BORAH WITHDRAWS CONFERENCE PLEA

Idaho Senator Assured That Harding Is on Job.

OPINION ABROAD PROBED

Europe's Feeling Regarding New Session, Declared Under Investigation Now.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The fight over the proposal of Senator Borah that President Harding call an economic conference came to a substantial climax in the senate today when the Idaho senator announced that he would withhold his proposed amendment to the naval appropriation bill on administration assurances given by Senator Watson of Indiana, that the president already was sounding out the situation in a way that might lead to some movement that would air the arjustment of conditions prevailing in Europe.

Senator Borah made known his decision during the debate after Senator Watson, one of the administration spokesmen, who was instrumental in lining up the administration forces n opposition to the proposal, appealed to the Idaho senator not to press his proposed resolution for substantially the same reasons outlined in President Harding's letter yesterday.

Senator Watson disclosed that administration "feelers" had been made as to European policy and referred to the statement in President Harding's letter that it was necessary first to ascertain whether overtures for a conference would be welcome.

Conference Is Likely.

"And I go so far as to say," said the Indiana senator, that that has been done and that the things that have been undertaken may, if successfully continued, go so fas as to result in the holding of a conference in the future."

Senator Watson then suggested that Senator Borah withhold his amendment on the ground that the administration's course would be embarrassed.

Senator Borah asked whether the administration's negotiations were for the purpose of calling "this conference."

"No, not negotiations," Senator Watson replied. "What I said was that 'feelers' had been put out; that the foreign nations were being sounded with a view to finding out whether the United States may be helpful, and that in my opinion, that it might lead to a conference; that I had no authority whatever to say that. I speak purely for myself as an individual and give my personal views, representing the opinions of nobody in authority. At the same time, I am not ignorant of the fact that these feelers have been put out just as the president in his letter states."

Feelers Are Put Out.

Senator Watson admitted that the situation was not one of "negotiations," but of diplomatic "conversations." Senator Borah, pressing for more definite information, asked if the administration course might "ultimately lead to a conference covering the question of the economic conditions."

"Or, to some gathering for the purpose of determining the problem," Senator Watson replied.

"But the senator does know that the feelers have been put out?" Senator Borah pressed.

"That is my understanding," Senator Watson replied.

"And that it has for its ultimate object the adjusting of the conditions, which now prevail in Europe."

"The aiding of the adjustment," said Senator Watson, adding that "feelers have been out for the last two or three months for the purpose of ascertaining the situation and just how far we could go." He declared, however, that he was not advised that they looked to the conference proposed by Mr. Borah, and added that he did not know to what length the administration's efforts had gone.

Position Is Emphasized.

The administration position was further emphasized by Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and McCormick of Illinois. The former declared that American ambassadors and ministers for months had been inquiring as to the possibility of American action and contended that Senator Borah's amendment, if adopted, would be "harmful" to the administration's efforts. Senator McCormick referred to negotiations for the Brussels conference, but remained silent when Senator Borah pressed for information as to whether the United States proposed to participate in that conference.

"On the statement made by the senator from Illinois (Mr. McCormick) and the statement made by the senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson) and the statement made by the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), I am perfectly willing to decline to offer the amendment," said Senator Borah, who soon thereafter picked up his papers and left the chamber.

Harding Approves Move.

At the White House it was said the president regarded Senator Borah's action as a "wise move." High officials also said that the president was not now contemplating the calling of a general economic conference, but at present proposed American participation in an economic conference on reparations. Arjustment of this and of the allied debts question, the president was said to feel, are necessary before the administration can proceed with further steps in Europe's behalf.

Senator Borah said privately he was prepared to offer his amendment to some later bill if the necessity should arise, but his action today was considered as finally disposing of the amendment, although it did not stop the flod of oratory on European questions.

Tmpestuous debate preceded Senator Borah's action. Two republican irreconcilables, Senators Johnson of California and Moses of New Hampshire, flayed the proposal of their colleague on the league of nations fight and declared it would lead to European entanglements. The Borah amendment also was attacked by Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, who declared, however, that he was willing for the United States to use its good offices, in an economic conference of experts, but without bringing obligations upon the nation.

Naval Bill Discussed.

The senate late in the day discussed other provisions of the naval bill including an amendment by Senator McKellar, democrat, of Tennessee, to cut the navy's enlisted personnel from 86,000 to 67,000 men. This went over until tomorrow, together with the house provision asking the president to start negotiations for further naval limitations, affecting vessels under 10,000 tons and aircraft. Also pending is an amendment by Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, requesting the president to recall the American troops on the Rhine and an amendment by Senator King, democrat, of Utah, proposing wider naval arms limitation.

PARIS WANTS CONFERENCE

Harding Wants More Freedom for Debts Question, Theory.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Harding's letter to Senator Lodge is interpreted semi-officially here as showing the desire of the president to obtain sufficient freedom to enable him to treat the debts question with a little more elasticity.

Concerning the president's remarks regarding the proposed world economic conference, it was commented that the French government has shown that it favors such a conference by insisting upon the holding of a meeting in Brussels for the discussion of reparations and inter-allied debts, which it is considered would amount to the same thing as proposed by Senator Borah if the United States were represented.

Swatow, China, where thousands were killed by the recent typhoon, manufactures 8,000,000 pounds of potato starch by a very primitive process.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. All its readers are interested in the classified columns.

PROOF PRESENTED TO SHOW THAT MOON RULES WEATHER

Definite Evidence Given to Indicate That as Lunar Illumination of Earth Varies, Changes Occur in Mundane Temperatures.

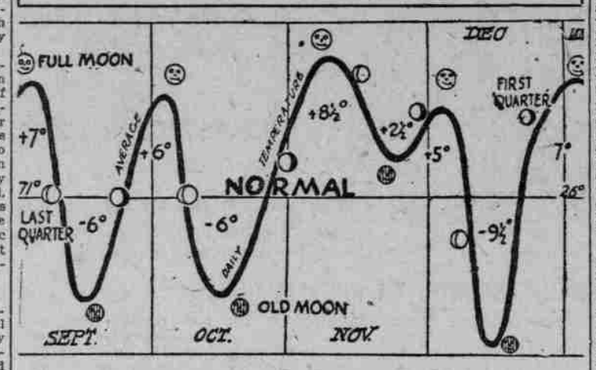

Diagram showing how temperatures swing above and below normal in response to phases of moon. Bright moonlight nights are usually warmer time of month, while dark of moon is coldest.

BY SELBY MAXWELL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—(Special.)—On December 1 the Tribune predicted warm, damp weather for Christmas day. The prophecy was fulfilled. Today will run 10 or 12 degrees warmer than normal, while the air is so damp that haze and fog lie everywhere in the cool places, sidewalks are wet from condensation, and the skies are ready to drop their water at the first cold gust.

The moon influences weather. Times of full moon are always times of greater heat. This is a fact that people have vaguely realized for many years. Definite evidence is here put forward for the first time.

Like Great Reflector.

The globe of our satellite acts like a great reflector and sheds its borrowed sunlight upon us. As the moon goes through its phases, the illuminated portion turned toward the earth varies, and our weather varies with it. At old moon, when the dark side of the moon is toward the earth, we get no heat, and our average monthly temperature is coldest. At full moon we receive heat from an entire hemisphere, and our weather then is warmest. Times of full moon run about 12 to 15 degrees warmer than times of the dark of the moon.

If this were all there were to the discovery it would be convincing. But there is more. The moon does not run in an entirely perfect orbit, due to the attraction of the sun upon it.

Warm February Moon.

These perturbations should appear in the weather. They do.

The largest lunar irregularity, called the "evection," a cycle of one year and one month, figures prominently and occasionally causes an old moon to bring warm weather. The old moon of February 15, 1923, will carry warm weather from this cause.

"Why haven't scientists ever discovered this before?" you ask. The fault has been with their mathematics. Figures are not supernatural fetishes that have all power, but are very imperfect man-made things. You can get nothing out of them that has not been put into them. Arithmetic is hopeless for weather computations; algebra is not much better.

Super-Einstein Theory.

Einstein recently confounded mathematicians by showing that the three dimensions usually employed were not all there are, but that there is always a fourth dimension to be reckoned with.

Weather is predicted by "spherics," a sort of super-Einstein mathematics that can deal not only with the fourth but with the fifth and sixth dimensions, all at once.

The present mild weather is to continue until January 4. There will be two cold spells, one on December 27 and 28, the next on the 31st, growing milder on New Year's day. The lowest average temperature of the first snap will be about 18 degrees, and of the second about 24 degrees.

MOON BOTH HOT AND COLD

Temperatures of Planets Found by New System Revealed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—The temperature on the moon probably ranges from well above the boiling point, when the sun is at its zenith, to far below zero during the night, scientific observations indicate. Donald H. Menzel of Princeton said in a paper submitted today to the American Astronomical society. The paper outlined new methods of calculating the temperatures of the planets.

"The values for Venus and Mars are very dependent upon the water vapor and very little can be got from the observations," continued Professor Menzel. "Both planets have an atmosphere, Mars' being very thin and that of Venus resembling ours to a certain extent. The results indicate that the atmosphere of Mars does little to shield the surface, and that the temperature at the equator during the day may be as high as 20 or 25 degrees centigrade, with a large fall during the night. We must have further evidence as to Venus. It is certain, however, that its temperature is higher than our earth's.

"For the two larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn, it is very definite that they radiate some heat of their own. If they were warmed only by the heat of the sun they would be 160 to 190 degrees below zero centigrade. The temperatures obtained for these planets are probably fairly accurate and we have for Jupiter obtained something less than 90 below zero centigrade, while Saturn is hotter by some 20 degrees, a result not unreasonable for Saturn is much less dense than the former."

The heat measurements as made at the Lowell observatory in Arizona involve the use of a delicate instrument known as the thermocouple, which is capable of detecting the heat from a tallow candle at a distance of many miles.

MAX OSER TO WED SOON

Marriage of Swiss and Mathilde Expected in January.

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 29.—Friends of Max Oser, Swiss fiance of Mathilde McCormick, daughter of Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, are sure that the couple will be married some time in January.

The McCormick party, accompanied by Oser, has returned to Switzerland from Italy and is visiting the scenes of winter sports at St. Moritz and Arosa.

TRAFFIC LAW IS ORDERED

(Continued From First Page.)

of Mayor Baker, who held that the council must relieve traffic congestion regardless of what hardships it might work on any particular group.

Fair Trial Asked.

"I do not mean that we are out to injure anyone or work unnecessary hardships," said the mayor. "but this traffic problem is a big one and so big that we must begin somewhere. If the council is committed to one-way traffic then I believe the best thing to do is to proceed along the lines of suggestions laid down today, give each plan a fair trial and in a reasonable time we will get the relief that everyone is demanding."

Captain Lewis, of the traffic committee, said one-way traffic without the streetcars routed in one direction only on each street would not be satisfactory, but he held that it was practical to approach the problem gradually, so that the worthy plans might be left in operation and such plans as proved to be impracticable could be discarded.

A new ordinance will be drafted and additional hearings will be held. No action on the ordinance as drawn will be taken by the council until Mayor Baker returns from his eastern trip.

DEAN ALLEN HONORED

Oregon Man Elected President of Journalism Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Some men working on newspapers should be driving trucks, George P. Stone of the Medill school of journalism at Northwestern university said today at the convention of the Association of Teachers of Journalism. Originality was the great need of newspapers, he added, emphasizing the danger of stereotpyed newspaper style.

E. W. Allen of the University of Oregon was elected president of the Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. The Association of College News Bureaus elected Alice C. Hunter, Nebraska Wesleyan college, secretary-treasurer.

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