

# Morning Oregonian

VOL. LX—NO. 19,029

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, October 3, 1881.

PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1921

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ALL OF NATIONS ACCEPT IN SPIRIT

### Discussion of Details Begins at Parley.

## NAVAL COMMITTEE BUSY

### Problem Put in Hands of One Technical Adviser for Each Power.

## CHANGES ARE TO BE ASKED

### American Diplomacy Wins First Victory, but Meets Delicate Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The sweeping American proposal for reduction of naval armaments became the accepted fundamental policy of the armament conference today by the unanimous assent of the five great powers.

Seconding the bold lead of the United States, accredited spokesmen of Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France rose in their places at today's plenary session of the conference and declared the readiness of their governments to accept the American proposal in spirit and in principle, but with the reservation of a right to suggest modifications of details.

Then the problem of these details, which everyone realizes may yet occupy the prolonged attention of the conference and involve the success or failure of the plan was referred for preliminary examination to a committee of five technical naval advisers, one from each of the big five powers.

Changes to be Asked. Within this committee, first of all, Great Britain will ask further reduction of the limit proposed on submarine tonnage; Japan will endeavor to prove her right to a greater ratio of naval armaments; Italy will be suggested, and France and Italy will request that their naval questions be considered along with those of the three stronger naval powers embraced in the American plan.

Thus the diplomacy of the American delegation has won its first victory in the conference, but it finds itself confronted with questions of admitted importance and delicacy whose solution is requisite to attainment of the purposes for which the nations were called together.

## Far East to be Considered.

While technical advisers wrestle with the armaments problem and the delegates continue informal conversations on the American plan, the other big subject, the far eastern situation, will be given its first formal consideration tomorrow at the meeting of the delegates to the nine interested nations. Tonight every delegation was in a waiting attitude toward this question, and if any nation had a comprehensive plan for settlement to present at the outset it was carefully concealed.

The lead in accepting the principle of the American naval proposal was taken in today's conference by Great Britain, whose historic naval supremacy would eventually give way to an equality of strength with the United States, if the plan became an actuality.

## Speech Stirs Delegates.

A. J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, announced the British acceptance in a speech that stirred delegates and started a discussion in which delegates' views were laid on the table in an unprecedented manner.

While the hall still echoed with applause, Admiral Baron Kato was on his feet to pledge the readiness of Japan to proceed with "sweeping reductions" in her fleet. Senator Schanor of Italy, and Premier Briand for France, added a pledge of co-operation in the American programme.

Mr. Balfour alone made specific mention of some of the modifications that would be suggested later. Reduction of the figure set as a maximum of submarine tonnage was the subject on which he indicated his government would be most insistent, but later members of the British group elaborated the suggestions that they are to put forward somewhat as follows:

First—Reduction of the submarine tonnage the United States, Great Britain and Japan would be allowed to maintain in the proposed limited fleets. Figures in Secretary Hughes' proposal were 9,000 tons each in submarines for Great Britain and the United States and 5,000 tons for Japan. It was indicated Great Britain would urge cutting this in half, to 4,500 tons for the two powers and a similar reduction for Japan. In addition the British propose to limit the submarine units in such fashion as to confine them to defensive operations and make them unusable overseas.

Second—That to protect future knowledge and skill in capital warship construction, each nation retain

## ITALY AND FRANCE WANT MORE WARSHIPS

### EFFECT ON TWO NATIONS NOT UNDER DISCUSSION.

### Sea Forces Are Considered Too Far Inferior to Those of Other Big Powers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—French and Italian navy experts, studying how limitations to be imposed on the United States, Great Britain and Japan would affect them, have come to the conclusion that their naval forces should be increased rather than reduced.

The Italian viewpoint, as it prevails among their experts, is that Italy should be permitted to have a navy as large as that of France and in the event of a ratio of eight to ten. The naval question as it affects Italy and France is not under discussion, having been reserved by the conference until the status of the United States, Great Britain and Japan can be disposed of. But, meanwhile Admiral de Bon head of the French experts, and Admiral Acton of the Italian delegation are with their experts, preparing for consideration of the subject.

Experts of both countries point out that during the war Italy and France devoted themselves almost entirely to strengthening their armies. Among the Italians there is a strong party urging a complete agreement with France to relieve both countries of a large part of their military burdens. It is pointed out that the two fleets united would dominate the Mediterranean, while the combined armies might be relied on to face any attack.

There is also some expression of opinion that efficacious measures might be considered to look to the limitation of armaments of the Balkan states as well as Poland on the ground that complications would thus be avoided.

The Italian argument for a navy equal to France is that Italy while having less colonial empire than France now has a population about the same, has more than 4,000 miles of coast line and is obliged to bring from abroad all her coal, one-third of her wheat and nearly all raw materials.

## McGILL EDUCATOR SHOT

### Assault of Sir Andrew McPhail

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—Sir Andrew McPhail, eminent surgeon and professor at McGill university, was shot and wounded today at his home by Louis Guinik, who later committed suicide by shooting. Sir Andrew was rushed to a hospital.

The bullet struck Sir Andrew in the shoulder. At the hospital it was reported that the wound probably was not serious.

Sir Andrew is professor of history of medicine at McGill, editor of the university magazine and Montreal Medical Journal. He is the author of a number of medical works.

The shooting followed an argument between Guinik and Sir Andrew, and the noise of the shots, three of which were fired, attracted a large crowd.

## BAKERSFIELD HAS QUAKE

### Georgetown University Registers Tremor 1900 Miles Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—A slight earthquake was felt at Bakersfield at 8:25 A. M. today, according to a report received at the United States weather bureau from its Bakersfield observatory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—A pronounced earthquake was registered on the seismograph at Georgetown university today, estimating distance of the disturbance being 1900 miles from Washington and probably to the south.

The tremors began at 3:51 P. M., attained their maximum intensity at 4:01 and ended at 5:05 o'clock.

## OIL WELLS ARE GUSHERS

### Louisiana and Nebraska Fields Produce Heavy Beavers.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 15.—An oil well was struck near here late yesterday at 337 feet. The oil tested 20.5 gravity and the well will have a capacity of not less than 5,000 barrels, oil men estimated.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15.—An oil well being drilled north of Rushy Hill, Neb., is reported in at 1900 barrels, according to a special dispatch from Alliance, Neb.

## 23 NEW JUDGES FAVORED

### House Judiciary Committee Votes for More Federal Tribunals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Favorable report on the Walsh bill to create 23 additional federal district judges was ordered today by the house judiciary committee. Similar legislation is pending before a senate committee and has been recommended by Attorney-General Daugherty and Chief Justice Taft.

## JAPANESE FAVOR PLAN AS ALLIANCE

### Proposed Naval Cut Is Declared Big Thing.

## HUGE POWER SEEN IN PACT

### Reaction Against War and Warlike Is Predicted.

## BIG POWERS HELD UNITED

### Air-Tight and Double-Riveted Agreement, Both Offensive and Defensive, Held at Hand.

BY ADACHI KINOSUKU.

Noted Japanese Writer on World Affairs. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—The American proposition is not a naval agreement; it is an air-tight, double-riveted alliance—an offensive and defensive alliance of the most sweeping nature. That is the way it looks to some of the Japanese here.

The naval elements in it are really of secondary importance. The agreement, if carried into effect, would show its dramatic and almost revolutionary effects and influences in the domain of international politics and the international economic and industrial future—more especially of Japan. Besides this, its effect on the naval situation in the Pacific pales into a gray shadow.

Teeth in Pact Considered. All this, of course, presupposes that there will be teeth to the agreement in its final form, and it must have in the very nature of the thing. It presupposes also that this agreement be made the central theme of the conference, as it was intended to be from the first, and be not modified and distorted by the far-eastern and Pacific discussions.

It is, therefore, as an instrument inaugurating a tremendous alliance among the great powers of the world that the American proposition appeals to the Japanese. Once this agreement is made, other things would follow in their natural order of things without fuss, without fight—for the one simple reason that they are simply compelled to follow. But why? And how?

## Supposed Problem Cited.

Suppose: After signing the agreement along the major lines of the American proposition now before the world, Japan suddenly goes mad. Let us suppose through some mystic miracle or a transcendent curse of Karma, she up and bangs shut the "open door" which we must discuss?

## FIRST STEP SUCCESS, HUGHES TELLS ENVOYS

### SOME AGREEMENT PLEASING TO ALL HELD CERTAIN.

### Co-ordination of Changes in Proposal Declared to Be More of Technical Nature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—By the Associated Press.—Speaking at today's session of the armament conference after spokesmen for the four other powers had declared acceptance in principle of the American armament reduction proposals, Secretary Hughes said:

"Gentlemen, we have listened not only with gratification, but I may say with profound emotion, to these expressions, so cordial of agreement in principle with the proposal that has been made on behalf of the United States with respect to the limitation of naval armament. It will now be in order to consider the many details which must be associated with an exact agreement for that purpose."

"There are subjects, it has been suggested here, which will appropriately be examined by naval experts and it is the desire of the American government that what has been proposed by that government, with the suggestions that have been made by Sir Arthur Balfour on behalf of the British government by Admiral Kato on behalf of the government of Japan, and any other suggestions by way of modification or emendation or criticism that may be proper shall all be thoroughly considered, to the end that after the most mature and careful deliberation we may accomplish the great purpose which has been assembled in this matter has been assembled to achieve."

"But while the time is now opportune for the consideration of these details, the great first step has been taken in this notable expression of approval in principle of what has been suggested by the American government. And I go too far in saying that we may commit this matter to a technical examination with the assurance, which I am very certain will be gratifying to the hearts of our people, that there will come out of this conference an appropriate agreement for satisfactory, important, essential reduction of naval armament, to the end that offensive naval warfare will be no more and this great advance will be no more to the accomplishment of an enduring peace?"

"It is not desired to have further discussion of the matter which has been brought before us, I suppose it will be in order to adjourn to give opportunity for the consideration of the project to which I have referred. And I add that I have no doubt that I express the wish of the conference that at an opportune time M. Briand will enjoy the opportunity of presenting to the conference most fully the views of France with regard to the armament, which we must discuss?"

## Community Chest Drive Lags.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—At 12:40 P. M. it was announced that the day's community chest collections brought the total up to \$67,500 for the downtown district. This is considerably below the quota.

## IOWA GUARD CALLED TO QUIET STRIKERS

### SITUATION IN OTTUMWA BEYOND OFFICIALS' CONTROL.

### Workers of Morrell Plant, Numbering 1300, Out Following Differences Over Hours.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15.—Four companies of Iowa national guard were ordered by Governor Kendall to report for duty in Ottumwa, where a strike of employees of the John Morrell Packing company has been in progress for nearly a month. The troops were ordered following word from the county sheriff, county attorney and the mayor of Ottumwa that the situation was beyond their control.

The troops will reach Ottumwa ready for duty before 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, it was reported.

There was no outbreak today beyond a clash of strikers and pickets in which several persons sustained injuries.

Workers of the Morrell plant, numbering approximately 1300, walked out following differences over working conditions and a reduction of the number of working hours guaranteed each week. Six hundred men are at work, company officials said.

District Judge Anderson today granted the company a temporary injunction forbidding the unions from picketing the plants. Adjutant-General Lasher is in Ottumwa to keep Governor Kendall informed of conditions.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 15.—Deputy sheriff regularly employed by King county has replaced private guards at coal mines affected by the strike. It was announced here today by the county commissioners Sheriff Matt Starwich said he had employed twelve extra men for the work. He explained they would not guard the mines, but merely would be on hand to prevent disorder. Most of the mines are operating on an open-shop basis.

## ROBBER SUSPECT CAUGHT

### Chicago Police Believe They Have Train Hold-Up Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—With the arrest of John A. Barry in a west side apartment today, and the seizure of several guns and ammunition, police today announced their belief that they had captured one of the outlaws who on November 7 held up and robbed an Illinois Central limited train near Paxton, Ill.

Barry later was identified by Dennis Colbert, postal clerk on the truck which was robbed at the Dearborn station last April, as one of those participating in that robbery.

## TRAIN STRIKES MOTOR BUS

### Sixteen Children Hurt in Mishap North of Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 15.—Sixteen children were injured today when an Oregon Short Line freight carrying beets backed into a motor bus conveying children to school. The mishap occurred at a crossing at Tremonton, 50 miles north of here.

## ARMS CONFERENCE IN HUGHES' HANDS

### Secretary in Position to Put Plans Through.

## PUBLICITY SCOURGE IN HAND

### Halting or Hedging May Be Shown to World.

## FRANCE IS APPREHENSIVE

### Balfour's Hands Tied, but Britain Appears Disposed to Line Up With United States.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

(Copyright, 1921, by the New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by Arrangement.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—The naval experts and the "diplomatic" experts, so-called, got things back into their hands today. At the meeting of the committee which determines procedure Hughes argued for a degree of publicity which would make practically everything almost as open as was the performance of Saturday. Many of the others argued for complete secrecy. In the end there was a compromise, which gives the naval experts and the diplomats an opportunity to do as much as they can in secret, but which nevertheless leaves Hughes largely in control of the situation. Hughes has it in his power now to call an open session whenever he is disposed to.

Public Opinion Rules. In their secret sessions the diplomats and the naval experts can do something, but not too much. The commitment of Great Britain and Japan to the Hughes plan is far from complete, but it goes so far that they can never completely recede from it. So far as that is concerned, public opinion in their own countries will not let them.

In fairness it should be said that there is much about the Hughes plan which calls for clarification and for the working out of details in a prolonged session of experts. The Hughes plan itself in broad outlines and many details must be the subject of conference.

For example, Japan wants to know about naval bases in the far east. A fleet which would be sufficient for Japan if the navies of Great Britain and the United States were always at least 3,000 miles away would not be sufficient if the United States should have a naval base in the Philippines and if Great Britain should have one at Hongkong or elsewhere in the far east.

Submarines Also Problem. Great Britain wants to discuss some modifications of the Hughes plan as it affects submarines. This is all proper enough. In the end it will be recognized that it doesn't amount to much. The principle of the Hughes plan, as he stated again and again, is "naval offensive war must be made impossible." Nothing that the naval experts or the diplomats can do will be allowed to violate this fundamental principle. As soon as they recognize this they will be less insistent upon details.

If they should attempt anything designed seriously to cripple the Hughes plan Hughes always has it in his power to call another public session and repeat his sensation of last Saturday. Indeed, if it would be more of a sensation if Hughes should call a public session and show that some body is trying to upset the programme.

Nobody can safely try that. It is not to be denied that interests both here and abroad which do not like the Hughes programme are very numerous. Today's plans in the maximum of their activity and all the events of yesterday and today reflected the undercurrent of disturbance over the Hughes plan.

## France Is Apprehensive.

It is as clear as anything can be that France has become apprehensive. She thinks England is going to say that if she reduces her naval armament to the Hughes basis then France, 25 miles across the channel, must reduce her land equipment, including the number of soldiers, to such a point that France would not be a menace to England on the new naval basis.

France wants to hold out against this until she gets from Great Britain and the United States a definite promise to come to her aid in time of need. France sees things going against her. The French delegates can foresee that if the atmosphere of Saturday should keep up there will be little tolerance for any attempt on her part to try to make the conference a trading matter and to hold off from being as generous as the three naval powers will be if they adopt the programme. There was a decided atmosphere of apprehensive trepidation in Briand's speech today and one who followed the episode closely could readily get the impression that Hughes had taken notice of it.

Balfour, on the part of Great Britain, went as far toward complete assent to the Hughes plan as he

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## FAR EAST QUESTION TO COME UP TODAY

### JAPAN AWAITS FIRST MOVE BY UNITED STATES.

### Delegates, However, Are in Readiness to Discuss Policies of Nation at Length.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—On the eve of the discussion of far eastern and Pacific questions in the Washington conference, Japan awaits an initial move by the United States.

Meanwhile, she assumes a position of watchful waiting.

The committee of nine, representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Holland, Belgium and Portugal, has its first session tomorrow.

Although the Japanese, for the moment, adopt the role of observers, it was made plain that does not mean they will not assume a positive attitude at another time.

They are waiting with interest for any presentation of a broad programme and will hold themselves ready to discuss at length Japan's policies.

The Japanese are sensitive to the criticism of their policies and they are said to be eager for an opportunity to discuss their position.

It is indicated that Japan will be glad to have the conference find a way of settling the Shantung question in a manner that would humiliate neither China nor Japan. The beginning of the far-eastern discussion finds Japanese troops still in Siberia, but with the new cabinet committed, it is the Hara ministry, to their withdrawal. But the negotiations at Dairen apparently have practically collapsed.

The impression seems to prevail here that Japan looks to Manchuria as the chief place for her expansion. Already she enjoys a privileged trade and residence there by treaty and many thousands of her people are engaged there in profitable enterprises. The immense wheat harvest is transported by the Japanese artery, the south Manchuria railroad, the original lease for which expires within a year or two. It connects with the north at Chang Chun with the Chinese railway which runs to Harbin. Control of the Chinese Eastern is one of the matters on the agenda. Japan apparently wants some principles clearly enunciated assuring her the right to enjoy a necessary economic development based upon the needs of her growing population.

## GIRL'S BODY IS FOUND

### Dorothy Grimm Missing Since Leaving Mountain Camp Saturday.

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 15.—The body of Dorothy Grimm, missing since Saturday noon, was found this morning in a deep pool of the Stillaguamish river, a quarter of a mile below the swinging bridge over the stream on which her sweater was found.

Miss Grimm, 19 years old, Saturday morning left camp in the mountains about 35 miles from here to go to the nearby station at Tryce, across the river. Her body was found Saturday afternoon near the swinging bridge. Parties have been looking for her.

The question of sustaining the national master's suspension of William Bouck, master of the Washington state grange, is a matter of high interest among the internal affairs of the grange. Members gave little discussion of the subject yesterday, but indicated their interest in the matter. Disarmament, the railroad transportation problem, taxation and market conditions will be dealt with.

Bouck Case One Problem. The question of sustaining the national master's suspension of William Bouck, master of the Washington state grange, is a matter of high interest among the internal affairs of the grange. Members gave little discussion of the subject yesterday, but indicated their interest in the matter. Disarmament, the railroad transportation problem, taxation and market conditions will be dealt with.

Membership Is Nation-Wide. The delegates, drawn from 23 states, represent a membership of more than 800,000, which includes many of the farmers in a belt stretching across the northern half of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their interests, which are interwoven with practically every national issue of the day, will form the greater part of the business of the sessions.

T. C. Atkinson of Buffalo, W. Va., executive committee member who represents the order at Washington, will outline the legislative work and recommend a course of action to be followed in his report on the last year. His report will be followed by action of the body on questions of the day.

## Pleasure Trips Arranged.

During the stay of the national grange in Portland, the time will be divided into business sessions, pleasure trips and ceremonies. Sunday, memorial services will be held in honor of the national grange dead of the last year. Only four out of the number died during the 12 months. Two important initiatives into the higher degrees of the order will be held during the session.

Highest praise for the service given on the delegation at the Multnomah hotel was expressed on every hand.

"If our entire programme is handled in the manner in which we have been received by the hotel management and employees, we certainly will find Portland one of the nicest places we ever attended," said C. M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange monthly.

## National Master Pleased.

National Master Lowell expressed himself as highly pleased with the prospects for the Portland meeting and declared that the grange would have one of the most important sessions in its history. The grange has been making a rapid growth during the past few years, he said. The gain in membership during the last two years has averaged about 15,000 a year.

Kansas is beginning a campaign for the 1922 session, which probably will be held at Topeka or Wichita. The plea of Kansas, backed by a

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