AMERICA HELD ALOOF FROM DISARMAMENT ACTION AT THE FIRST HAGUE CONFERENCE

Attempt Made to Disarm Nations Was First Made by the Czar of Russia in 1899—U. S. Now Wants to Put Across What It First Objected to.

B. A. L. Bradford.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 9.—What will the Washington Disarmament Conference accomplish?

With the hopes of peoples everywhere for some action to limit and reduce the staggering burdens of war preparations gratified by President Harding's call for the Washington Conference, these peoples now are anxiously awaiting an answer to the question of what relief will come from this great international gathering.

Delegates and advisers of the conference now are studying previous attempts to reach some agreement among the nations of the world for a limitation of armament.

The Washington Conference is not an original attempt to effect a limitation of armament, except insofar as armament limitation in this conference is to be linked with discussions to settle outstanding problems in the Pacific and the Far East, now held to be the main contributing causes of the feverish race in armament competition.

The first attempt, initiated by the Czar of Russia, was made at the First International Peace Conference at the Hague in 1899, and the next principal effort toward this high end, sponsored by the United States government, was at the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907.

Both attempts failed, it is shown in the official records of these conferences in the archives of the State Department here. The net results were the following sets of resolutions:

In 1899.

"The conference is of opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy bprden in the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The conference expresses the wish that the governments, taking into consideration the proposals made at the conference, may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea and war budgets."

In 1907.

"The Second Peace Conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military burdens; and in view of the fact that military burdens have considerably increased in nearly all countries since the said year, the conference declares that it is highly desirable to see governments take up again the serious study of that subject."

The first Hague Conference was called to discuss means of assuring to all peoples the "benefits of a real and durable peace." The first article of the "agenda" suggested for the conference by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs read:

"An understanding stipulating the non-augmentation, for a term to be agreed upon, of the present effective armed land and sea forces, as well as the war budgets pertaining to them; preliminary study of the ways in which even a reduction of the aforesaid effectiveness and budgets could be realized in the future."

It may seem strange now, in view of the present initiative taken by this government for a limitation of armament, but the United States would have no part in the limitation of armament discussion in the Hague Conference of 1899.

An explanation of this is found in the following paragraph of the instructions to the American delegates in that conference by John Hay, then secretary of state:

"The first article (in the Russian agenda for the conference), relating to the non-augmentation and future reduction of effective land and sea forces, is, at present, so inapplicable to the United States that it is deemed advisable for the delegates to leave the initiative upon this subject to the representatives of those powers to which it may properly belong. In comparison with the effective forces, both military and naval, of other nations, those of the United States are at present so far below the normal quota that the question of limitation could not be profitably discussed."

The following excerpts from the instructions of this famous American secretary of state is also interesting in view of the known attitude of Secretary Hughes that it may be desirable to take up in the Washington conference the question of restricting new means of warfare, such as poisonous gases and aerial bombs;

"The second, third and fourth articles (again referring to the Russian agenda), relating to the non-employment of firearms, explosives, and other destructive agents, the restricted use of existing instruments of destruction, and the prohibition of certain contrivances employed in naval warfare, seem lacking in practicability, and the discussion of these propositions would probably prove provocative of divergence rather than unanimity of view. It is doubtful if wars are to be diminished by rendering them less destructive, for it is the plain lesson of history that the periods of peace have been longer protracted as the cost and destructiveness of war have increased. The expediency of restraining the inventive genius of our people in the direction of devising means of defense is by no means clear, and considering the temptations to which men and nations may be exposed in a time of conflict it is doubtful if an international agreement to this end would prove effective. The dissent of a single powerful nation might render it altogether nugatory. The delegates are, therefore, enjoined not to give the weight of their influence to the promotion of projects, the realization of which is so uncertain."

The American delegates to this conference, Andrew D. White, Seth Low, Stanford Newel, Captain Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy, Captain William Crozier of the United States Army, and Frederick W. Holls, secretary observed this attitude to the letter.

However, the attitude of the United States on this question changed, with the years.

The need of a Second Peace Conference was suggested to the powers signatory to the acts of the First Hague Conference by President Roosevelt in a note by Secretary Hay on October 21, 1904. The second conference had to be postponed, however, because of the Russo-Japanese War.

At the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, the United States transferred the initiative for the second conference to the Czar of Russia, as initiator of the First Hague Conference, and June 15, 1907 was agreed upon as the date for the Second Peace Conference.

The agenda for this second conference proposed by the Russian government did not contemplate a discussion of limitation of armaments. On June 7, 1906, Elihu Root, then American Secretary of State sent a note to Russia, giving notice that the United States reserved the right to propose in the conference "the reduction or limitation of armaments."

Later came the same "jockeying" with the powers to agree to a discussion of this subject that has occurred in the negotiations which Secretary Hughes has carried on with the foreign powers, to make possible the holding of the present Washington Conference. Great Britain and Spain agreed to this question being taken up.

Discussing the desire of this Government that an effort be made in the conference to reach an agreement for limitation of armaments, Root stated in his instructions to the American delegation:

"Under these circumstances this Government has been and still is of the opinion that this subject should be regarded as unfinished business, and the Second Conference should ascertain and give full consideration to the results of such examination as the governments may have given to the possibility of an agreement pursuant to the wish expressed by the First Conference. We think that there should be a sincere effort to learn whether, by conference and discussion, some practical formula may not be worked out which would have the effect of limiting or retarding the increase of armaments."

Reporting back to Root on this question after the conclusion of the Second Peace Conference, the American delegation—made up of Joseph H. Choate, Horace Porter, Uriah M. Rose, David Jayne Hill, George B. Davis, Charles S. Sperry and William I. Buchanan—merely stated:

"The Second Conference was equally unprepared (with the First Hague Conference) to limit armaments, to place a restriction upon military or naval forces, or to bind the nations not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto. It will be remembered that the United States reserved the right to bring the question to discussion, although as such it did not figure on the program. Pursuant to this reservation and instructions from the secretary of state the American delegation insisted that the subject be discussed and in and out of conference lent it support. By general agreement a resolution (already quoted above) was introduced, supported in an address by the first British delegate and in a letter written by the first American delegate on behalf of the delegation."

A few years later, the powerful nations of the earth and the less powerful were arming to the teeth, or, as in the case of the Central Powers, were already so prepared, for the war which was to throw the world into chaos.

Rev. Geo. Scott Returns Home

While Suffering from Mental Collapse He Walked to Norton.

Friends of Rev. George Scott, agent of the Children's Aid Society, whose apparent disappearance on Friday last was a cause of deep concern, will rejoice to know that he is at home again and on the highway to full recovery from a brief mental collapse due to a severe nervous overstrain. Mr. Scott was about town as usual until noon or some time thereafter on Friday and was not seen again until David Hipwell who came in from Min to to Norton met him in the street there. He did not recognize Mr. Hipwell and his mind was a perfect blank He had walked all the way to Norton. At Mr. Hipwell's request, C. B. Belding of Norton took Mr. Scott into his home and telephoned the news to St. John. James W. Brittain placed himself and his car at the disposal of the president of the Children's Aid Society, whi with Dr. Loggie, went to Norton and brought Mr. Scott to the city. It was not until about noon yesterday that he recognized his wife and his friends. Last evening he was fully restored, except for physical weakness, which will confine him to the house for some days. He has no recollection of what transpired since Friday morning. Mr. Scott has been working very hard and lately for some time overtaxed his energies. The continuous stream of telephone messages testified to the universal anxiety as to his condition and all will rejoice at his recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Scott desire to express their heartfelt thanks to Detectives Power and Biddescombe and the whole police force. Mr. Timbenley and the Boy Scouts, David Hipwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Belding and the friends of Norton, James W. Brittain, Rev. J. A. MacKeigan and all who have shown such deep sympathy. Ere long Mr. Scott will be about his arduous duties as usual.

THE PLATFORMS OF THE THREE POLITICAL PARTIES WHO WANT TO DIRECT CANADA'S AFFAIRS

The Men and Women of This Country Can Read Them Over at Their Leisure, and Then Sit Down and Contrast the Advantages to be Gained by Supporting the Meighen Policy, as Compared With the Chaotic Results Which Would Ensue if Either of the Other Two Were to be Put Into Force in Canada—Even for a Year or Two Only.

Lib.-Cons. Tariff Policy

The Tariff Plank of the National, Liberal and Conservative party is as follows:

"A thorough revision of the tariff with a view to the adoption of such reasonable measures as are necessary —(A) to assist in providing adequate revenues; (B) to stabilise legitimate industries; (C) to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the economic development of the nation; (D) to develop to the fullest extent our natural resources; (E) to prevent the abuse of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer; (F) to safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing world struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

"The principle of trade preference between the different members of the Brittannic Commonwealth should be maintained and extended from time ti time to such degree as may be found practicable and consistent with Canada's interests."

The Liberal Policy

The Tariff Plank of the Liberal Party is as follows:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reduction of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: (1) Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; (2) Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

"That to these ends wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat, the principal articles of food, farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery and repair parts thereof, rough and dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, etc., nets, net twines and fishermen's equipment and fertilizers should be free from customs duty, as well as the raw material entering into the same; that a revision downward should be made and substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries), as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same; that the British preference should be increased 50 per cent of the general tariff.

"That the Liberal Party hereby pledge itself to implement by legislation the provision of this resolution when returned to power."

The Farmers' Policy

The Tariff Plank of the Farmers' Party, as promulgated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, calls for the amending of the tariff laws as follows:

(1) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

(2) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff and that further gradual uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada.

(3) That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 be accepted by the PaPrliament of Canada.

(4) That all foodstuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

(5) That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

(6) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Celebration of 53rd Anniversary

Revs. R. G. Fulton, Harry B. Clarke and George Steele Speakers at Carmarthen St.

Three speakers from other churches were heard yesterday at the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of Carmarthen street Methodist church. In the morning, Rev. R. G. Fulton, of Centenary, preached before a large congregation, taking his text from 1 Philippians, "I am set for the defence of the Gospel." In the afternoon, Rev. Harry B. Clarke, of Portland street Methodist spoke to the young people of the Sunday school. His theme was unity of effort, and he pointed out that the success of any undertaking depended upon all working together. His talk was well illustrated by a story with a meaning.

Evening Sermon.

Rev. George Steele, D.D., was the preacher in the evening, the pastor, Rev. E. E. Styles, conducting the service. Excellent music was rendered by a choir of twenty-four voices Anthems sung were: "Soldiers of Christ Arise" and "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By." Meetings for week were announced.

In a strikingly original way, Dr. Steele in his sermon showed that most of the best things in life may be bought without money. His text was taken from Isaiah 55: 1, "Without money and without price." He first questioned if that which can be bought without money is of value, and proceeded to prove that education, a happy home, a contented mind, character and religion can be obtained without money, although they can all be sold. Education is free to all. The rich man may send his son to college and the boy may go through college coming out uneducated. Brains are necessary for an education and brains cannot be bought.

Men may spend great riches to buy a house and fine furniture, but those things do not constitute a happy home. Many a palace is never a home, while many a small house is filled with happiness. All can contribute towards a happy home and boys and girls who go out into the world from such a home are well equipped for life's struggles.

A Contented Mind

A contented mind, the Bible says, is a continual feast, but some people never get that far. A character is a most valuable possession. It is made not bought, built up by taking care of thought and action. It may be made so fine that God Himself will approve of it, saying "Well Done." A good character is within the reach of everyone.

It might startle some of his hearers, the preacher said, when he asserted that religion is without price. What about the upkeep of churches and the minister's salary they would ask? Sometimes the fact that they have to give to churches is the only thing which keeps some persons from being mean, Dr. Steele said. Salvation, the greatest gift to the world, is absolutely free. Judas sold his honor when he sold his Saviour. The soul cannot be valued in terms of dollars and cents. This church and others stand for all the great things which can be bought without money. Buy salvation by giving up sin, by putting out of lives whatever hinders. Buy those things which will prepare for the better life.

History of Church.

Carmarthen street Methodist church was first founded as a city mission in 1869. Gatherings were held in a building on Wentworth street. The present building is the one erected after the fire of 1877.

The following men have ministered in the Carmarthen street church: 1869, William Woods; 1871, William Maggs; 1874, William Lawson; 1875, Benjamin Chappel; 1878, William J. Kirby; 1879, Dr. H. Pope; 1883, A. B. McCully; 1886, B. B. Moore; 1877, William Lawson; 1890, George Steele; 1894, F. A. Whiteman; 1896, James Crisp; 1899, George A. Fellar; 1901, Charles W. Hamilton; 1904, Thomas Marshall; 1907, Charles W. Squires; 1910, Thomas J Deinstadt; 1914, Robert Crisp; 1917, Henry Penna; 1920, E. E. Styles.

Letter Retracting Statements Made

President of N. B. Power Co. Writes Mayor Regarding Statements Published.

Mayor Schofield has received from the president of the New Brunswick Power Co. a letter retracting the statements recently published about the Mayor and Chamberlain.

Following is the letter:

St. John, N. B.
October 4th 1921

His Worship Mayor Schofield, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir:—I greatly regret that any question has arisen with reference to the statements published in the "Globe" on Tuesday last.

After our meeting at your office on Wednesday when you explained the causes which were behind the non-enforcement of jitney by-laws in this city, our Directors as a body unanimously agreed that we would retract that statement issued, in so far as any criticism of yourself and the City Chamberlain were concerned. At no time has it ever been our intention to reflect on the personal conduct of either of you.

I feel quite certain you will appreciate the feelings of this Board, which has seen its property destroyed in the most public places, yet no satisfactory effort has been made to punish the offenders.

Under such conditions and in these trying times extreme statements may have been made and if they have reflected on you or the Chamberlain in your official capacities I feel this letter will be accepted by you as a genuine effort on our part to undo any injury you may have suffered.

At the same time we quite appreciate that the situation has been as trying to you as to us.

Yours very truly
NEW BRUNSWICK POWER CO.

(Sgd.) L. R. Ross, President.

In commenting on the letter His Worship said he was satisfied with this action on the part of the Power Co. It established his claim that city officials were doing their best to protect the interests of all concerned and that was all he wanted.

He gave the following information regarding the different classes of bus licenses being issued today:

There is the jitney and "bus". This class must go on a regular route and must serve it each day, must only charge 10c., three tickets for 25 c., or twenty tickets for one dollar. Must post fares in his car to this effect.

There is the taxi. This must stand on a deignated parking place and be subject to call. His fare must also be posted in his car—50c. per passenger within the city limits; $4 for the first hour, $3 for the second hour; tours by arrangement.

VITAL STATISTICS

There were eleven deaths in the city last week from the following causes: Senility, hemiplegia, malnutrition, heart failure, broncho-pneumonia, premature birth, injuries due to birth, penphigus, neonatorum, rheumatic purpura, carcinoma of bram, carcinoma of oesophagus.

There were nineteen births for the week. The girls take the honors this week, there being ten girls and nine boys. There were fourteen marriages.

Taft Again Heads The Unitarians

Detroit, Oct. 7—William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court today was re-elected president of the Unitarian General Conference at the organization's closing business session. He was elected without opposition for a third consecutive term.

Presentation To The Orphanage

Children in West Side Institution Delighted on Receiving Gramophone and Records.

A very creditable act was performed by the Campfire Club of West St. John when on Saturday afternoon they presented a gramaphone and twenty-five records to the West Side Protestant Orphanage. Miss Dawes, the matron, who received the gift, was greatly delighted and the music will be a joy to the children.

The Campfire Club consists of twelve members who have earned the money for this splendid purpose themselves.

In the evening, the Club members attended the Imperial Theatre adjourning to Bond's Restaurant where a delightful banquet was held. This was a most enjoyable affair with toasts and speeches. During the evening, Miss Muriel Jenner, President of the Club, was presented with a gold Eversharp pencil, suitably engraved. Miss Jenner is leaving the city and words of regret at her departure were uttered, coupled with appreciation of her work in the Club.

To her great surprise Miss Harriet Smith who has been of much assistance to the Club was given a beautiful bouquet of roses.

Rev. D. Hutchinson On Liquor Traffic

In Sermon He Tells of Importance of the Vote to be Taken Today.

In his sermon last evening Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Main street Baptist church, speaking to an audience which filled the building, pressed home the importance of the vote which was to be taken on today. The voters of the province had an opportunity to declare for or against the liquor business. This was a responsibility which did not often come and was not likely to come again for some years, and every person should assume their responsibility and go to the polls. Those who believed the traffic should go ought to say so by their vote.

The question might be asked why this opposition to the traffic, and he proposed to give some reasons why it should be legislated out of the country. It was an enemy. The enemy of individual man, who was pulled down to moral degradation and physical ruin by it.

It was an enemy of the home, countless numbers of which it had destroyed and was still destroying every year.

It was an enemy to the Christian church and nation.

In closing he asked all, if he had made out his case, to go to the polls and cast their ballot to stop it from coming into the province legally.

Harvest Festival of St. John's Church

The Harvest Festival of St. John's (Stone) Church was held yesterday, large congregations being present at both services. Special music was sung by the choir and the sermon in the morning was upon the meaning of the observance. Rev. A. L. Fleming, rector of the church took for his text Thou shalt keep the feast. Thou shalt give unto the Lord Thy God. Deut. 16-10. The church was decorated with wheat, grapes and vegetables, symbolical of the harvest.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Fleming delivered the second f a series of addresses upon the Ten Commandments.

Temperance Rally At Woodstock

Big Demonstration Participated in by Sunday School Children and Others.

Special to The Standard

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 3.—The Temperance forces carried out a great demonstration this afternoon in favor of the "Yes" vote to be brought out at the election tomorrow The parade was headed by the Woodstock band, followed by decorated autos, containing the mothers and smaller tots holding flags and banners, then followed the children of the Sunday Schools marching with their teachers, and clergymen and leading business men brought up the rear. Many motos were displayed from the autos and carried by the children advocating the voting of "yes", as" daddy intended voting yes". Before dismissing the children at the Square an interesting address was delivered by Fred C. Squires.

LIBERAL PRIMARIES

Tuesday Evening, October 11th

at 8.15 oclock

Ward	Place of Meeting.
Prince and Wellington	Foresters' Hall, 12 Coburg street.
Kings, Queens, Sydney, Dukes, Victoria	Moose Hall, Furlong Building Charlotte street.
Lorne, Landsdowne, Stanley	Temple of Honor Hall, Main Street.
Dufferin	Shop 122 Mill Street.
Guys and Brooks	Curling Rink, Rodney Street, West End.
Fairville, Milford, Randolph, Grand Bay, South Bay, Lorneville	Temperance Hall, Fairville.
Beaconsfield	M. Kane's Building, Havelock Street, West End.
Simonds	Ben Lomond House.

By order of Committee,

J. Fred Belyea	J. Fraser Gregory
W. E. Scully	Kenneth MacRae
Chas. A. Owens	Jos. O'Brien
P. McAvity	J. M. Donovan
Geo. Cunningham	J. Steeves
Dr. C. F. Gorham	John Carnworth
E. J. Henneberry	Fred Thompson
W A. Johnston	S. S. Ryan
Dr. J. R. Nugent	Dr. G. Carnworth

Portland Cement

5 Carloads
Portland Cement
LANDING TODAY
Direct from the Works
Get the Best, It Costs No More
GANDY & ALLISON
3 and 4 North Wharf
Headquarters for Builders' Supplies.

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE of WALES
CHEWING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart
Canada's standard since 1858

SEARCH FOR BODY FEARED ASSAULTED

Anonymous Note Tells of Ou Sort at Large" is Signatur Whom He Shot Under Bu

Portland, Oct. 3.—Search is being made for the body of a 15 year old girl who according to anonymous letters received by the police was assaulted and then shot through the heart by an individual who signs himself as "A Villain of the Worst Sort at Large."

Armed with shovels and picks Sheriff King S. Graham, Police Captain Herman Haskell, Deputy Sheriffs C. Dwight Stevens, Philip W. Wheeler went to the Odd Fellows Park on the Scarboro road and searched for more than an hour for the body of the girl whom the letter writer had said was buried under the building.

While the authorities are inclined to believe that the letters were written by a crank or as a hoax further search of the Odd Fellows Park property is being made this afternoon.

The first letter was addressed to the Chief of Police, Portland, Maine, and was mailed from Portsmouth, N. H In this letter the writer stated that he had taken a 15 year old girl from Rumford to the Odd Fellows Camp, assaulted her and then shot her through the heart with the 32 calibre revolver He wrote that he had buried the body "under the building" and told the police to search for it. He further wrote that a note would be found on the piano platform in the Odd Fellows building.

Find Second Note.

Arriving at the park the authorities found the second letter of note. Pushed through the top of the note was an empty or discharged 32 calibre revolver cartridge. "Hunt and you will find her body, but you will never find me," was the closing sentence of

UNTRUTHFUL KIN

By a curious twist of mind the Hon. Mackenzie King in criticizing his political opponents is prone to find fault with them for what in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, of which he was a member, he firmly approved. Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, indeed, he is particularly proud of having been politically his adapted son and his successor.

In a meeting at Minnedosa, Man., addressing his audience of farmers, he is reported in this way:

(Speaking of groups) "In 1917," he declared, "we elected a Union all right, but it was a union of lawyers. He cited the name of each cabinet minister as proof, naming Hon. T. A. Crerar as the sole exception.

"If we must have groups," he said, "I would rather have a union of farmers or working men for they would more nearly represent the mass of the people than have a union of lawyers."

To start with, this may sound smart, but it is a very untruthful kind of smartness, and has, therefore, none of the redeeming features of good humour. Mr. King, of course knew that in the Union Government in addition to the Hon. T. A. Crerar there were:

The Hon. Chas. Ballantyne,
The Hon. J. D. Reid,
The Hon. Sir G. H. Perley,
The Hon. G. D. Robertson,
The Hon. F. B. McCurdy,
The Hon. Frank Cochrane,
The Hon. Sir A. E. Kemp,
The Hon. Martin Burrell,

ly For Equality In League of Nation

Indignant Over Plan to b Put in Second Category.

Rome, Oct. 1.—Much indignatio has been aroused in Italy by the pr posal that in determining the expe ses of the League of Nations Ita should be assigned to the second ca gory.

The Italian's national pride h been hurt by the suggestion, and co umns have appeared in the press pr testing against the idea of relegati the country to a position inferior other great Powers. According to t suggestion, Great Britain and Fran