

U. S. STAND FIRM ON NAVAL RATIOS

Big Increase Not to Be Given Japan at Parley.

BRITAIN IS IN ACCORD

Attention of Conference Is Drawn to Sea Armaments While Far East Discussions Slow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan's request for an increase in the proportional strength of her navy may lead speedily to some plain talk across the council table of the arms conference.

The American delegation stands ready to dispute stubbornly any material change from the ratio set forth in the American plan. That ratio, it was emphasized by highest authorities today, reflects existing proportional strength and so cannot be altered without upsetting a fundamental principle of the whole plan.

Probable Request Considered.

In effect, the American figures would give Japan six fighting ships to every ten owned by the United States and every ten owned by Great Britain. The Japanese have hinted, but never formally announced, that they want seven to ten.

The naval experts of the United States really believe that five to ten is nearer the proper allotment. Great Britain has accepted the six-to-ten plan in principle, but her spokesmen have been silent about the new Japanese proposals.

If it turns out that the "slightly greater" naval force suggested for Japan by Admiral Baron Kato amounts only to the addition of one battle cruiser to the Japanese figures, then the emphatic objections of the American delegates may not be deemed necessary. But if the suggestion comprehends a real change in proportion, it is declared an authority that a determined diplomatic struggle will result.

Far East Issue Stands Still.

The clear definition of the American position on this subject served to turn attention again to naval armaments today while the far eastern negotiations were at a standstill to permit the powers to work out details of their policy. Neither the details nor any of its committees met during the day but the discussion will assemble tomorrow in executive session to resume their discussions of the far east.

Coincident with the disclosure of the American viewpoint on naval reductions, it was revealed today that the administration does not propose to limit the armament agreement, if there is one, to the nations represented in the Washington conference. Whether a treaty or simply an "understanding" will come out of the negotiations, administration officials would not predict, but it was said that whatever the form of agreement, the other interested nations would be asked to participate.

Congress May Not Act.

Should no treaty requiring senate confirmation result, it was said to be the belief of the administration that the whole armament reduction programme could be put through without congressional action. International "run-around" tactics of policy do not require the approval of congress, and officials say the proposed scrapping of warships could be accomplished by executive authority already possessed by the executive.

There was every indication tonight that all the powers would go into tomorrow's far eastern conference fully prepared to express their views on the plan presented as a basis of discussion by China. During the two-day recess the foreign delegations have been in touch with their governments and, although not all may desire to make detailed statements at this stage of the negotiations, there is a general expectation that some progress will be possible.

Japan Prefers More Time.

The Japanese, in particular, indicated that they preferred to have their policies developed step by step as the negotiations continue. They were prepared to make similar interpretation of some of the Chinese "ten points" and seemed especially interested in the proposal for the re-examination of all commitments affecting China. Should China desire to reopen what Japan regards as "closed incidents" the step will be opposed determinedly.

General support of China's aspiration for national development free from the restrictions that hitherto have surrounded her, was expressed today among the British delegates who declared their government was ready to give up the extra territorial privilege as soon as Chinese courts were sufficiently developed to guarantee justice to all parties. It already had been indicated by France and the United States.

Third Session To Be Monday.

The Chinese delegates themselves will go into tomorrow's meeting with the attitude that, having laid down their declaration rights, it is some one else's move. They are preparing for no further statement, but say they will be glad to answer questions and explain their interpretation of their proposals.

A formal call was issued today for the third public session of the conference, which is to be held Monday. Premier Briand of France is expected to speak to the delegates on land armaments, in which France is vitally interested, laying down a formula that will become the basis of discussion later.

SAILORS ARE CAST AWAY

(Continued From First Page.)

pany to take stock of the situation and decide what to do. The wish of the crew prevailed and it was determined to set out in a lifeboat to find help. Captain Murchison was to go in the lifeboat with the five most experienced members of the crew, who were to select a sixth sailor. One day was spent in making ready a 22-foot open boat, equipping it with an extra sail and abundant stores, and at 11 o'clock in the morning the next day, which happened to be Sunday, the little party started for Suva, 750 miles distant, while those left behind on the beach played "Good-Bye Forever" on the ship's phonograph.

Voyage Adventurous One.

Pure fiction is put to shame by the chronicled adventures of the crew in the lifeboat, fighting their way across an empty sea for 14 days. The first 24 hours of effort netted a gain of 70 miles, the second an additional 100 miles, the third 98 miles and the fourth 88 miles. Bad weather cut the fifth day's gain down to 25 miles

and for 10 hours the lifeboat was hove to at her seat anchor. Twelve hours of the next day were spent hove to, and all of the next 24. During the last stretch of riding at the improvised sea anchor the little craft drifted back over ten hard miles of sea. The weather then began to moderate, and on the seventh day out the boatmen gained 25 miles through a rough sea.

Three men worked in each watch, two rowing and one relieving every half hour. Two hot meals a day were served until the 12th day out, when the kerosene stove caught fire and was thrown overboard.

As if giving up the attempt to discourage the determined mariners, the weather cleared on the 11th day, September 23, the boat slid into a fresh

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAYS WENT BY

Senate.

Confirmed the nomination of Billie Loring Dressel as charge d'affaires at Berlin.

Passed the supplemental prohibition legislation eliminating beer as medicine, 58 to 22.

Continued discussion of Ford-Newberry election contest. Pomerehne speaking throughout the entire afternoon.

House.

Began debate on bill for protection of maternity and infancy.

Attorney-General Daugherty wrote Representative Luce, republican, Massachusetts, that decision of supreme court in Newberry case invalidates virtually all of the corrupt practices act.

southeast trade wind and logged 90 miles straight for Suva. The following day should have been Saturday, but as the lifeboat crossed the 180th meridian, that day became Sunday. At 2 o'clock Suva was reached, then, the sea-worn voyagers called into Suva harbor. No harbor authorities were in evidence, so Captain Murchison worked his command alongside the British cruiser Chatham and asked permission to land.

Rescue Ship Dispatched.

The troubles of this part of the Columbia River company were over. The British officers and sailors gave them hot baths, hot food and warm clothing, asked their wants and put them to bed. As the steamer Niagara, bound from Vancouver, B. C., to Auckland, made Suva the following day, the sailors were placed aboard her and sent on to the next port having an American consulate.

Having done all he could for the "six men in a boat," the commander of the cruiser Chatham put to sea and steamed to the rescue of the men left on the island.

And now for the mariners marooned on the island. Frequent earthquakes sent boulders crashing down from the cliffs into the water of the camp, so a permanent camp was established in a place of safety. They spent their time carrying supplies from the wrecked schooner to their tent colony ashore. The most delicate work of all was moving the vessel's fresh water tanks ashore in a cage rigged on a trolley cable. One of the tanks burst in the process and spilled its precious contents into the ocean.

Vessel Goes to Pieces.

The same storm experienced by the men in the lifeboat sent a heavy surf crashing on the island beach the 12th day after the wreck, and the schooner was smashed to pieces. As the storm increased, the vessel was pounded more and more heavily, until in the evening of the 14th day she went on her beam ends, four of her five masts were snapped off near the deck and the hull was splintered to kindlings.

But the British navy was on its mission of rescue, and at daybreak of the 15th day spent on the rocky beach the cruiser appeared, steamed down from the cliffs into the water about two miles, and then went out of sight around the island. A short time later a launch appeared and its crew waved signals to those ashore. The refugees took the signals, which none of them could read, to mean "Go to the other side of the island, where a boat can be seen." The message really said, they learned later, was "Stay where you are until we come."

Three of the younger men started across the island, and after two days of heartbreaking toil, climbing cliffs and falling into the sea, they reached the smooth beach on the other side of the island, where a boat from the vessel picked them up. The three men left in the lifeboat on the morning to cross the island. One turned back and was taken in charge by the rescue party which had reached the beach. The remaining two wandered for two days in the hills trying to find means of access to the other side, but finally turned back in despair, reached their wild camp and found the rescuers waiting.

CREDITORS GET CHECKS

Eastern Lewis County Farmers' Exchange Pays Dividends.

MORTON, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—The Eastern Lewis County Farmers' Exchange has paid a dividend of 18 1/2 per cent to the creditors. Checks were received in Morton this week. They accompanied a report compiled by Edward H. Lang, secretary of the "Wholesalers' association of Tacoma, to which the exchange made an assignment. The report shows receipts amounting to \$171.54 and disbursements of \$162.55, leaving a cash balance of \$24.37.

When the exchange was organized it was for the purpose of marketing farm produce, especially the produce of the small producer who could not obtain the benefits of carload rates and prices individually. But even with such a showing, the foundation of the organization was weakened by members' selling outside the concern, which was expressly against the rules, when they were offered a fractional part of a cent more by some independent buyer. This was the first organization of its kind in the state formed under the farm marketing law fostered by Senator Ralph Metcalf of Tacoma.

Women of Woodcraft Elect.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Women of Woodcraft of Onalaska have chosen officers for the ensuing term as follows: Frances Waldron, guardian neighbor; Elizabeth Hamrens, past guardian; Lucille Charneski, adviser; Bertha Wolford, magician; Mary Kay, attendant; Gertrude Thomas, captain of the guards; Frank Elliott, banker; Douglas Hartman, clerk; Nickoline Hendricksen, quirt sentinel; Olga Bamford, drum sentinel; Laura Sherman, Sarah Hartman and Hannah Rieger, managers.

Headaches From Slight Colds.

Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets relieve the Headache by curing the Cold. A tonic and a laxative in one. The box bears the signature of Dr. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO.) 30c.—Adv.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman-Paul Co. cash and wood. Main 352; 360-21—Adv.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7070. Automatic 560-95.

WORK IS HALTED ON BRITISH WARSHIPS

Four Battle Craft of Hood Type Held Up.

ACTION IS APPLAUDED

Admiralty Notifies Firms Holding Contracts, Awarded Only Two Weeks Ago, of Delay.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British admiralty announced today that it had ordered the cessation of all work in four battle-ships of the superior-Hood type. The shipbuilding firms were notified yesterday not to incur any further liabilities on new naval construction until further notice from the admiralty.

These contracts were awarded only two weeks ago. Officials explained that the practical effect of the admiralty's order would be the absolute cessation of all warship work pending the outcome of the Washington conference.

The admiralty's announcement evoked a chorus of approval by prominent authorities throughout England.

Large Saving Estimated.

Vice-Admiral Ballard, in an article published by the Evening News, estimated that it will result in an ultimate saving of \$50,000,000. Moreover, he said it means the abandonment of a design embodying the experiences of the late war in favor of a design to be a decade hence, and that it is conceivable that the decision may lead to the entire disappearance of capital ships. He thinks, however, that if the armor-plate mills are idle for a decade it will be difficult to restart them, especially as regards their personnel.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who warmly approves of the admiralty's announcement, placed the saving it will involve at \$100,000,000. He declared he thought no country would scrap its submarines, even though they be the long-range weapons, because, he says, they are primarily weapons of defense.

Allowances Are Favored.

W. L. Hitchens, chairman of the ship-building firm of Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., said he thought that, although it is very disagreeable to armament firms, it is unwise to continue spending money while the outlook favors disarmament. He said he believed that temporary allowances to the staffs would solve the employment problem.

Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr was of a similar opinion, adding: "We already have sufficient battle-ships for Europe, although the ships used overseas are not of much use."

Commander Carleton Bellairs, who for a time was lecturer at the Royal Naval college, also said he thought the step was perfectly justified; "especially from the viewpoint of the psychological effect of a generous gesture when it is most needed."

Issue Held Up to Japan.

"Everything now depends upon Japan," he declared. "There is no question about the good intentions of the American people."

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, retired, asserted that the news was the most promising and cheering for a long time, when it is most needed. "The defeat of the miscalculations and the dictatorship of the material age."

"Considering America's readiness to abandon largely her 1916 programme," he added, "I think it only decent that we should make some response."

The mayors of Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham will meet tomorrow to discuss the situation arising from the disarmament proposals. The mayor of Chatham said today that the closing of the Chatham dock yard would be a catastrophe for the district and that the admiralty would be petitioned to provide shipbuilding for the mercantile marine.

BRITISH ORDER NO SURPRISE

Completion of Battleships Not Expected When Jobs Were Let.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Action of the British government, announced from London today, in ordering work stopped on the four capital ships of the Hood type, the only capital shipbuilding programme on which the British have been engaged since the armistice, came as a surprise here. There was much doubt even before the conference on limitation of armaments was called by President Harding, that the British would complete these ships.

In any case deliberations of the technical commission headed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, including highest naval officers of the five powers represented in the conference, appear to have reached a point where the capital ship ratio may be considered settled, so far as the British and American fleets are concerned. The American proposal that Great Britain retain 18 battleships and four battle cruisers and the United States 18 battleships seems to have been accepted by the experts which implies final acceptance by the conference itself of that element of the programme.

WORLD FOR HUGHES PLAN

(Continued From First Page.)

nounced, without material modifications. When adopted it will be submitted to the senate independently and apart from any far eastern agreement. In this independent form the senate will adopt it unanimously.

As for the far east, the Hughes programme probably will turn out to be an agreement so informal and haphazard of such nature that it will not need to be submitted to the senate.

At least it will not be in such a form as to excite senatorial objections to alliances. The American programme on the far east will probably turn out to be a process of taking the ten requests already made by the Chinese; of agreeing upon them, or at least upon nine-tenths of them, by all the governments, and the carrying out of this agreement without any formal document of such a binding nature that the senate would have to ratify. In short, the

American plan will probably avoid senate complications.

Apparently, there is still some difference between the British and the Americans about the details of the Hughes plan on armament. This difference affects not only the quantity of submarines to be permitted, but affects a point that is rather more serious, namely, how complete the naval holiday shall be. From the American point of view the cessation of building for a period of ten years is fundamental.

America's Position Clear.

The Americans want the psychological effect of that cessation. They want the future and permanent effect of the dismantling or disuse of naval shipbuilding plants. The Americans foresee that if they can bring about a complete stranglehold of preparation for war the result will be that if anybody wants to go to war it will be necessary to overcome an almost insuperable inertia. The Americans think, in short, that when the end of the naval holiday comes, it will be almost impossible to begin over again.

Some of the British, on the other hand, apparently want to make this naval holiday less complete. They want to keep one or more than one shipbuilding plant at work, at least on a skeleton basis, so they may be able to resume building more readily, if the need for new ships should arise. The British point of view is to tide over this period of excessive cost and excessive taxation, but still be ready to begin again if they should think the circumstances call for it.

The Americans, on the other hand, want building stopped, and want it stopped in such a way that in all likelihood it will never begin again. The Americans will stand pretty firmly on this position. They may be willing to shorten the term of the naval holiday down to fewer years, but they will insist on its being complete as long as it lasts. On this point, as on all other points, there is nothing more obvious in Washington than the increasing disposition of all the foreign delegations to accept the Hughes programme. It ought to be possible for the agreement on the far east to be made public within ten days, and it ought to be possible for the conference to end within a shorter period than has generally been anticipated.

Other Things Overshadowed.

If the conference did not overshadow everything else, some of the other things that have happened in Washington in the last 24 hours or so would call for bigger headlines than they have had. The rejection of Harding's request about taxation by the lower house of congress was a sensational event which will have far-reaching echoes in American politics, especially in the congressional and senatorial elections of next year. The preparations for which will be under way in a few months, it was doubtful tactics for Harding to send his letter to Fordney. Fordney was not the strongest man in the world for Harding to tie up to. Fordney, like several other republicans who have the position of leadership without the powers of leadership, does not stand as high in congress as his position on the ways and means committee would seem to indicate.

Another thing that has happened is the fact that the conference has almost escaped the attention of the newspapers. It is far-reaching importance. President Harding issued an executive order yesterday to the Director of the Budget, Dawes, a decree of authority second only to his own. The order says that the director of the budget is acting for the president, and his staff is to be composed of all the heads of the departments or of any head of an independent organization.

It is all the implications of that order were understood it would be recognized as one of the most important departures in our government that has happened for a long time.

BRITISH FORESEE SUCCESS

CONFERENCE DECLARED TO BE REMARKABLE ONE.

Limitation of Naval Armament Is Regarded as Accomplished.

Submarine Big Issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—British spokesmen regarded the Washington conference, so far as it concerns limitation of naval armament, distinctly as a "success," leaving only details to be ironed out.

"I have never been present at a more remarkable conference," said one of them today, speaking for publication. "No conference ever started under happier auspices or with a greater promise of success."

"But," he added, when the question of submarine tonnage was mentioned, "if this conference merely results in the substitution of the submarine for the overseas fleet, it would be barren of result. I very strongly hope that the result will be that nations will become less suspicious of one another and eventually render unnecessary both the overseas fleet and the submarine."

"So far as working out a workable plan goes, I should not break the British suggestions for modification of the American plan as a vital issue to the programme."

Snow Falls in Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Winter descended on Walla Walla today in earnest, about an inch of snow falling. Farm lands nearer the mountains had a heavier fall which was welcomed by the farmers. In the mountains, the heavy fall continued, and today was several inches deep.

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An unusual sale, in accordance with the very low price of wool.

Starting today we place before our patrons a very large selection of fine overcoats at

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GUNLESS GUARDS ASKED

ARMS DELEGATES SUGGEST MORE PEACEFUL ASPECT.

Marines and Soldiers Are Armed Everywhere Visitors Go and at All Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Since the arms conference was called primarily for the purpose of reducing armaments, it was suggested today by some of the lesser dignitaries attending that it might be a good plan to have marine and soldiers on duty around all conference meeting places "abolish their guns and bayonets."

Through the entire area from which delegates come and go, marines and soldiers, constantly on duty, are armed for action. Those on guard inside the navy building carry only side arms.

There has not been the least disorder around the meeting place and the statement have been absolutely free from annoyance by the curious. Crowds, of course, have gathered around the Pan-American building on plenary sessions days, and while troops, heavily armed have been on the job, they have not found it necessary to lower the point of a bayonet to an angle dangerous to anybody in the street.

MERCHANTS BACK LAW

Walla Walla Seeks to Curb Shipping In of Goods.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Merchants here, who today, approved an ordinance licensing auctioneers in an effort to curb shipping in goods and selling them

at auction. Merchants agreed to assist the city in prosecuting violators. The ordinance was read twice and will come up next week for final passage. It provides a \$10-a-quarter license for auctioneers.

Transient merchants must pay a license fee of \$100 a day. Those charged with being transients who claim to be establishing a permanent business may put up a bond of \$100, which will be released after the business has been maintained for a year. Permanent merchants must pay \$25 a day for license for auctions. Fifty dollars a day is charged for persons bringing in bankrupt stocks. Permanent merchants bringing in goods within 30 days of the auction sale must pay the transient merchant's rate.

Walla Walla Stores Close.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Stores of the city closed today between 2 and 3 o'clock in respect to the memory of Fred W. Kaser, pioneer merchant, whose funeral was held at that hour.

Oregon Couple to Wed.

KALAMIA, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Marriage licenses were issued to Frederick C. Vanderake of Millwaukie and Dorothy H. Shelby of Idaho.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Portland, J. L. Beach of Yakima, Wash., and Leta Johnston of Boise, Idaho.



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The national convention of this institute will be held in Portland next year, and will be attended by delegates from every section of the country.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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HAZELWOOD ORCHESTRA

J. F. N. Colburn, Director

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMME

6 to 8 and 9:30 to 11:30

1. Rubie Fox Trot—"I Ain't Nobody's Darling".....R. King

2. Valse Lento—"Rose Mousse".....A. Boce

3. "Dengozo".....E. Nazareth

4. (a) "Idilio".....Ph. Lack (b) "Under the Leaves".....F. Thomi

(c) "Once Upon a Time".....G. Mahr

5. "Kentucky Blues".....C. Gaskill

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7. Intermezzo—"Schelm Amor".....R. Eilenberg

8. "Love's Dream After the Ball".....A. Czubala

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