio be a low one because we do not desire to build up to a large one."

He added that France urged against Italy's having the same ratio as the French.

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### An Interesting Probate Action

#### Judge McInerney of the Probate Court Presided at Mock Trial Held by Law Students Society.

A thoroughly interesting probate action which involved many of the intricacies of the law, was held yesterday evening by the Law Students' Society of the University of King's College in the rooms in the Pagley building. His Honor Judge McInerney, of the Probate Court of St. John, acted as judge, and presided for the mock trial, and throughout the proceedings and at the close of the hearing Judge McInerney gave valuable advice in regard to legal questions, technicalities and procedure, which the students sincerely appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Judge McInerney, who, it might be added, is a member of the law faculty and one of the most popular and instructive lecturers.

The facts surrounding the case were that "A" died on Oct. 18, 1921, having made his last will and testament on Oct. 11, 1921. Under the terms of his will he appointed two of his brothers, James and Harry, as executors and trustees of his estate. The will was drawn up by James, one of the executors, and under its terms the estate was devised and bequeathed to the testator's mother, with the exception of a small legacy to his grandson. On Oct. 18 the executors applied for petition for probate in solemn form.

Three brothers, Frederick, Malcolm and Charles, and one sister, Mary, filed caveats for probate of the will in common form. It was set forth in the caveats that at the time the will was made the testator was not possessed of sufficient testamentary capacity, by reason of his illness and various other grounds. It was therefore contended by counsel who filed the caveats that the will was void.

W. C. Lawson acted as advocate for the executors, while H. M. Groom, Jonas and Miss Todd for the brothers and sister who filed the caveats. Court officials included A. E. Richard, registrar, and S. G. Mooney, clerk.

### Crown Would Be Forced To Give Up Rights In Ireland

#### Amendment to the Address in Reply to Speech from Throne as Proposed.

London, Dec. 14.—Colonel John Graham, Conservative member of Parliament, and leader of the "die-hards," tomorrow, in the House of Commons, will move the following amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne:

"This House regrets that the proposed settlement of the Government of Ireland, indicated in the gracious speech from the Throne, would involve the surrender of rights of the Crown in Ireland, and give power to establish an independent Irish army and navy; would require further sacrifices from Ulster and would not safeguard the rights of the loyalist population in Southern Ireland. It would destroy what was termed the Act of Union, which was a mere technical union, existing on paper only. The agreement would substitute a union in reality."

Another good crowd attended the Practice Boys fair last evening. The prize winners follow: Door prize vase, F. H. Cunningham; ring toss, Wellington hot water bottle, R. J. Anderson; air gun, set of dishes, Miss M. Clark; nine pins, casseroles, Roy Campbell; ten pins, glass set, Roy Campbell.

Prize winners. After the hearing of able arguments of the opposing student lawyers, Judge McInerney rendered a decision in favor of the executors, admitting the will for probate in solemn form.

The witnesses were H. Baldwin, Thomas Green and H. D. Hopkins for the executors; A. B. Gilbert, H. M. Jonas and Miss Todd for the brothers and sister who filed the caveats. Court officials included A. E. Richard, registrar, and S. G. Mooney, clerk.

### Shantung Famous In Chinese History

#### Washington, Dec. 14.—Shantung! To men, it spells the growth of nations, the question of China's open door. To the women it spells silk.

What sort of a country is Shantung? In the first place you must consider the coast, which is decidedly rough and broken up. The great sea walls for thousands of years have thronged on Shantung shores have scoured and pitted the bays and inlets, leaving one to imagine lava beaches behind them. Imagination is wrong in this case, for behind those forbidding crags there lies a fertile, respectful land, great rolling plains, with spreading fields of beans and kao liang. The level sections of this great province are watered and kept fertile by the Great Yellow River.

Shantung is famous in ancient Chinese history even as it is in modern. A short distance to the south of where Tai Shan, China's highest and most sacred mountain rears its head, there lies a little town which goes by the name of Crow Pe. Here Confucius was born and here his body lies. Crow Pe is the most venerated town in all China. Thousands walk bare footed, year after year, in pilgrimage to this little town resting in the hills.

Justifies Navy. In justifying the naval provisions of the treaty, the Prime Minister argued that the experience of the war had shown how vital Ireland was to the security of the United Kingdom. Therefore, he contended, it was impossible to allow an ordinary omnibus status to operate, although he agreed that Ireland would have a liberty to raise a formidable force.

"The provisions of the treaty, however, do not mean that we do not contemplate that Ireland should ever take her share in the defence of these islands and her coast by defending it and helping to defend ours," he continued. "We should welcome co-operation just as we now welcome the co-operation of the dominions."

Not to George Uister. Maintaining that the Government had stood by its pledge not to coerce Ulster, the Prime Minister explained that that had not precluded the Government from trying to persuade Ulster to join an all-Ireland Parliament. The Ulster leaders themselves had often spoken of the unity of Ireland as the ultimate ideal. The Government would not have been justified in breaking up the conference by refusing to discuss an all-Ireland Parliament.

Dealing with the methods of putting the agreement into operation, he said there were two ways of dealing with the necessary inter-regnum—the first a status quo, which would be undesirable. Therefore, it was proposed that a provisional Government be established until such time as a responsible Government could be arranged when the Crown forces would be withdrawn.

Replying to criticisms that the agreement was a surrender, the Prime Minister said it was to be contended that no rebellion could be settled by pacific means. "If the terms are good," he continued, "are we not to negotiate with rebels? In the present case we could also have negotiated with."

The Commons were the last authority in the world to maintain their argument, because they owed the greatest rights and privileges to concessions made to successive rebellions. An Irish insurrection, declared the Premier, was effected by the greatest English rebel in history leading an army of rebels on behalf of a rebel Government to crush Irishmen who had rallied to their legitimate sovereign.

Better Keep Silent. There were difficulties in connection with the rebellion in Ireland, which when one came to disentangle them, would be better not to say too much about. The same arguments were used with regard to the settlement with Canada, and the bill was called.

### LOYD GEORGE GIVES ACCOUNT OF HIS GOV'T'S PART

#### Have Simple Narration of the Negotiation and Described the Treaty Received and Relief, and Wa

(Continued From Page One) That was an international obligation. Besides, if Ireland had been settled to raise large forces, Northern Ireland would have been driven to imitate the South in its own protection. It was under such circumstances that conflicts would be likely to arise, and it was desirable in the interests of the Empire, that Ireland itself that there should be limitation. At the same time it was impossible to leave the Government responsible for the law and order without a certain number of armed forces, and the limit was not beyond what was needed for its purpose.

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