

# U.S. REJECTS FAR EAST PARLEY LEAD, BUT WAITS INVITATION; JAPAN MAY DENOUNCE PACT

Tokyo Angered by Move of America May Try to Play Lone Hand.

(Continued from Page One)

able to make formal comment to-day.

But it was believed that when the Government did comment, the result would be a direct snub to the United States, angrily refuting any inference with Japan's course in China.

Prediction is that the Nine-Power Treaty might be denounced unless immediate interest here. The treaty was signed at the Washington Naval Limitations Conference. Signatories pledged themselves to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China. Nine powers signed the treaty and since then eight others have adhered to it.

Though the Foreign Office declined to accept connection with it, a statement issued by the Domei News Agency today was believed to reflect the Government view of the situation.

This statement said that the Government was studying measures to meet any emergency which might arise from convoking of a Far Eastern conference and that Japan certainly would boycott the conference. Japan's fundamental policy, it was said, would be continued rigorously, inasmuch as she was trying solely to restore order in the Far East. Even if economic penalties were applied, it was said, Japan was confident she could meet it through nationalization.

Open resentment was shown over the American State Department announcement. But the Government was more immediately concerned over the Geneva action in taking the first step toward calling a Far Eastern conference.

"We can't discuss the situation now, before we have received official reports," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "But if newspaper dispatches are borne out our action will be of the strongest nature."

## Russian Leaves Nanking On Moscow Mission

NANKING, China, Oct. 7 (U.P.)—Gen. E. G. Lepin, Russian military attache, has left for Moscow in a specially chartered airplane on an unknown mission, it was learned to-day. Gen. Lepin left Wuhu, south of Nanking, Tuesday. He follows Demitri Bogomolov, Russian ambassador, who left recently for Moscow in a chartered plane.

## Heavy Rains Stall Shanghai Battle

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7 (U.P.)—Torrential rains flooded trenches and roads and made morasses of fields in the Shanghai area today. Many parts of the International Settlement were flooded. Water and high winds combined to intensify the suffering of thousands of Chinese refugees, sleeping for weeks in doorways and alleys.

So severe were the rains that they stopped the war on the Shanghai front.

Japanese airplanes were grounded

Hull Reported to Frown on Holding Conclave in Washington.

(Continued from Page One)

is not a member of the League and therefore would not have the responsibility for instituting consultations.

He said the State Department was without information concerning reported moves in European circles to hold consultations in Washington. He declined to comment on the possibility that this capital might be the scene of the treaty conversations.

Official quarters it was indicated this Government probably would oppose efforts to move the consultations here because such a move would be calculated to give the impression in the public mind that the United States was taking the lead in any move decided upon by the consulting powers.

President Roosevelt and all other officials of this Government are anxious that the United States shall follow, and not lead, in the international movement to halt treaty violations and international anarchy.

The charge of aggression and violation was the first time in history the United States had formally invoked the peace pact. The Nine-Power Treaty, to which the United States, Japan, and the principal Far Eastern powers are signatory guarantees the territorial integrity of China. The Kellogg-Briand pact pledges its signatories to the renunciation of war.

American participation in consultations with the nations who signed the Nine-Power Treaty appeared certain today as the next step by this Government, in common cause with the League of Nations, toward halting Japan's undeclared war on China.

The United States already has acted once with dispatch to fulfill the implied promise of President Roosevelt that the United States would support concrete and practicable measures by League powers to end international anarchy and treaty destruction. Observers generally assumed that this Government would act again with equal

and thus there ended for the moment a gigantic air raid program on which the Japanese had embarked coincidently with President Roosevelt's peace speech and the State Department's approval of League of Nations action in the Chinese-Japanese war.

Chinese leaders here and at Nanking were jubilant today at the news that the State Department had expressed approval of League of Nations procedure in the Chinese-Japanese crisis.

Officials, financiers and business men discussed the situation excitedly and a high Chinese official commented:

"It is a ray of hope for China through the darkness. All China knows now of America's positive moral support at this critical moment, and I heartily give it a hearty vote of thanks, may it continue. We do not expect America to fight China's battles. But statements so definite, so strong, so clear leave no element of doubt that America still stands for the preservation of civilization."

## They Go After Their Milk



## STRIKE CALLED BY DRIVERS OF 2 CITY DAIRIES

Deliveries by Other Firms Late; Police Put on 12-Hour Duty.

(Continued from Page One)

son said, "and am not very familiar with the background of this case."

Mr. Viat said: "As soon as we can complete a checkup on the causes, a conciliator will be assigned from this department to attempt mediation."

Several days ago the Division arranged a meeting between union representatives and dairy officials in an effort to avoid the walkout.

When the dairy officials arrived in St. Paul, they said they had misunderstood the intent of the meeting and had not been told union men would be present, Herman Brunka, Department conciliator, said.

### Milk-Not Involved

Mr. Brunka said he told the drivers that the operators refused to confer with them and the union representatives refused to have threatened "severe measures."

Policy of the State Milk Control Board, as announced by C. W. Humrichouse, Executive Secretary, is to leave arbitration of strikes to other Federal and State agencies.

The State Board is to hold a public hearing on the daylight delivery proposal Oct. 20 in the State House.

Already approved by Leon C. Collier, Indianapolis Area Administrator, it would provide that deliveries be made between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Purpose of the regulation, Mr. Humrichouse said, would be to promote health of drivers and to prevent the freezing of delivered milk.

### Content of Treaties

Q.—What do these treaties provide?

A.—The Nine-Power Treaty

protects the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of China; to provide China the fullest opportunity to develop and maintain an effective and stable government;

the conciliators, Max Schaefer and Herman Brunka, conferred with officials of the company and United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Local 60, at the plant.

### Settlement Sought at Patterson Shade Co.

Two State Labor Division conciliators today sought a settlement in the strike of 65 Patterson Shade Co. employees, who are demanding a wage increase of 25 cents an hour. The strike began yesterday.

The conciliators, Max Schaefer and Herman Brunka, conferred with officials of the company and United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Local 60, at the plant.

### World War—whether to lead America in an "active search of peace" or to support any international effort to halt war in China and Spain.

Premier Chautemps addressed the American Club of Paris. He pleaded that all nations respect the integrity of others, and promised that France would abstain from any ideological war.

### Stimson Urges

#### Peace on Japan

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (U.P.)—Great Britain and France sounding out Secretary of State Hull to find out whether President Roosevelt desires to make Washington the scene of an international conference on the Chinese-Japanese war, it was understood today.

As this news was made known on the Far Eastern crisis, it was learned that Britain and France had agreed to reject any Italian proposal, in a meeting yesterday, to withdraw foreign volunteers from Spain through the Spanish Nonintervention Committee. The British-French proposal was for them and Italy to discuss withdrawal.

President Roosevelt leaves for Washington tonight faced with one of the most serious international problems since the outbreak of the

World War—whether to lead America in an "active search of peace" in the face of foreign disputes, "threatening a breakdown of all international law and order."

Into what policy the President would take the country in his search was a matter of conjecture. Mr. Roosevelt steadfastly refused to enlarge on his Chicago speech of Tuesday outlining the crisis.

Observers recalled, however, that the President said last summer that he would not call an international conference. They also believed it unlikely that America would join in any move for sanctions against what Mr. Roosevelt described as an "international anarchy."

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Q.—Is the use of armed force contemplated in connection with this official condemnation of Japan as an aggressor?

A.—The Kellogg-Briand Pact pledges its signatories, 52 nations, to "refrain from recourse to war for solution of international controversies; to condemn war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another to settle all disputes or conflicts by pacific means."

It provides no means of enforcement.

Q.—What is likely to be the practical result of the League Assembly and the United States branding Japan a treaty violator and an invader of China?

A.—Opinions differ.

The United States believe this consolidation of world official and public opinion in condemnation of Japan's actions may induce

Japanese leaders to modify their

policy in China.

They believe it signifies growing sentiment for isolating or "quarantining" of Japan

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