

RESUME SHOWS PARLEY HASN'T BEEN FAILURE

Conference Leaders Proud of Their 'Unwritten' Achievement.

POWERS ARE FRIENDLY

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

By ROBERT BARRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A tabloid resume of the outstanding achievements of the conference, prepared by competent observers, is regarded as establishing, to the discomfiture of biased criticism, a story of progress in international relationships unequalled in modern diplomacy.

With the conference here the end of its string of problems are not soon to be solved in the course of negotiations, to which the most impressive reasons cause President Harding and Secretary Hughes to feel their first great undertaking in world affairs has been worth while for America and civilization are patent.

Aside from the detailed agreements which are to be embodied in a series of treatises, the conference leaders pointed to one "unwritten" achievement which overshadowed all others. That, they said, was a better understanding. To them the conference had succeeded beyond measure in promoting a cordiality which years of effort could not have brought about otherwise. They said the understanding and cooperation was seen between the United States and Japan, in the almost momentous in its importance. They held also events at Washington had cleared the Franco-British atmosphere and made for better adjustments at Cannes.

RESUME SHOWS PARLEY RESULTS.

Other results of the conference were summarized thus: Naval armaments.

1. Agreement on the naval capital ship strength of the five great sea powers—the United States, the British Empire, Japan, France and Italy—with equality between the United States Navy and the British Grand Fleet.

2. Termination of the international race in construction of capital ships with its oppressive burdensome taxes.

3. Limitation on the size of capital ships to 35,000 tons.

4. Limitation on the size of guns on capital ships to 16-inch caliber.

5. Limitation on size of cruisers to 10,000 tons and on their armament to 8-inch guns.

6. Limitation on the size of aircraft carriers to 27,000 tons and a tonnage limitation of 135,000 tons each for the United States and Great Britain; \$1,000 for Japan, 60,000 each for France and Italy.

7. Provision for future conferences to keep in view the maintenance of peace and invention and to consider the menace of a rise to naval power of any nation not a party to the Washington agreements.

ROOT RESOLUTION RESTRICTS U-BOATS.

8. Adoption of the Root resolutions declarative of rules of international law on use of submarines in war, prohibiting their employment, commerce destroyers and establishing a new code putting submarine warfare on merchant vessels in category of piracy.

9. Definite foundation laid for education of world opinion favorable to eventual abolition of the submarine.

THE PACIFIC.

1. Removal of controversial issues between United States and Japan.

2. Abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, repudiated by American statement as a menace to the peace of the world.

3. Agreement on a four-power treaty to provide a "cooling-off" period for discussion in event of troublesome issues arising over insular questions in the Pacific.

4. Stabilization, through that treaty, of naval conditions in the Pacific.

5. Agreement of both to the status quo as to fortifications in the Pacific.

6. Settlement by the United States and Japan, as a collateral result of the conference, of the Yap controversy.

7. Allocation, subject to approval of Italy and Holland, of the former German cables in the Pacific.

ACCOMPLISHED IN FAIR EAST.

1. An eight-power agreement of the Root resolutions constituting a new charter in the relations of the great nations toward China, providing:

(a) An assurance to China of protection from acts in derogation of her sovereignty and independence and administrative autonomy.

(b) An arrangement that, as between the powers, there will be a careful observance of the principle of free and equal opportunities in matters relating to China, a strict adherence to the spirit of the "open door."

2. Excellent prospect for a nine-power agreement embodying the declarations of intention of the powers and a recognition of China's place among the nations of the world.

3. A new custom tariff for China; not all she asked, but supplementing materially and organizing her revenues.

4. An arrangement at Shanghai to terminate the objectionable Ikin system of internal tariffs.

5. Agreement of the powers to undertake, whenever China shall so request, measures looking to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese soil.

6. Provision for an international commission of justice to investigate in China the feasibility of retouching rights of extra-territoriality.

7. An agreement to close all foreign postoffices in China not later than Jan. 1, 1923.

AIDS CHINESE.

INDUSTRIAL.

8. Restoration to China of full administrative independence in the matter of electrical communication.

9. Termination of secret treaties affecting China by agreement of all the powers not to engage in any treaties without consulting China and extending her opportunity to participate.

(a) Opening of a world-wide discussion of the problems incident to maintenance of the standing armies in Europe; an awakening of popular sentiment for casting aside those of economic burdens.

(b) An expression for reduction of military establishments in China.

(c) Unanimous adoption of the American proposal to forbid the use of poison gases.

(d) Provision for a future war conference to devise a code of law for the warfare of the air; to outlaw aerial bombing of hospitals, unfortified towns, etc., and other inhuman German practices.

10. Guarantee that China's right, a neutral shall be protected so as to prevent powers making her sole a battle-ground in wars in which she is not a party.

There is every reason to expect also, an expression by the conference of agreement on the "moral trusteeship" doctrine of Mr. Hughes relative to Siberia, and to provide for equality of trade opportunity for all nations.—Copyright 1922, by Public Ledger Company.

OPHTHALMISTS CELEBRATE.

Fifty optometrists of Indiana gathered at the Hotel Lincoln today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the State association. Dr. Earl J. Brown of Chicago was to deliver the lectures of the convention which will be held today and tomorrow. Dr. Brown spoke of "Aliments of the Eyes." The annual election of officers will be held tomorrow.

CHIEF CONCERN OF HUMANITY IS SALVATION

(Continued from Page One.)

selves with this question and since Jesus certainly came to do that which is most important, most needed for all, what is salvation needed?

Were this question asked of most of the religious denominations, the answer would undoubtedly be, so far as religion is concerned, salvation pertains to the soul. In other words, it would be said that it is the soul which needs to be saved, and that it needs to be saved from eternal punishment, from hell, from destruction.

This is, of course, contradictory; for to be eternally punished the soul would have to be as it is commonly believed to be—material, earthly; and this must be evident, we may mean that it could not be destroyed. Shakespeare saw this, as the following words which put in His Hamlet, the play of the ghost: "As for me, as for my soul, what can it be that is mortal in me that should be immortal?"

To discuss this subject intelligently, of us, I am sure, will agree that the first thing needed is to ascertain just what we mean when we use the word soul.

VARIED BELIEFS ABOUT THE SAME.

Recognizing, as I do, that most of us are better able to approach a new idea upon any subject as we become less sure of the correctness of the view we may be entertaining about it, I will, with your permission, attempt to tell in a brief way what the soul means to the average thinker in order that we may find it easier to consider the Christian.

In this, the second narrative of creation, which is self-evidently intended to teach man and woman that the creation man is an image or figure of us, we find that "the Lord God formed man after his own image, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." It will probably not be necessary to remind you how that, according to this narrative, man was formed from a rib taken out of Adam.

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