

FIGHT TO RESTORE WORLD'S BIG ONE

Mr. Balfour Points to Difficulties of Peace.

FULL EFFORT IS URGED

Problems of Own Nation Are Discussed in Accepting U. S. Disarmament Principle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation to the conference for the limitation of armaments, was the first to express formal approval of the American proposal in principle and in spirit at the second session of the conference today.

The official text of Mr. Balfour's address follows in part:

"Mr. Chairman: You have invited those who desire to continue the discussion which began Saturday. I think it would be very unfortunate if we were to allow the events of Saturday to pass without some further observation on the part of those to whom you Mr. Chairman addressed your speech and, if for any reason which I shall venture to explain, I am the first to take up the challenge, it is because of all the powers here assembled the country which I represent is, as everybody knows, the most intimately interested in all naval questions.

Peace Difficulties Cited.

"Statements of all countries are beginning to discover that the labor and difficulties of peace are almost as arduous and require almost as great qualities as those which are demanded for the conduct of a successful war.

"These struggles to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium so violently interrupted by five years of war is one that taxes and must tax the efforts of everybody. And I congratulate you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that you have added the new anniversary which will henceforth be celebrated in connection with the movement towards reconstruction in the same spirit in which we welcome the anniversary celebrated only a few hours ago, on the day on which hostilities came to an end. If the 11th of November, in the minds of the allied and associated powers, in the minds of perhaps not less of neutrals—if that date is imprinted on grateful hearts, I think November 12 will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who in the future shall look back on the arduous struggles being made by the civilized nations, not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.

Attention Held Fortunate.

"I count myself among the fortunate in that I am privileged to be present at a share in the proceedings on last Saturday. They were memorable indeed. The secret was admirably kept. I hope that the secrets, so long as they ought to be secrets, of our discussions will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I have doubts, but for one that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I might also call a fitting prelude to the opening of the conference which was about to open or which indeed had just opened, the president without supposing anything very dramatic laid behind.

"And suddenly I became aware, and I suppose all present became aware, that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event. It was laid up with such care that the transition seemed so natural that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words, our hearts have now gone round and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise, it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of world reconstruction had been warily opened.

Procedure Is Praised.

"Mr. Chairman, the absolute simplicity of the procedure, the easy transition and the great dramatic climax were the perfection of art, which shows that the highest art and the most perfect simplicity are very often, indeed very commonly, combined.

"Now, I said I would explain, if I was allowed why I venture to be first to deal with the subject which is in all our hearts. As I have hinted, it is because the British empire and Great Britain, these two entities are more profoundly concerned with all that touches matters naval than it is possible for any other nation to be, and this not because of any reasons of ambition, not for any reasons drawn from history or tradition, but from the hard necessities of necessities of claims and obvious facts.

"There never has been in the history of the world a great empire constituted as the British empire is. It is a fact no doubt familiar to everybody whom I am addressing at the present moment, but has everybody whom I am addressing imaginatively conceived precisely what the situation of the British empire is in this connection?

U. S. Protection Declared Good.

"Most of my audience are citizens of the United States. The United States stands solid, impregnable, self-sufficient, all its lines of communication protected, doubly protected, completely protected from any conceivable hostile attack. It is not merely that you are 110,000,000 of population, it is not that you are the wealthiest country in the world; it is that the whole configuration of your country, the geographical position of your country is such that you are wholly immune from the particular perils to which, from the nature of the case, the British empire is subject.

"Supposing for example that your western states, for whose safety you are responsible, were suddenly removed 10,000 miles. Supposing you found that the very heart of your empire, the very heart of this great state, was a small, crowded island, depending for its very existence not merely, not chiefly for its luxuries, but depending upon overseas communication for the raw material of its manufactures, by which its superabundant population lives; depending upon the same overseas communication for the food upon which they subsist.

Laments Not Intended.

"Supposing it was a familiar thought in your minds that there never were at any moment of the year within the limits of your state more than seven weeks' food for the population and that that food had to be replenished by overseas communication. Then if you will draw that picture, and if you will see all

that it implies and all that it carries with it, you will understand why it is that every citizen of the British empire, whether he comes from the vast dominions of the Pacific or whether he lives in the small island in the North sea, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives and that without sea communication he and the empire to which he belongs would perish.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, do not suppose that I am uttering laments over the weakness of my empire. Far from it. We are strong, I hope, in the vigorous life of its constituent parts. We are strong, I hope, in the ardent patriotism which binds us all together. But this strategic weakness is obvious to everybody who reflects; it is present in the minds of our enemies, if we have enemies. Do not let it be forgotten by our friends.

Great Scheme Considered.

"These reflections, with your kindness, I have indulged in to explain why it is that I am addressing you. We have had to consider, and we have considered, the great scheme laid before you by your chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armaments and preparation for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by the courage and patriotism of statesmen. I do not pretend, of course, it would be folly to pretend—that this or any other scheme, by whatever genius it may have been contrived, can deal with every subject; and I am sure that the ground of international reconstruction. It would be folly to make the attempt and it would be folly to pretend that the attempt has yet been made in any single scheme, as was most clearly explained by the secretary of state Saturday. The scheme deals, and deals only, with three nations which own the largest fleets in the world. It therefore, of necessity, omits all consideration for the time being of those European nations who have diminished their fleets, and who at present have no desire, and I hope never will have any desire, to own fleets beyond the necessities that national honor and national defense require.

Land Armaments Noted.

"Again, it does not touch a question which every man coming from Europe must feel to be a question of immense and almost paramount importance; I mean the heavy burden of land armaments. That is left on one side, to be dealt with by other schemes and in other ways. What it does is surely one of the biggest things that has ever been done by constructive statesmanship. It does deal with the three great fleets of the world, and in the broad spirit in which it deals with those fleets, in the proportion of disarmament which it lays down for those fleets, the government of the country which I represent is in the fullest and the truest sympathy with the policy which the United States have brought before us for our consideration.

"They have, as I said, most rightly taken the battle fleet as the aggressive unit which they have in the main to consider; and in that fleet you must include those auxiliary ships without which a modern battle fleet has neither eyes nor ears, a little power of defense against certain forms of attack and little power of observation; little power in dealing with any equal foe to which it may be opposed.

Proportion Is Approved.

"Taking these two as really belonging to one subject; namely, the battle fleet, taking those two, the battle ships themselves and the vessels auxiliary and necessary to a battle fleet, we think that the proportion between these various countries is acceptable. It might well be thought undesirable, reasonable, we think it should be accepted; we firmly believe that it will be accepted.

"In my view the message sent around the world Saturday is not a message which is going to be received by those most concerned with cognate questions—and I have no doubt that our chairman will be the first to attempt to go into any detail, but it is a message which is going to be received by them with warm, hearty approval, and with every effort of full, loyal and complete cooperation.

"I think it would be ill-fitting on such an occasion as this if I were to attempt to go into any detail, but it is a message which is going to be received by them with warm, hearty approval, and with every effort of full, loyal and complete cooperation.

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POWERS CHEER, BUT SEEM APPREHENSIVE

Plans Applauded, but Issue Timorously Faced.

HUGHES CALM, CONFIDENT

Second Open Session of Armament Conference Develops Feeling of Powers' Delegates.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright, 1921, by the New York Evening Post Inc. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—There was electricity in the air when the disarmament conference opened today. No one knew what was going to happen. Some thought Hughes would take up the far east question and say something as sensational as he did Saturday. Others expected Balfour would make Great Britain's answer to Hughes' proposal about armaments. The event of the importance would be high.

Viviani and Briand were among the first to come in. They have little concern with naval armaments; but the French are apprehensive lest great reduction of naval armaments by Great Britain should interfere with the right to demand that France, 26 miles across the channel, reduce on land.

The gavel sounded. Hughes arose. He spoke slowly and with the composure of success. He began to talk about matters of procedure, committees and the like. Then he kicked the ball off again. He said the conference would now proceed to discuss the proposal about naval armaments which he had laid down Saturday.

Balfour Enthusiastic Figure.

Then the French interpreter rose and repeated in French all that Hughes had said. Then things really began in earnest. Balfour arose. He looked tired. He had been working hard since Saturday.

Balfour is a difficult figure to make clear to Americans. We have no one quite like him—no one to compare with him. He is what we would call "a chilly proposition." He is mostly intellect without much feeling or deep conviction. He has scholarship rather than wisdom or vision. It would probably interest Balfour less to throw his heart into any cause than to see how good a case could be made out for the other side. He is more prone to intellectual gymnastics than to getting into a sweat about anything. An English author said of him: "He is a cold, dry, and adroitness in parliamentary debate for statesmanship." Another English author said of him: "He never once in the history of the world, nor experienced a genuine desire to leave the world better than he found it."

Lloyd George His Master.

Balfour is a kind of intellectual lawyer for Lloyd George. He doesn't make British policy or even lead it. He takes it all from Lloyd George.

Balfour began in a hesitating manner. In the beginning he had the air of meaning to hedge a little. However, that may turn out to be wrong. He began with a limitation of "high talk" about the desirability of reduction—just the sort of thing which Hughes avoided Saturday. The audience was very silent and attentive when Balfour, speaking of the Hughes proposal, said "The secret was admirably kept."

The audience laughed. What Hughes did Saturday was very disconcerting to the British. It was sportmanlike of Balfour to be goodhumored about it. Balfour, speaking of Hughes Saturday speech, used the words, "When the blow fell, but the audience wanted to know what Balfour was going to say about it. He kept on with generalities. But he made out an appealing case for Great Britain's naval needs. The audience became sympathetic. When Balfour said of the Hughes plan, "It makes idealism a realistic proposition," the audience applauded.

Some Hedging Apparent.

Nevertheless Balfour's speech appeared to have a little of the color of cautious hedging when he spoke of "hearted co-operation" and the like. The audience applauded, but there was some disappointment at Balfour's failing to get down to facts and figures as Hughes did Saturday. The audience wanted an answer to do you as don't you accept it?" and Balfour couldn't give that. Apparently he had not the authority. He closed by reading a telegram from Lloyd George, in which the prime minister merited praise for Harding's and Hughes' speeches. The audience applauded the telegram fairly heartily.

The end of Balfour's speech was disappointing. The audience wanted definiteness and he was not empowered to give it. The audience wanted a Hughes speech and Balfour is not a Hughes.

Balfour's speech in French the audience discussed in whispered comments what Balfour had said. The comment was mostly one of disappointment. There was an easily perceptible let-down.

Hughes Serene, Confident.

There was more interest in looking about the room than in listening to the interpreter's speech. Hughes looked rested, serene, confident, strong. From time to time he looked about the room. There was nothing anxious or worried about him. The group of American official advisors sitting back of Hughes like a football with him as captain contained many strong American faces.

They are a good team. Young Theodore Roosevelt looks strong and serious. There were Gompers, Pershing, ex-Senator Sutherland of Utah and some 15 others.

The interpreter finished the French version of Balfour's speech and it was over.

was the turn of the Japanese to speak. Hughes called their leader, Kato. There was a little gasp of disappointment when he began in Japanese. We had to wait until he was through and the interpreter repeated it in English before we could know what he was saying. Then a young Japanese rose to translate Kato's speech into English.

Nippon Inclined to Hedge.

There was obvious friendliness for Kato when he spoke, and for his speech when it was repeated, when the interpreter said with some force that "Japan is prepared to proceed with sweeping reductions." There was prolonged applause. But Japan also began to hedge a little. He said their naval experts must have a chance to look over the Hughes plan. Then we heard the Japanese speech a third time, this time in French. There will be interminable delay if we must go through all this every time.

Luigi Barzani, the reporter of the Corriere Della Sera, who sat at my right, said this was the first time the Japanese language had ever been heard in an international conference. We are glad to give the Japanese a place in the diplomatic and linguistic sun, but it's going to take a lot of time.

Then Briand spoke for France. He got hearty and friendly applause as he arose. Briand is the real thing as an orator. Even those who don't know the tongue get pleasure from his voice and gestures. Briand, like Balfour, spoke of the surprise he felt when Hughes talked so definitely Saturday. Briand hedged a good deal too. He said "you can't have peace without something in the way of an institution that should be a permanent body for the consideration of the details of his plan by technical commissions from all the governments. He repeated with great vehemence that offensive naval war must be made impossible and closed with a pointed statement that in due course M. Briand would have abundant opportunity to present his ideas on land armaments to the conference.

Then Hughes moved an adjournment. It is left to Hughes' hands to fix the date for the next public session. This gives Hughes a good deal of command over the amount of publicity there is to be.

MEXICAN REBELS HUNTED

Conditions Are Reported Normal in Tia Juana.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 15.—Conditions in Tia Juana were normal today, excepting only that martial law still prevails, according to latest reports from the Lower California town. No trace of the rebels who escaped after the clash with the federal troops and cavalry Saturday has thus far been found, Mexican officials stated.

Under the direction of General Rodriguez, commander of the federal troops in Lower California, 200 cavalrymen have been engaged in a search for the remnants of the revolutionary band. No clashes since that of Sunday have occurred, nor have any additional rebels been found, it was declared.

Reports that large bodies of rebels had succeeded in making their way across the line were discounted by Mexican officials, as also were reports that the rebels had been a clash below the border.

FRENCH STEAMER RAMMED

Liner Maryland, Damaged, Sinks in New Orleans Harbor.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—The French liner steamship Maryland, 2995 tons, was rammed by the Japanese steamer Kukuryu Maru today here today in 30 feet of water at the First-street wharf. Breaking of the steering gear of the Japanese vessel is said by dock officials to have caused the accident.

No lives were lost in the collision, the decks of the Maryland being left well above the water line.

HUGHES CONFERENCE HEAD

(Continued From First Page.)

While the limitations on his authority. He is not independent, but must do what the cables from London tell him to do. Great Britain came to the conference with the idea that she would make reduction of naval armaments contingent on an agreement on the far east and probably still hopes for that.

All these and others are the things that will be thrown into the pot in the secret sessions of the coming few days. But Hughes has established himself in the world in such a way and has established his relation to the conference in such a way that he has the dominant hand. At any moment he is within his power to tell objectors that they must repeat their objections to the world, and to call a public session for that purpose.

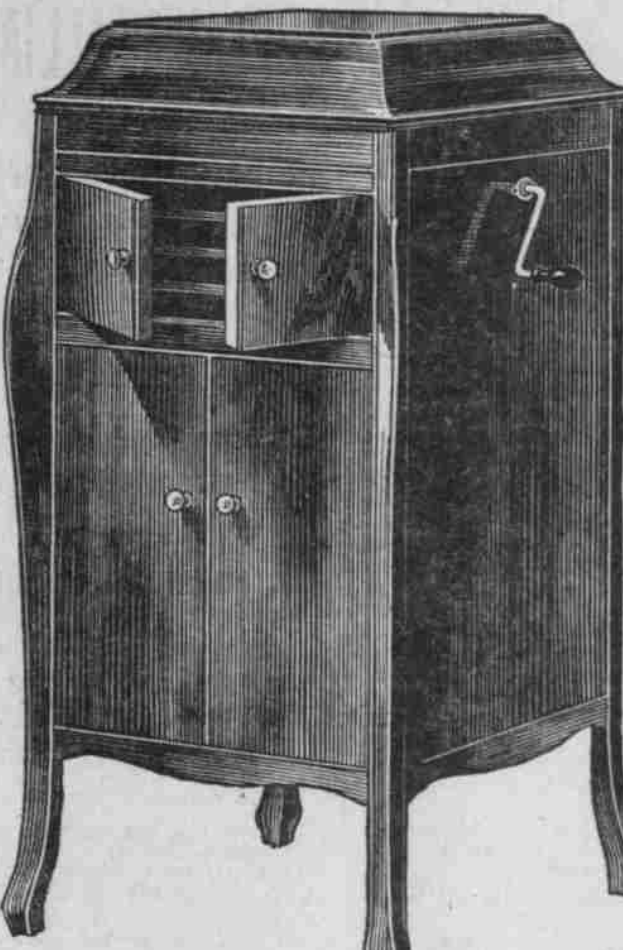
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FARMERS ADVISED TO ACT

Participation in Politics Urged by National Union Head.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—Farmer organizations must engage in both state and national politics, Charles S. Barrett of Union City, president of the National Farmers' union, declared today in his annual report to the national convention of the union. To the activities of the union and the national board of farm organizations in Washington Mr. Barrett attributed a large measure of the success of the enactment by congress of laws favorable to agriculture, including the packer control act and the tendency to reduce railroad rates.

Articles of Incorporation Filed.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 15.—Articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of state include the following: Sunnyside Hotel, Mortgage company, Sunnyside, \$10,000. Roseville Hotel, W. D. Parry, R. Schriener, and Thomas S. Hall, R. P. Hanzey, Edwin P. Keyes, R. C. Lighty, O. L. Boon, A. G. Fleming, Daron Power & Manufacturing company, Hilliard, \$1,000,000. Charles D. East, E. P. Daron and Roy F. Hanzey, \$100,000. Withrow Security company, Withrow, \$100,000. P. N. Weston of Spokane and J. M. Rogers.

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