

WORLD IS IN MUDDLE, BUT HOPE LIVES

French Crisis Outshines Arms Parley.

BRITAIN BRAVE

Asks Lloyd George to Restore Her Markets.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

By COL. EDWARD M. HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—There are so many stirring events in progress throughout the world that it is difficult to keep in intelligent touch with them all.

The Washington conference still has many important matters to close before it properly can adjourn, but settlements of these matters are in progress, and when adjournment is made there still will remain the legislative bodies of the respective governments to reckon with.

Meanwhile, the interest in Asia has shifted to Europe, and Lloyd George and Aristide Briand are holding the center of the stage. The meeting of the supreme council at Cannes has been full of dramatic incidents. The long-discussed guarantee for France came as unexpectedly that it has produced something akin to panic in French political circles. The enemies of Briand found in George's proposal of an armistice a great bribe and an advantage to France. They are placed, however in the position of De Valera and his followers regarding the Anglo-Irish treaty, for rejection will carry with it a train of consequences the end of which no one can foresee. De Valera and his followers dared to accept the challenge which Lloyd George made a part of his proposal, and it was a slender minority that voted to accept peace rather than war.

MEMPHIS MAKES CLEAR.

The British prime minister probably gave his French colleague some such alternative. He did not make the last peace or war, but he doubtless indicated where his terms were accepted would mean the definite parting of the ways between the two governments.

Great Britain has been stricken in directions which France has been spared, and she still is reeling under the economic blow given by the strike of the coal miners last year. Her foreign trade has slackened and unemployment is the evil everywhere in the kingdom. And above all, she is staggering under a burden of taxation unequalled in the history of the empire. But in spite of unparalleled difficulties, she has gone steadily forward and with no apparent self-pity.

(Continued on Page Two.)

TREATY READY FOR APPROVAL OF COMMITTEE

Pact Awaits Only Favorable Word From Japs for Official Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Tokio and Pekin continued today to block any real progress in the armament conference. All along the line, in both naval matters and far eastern questions, the lack of instructions from the two capitals, particularly Tokio, is forcing the delegates here to mark time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The final draft of the great naval treaty drafted by master minds of the arms conference today was expected to receive final approval of the full disarmament committee before going to a plenary session.

It is the plan of the American delegation, supported by the British, to drive ahead of the Shantung issue until it is settled. To this end, the present meeting, which the Chinese and Japanese have held in Washington to date, settled every question involved in Shantung with the exception of the railroad, which both sides regard as the crux of the whole matter. The Chinese, making Shantung the test of Japanese sincerity in the Far East, have insisted upon absolute financial and operative control of the road and have grimly set back to wait.

Alternate proposals suggested by Secretary Hughes and A. J. Balfour designed at settling the controversy along lines parallel to the Chinese position have been called in by both Tokyo and Peking. Report said the Chinese delegation refused to accept these, but have not been followed by confirmatory instructions to the Tokio delegations in Washington.

The impression will not down, however, that ultimately Japan will yield in the Shantung controversy in order to make stronger her position that the twenty-one demands are not to be objected to by the conference.

In American quarters today it was regarded as significant that the resolve apparently exists to make the whole works of the conference subservient to a satisfactory settlement of Shantung. It was pointed out that the naval treaty is not yet drawn and signed and that it is not yet too late for the conference "appliance" to be used in numerous particulars.

The Administration is keenly desirous of a satisfactory settlement on Shantung for another reason. Officials believe that such a settlement will aly much senatorial opposition to the treaties that emerge from the conference. Administration officials with an eye to the general interest encouraged in "farmers" as a member of the board, but that he did object to his hands being tied by Congress in the matter by his being directed to make such appointment.

Indiana Daily Times

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NO. 213.

Times Readers Appreciate Insurance Service!

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13. To the Editor Indiana Daily Times:

Dear Sir—I desire to thank you for your prompt payment of my claim. I was hurt at Woodlawn and Virginia avenues Christmas night. Sent in my claim soon as I was able to go to work. Secured my check Jan. 12th. Total amount \$14.28. This is what I call some "class." Again thanking you. I am yours,

MERRILL D. SHIEL. 433 South Warman avenue.

MAY CREATE 'DIRT FARMER' BOARD BERTH

President Is Said to Have Agreed to Plan.

BILL IS MODIFIED

Senate Expected to Act on Measure Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Placing of a "dirt farmer" on the Federal reserve board by authorizing the appointment of an additional member to the board provided in an act introduced in the Senate today by Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, as spokesman for the "agricultural bloc."

Introduction of the bill followed a White House conference between President Harding and Senator Kellogg and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairman of the "block," in which its provisions were agreed upon.

The President was understood to have given positive assurance that he would appoint a "dirt" farmer on the board immediately following the enactment of the bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Creation of an additional membership on the Federal Reserve Board to insure the appointment of a "dirt" farmer on the board was understood to have been agreed upon in a conference at the White House today between President Harding and Senators Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, and Kellogg, Republican, Minnesota.

The plan would increase the present membership of the board from five to six, with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency still acting as members ex-officio.

By unanimous consent, the Senate will act finally on the bill tomorrow. Its main feature is the modification of the bill sponsored originally by Senator Kellogg, Republican, Minnesota, is anticipated both by Republican and Democratic Senators that voted with the "agricultural bloc" who are backing it.

The measure has been so modified as to meet the views of the President, following the first authorized interview he had with the Chinese and Japanese here, held in Washington to date settled every question involved in Shantung with the exception of the railroad, which both sides regard as the crux of the whole matter. The Chinese, making Shantung the test of Japanese sincerity in the Far East, have insisted upon absolute financial and operative control of the road and have grimly set back to wait.

Alternate proposals suggested by Secretary Hughes and A. J. Balfour designed at settling the controversy along lines parallel to the Chinese position have been called in by both Tokyo and Peking.

Governor Harding still has about six months to live, and it was believed he would not only serve to the end of his term but opposition to his reappointment might be lessened if the first vacancy to occur on the board in the meantime were to be filled with a "dirt" farmer.

It also was explained that the President had no serious objection to appointing a member of the "farmers" as a member of the board, but that he did object to his hands being tied by Congress in the matter by his being directed to make such appointment.

In American quarters today it was regarded as significant that the resolve apparently exists to make the whole works of the conference subservient to a satisfactory settlement of Shantung. It was pointed out that the naval treaty is not yet drawn and signed and that it is not yet too late for the conference "appliance" to be used in numerous particulars.

The Administration is keenly desirous of a satisfactory settlement on Shantung for another reason. Officials believe that such a settlement will aly much senatorial opposition to the treaties that emerge from the conference. Administration officials with an eye to the general interest encouraged in "farmers" as a member of the board, but that he did object to his hands being tied by Congress in the matter by his being directed to make such appointment.

HAYS' ASSISTANTS MAY QUIT POSTS

Dr. Work Threatens to Resign Unless Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The retirement of W. H. Hays as Postmaster General may lead to other important changes in the Administration, it became known today. Unless Dr. Hubert Work, First Assistant Postmaster General, is promoted to the Hays vacancy he will step down with his chief. So will Edward H. Shanshenny, the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Dr. Work has been in direct charge of postmaster appointments throughout the country.

Refuses to Review Disloyalty Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States today refused to review the case of Dr. Walter Matthey of Davenport, Iowa, convicted of disloyalty and sentenced to Federal prison.

Prohibition Begins Third Year With Large Deficit

Dry Leaders Point to Accomplishments and Will Carry on Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—National prohibition began its third year, having cost the United States \$500,000,000 in loss of revenues.

To offset this loss, according to national dry leaders, two years of prohibition swept away the saloon, cut drunkenness in half, decreased crime and saved two billions of dollars for the average American.

A vast improvement in enforcement conditions marked prohibitions third anniversary, officials said. Three "wet" spots remain, where agents now are staging clean-ups. These, it was said, are the Florida coast line, the State of New Jersey and the city of Chicago.

The Canadian and Mexican borders have been closed to rum smugglers, it was said, except for a few short stretches.

The smuggling problem, however, has been solved, except along the Florida and New Jersey coast lines.

Prohibition officials freely admitted the legal importation of liquors from the Bahama Islands gave them "considerable concern."

The situation in Michigan, where rum traffic from Canada flourished, has been cleaned up, while "dry patrols" on the international border have closed most

HOURLY TEMPERATURE.

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