2 MORE TREATIES DEFINITELY MADE

4-Hour Session Is Held by Arms Parley.

FINALE IS TOMORROW

Formal Signatures to Be Placed. Farewell Exchanges Are Made by Delegates.

(Continued From First Page.)

that no nation in the future could violate the principles laid down here without sacrificing the confidence of the powers. Hereafter, he said, selfish aggressions at China's expense could not be excused on a plea of ignorance, or of private "understandings" with minor Chinese officials.

Embodied in Italy's last message to the conference, voiced by Senator Schanzer, was a reference to the coming Genoa economic conference, coupled with an expression of hope that the United States would not now withdraw from the councils of the powers. The economic situation, he said, presented a problem which naturally must come more and more to the front as the world attempted to scale down armaments and return to the ways of peace.

Hall Is Almost Empty.

The utterances of the statesmen of the powers during the final period of oratory were addressed, strangely enough, to a hall almost empty of spectators. The plenary session had lapped far over the lunch hour before it had completed the tedious formalities of approving treaties and resolutions already made public and what had originally been a crowd of many hundreds dwindled gradually until the galleries had many rows of seats unoccupied.

Secretary Hughes, acting as his own reading clerk, presented to the conference in turn the general far-eastern treaty, the statements of the Japanese and American governments on Siberia, a similar series of statements by the Japanese, Chinese and American governments on the "twenty-one demands" and several of the supplementary resolutions. Senator Underwood, chairman of the conference tariff committee, read the tariff treaty, Senator Lodge presented the supplement to the four-power Pacific treaty, and Mr. Root the resolution authorizing a future conference to revise the rules of warfare.

Nine Resolutions Left Out.

As the agreements of the conference finally shape up, nine of the resolutions formally adopted are left out of the treaties, delegation leaders explaining that they deal with subjects which relate to legislative policy and do not require parliamentary ratification. These resolutions, which are declared nevertheless to stand as binding agreements among the powers, provide for withdrawal of foreign postoffices from China, establishment of a commission to investigate extra-territoriality in China, regulation of Chinese radio facilities, consideration of the question of withdrawing foreign troops from China, unification of the Chinese railroads, publicity of all commitments affecting China, "better protection" for the Chinese Eastern railway, a conference of the powers on rules of warfare, and a request by the powers that China reduce her military forces.

In addition, the conference adopted today three supplementary resolutions, one establishing a "board of reference" to handle questions arising under the general far eastern treaty, another providing that until the five-power naval treaty is ratified the signatories are "in honor bound" not to dispose of ships that otherwise would be scrapped and the third stipulating that the five-power submarine and poison gas treaty shall not come under review by the conference on warfare regulations.

Pact to Be Signed Monday.

The supplemental agreement to exclude Japan proper from the scope of the four-power Pacific treaty, on the other hand, is to be ratified by the parliamentary bodies of the signatories as a part of the treaty itself. It is to be signed at Monday's session, the five-power treaty to which it refers having already received formal signatures of the plenipotentiaries.

Besides this agreement, to which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France are parties, the instruments to be signed Monday are the naval limitation and the submarine and poison gas treaty, to which the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy are parties, and the general far eastern and Chinese tariff treaties, which require approval by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal and The Netherlands. That will bring the total of signed treaties produced by the conference to six, while two others relating to Yap and the Pacific cables are to be put into final form and signed later. Like the Shantung agreement these two treaties are regarded by conference leaders as falling outside the province of the conference negotiations proper.

Japanese Praises Parley.

Baron Shidehara, for Japan, praised the accomplishments of the conference, both with regard to armament and the far east.

"Unanimity of views could hardly be expected on all questions," said Baron Shidehara. "But after numerous sessions, one broad fact has been brought markedly to the fore. It has been that all differences of opinion . . . relate not so much to the ultimate purposes of the nations in the Pacific, as to the means by which such purposes are to be attained. It has been found that we are striving for the same goal in life and that that goal is now in sight.

"Take for instance the Chinese problem," Baron Shidehara continued. "What has the conference revealed? No sooner than had Mr. Root presented the four great rules of international conduct with regard to China than those proposals met a ready, spontaneous and wholehearted approval of all nations. They laid the foundation for the work of the delegations and for a friendly understanding.

Right Not Denied China.

"No one denies to China her sacred right to govern herself. No one stands in the way of China working out her own place in history. We are not seeking anything at the expense of China. Every nation has shown a readiness to help China out in her difficulties.

"Japan believes that she has made to China every possible concession compatible with sense, reason, fairness and honor. She does not regret, she rejoices, that the sacrifices she has made will not be in vain in the greater cause of international friendship and good will. We are vitally interested in the speedy establishment of peace in China and development of her national resources. . . . To say that Japan has special interests in China is to state a plain and actual fact. It intimates no claim inimical to China or to any other foreign nation. Nor are we actuated by any reason for securing special rights in China."

Baron Shidehara reiterated that Japan did not seek any Chinese territory, but desired maintenance of the open door and equal opportunity. He praised the naval treaty, saying:

Good Is Declared Done.

"We know the conference will do good. It has done good. Competition in naval armaments is now a matter of the past." He also referred briefly to the four-power Pacific and the Shantung treaties and said that the conference in arriving at its "happy results" was under "an everlasting debt" to President Harding. He also paid a tribute to Secretary Hughes.

"Freed from suspicion by frankness," the Japanese spokesman said in conclusion, "assured of peace by good will, we may devoutly give thanks for the opportunity given by the Washington conference which we believe ushers into a troubled world a new spirit of national friendship and understanding."

Baron de Cartier of Belgium added his felicitations on the work of the conference in a short speech delivered in French.

China Is Gratified.

Minister Sze, for China, assured the conference that his government felt much gratified over what had been done in regard to the far east and armaments. China, he said, appreciated fully what Baron Shidehara had said about the future of the Chinese nation, which, he said, would in the future guard against any nation gaining special interests in its territory.

"Sincere satisfaction" over the conference results was expressed by Jonkheer von Blokland for The Netherlands. A similar statement was made for Portugal by Viscount d'Alte with a speech giving his conception of the work of the conference.

Dr. Sze, in declaring that the Chinese delegation was "satisfied" with the results of the conference, said much had been accepted which at the beginning of the conference it seemed would be impossible of accomplishment. Agreements, he declared, would have a great influence on the development of China.

Commenting on the Shantung settlement, which he said had been brought about through the good offices of Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour, Dr. Sze declared it would be "conducive to concord between Japan and China.

Felicitation Is Expressed.

In conclusion Dr. Sze expressed hearty felicitation to the government and people of the United States for accomplishments of the conference.

Mr. Hughes summed up the accomplishments of the conference and said its success was due chiefly to the fact that the delegates had a definite and limited aim and were prompted at all times by a spirit of generous cooperation.

"We did not content ourselves with expressions of pious hope," said Mr. Hughes, "but were determined to realize the hope that the world for a generation has been struggling to attain."

Referring to the conference rule requiring unanimous action, Secretary Hughes said that rule of course has carried within the conference that when any proposal was resisted it was impossible to carry the proposal forward."

Mr. Hughes expressed satisfaction that there had been no controversies over rules of procedure and declared that no parliamentary obstacles had been imposed.

Personal Tributes Appreciated.

"It was not expected that any nation would renounce a well-defined national interest," said Mr. Hughes. "What we have sought is an appreciation of highest national interest in the effort for peace and removal of causes of controversy."

Secretary Hughes expressed gratification for the personal tributes paid him and thanked the delegates, the advisers and technical assistants. He also commended the co-operation of the press, which he said has greatly aided in moulding public opinion throughout the world. Mr. Hughes also thanked the pan-American Union and the Daughters of American Revolution for the use of their buildings, stating he was sure that all Latin-America would approve.

In conclusion Mr. Hughes said "that whatever governments may want the people want justice, peace and security."

DRAFT OF TREATY PROVIDING FOR INTEGRITY OF CHINA IS PUBLISHED

Supplements to Four-power Pacific Pact and to General Far Eastern Agreement Also Are Announced. Stabilized Conditions in Far East Are Sought.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Following is the draft of the treaty embodying the Root four points for the integrity of China and the open door:

"The United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal,

"Desiring to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the far east, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity;

"Have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

(Here follow the names of the plenipotentiaries.)

"Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

"The contracting powers other than China, agree:

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

"(3) to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of the equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

"(4) to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from contenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

Article 2.

"The contracting powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one another or individually, or collectively, with any power or powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in article 1.

Article 3.

"With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the open door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry for all nations, the contracting powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nations in seeking:

"(A) Any arrangement which might purpose to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

"(B) Any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China or of participating with the Chinese government or with any local authority in any category of public enterprise which by reason of its scope, duration, geographic extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the people of equal opportunity.

"It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

"China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this article in dealing with applications for economical rights and privileges from governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present treaty or not.

Article 4.

"The contracting powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create spheres of influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

Article 5.

"China agrees that throughout the whole of the railways in China she will not exercise or permit unfair discriminations of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of changes of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship, or other means of conveying such persons or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese railways.

"The contracting powers, other than China, assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

Article 6.

"The contracting parties, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war, to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

"Article 7.

"The contracting powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned.

"Article 8.

"Powers not signatory to the present treaty, which have governments recognized by the signatory powers and which have treaty relations with China, shall be invited to adhere to the present treaty. To this end the government of the United States will make the necessary communications to non-signatory powers and will inform the contracting powers of the replies received. Adherence by any power shall become effective on receipt of notice thereof by the government of the United States.

"Article 9.

"The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The government of the United States will transmit to the other contracting powers a certified copy of the process-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

"The present treaty, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the other contracting powers.

"In faith whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

"Done at the city of Washington the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two."

* * *

This is the supplement to the four-power Pacific treaty, announced at the arms conference today, which excludes from its terms the homeland of Japan:

(This supplement gives the interpretation expressed by President Harding after the plenipotentiaries had approved otherwise and meets with the approval of the Japanese.)

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the quadruple treaty signed at Washington on December 13, 1921:

"The term, 'insular possessions and insular dominions,' used in the aforesaid treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the southern portion of the island of Sakhalien), Formosa and the Pescadores and the islands under the mandate of Japan.

"The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said treaty to which it is supplementary.

"The provision of article 4 of the aforesaid treaty of December 13, 1921, relating to ratification shall be applicable to the present agreement, which, in French and English, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of that United States, and duty certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to each of the other contracting powers.

"In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement.

"Done at the city of Washington the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two."

* * *

A resolution adopted as a supplement to the general far-eastern treaty was as follows:

"The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal:

"Desiring to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of articles 3 and 5 of the treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize conditions in the far east, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity;

"Resolved, That there shall be established in China a board of reference which any questions arising in connection with the execution of the aforesaid articles may be referred for investigation and report.

"The special conference provided in article 2 of the treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to the Chinese customs tariff, shall formulate for the approval of the powers concerned a detailed plan for the constitution of the board."

DELEGATES MAKE LAST CALLS

Round of Farewells Begins at Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The final round of farewell calls incident to the adjournment of the armament conference was begun today with visits to the White House and state department by members of the British and Italian delegations.

The British delegation, with the exception of Sir Auckland Geddes, resident ambassador, will leave Washington for New York Monday after the final plenary session of the conference and will sail from New York on the Aquitania Tuesday.

Mr. Balfour said he told the president he was returning to England with the greatest satisfaction over the "wonderful success" of the conference.

The conference, he said, had demonstrated the great success of the conference method of dealing with international questions and would undoubtedly result in other like international meetings.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

FORD GETS MOTOR PLANT

$8,000,000 BID FOR LINCOLN COMPANY ONLY ONE.

Sale Promptly Confirmed by Judge Tuttle—Works to Reopen Monday; Price to Be Reduced.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—Henry Ford formally came into possession of the Lincoln Motor company of Detroit late today when Federal Judge Tuttle confirmed sale of the property, effected at public auction this morning.

Mr. Ford, through his representatives, bid $8,000,000 for the Lincoln holdings, being the only one to offer a bid. The price was the lowest that could be accepted. Judge Tuttle had ruled previously. Expected opposition to Mr. Ford's plan to purchase the company failed to develop.

George T. Judson, local banker, and T. E. Berger, Detroit attorney, who yesterday qualified as bidders by filing certified checks for $250,000 each in federal court, announced their withdrawal shortly before the sale took place.

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, announced that the Lincoln plant, closed for some time pending the sale, would reopen Monday and that price reductions ranging from $800 to $1200 would be made effective immediately.

Although the Lincoln plant will be operated as a unit of the Ford organization, the executive personnel of the two concerns will be kept separate. The Lincoln will continue under the direction of Henry M. and Wilfred O. Leland.

The Detroit Trust company was appointed receiver for the company November 8 on petition of company note holders and over the objection of President Leland. On that date the assets of the concern were listed at $15,061,492.80. The receiver, after an appraisal, placed the assets at $9,073,105.46, and the liabilities at $9,490,811.13.

ALL'S WELL IN ERIN, DECLARES ANALYST

Boundary Settlement Predicted by Barnes.

VOTERS' APPROVAL SEEN

Acceptance of Pact With Britain by Large Majority Forecast. Imported Gun Men Busy.

BY GEORGE BARNES.
British Parliament Leader.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(Special by Wireless.)—Despite the flurries of the last two days over the boundary between the north and the south, I say that all goes well with Ireland.

Certain hot heads already are talking of a civil war between Ulster and the free state, but it was ridiculous to think that the boundary problem could be solved in a day.

The negotiations were broken off in the best of spirit. There is a possibility of misunderstanding but I cannot conceive of sane men at present in charge of Ireland's destiny attempting to force certain parts of Ulster under South Ireland control against the will of the majority of the peoples in the affected countries.

Solution Declared Probable.

I believe the Irish will be able to work out their own problems. The people have had enough of war. For 700 years they have resisted the rule of England. The peace the country has enjoyed the last six months is not to be destroyed.

It is true that Eamonn de Valera and his following, although defeated in the Dail, have not accepted the new position and it is true that imported gun men are still running amuck but strong hands are at work. Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith are doing all that is possible to build a bridge from the nebulous republic of guerilla warfare days to the more placid haven of the free state. And, although at first glance the flare up of the last two days would point otherwise, Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, has been helping and co-operating in the solution of many differences.

General Election to Be Held.

There will soon be a general election in the free state territory and although a stiff fight may be put up for a republic there is little doubt but that the conditions of the treaty with England will be accepted by an overwhelming majority of the voters.

I believe that an era of peace at home and power abroad is dawning for Ireland and that Irishmen will avail themselves of the opportunities opening to them. Henceforth, if the provisional governments get support at the coming elections, Ireland will control her own destinies. She will sit in the imperial councils on equal terms with Canada and in the league of nations with France and the other nations.

Ireland may even have a duly accredited representative and Irish sentiment in the United States, instead of being as heretofore a disturbing factor and a source of weakness to Great Britain, may become a power in both countries in helping to solve the problems which now confront our common civilization.

Dublin Incident Recalled.

If it will release Irish feelings for the common good, the Anglo-Irish treaty will have proved one of the most beneficient instruments of modern times.

One incident mentioned in the recent Dublin debates is worth putting on record here. It is the story of Compton Smith, an English captain shot in reprisal for the death of a Sinn Fein officer. Captain Smith gave his watch to his executioner as a token of disbelief in the executioner's sincerity. The story has made a deep impression on the generous Irish nature.

Compton Smith, British soldier, might well rank with John Brown of Harpers Ferry in the manner of his death and its affect on events. It may equally well be said that "his body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

The earring is not a modern invention, for more than 20 centuries ago the daughter of Aristotle wore golden hoops in her ears. The philosopher's daughter's earrings were found in her tomb near Chalois by exploring archaeologists and it is asserted modern workmanship cannot produce their equal.

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8 oz..... 40¢
Genuine Oil Sweet Almonds, 2 oz. 25¢; 4 oz..... 40¢
Camphorated Oil, 3 oz. 25¢
6 oz..... 45¢
Agar Agar, 1-lb. cut $1.50
½ lb..... 80¢
Alcol Lotion (rubbing alcohol) 8 oz. 40¢; pint 75¢

Likly Bags Reduced

Likly Cowhide Bags, regular price $35; special $29.00
Likly Kit Bags, regular price $40.00; special.. $32.50
Likly Cowhide Bags, regular $13.50; special.. $11.00
Genuine Cowhide Bags, regular $12.00; special $9.00
Genuine Cowhide Bags, regular $8.00; special $4.75

Toilet Articles

50c Hind's Honey Almond Cream ..... 38¢
$1.00 Hind's Honey Almond Ceam ..... 78¢
Oriental Cream..... 65¢
$1.00 Vallant's Toilet Water, assorted odors (while they last); special..... 69¢
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25c Listerated Tooth Powder, 3 for ..... 65¢
Djer Kiss Talc Powder 25¢

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Laxative Bromo Quinine.... 25¢
Vapo Rub .... 30¢, 60¢, $1.20
Foley's Honey and Tar, ... 29¢, 57¢, $1.10
Bell's Pine Tar and Honey, ... 30¢, 60¢, $1.10
Syrup White Pine and Tar, ... 30¢, 50¢

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