

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

NORWEGIAN QUEEN PILOTS SEAPLANE

London, Sept. 4.—Queen Maud of Norway, sister of King George of England, is the first queen to pilot a seaplane. The queen was watching some flights over Christiania and grew so enthusiastic that she insisted on going up herself. She did so twice. The second time she was accompanied by Crown Prince Olaf. Queen Maud took the controls and piloted the boat skillfully, to the cheering of vast crowds. She is the second queen to go up in an airplane, Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, being the first, though she never piloted a machine.

BARELEGS CUSTOM IN PARTS OF POLAND

Warsaw, Sept. 4.—Barelegs are the custom throughout these regions. Probably not one in five of the poor own stockings and many not even shoes except the wood-soled sandals strapped on bare feet. Adult women bare-legged and bare-footed are to be seen everywhere, not only in the country but in the streets of Warsaw and the other large cities.

KILL BOOZE SMUGGLER AND DRINK CONTRABAND

Manassas, Va., Sept. 4.—Testimony that W. C. Hall, prohibition inspector and three other "dry" agents drank a part of the contraband whiskey which they had seized from the automobile of R. C. Shackelford and Lawrence W. Hudson, whom they had mortally wounded, was presented by Herman Goode, state's witness.

GOODE DECLARED THAT FROM HIS HOME HE HAD A CLEAR VIEW OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY TURNPIKE, WHERE THE SHOOTING OCCURRED, AND THE AFTER THE "DRY" AGENTS HAD RETURNED FROM THE WINCHESTER HOSPITAL, WHERE THEY HAD TAKEN THE DYING HUDSON, THEY OBTAINED A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY FROM THE SEIZED AUTOMOBILE AND EACH TOOK A DRINK.

COWBOY IN HASTE TO SECURE A WIFE

New York, Sept. 4.—"I want a wife and want her quick. They're scarce in Texas." Thus wrote T. J. Hunt, cowboy, of Ranger, Tex., in a letter received by Mayor Hylan. Hunt says he is 32, strong, healthy, good looking and with good prospects.

GOSSIPS AGOG AT MIXED MARRIAGE

London, Sept. 4.—All London is agog with gossip and chatter about the marriage of the second feminine member of the royal family to a commoner, celebrated in almost regal splendor at Windsor castle, when Lady Helena Cambridge, Queen Mary's niece, became the bride of Major Evelyn Gibbs of the Cold Stream Guards.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE OF THIS KIND TO STARTLE BRITAIN WAS THAT OF PRINCESS "PAT" (PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT) TO COMMANDER RAMSAY.

At the bride's suggestion, the king and queen remained on their holiday at Balmoral castle, Scotland, but their resignation to the new order of affairs is attested by a message they sent to Lady Helena, which read:

"We hope everything will go off well. Our thoughts are with you all.—(Signed) George and Mary."

The Queen Dowager Alexandra, no less reconciled to receiving a commoner into the royal family, sent the following telegram:

"All my thoughts are with you today and I wish the dear young couple every blessing in their married life."

"JUST WATCH OLE GO," SO SAY SCANDINAVIANS

Washington, Sept. 4.—According to reports reaching Washington, Ole Hansen, foe of the I. W. W. and other apostles of unrest, is stirring things up politically in the north-west once more. Hansen's resignation as mayor of Seattle is regarded by many as the first step toward the announcement of his candidacy for the presidency of Scandinavians in the northwest are for Ole to a man, and many of them are reported to be saying to the old line politicians, "Just watch Ole go."

OPERA SINGERS SHUN RED FLAG

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Opera singers shun the red flag and the bolshevik and the actors' union does not appeal to them, according to Signor Giacomo Spadoni, who started chorus classes for the Chicago Grand opera Wednesday.

"No trouble here," he said. "These girls are too ambitious to be interested in anything but their art."

One significant feature of the coming opera season will be the slight Americanization of the companies. Two ballets written by Chicagoans will be on the program. They are the works of John Alden Carpenter and Felix Borowski. In addition, a tenor, Don Giovanni, has changed his name to Edward Johnson.

"German opera will have no place on the program. There's nothing in the peace treaty that calls for German opera," said Signor Spadoni, when asked if German opera would have a place on the program.

J. HARTLEY MANNERS TO BACK UP ACTORS

London, Sept. 4.—J. Hartley Manners, author of "Peg O' My Heart," sails for New York Saturday on the Aquitania to volunteer his assistance in the actors' strike. All my fortune and all my time will be at the disposal of the actors," said Manners today. As he is credited with making \$2,000,000 out of "Peg O' My Heart" alone, his financial assistance will be substantial.

"BY BRAINS ARE GONE," SUICIDE'S LETTER SAYS

London, Sept. 4.—Col. Robert Megaw Ireland was killed Wednesday afternoon by a train in Portsmouth station. The following letter was found in his pocket:

"Eva, my wife, the best of wives, adieu. I cannot bear it. My brains are gone. Forgive me. Lord have mercy upon me."

He leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters.

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TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably becoming unsettled Saturday; cooler in west portion Saturday.

Hourly temperatures: 5 65, 6 65, 7 65, 8 65, 9 65, 10 65, 11 65, 12 65.

TREATY REPORTED TO SENATE

WILSON ON WARPATH FOR PACTS

Tells Large Crowd in Indianapolis Thursday Night That League of Nations Will Make All Wars Impossible.

FIRST SPEECH MADE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO

Says Men in Khaki Will Never Have to Cross Seas Again When Treaty With Germany Is Accepted.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—"Put up or shut up," was the advice given opponents of the league of nations by President Wilson here tonight in the second address of his 10,000-mile tour of the United States. "If the critics of the league have something better to suggest," said the president, "I hope they will hold their convention and do it now."

He said the league opponents could not hope to defeat the program except by offering something better.

The economic and arbitration sections of the covenant, he asserted, would "keep war on the outskirts and make it only a 'last resort.'"

Opponents of the league of nations, he said, had discussed only three out of twenty-six articles of the covenant. The articles which would make war improbable had been overlooked.

Calling on opponents of the league of nations to present a "better program" for peace, President Wilson declared it is a case of put up or shut up.

The president said his speaking trip was partly to point out how "absolutely ignorant" of the contents of the covenant some of those were who opposed the league.

"If they read the English language at all," he said "they do not understand it as I do."

The president said he wanted to forget and wanted the people to forget that they were republicans or democrats.

An American First. "I am an American," he declared, "and a champion of the rights which America believes in."

At this the crowd cheered and there was another outburst of cheering when he declared he had "not the slightest doubt" what the verdict of the people would be.

Some delegations, he said, came to the Paris conferences with cases which were not considered properly within the scope of the peace conference. In that connection, he pointed out, that under Article 11 any threat of war could be investigated by the league.

"At present," he said, "we have to mind our own business, but under the covenant and the league we can mind other people's business."

Refers to Ireland. There wasn't an oppressed people anywhere, he said, that could not get attention for its case under the league. He did not mention any oppressed people by name, but many of his hearers remarked that they thought he spoke of the case of Ireland.

Referring to the Shantung settlement the president pointed out that Japan repeatedly had promised to return the peninsula to China. He did not go into the subject at length, however, but mentioned it in emphasizing that the covenant would refuse to recognize the validity of secret treaties.

The president said he could look the mothers of the country in the face proudly because he had kept his promise to do all he could to prevent any more war.

"This league," he said, "is the only conceivable arrangement which will prevent our sending our men abroad again, very soon."

When Gov. James P. Goodrich mentioned that the meeting was to hear the president, the crowd cheered for several minutes and the governor could only stop them by presenting Mr. Wilson.

It was 10 minutes before the crowd was quieted, and the president proceeded. He traced the incidents from which the great war started, saying the significant circumstance was that Austria and Germany "did not dare to discuss" the demands made on Serbia. It generally was admitted abroad, he asserted, that if there had been discussion there would have been no war.

Poland Given Unity. Explaining how the treaty freed many small peoples, the president said that Poland, for example, had been given "a unity she could not have won and an independence she cannot maintain" without aid from the great powers.

The president's speech here was interrupted several times by noise in the rear of the great elliptical enclosure. Mr. Wilson's voice did not

again very soon.

Peace Council Grants Austria Time Extension

Paris, Sept. 4.—(Havas.)—The supreme council of the peace conference has decided to grant the request of the Austrian peace delegation for two days' delay in the time for presenting the Austrian answer to the terms of peace.

CRITICISM OF JAPAN UNJUST, PRESIDENT SAYS

Asserts Mikado Cannot Act in Matter of Shantung Till Three Months After Peace.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 4.—(On Board President Wilson's Special Train.)—Criticism of Japan because of that country's attitude toward the Shantung question is not justified, President Wilson told a small crowd that gathered at the rear of the train at Urbana, O.

Japan cannot act in the matter of Shantung, the president said, until three months after peace comes. "Then I am sure she will do so. Criticism of Japan is not justified," he added.

"I think you will beat them," some one in the crowd said, referring to the criticism.

"Their case is so weak," the president replied, "they are not hard to beat."

After the president's train left Urbana, Mr. Wilson went into the club car and chatted for an hour with the newspaper correspondents.

The president said he was well pleased with his reception in Columbus and made clear his intention as the trip goes on to follow out his plan of taking up details of the treaty one after another and laying them before the people. He indicated that he believed the best argument for the treaty was to explain in clear language just what it contained.

GREAT DISCORD DEVELOPING IN BALKAN STATES

Question Looms Whether Southeastern Europe About to Start Fresh Bloodshed.

Paris, Sept. 4.—(By Universal Service Staff Correspondent.)—The greatest discord is developing in the Balkans and the question is again uppermost in Europe's mind as to whether southeastern Europe is about to start fresh bloodshed on a colossal scale.

It is authoritatively stated that Serbia has decided to refuse to sign the peace treaty with Austria because Serbia does not recognize the clause protecting the minority rights of Jugo-Slavia, taking the view that such a concession would be a blow to its Serbia's sovereignty.

Roumania declines to sign the treaty on similar grounds.

A member of the Jugo-Slav peace delegation—which, by the way, is extremely desirous of retaining President Wilson's friendship and good will, told Universal Service that no final decision had yet been reached, but he admitted that Serbia has not yet resolved to sign the treaty.

Roumania, having defied the peace conference by her high-handed actions at Budapest, now protests against the American proposal to turn over the Dobruja district of the Dobruja to Bulgaria. Roumania declares that a victorious nation never before has been requested to divest itself of part of its own soil for the benefit of the vanquished.

It admits that the majority of the Dobruja population is non-Roumanian, but points out that the Vidin district, in northwestern Bulgaria, inhabited by 120,000 Roumanians, yet is not claimed by Roumania.

At the same time Roumania is menacing Serbia, the quarrel between these two nations revolving around the Banat of Temesvar.

Diplomats here agree the situation was never worse in the Balkans, even in the days of Ottoman suzerainty. Anything may be expected to happen within the next few days, perhaps hours.

Representative Named to Wait on Roumania

Paris, Sept. 4.—The supreme council has appointed Sir George Clark, an official of the British foreign office, to go to Bucharest to present to the Roumanian government the desires of the allied and associated powers with regard to Roumanian occupation of Hungary.

The above probably refers to the proposed plan of the supreme council to send a note to Roumania by an English high commissioner as reported in a Paris dispatch.

Senate Confirms Rank of General for Pershing

Washington, Sept. 4.—Amid applause from senators and spectators, the senate today in open executive session unanimously confirmed the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of general of the regular army as a reward for his services as commander of the American expeditionary forces. As a mark of special honor, a rising vote was taken.

Peace Council Grants Austria Time Extension

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NO CLASS PARTIES IN LEGION

Democracy Learned in Army Must Be Preserved, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Says to Returned Omaha Soldiers.

DISORDERS MUST BE PUT DOWN BEFORE ARGUMENT

Bolsheviki, I. W. W. and Reds Must Be Treated Right and Treated Rough, He Tells Large Crowd at Auditorium.

With his soft hat grasped in his right hand, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., waved in true "Rooseveltian" manner at the big crowd that greeted him when he stepped upon the stage at the Auditorium last night. He smiled, showing his teeth in a manner that recalled his distinguished father.

And when he began to talk his voice showed that little occasional falsetto note which was a peculiarity of the elder Roosevelt.

The Auditorium was nearly filled and Mr. Roosevelt's speech on the American Legion drew frequent applause. He spoke less than half an hour. Following that a large number came up from the audience to greet him on the stage.

"The American Legion," he said, "is intended to preserve the democracy which we learned in the army, the Americanization which was the effect of army life on many foreign-born soldiers, and it is going to see that this country into which service men put themselves is run on the lines which they think are right."

Private and general are to have equal standing and it is to be non-partisan in politics, but with real policies.

"We must have no class parties in this country. There must be no labor party and no capitalist party and, for that matter, no feminist party. We are all 100 per cent Americans."

"As for the bolsheviki, the I. W. W. and the red flag socialists, these are criminals and should be treated as such. Don't argue with them. Treat them right and treat them rough. When disorders arise the duty of citizens is to put them down at once and with a firm hand and argue after order is restored on the rights and wrongs of the question."

"There are already about 5,000 American Legion posts organized in the United States. We have a legal aid department, an official paper, a war risk insurance department, re-employment department, a committee at Washington to push such legislation as ex-service men want."

Visits War Widow. "The American Legion is a place where the average ex-service man can express his ideas. In your posts you should discuss these questions freely. And we want the citizens of this country to know that ex-service men and women will stand firm for the constitution and for 100 per cent Americanism."

Waiting behind the scenes for Mr. Roosevelt when he arrived at the Auditorium was Mrs. Soren Sorenson.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5.)

Labor and Industry to Hold Conference Oct. 6 in Capital

Washington, Sept. 4.—The conference called by President Wilson to discuss relations between labor and industry will meet in Washington October 6 and will be composed of five persons selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, five by the National Industrial Conference board, 15 by the American Federation of Labor, three by farming organizations and three by investment bankers and 15 representatives of the public.

Striking Havelock Shopmen Return to Work at Old Scale

Lincoln, Sept. 4.—Shopmen who have been on strike at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops at Havelock, began going back to work late Thursday, following settlement of the strike. According to Thomas Roope, superintendent of motive power, the men are returning under the same conditions that existed prior to the strike.

Amateur Aeronaut Is Burned to Death

Sioux Falls, Sept. 4.—J. H. Gallagher of Canon, S. D., was burned to death, and Lieut. Selby Brown of Esterville, Ia., was seriously injured when an airplane, which Gallagher was learning to pilot, fell into an air pocket and crashed to the ground in flames at Canton, late Thursday.

"Like Father, Like Son"—Famous Roosevelt Smile is Also Characteristic of Teddy, Jr.



Theodore Roosevelt, jr., on his visit to Omaha yesterday, exhibited the same old Roosevelt smile that helped make his father famous. The insert picture shows the late Theodore Roosevelt and his son when the latter was a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

LAWSON PLANE BADLY DAMAGED ON SMALL FIELD

Huge Airliner Scheduled for Transcontinental Trip Will Be Repaired and Continue Flight.

By EDGAR W. CROFT, Special Representative of The Bee.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The huge Lawson transcontinental airliner crashed to earth today and was badly damaged because the field, which the municipality of Syracuse provided, proved too small to make a successful landing.

Alfred W. Lawson, the builder of the giant plane, and Pilot Charles Cox were slightly injured in the crash.

The plane left the field in Buffalo at 8 a. m. and made a very successful flight to Syracuse. There was excitement when the plane crashed to earth. Both engines were running after the crash and are practically undamaged. Pilot Cox was at the wheel when the accident occurred.

Both engineers jumped back when the plane nose-dived forward to the ground. Pilot Cox had shut off the power just a few seconds before the crash.

Upon special request of Mr. Lawson, repair work will be begun at once and it is expected that the plane will be again in running order within a week or two.

The accident occurred at 10:20 this morning. I took a photograph of the plane a few minutes after the accident. This will explain to The Bee readers just what happened.

General opinion is that the smallness of the landing field was the cause of the accident.

Mr. Croft, The Bee representative, who made the initial trip aboard the airliner from Milwaukee to Syracuse with various stops en route, is expected again to join the plane crew after the machine has been repaired. He will then make the transcontinental flight from New York to San Francisco, via Omaha.

American Truck Driver Killed by the Yaquis

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 4.—A. P. Hennessy, an American truck driver, formerly employed in the immigration service at Nogales, and four Mexican federal soldiers acting as escort to a truck operated by the San Xavier Mining company, were killed by Yaquis Tuesday, according to reliable information received by forwarding agents of the Laughlin Mining company here today.

Criticize Clemenceau

Paris, Sept. 4.—Debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany was marked by personal attacks yesterday when Deputy Franklin-Bouillon declared that he would vote against the treaty and held Premier Clemenceau personally responsible for the failure of France to obtain better guarantees in the treaty.

"It was a grave error," said M. Franklin-Bouillon, "to accept President Wilson's '14 points' unreservedly and without discussion."

PALMER FORBIDS COMMITTEE TO INCREASE PRICES

Officials May Only Have to Do With Prices That Are Too High.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Fair price committees throughout the country were informed by Attorney General Palmer Thursday that their activities were not expected in anywise to include official sanction for raising prices above present levels.

Reports that in a few places committees co-operating with the Department of Justice in the government's effort to reduce the cost of living had advanced charges to consumers, caused an official circular to be prepared making it clear that such a step had no approval from Washington.

"The purpose of this campaign is to increase it," the circular said. "Fair price committees should not at any place or under any circumstances increase prices. If in the judgment of the committee a price is too low it should not be touched. It is only prices which are too high with which we are concerned."

It was made clear that the jurisdiction of the fair price committee includes fuel and wearing apparel as well as foods and feeds.

Mexican Government Expresses Regret for Firing on U. S. Planes

Washington, Sept. 4.—Regret over the firing at an American army airplane on the border Tuesday has been expressed by the Mexican government, it was announced today at the State department. Assurances were given that an immediate investigation would be made with a view to a satisfactory adjustment.

Way Employes and Laborers Favor Strike to Get Raise

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—The strike referendum of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Shop Laborers, completed Wednesday, shows that 325,000 members favor a walkout unless their demands for a wage increase of approximately \$1 a day per man are granted, brotherhood officials announce today.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Representatives of the 600,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Railroad Shop Laborers asked the railroad war board today to adjust their wages in accordance with the principle laid down by President Wilson in approving adjustments last week for the railroad shopmen.

Drugs Worth \$100,000 Seized in New York

New York, Sept. 4.—Eight men were arrested and habit-forming drugs valued at more than \$100,000 were seized here Thursday by internal revenue agents in what they declared to be the most important raid of its kind that has ever taken place in this district. The prisoners had \$25,000 in cash on their persons and were said to be members of a gang whose operations extended throughout the country.

SOCIALIST PARTY ADOPTS RUSSIAN SOVIET PLATFORM

Convention Roundly Condemns League of Nations as Alliance of Capitalists Against Workers.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—In a declaration of principles adopted, the national socialist party unqualifiedly endorsed the soviet republic of Russia and the international socialist movement and condemned the league of nations.

The delegates jumped to their feet and cheered for several minutes when the paragraph was read approving the soviet republic of Russia. The document compared the Russian revolution with the American revolution of 1776.

The manifesto adopted read in part as follows:

"We declare our solidarity with the workers of Russia in establishing their soviet republic and we endorse the socialists of Germany, Austria and Hungary in their struggle for freedom. We condemn the counter revolution in Russia, backed by the czars and the entente nations in an effort to destroy the soviet republic."

"We approve industrial as well as political action in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class."

"We condemn the league of nations as the black international of capitalism. It is the conscious alliance of the capitalists of all nations against the workers of all nations."

"We demand the immediate lifting of the indefensible and inhumane blockade of Russia."

"We urge the workers of the United States to do all in their power to restore and maintain our civil rights to the end that the transition from capitalism to socialism may be effected without resorting to the drastic measures made necessary by autocratic despotism."

"Long live international socialism."

A committee of seven was named to prepare a standing party platform and a new working program.

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, recently released from the Leavenworth penitentiary pending the appeal of his case, was invited to address the convention of the communist labor party but he sent a letter declining and explaining that the time was not opportune for him to deliver public speeches.

Fair Price Committee to Trample H. C. of L.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The government is about to descend upon the high cost of living through fair price committees similar to the wartime food administration organizations, according to District Attorney Cline, who said Thursday that he expected announcement would be made in Washington Friday of the selection of Illinois fair price committee chairman.

The grand jury already has begun its investigation of food conditions, and figures on cold storage holdings in Chicago, gathered by the Department of Justice, have been submitted to the body.

CHANGES IN COVENANT PROPOSED

Reservations to Hun Agreement Recommended by Senate Foreign Relations Committee After Long Argument.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO WITHDRAW FROM LEAGUE

Other Reservations Passed on Are Question Dealing With Monroe Doctrine, Domestic Questions and Article 10.

Washington, Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—The senate foreign relations committee late today finished its work on the peace treaty with Germany and after adopting four reservations to the league of nations covenant, ordered the treaty reported to the senate with about two-score amendments previously incorporated.

The treaty now passes so far as the United States is concerned, into its final stage—that of open consideration by the senate for ratification or rejection. Committee action was deferred on the special treaty to protect France and one other treaties submitted.

Chairman Lodge will return the treaty to the senate with a formal majority report late next week. A minority report by the democrats opposing both amendments and reservations is to be filed within three days thereafter and it is expected that actual consideration of the treaty will begin about September 15. Weeks of debate before the final vote are expected. The first contest will be over the committee's amendments with the final and decisive struggle over the reservations, which the resolution provides must be specifically accepted by three of the four great powers—France, Japan, Italy and Great Britain.

Conclusion Unexpected. Conclusion of the committee work—which has taken nearly two months—came somewhat unexpectedly at a special executive session of the three hours stormy debate.

The four reservations which were sponsored by Chairman Lodge and written into the resolution providing for conditional ratification of the treaty, provide:

First, "unconditional" withdrawal of the United States from the league.

Second, refusal of this nation to assume any foreign territorial guarantee or section 10 of the league covenant or mandate without action by congress.

Third, exclusive action by the United States on domestic affairs, and

Fourth, interpretation of the Monroe doctrine solely by this nation.

All four reservations the party lineup of the committee was shattered. Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, voted with the democrats in opposition to those dealing with article 10 and the withdrawal provision, but joined his colleagues in supporting those provisions affecting the Monroe doctrine and domestic affairs.

Senator Shields, democrat, Tennessee, joined the republicans in supporting all of the reservations except that concerning territorial guarantees on which he withheld his view. The other six democrats of the committee voted against all reservations.

Amended Pact Ordered. After the vote on the resolution of ratification and the reservations, the treaty was ordered reported without a record.

The ratification resolution and reservations follow:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), That the senate advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Germany and by the plenipotentiaries of the 27 allied and associated powers, at Versailles on June 28, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings which have been accepted as a part of a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to-wit: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan: