CONFERENCE WINS FREEDOM OF SEA

Hughes' Speech Held Knell of British Control.

IMPERIALISM IS BEATEN

French Editor Says English Hegemony Disappeared on Afternoon of November 12.

BY STEPHANE LAUZANNE.
Editor-in-Chief of Le Matin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—(Special.) — A great many people ask me:

"What difference is there between the Paris conference of 1919 and the Washington conference of 1921?"

My answer is invariably the same: "The difference is this: In Paris, from the very first day, America was beaten and England got what she wanted, whereas at the Washington conference, from the very first, England was beaten and America got what she wanted."

And that the exact truth.

When in 1918 America came to the Paris conference she sailed with vague and preconceived ideas, but she took with her at least one clear and well-defined principle—the principle of the freedom of the seas. America meant by that—at least so we understood—that after having crushed imperialism upon land, there must be no imperialism of the sea, and no nation, however great its role in the history of civilization, must be allowed to be in a position to dictate one day its sovereign wishes to the universe because she holds sway over the oceans of the universe.

Problem Already Settled.

But when America landed for the conference she learned to her stupefaction that this vital, this essential problem, which meant so much to her, had already been settled. It was settled in the twinkling of an eye by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau. Read the account that Mr. Clemenceau himself gave of this remarkable example of sleight of hand before the French chamber of deputies:

"I have seen President Wilson," said he. "I communicated to him a conversation I had had, before his arrival, with Mr. Lloyd George. In the course of that conversation, Mr. Lloyd George asked me: 'Do you admit that without the English fleet this war would not have been won?' 'Yes,' said I. 'Then,' pursued Mr. Lloyd George, 'Will you do anything that will prevent the English fleet in the future from acting in the same way and rendering the same service?' 'No,' said I. 'And Mr. Wilson stated to me that he did not wish to do anything to oppose either of us in any way.'

America Is Beaten.

You have read, have you not, this extraordinary story? Read it again, slowly, watch in hand. You will see that the dialogue of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau took exactly two minutes and a half. So in two minutes and a half, in 1918, Mr. Lloyd George settled, to England's advantage, the controverted question of the freedom of the seas. In two minutes and a half, even before anything was discussed, America was beaten.

And now let us take the meeting of Saturday, November 12, at Memorial hall. Read once again Mr. Hughes' speech. It is longer than the conversation between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. It lasted 40 minutes. But when the secretary of state, in his deep voice, gave out the figures which allowed only 500,000 tons of ironclads to England and 500,000 tons to America, it took but a few seconds. And those seconds were historical. They proclaimed the equality of the two navies. They proclaimed that there was no longer one mistress of the seas, but two. They proclaimed, as a matter of fact, that henceforth the seas would be free because they would not longer be subjected to a single dominion. They publicly wiped out, in the face of all peoples, the mysterious colloquy between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau. In a few seconds Mr. Hughes avenged Mr. Wilson's defeat.

Situation Is Dramatic.

This is what makes the dramatic interest of the Washington conference, and what differentiates it from the Paris conference. In the first of these two men secretly settled the question of the empire of the sea. In the later conference one man publicly stated the new principle. And the impression produced on the public was so strong that all had to bow down to it.

Any number of philosophic conclusions can be drawn therefrom. The only sure one is that in this world, when a principle is fair, it always prevails in the end. The American principle that no one people has the right of dominating on land or on the sea to the exclusion of others is a principle of justice. It is as just as that of the pendulum that has ruled our terrestrial globe for 40 centuries. There always will be nations superior to others through their intelligence, their work, their organization. But there should be no one nation dominating all others.

When the French academy, which is at work on a great dictionary, revises the letter "H" and comes to the word "hegemony," it will have to add this remark: "English hegemony disappeared on November 12, 1921, after a speech by Mr. Hughes, the United States secretary of state."

10,000 ARE CONVERTED

TWO OREGON MISSIONARIES ACTIVE IN AFRICA.

Rev. and Mrs. Fred W. Neal Take Charge of New Field at Head of Congo; Long Journeys Made.

ALBANY COLLEGE, Albany, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Fred W. Neal, graduate of Albany college, is now in charge of a Presbyterian mission field more than 100 miles in diameter situated near the head of the Congo basin in Africa, according to letters received on the campus. It is a new field heretofore unoccupied and lies between what was heretofore the farthest advanced Christian missionary field in the interior of Africa and a field in which exponents of Mohammedanism are working among the natives.

Rev. and Mrs. Neal, who have obtained more than 10,000 conversions in the first seven years of their missionary work, opened up this new field upon their return to Africa from their furlough, which was spent in Portland and other parts of the Pacific northwest and which ended about a year ago.

The central station in this new field is at Edea and there are eight substations. A population of many hundreds of thousands is included in the district. Rev. Mr. Neal is at the head of 158 evangelists and teachers, most of whom are natives trained at the Elat mission where Rev. Neal formerly was stationed. In his supervisory work Rev. Mr. Neal makes the round of the eight substations every four months, traveling most of the time on foot. In a recent letter received at the college he told of making one of these journeys in company with the English governor-general of the province.

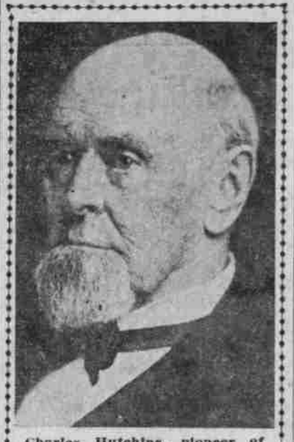
Mrs. Neal is a graduate nurse and this training has given her an opportunity to be of much service in their work. She superintends the central mission and dispensary work.

HUTCHINS FUNERAL SET

SERVICES FOR PIONEER WILL BE HELD TOMORROW.

Death of Aged Man Follows Week of Illness After Attack of Heart Failure.

The funeral of Charles Hutchins, one of the oldest of Oregon's pioneers, who died Saturday afternoon, will be held tomorrow afternoon from the Holman chapel. Mr. Hutchins died at the Glenn Haven Rest home, East Twenty-eighth and East Alder streets, after a week of illness following an attack of heart failure.



Charles Hutchins, pioneer of 1849, who died Saturday at the age of 93 years.

He was of New England stock, his parents going from Massachusetts to West Virginia shortly before his birth in 1828 and returning shortly afterwards. Both of them died during his early boyhood, which was passed in New York City. Before he was 20 years old he and ten other men bought a ship and started for San Francisco.

In 1849 he came to Portland and opened up a general store on Front street. This, one of the earliest in the city, he conducted until he became an Indian reservation agent. Later he went to San Francisco to live for a while.

Upon the death of his wife he made his home with Mrs. Lottie Pound Gilbert, 4928 Seventy-first street Southeast, until a year ago, when failing health caused him to become an inmate of the Glenn Haven Rest home. It was thought for several days he would recover from his attack of heart failure, but a relapse Saturday brought death quickly.

STATE HIGHWAYS LAUDED

Eugene Minister Finds Them Better Than California's.

EUGENE, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—As a whole, Oregon highways are better than the highways in California, said Rev. E. V. Stivers, pastor of the First Christian church of this city, who with Mrs. Stivers arrived home yesterday in their car from a trip to Stockton, San Francisco, Berkeley and other California points.

The roads are excellent all the way to California, said Dr. Stivers. They were forced to take one short detour going south but none coming back, and the unpaved sections of the highway in Oregon were in good shape for winter travel.

Dr. and Mrs. Stivers found a great deal of interest among California motorists in the new highway through Oregon and in its scenery and he predicted that there will be a greater influx of tourists from that state into Oregon next summer than ever before.

OFFICER DETAILED TO HILL MILITARY ACADEMY.

—Bushnell photo.
Captain Earl Fiegel.

Captain Earl Fiegel, who arrived last night from Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Fiegel, will take up his duties immediately as instructor of military science at Hill Military academy. Captain Fiegel is the son of A. F. Fiegel of this city. His wife was Miss Barbara Steiner of Salem. She is the daughter of Dr. R. Lee Steiner and she is a Kappa Kappa Gamma of the University of Washington. Captain Fiegel will have charge of the drill and all military work at the academy. He was welcomed at the depot last night by a number of relatives and old friends. He attended Jefferson high school when he lived in Portland several years ago before going to college and entering the service during the war.

JAPANESE ACCORD BELIEVED CERTAIN

Hughes, Balfour and Kato Clear Up Points.

TONNAGE SOUGHT AS BASIS

Nipponese Experts Point Out That Battle Cruiser Speedier but Inferior to Dreadnought.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—As a result of the conference yesterday between Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Admiral Baron Kato, at which the naval question was canvassed in the light of the Japanese reservations, the greatest confidence was expressed in authoritative Japanese circles tonight that an accord eventually would be reached. The conference, it was said, effectually "cleared the air" of many misunderstood points.

It was believed a partial explanation, at least, lay in the statement obtained at the headquarters of one delegation, that the three great naval powers might have varying estimates of the actual existing strength of their navies which, being harmonized, might suggest a way of a settlement of ratios.

The position of Japan was set forth tonight as that of determination to attain a favorable agreement. Japanese experts were emphatic in declaring tonnage was the logical basis of rational displacements. They pointed out that a battle cruiser might possess greater speed but that she was inferior to a dreadnought in strength of armor and number of guns and that in a naval engagement would be at a disadvantage. Therefore, the fact British and Japanese capital ships included battle cruisers was not to them an indication of superiority and should not be counted as such, they insisted.

Japan has no positive programme concerning the general question of China, it was learned, but as various points are presented, Japan will explain her position. In Japanese circles some anxiety was apparent as to the concrete questions which China might bring up. Emphasis was laid on the Japanese contention that the Chinese delegates represent only the Pekin government, which does not control a great part of China.

GAME PROTECTION SOUGHT

JACKSON COUNTY SPORTSMEN FORM ORGANIZATION.

Officers Elected by New Association and Proposal to Form State Body Discussed.

MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Jackson county sportsmen organized the Jackson County Game Protective association at a meeting held in the American Legion hall here Thursday night. It was announced that the association would co-operate with Josephine county sportsmen in regulating fishing and hunting in the Rogue River valley.

Discussion of a proposal to form a state sportsmen's organization, in which each county would have one representative on the executive committee, was a feature of the meeting. It was contended that this system would give the less populous counties an equal standing with the more populous, and eliminate jealousy.

A resolution opposing inclusion of Diamond lake and the surrounding territory in Crater Lake National park was tabled after discussion.

C. M. Thomas was elected president of the new organization and E. H. Gould secretary. Vice-presidents from various sections of the county, to function as an executive committee, also were chosen.

Speakers from out of town included Colonel George H. Kelly of the state game commission; A. E. Burghduff, state game warden; Representative Johnson of Josephine county, and Wilfred Allen, journalist and sportsman of Josephine county.

FARMERS RUM CARRIERS

Jury at Eugene Finds Three Young Men Guilty.

EUGENE, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Zeno Hansard, Evert Hansard and Jim Criss, young farmers living in the vicinity of Mohawk, were found guilty by a jury in circuit court yesterday on the charge of transporting liquor. They were accused of carrying an automobile load of moonshine from the place where it was alleged they manufactured it to Roseburg.

Dora Stone, found at the Hansard residence when the men were arrested, turned state's evidence.

SPECIAL SESSION IS NEXT

(Continued From First Page.)

exposition by a tax, said they believed Governor Olcott should call a special session in January. The problem of saving the roads, they said, was equally as important as the adoption of a measure referring to the voters the question of voting a tax for exposition purposes. Unless proper traffic legislation is enacted this winter, they averred many of the main traveled highways will be ruined before the regular session of the lawmakers in the year 1923.

Vote in May Sought.

Should the legislature assemble in January the measure providing for the exposition tax would be submitted to the voters at the time of holding the primary election next May. Should the special session not be called, it would be necessary to submit the question by initiative petition at the November election in November, 1922. The cost of circulating these petitions would be heavy.

Governor Olcott had not returned here tonight from Eugene, and as yet it is not believed he has made no definite statement as to whether he will call a special session.

The cost of calling the legislature into special session will not exceed $12,000, according to Sam A. Kozer, secretary of state. This is less than the average cost of constructing one mile of hard surfaced highway.

Under the exposition plan $1,000,000 will be raised by popular subscription, $2,000,000 will be raised by tax in Portland and $3,000,000 by tax in the state at large.

BRITAIN INDORSES RATIO

(Continued From First Page.)

up land armaments. At an open session Premier Briand is expected to present considerations behind France's present enormous army outlay and to invite discussion from the other powers. Italy is said to be ready to set forth her views and Mr. Hughes is understood to be considering a brief statement for the United States.

Despite the divergence of opinion on some features of the American naval plan, there is evidence of a virtually unanimous confidence in the outcome.

But the far eastern questions to come up at an executive meeting of the delegates tomorrow are regarded as lending themselves less easily to rapid decision. They involve such a maze of interlacing diplomatic red tape that if an agreement is reached even on the general principles, some delegates will be well satisfied.

Far East Question Delicate.

Problems affecting China are considered virtually incapable of negotiation along such exact lines as may be pursued as to armament. It is said by some delegates that probably it will be necessary to deal with the subjects set out in the agenda and with the ten points of the Chinese proposition on general lines. The statement by the Japanese delegates Saturday is regarded as showing an indisposition by Japan to go far into details and the Chinese have been reminded that Japan came to the conference only after a clear understanding with Secretary Hughes that no nation could be bound by the conference against its will, even though all others were united against it.

Private conversations between the delegates seem to be developing a view that the far eastern question should be treated by the conference by elimination. Several of China's ten points are known to be acceptable to all delegations and it is suggested that these should be adopted, thus making sure of at least some accomplishments. Others must be discussed to some extent in the privacy of committees.

Compromises Are Expected.

Some American delegates believe that compromises can be reached on the debatable propositions. Such, for instance, would be the Chinese appeal for the abolition of extra territorial jurisdiction. There is a prospect that provision will be made for this with the understanding that the change will be made gradually to conform to the development of a modern judicial system in China.

Finally is the view expressed by some delegates that the whole complex far east problems in the end are likely to be dealt with by the conference through a solemn declaration of principles to the observance of which nations party to the conference would be bound only in honor.

CONVERSATIONS GET RESULTS

American Groups Busy Talking to Foreign Delegations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—(By the Associated Press.) — Informal "conversations" between leading members of the armament delegations are proving the most effective way of getting results and to this method of assuring a "meeting of minds" is being ascribed credit for much for the success gained by the conference.

Most of the time of the American group between meetings of the conference or of its committees has been devoted to conversation with members of foreign delegations.

Immediately following the announcement of the American naval plan there were conversations between the American delegates and prominent foreign delegates, including Marshal Foch and Admiral Beatty.

Now that attention is centering on far eastern questions, the same type of conversations are proceeding.

PREMIER HELD U. S. AS FRIEND

Hara Said to Have Counted Breaking of Relationship 'Unthinkable.'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The late Premier Hara of Japan viewed the United States as "the strongest and longest friend of Japan," Rev. K. Tsunashima of Tokio said today in an address. He quoted Premier Hara as holding it "unthinkable that this friendship" should be broken.

"Strains may come and misunderstandings may arise," the speaker said the premier said not long before he was assassinated, "but that the time should ever come when they shall be unable to find a solution to their problems—that to my mind is absolutely unthinkable."

Heifetz to Play Here Again.

A large crowd of Portland music lovers is expected to attend the return engagement of Jascha Heifetz, young violinist who appeared at the Heilig theater last Wednesday night in a successful recital. The drawing power and appeal of Heifetz was demonstrated so clearly that another recital was arranged for next Wednesday night. Persons attending the concert last Wednesday night reached the theater with difficulty through streets and sidewalks packed with the throngs participating in the parade and celebration for the 1925 exposition.

Railroad Fireman Killed.

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—Milburn Saylor, 29, of Indianapolis, a Big Four railroad fireman, who several years ago was a prominent contender for the lightweight boxing championship, was killed today when a string of cars running wild crashed into his engine. Saylor was pinned against the boiler head and scalded to death. The engineer was seriously injured. In 1914 Saylor won the lightweight and welterweight titles of Australia.

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