

PARLEY IS ARRANGED ON SHANTUNG ISSUE

Japan and China Will Confer
to Reach Settlement.

WITHDRAWAL IS WANTED

Disorders in Certain Districts Are
Said to Justify Presence
of Forces There.

(Continued From First Page)
Along the Chinese Eastern railway were acting under the inter-allied agreement of 1915. Willingness of Japan to withdraw her troops from Shantung, he asserted, was dependent on the establishment of an acceptable Chinese police force.

The conference postponed its decision until Friday. Among the American delegates the belief was that some general declaration of principle might be adopted finally, settling for the opinion of the powers that all foreign troops in China without treaty sanction should be withdrawn when conditions warrant.

Along with the general subject of foreign troops is the problem of foreign telegraph and radio facilities installed in China without her specific consent, with the argument apparently tending toward a reference of that feature of the negotiations to a more general conference on Pacific communications to be held next year.

In its approach to the Shantung problem, the conference is said to have been influenced by many intricate considerations. China's representatives have indicated they wanted the question raised open for all of the nine nations to debate and one Chinese delegate, Dr. Wang, declared that the "good officers" negotiations by no means meant that the subject was "outside the conference." Japan has indicated reluctance to debate Shantung at the regular conference session, because she accepted the invitation to Washington with the understanding that specific subjects should be considered only by the nations directly concerned.

Grant Causes Trouble.
Another complicating phase is that Japan bases her claim to Shantung on a direct grant contained in the treaty of Versailles which has been ratified by five of the nine nations represented but which China refused to accept because of the Shantung section. Great Britain, the secret treaties by which, during the war, they promised to support Japan's claim to the Kiao Chau lease. The American delegation is said to have felt that the proper way to deal with the question at the present stage would be through the tender of "good offices." Although maintaining liaison with the conference, it is expected that for the most part, the negotiations will be carried on directly between the Chinese and Japanese delegates. At tomorrow's meeting Secretary Hughes and Mr. Bailew would be through the tender of "good offices." But thereafter they may be represented by authorized spokesmen at most of the Japanese-Chinese meetings.

From American quarters came hopeful expressions. The issue was thought now could be taken up in Washington in an atmosphere more favorable for results.

Japanese Explain Garrison.
The communication issued after today's meeting of the armament conference committee on far-eastern and Pacific affairs said:
"The committee on far-eastern and Pacific affairs met today at 11 o'clock.

"Mr. Hanabara for the Japanese delegation presented the following statement:

"Japan's attitude in regard to the foreign garrisons in China.

"The Japanese delegation wishes to explain, as succinctly as possible, why and how the Japanese garrisons in various parts of China have come to be stationed there. I desire to disclaim most emphatically that Japan has ever entertained any aggressive purposes or any of the kind which might be construed as a threat to the sovereignty of China.

"The Japanese railway guards are actually maintained along the South Manchuria railway and the Shantung railway.

"With regard to the Shantung railway guard, Japan believes she has on more than one occasion made her position sufficiently clear. She has declared and now affirms her intention of withdrawing such guards as soon as China shall have notified her that the Chinese police force has been duly organized and is ready to take charge of the railway protection.

Troops Held Necessary.
"Maintenance of troops along the South Manchuria railway stands on a different footing. This is conceded and recognized by China under the treaty of Peking of 1915. (Additional agreement No. 1, article II.) It is a measure of absolute necessity under the existing state of affairs in Manchuria—a region made notorious by the activity of mounted bandits. Even in the presence of Japanese troops these bandits have made repeated attempts to raid the railway zone. In many cases they have cut telegraph lines and committed other acts of sabotage. Their lawless activity on an extended scale has, however, been effectively checked by Japanese railway guards, and general security has been maintained for civilian residents in and around the railway zone.

"The efficiency of such guards will be made all the more significant by a comparison of the conditions prevailing in the railway with those prevailing in the districts re-

mote from the railway. Withdrawal of railway guards from the zone of the South Manchuria railway will no doubt leave those districts at the mercy of bandits, and the same conditions of unrest will there prevail as in remote corners of Manchuria. In such a situation it is not possible for Japan to forego the right, or rather the duty, of maintaining railway guards in Manchuria, whose presence is duly recognized by treaty.

Protection Only Object, Is View.
"Towards the end of 1911, the first revolution broke out in China and there was disorder in the Hupoh district which formed the base of the revolutionary operations. As the lives and property of foreigners were exposed to danger, Japan, together with Great Britain, Russia, Germany and other principal powers, dispatched troops to Hankow for the protection of her people. This is how a small number of troops have come to be stationed at Hankow. The region has since been the scene of frequent disturbances; there were recently a clash between the north and south at Changsha, pillage by brigands at Ichang, and a mutiny of soldiers at Hankow. Such conditions of unrest have naturally retarded withdrawal of Japanese troops from Hankow.

"It has never been intended that these troops should remain permanently at Hankow, and the Japanese government has been looking forward to an early opportunity of effecting complete withdrawal of the Hankow garrison. They must be assured, however, that China will immediately take effective measures for the maintenance of peace and order and for the protection of foreigners, and that she will fully assume responsibility for the damage that may or may have been done to foreigners.

Withdrawal Is Promised.
"(3) Stationing of the garrisons of foreign countries in North China is recognized by the Chinese government under the protocol relating to the Boxer revolution of 1900. Provided there is no objection from the other countries concerned, Japan will be ready, acting in unison with them, to withdraw her garrison when actual conditions warrant it.

"(4) The Japanese troops scattered along the lines of the Chinese Eastern railway have been stationed in connection with an inter-allied agreement made at Vladivostok in 1918. Their duty is to establish communication between the Japanese contingents in Siberia and South Manchuria. It goes without saying, therefore, that these troops will be withdrawn as soon as the evacuation of Siberia by the Japanese troops is effected.

Memorandum.
"At the present time Japan maintains in China proper approximately 4000 troops, located as follows:

"At Tientsin, two battalions, approximately 1200 men.

"At Hankow, one battalion, approximately 600 men.

"In Shantung, two companies, approximately 300 men.

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JAPANESE REJECT HUGHES RATIO IDEA

Situation at Conference Is
Declared Delicate.

BRITISH WITH AMERICA

Plan for 70 Per Cent Fleet as De-
manded by Japan Is Declared
to Be Impossible.

(Continued From First Page)
Interchanges between the American and Japanese delegates was in progress and might last several days.

There was a strong feeling in American and British circles that Japan ultimately would accept the American method of calculation and the 5-5-3 ratio, not insisting on a 10-10-7 ratio. This was based on the conclusion of the British and American experts that the Japanese naval officers had been unable to show any sound claim to a 70 per cent status on the basis of figures they have presented. There was expectation, however, that to any offer by the Japanese group to accept the 5-5-3 ratio would be coupled a condition as to an agreement on naval bases in the Pacific. That question has not yet been injected into the conference.

Capital Ship Stumps.
The subcommittee of naval experts quit where it started, at the capital ship ratio. It is known that in two weeks of discussion it has not touched on any other points. Such items as the 10-year holiday, submarine, proportional allotment of tonnage in auxiliary craft were deferred until the capital ship ratio problem was solved. The arms conference will stand tonight as far as its major objective—the naval agreement—goes, at that point.

In Japanese circles there is support for the Japanese claim for a 70 per cent ratio were put forward, but they were based largely on questions of national security and not on claims as to present strength of the two navies. The only compilation of figures presented to support the 70 per cent ratio was that already authoritatively rejected by the American delegation exclusive of all ships under construction from the calculation and inclusion by Japanese of pre-dreadnoughts over 20 years old.

While there was no vote taken today in the sub-committee of experts, British and American groups were in full accord that the Japanese proposal was sound and that it constituted a question of policy, not of fact. For the American delegation, the situation was described authoritatively as an agreement of the experts as to point of difference. The inclusion of minor questions relating to percentage of completion of ships under construction, whether battleships or cruisers, could be included in estimates of strength of modern navies and similar points.

All of these, in the American view, are minor because they are questions of fact.

Basis Declared Unequal.
The major point of difference, however, the Japanese proposal to disregard ships under construction in regard to naval strength, is viewed as a matter of policy and a suggestion that is not open to debate so far as the United States is concerned. Neither the American government nor the American people will consent, it was stated, to scrap 15 capital ships averaging 60 per cent complete and to which more than \$35,000,000 has been paid out as the equivalent of Japan's four new ships to be scrapped. On every other possible basis of calculation considered by the experts, Japan could show not even the 60 per cent ratio proposed for her in the American plan. Application of the capital ship tonnage measurement to fix the ratio itself is a wide concession to Japan, it is said.

On the highest ratio Japan could be allowed by the figures presented that include ships under construction, her ratio was 59 per cent, and to reach that she would have to include two old pre-dreadnoughts more than 20 years old, while the United States would discard all ships over 20 years old. Various tabulations were gone over by the experts and in every case Japan's ratio fell below 60 per cent.

To meet this condition, the Japanese put forward their suggestion that only ships afloat be counted in estimating the naval strength. In place of where the Japanese, since in that way alone their estimate of 70 per cent could be attained. Both American and British experts balked at this and a final reasserting of the tabulations by the Japanese, presented today added nothing to the situation.

Admiral Baron Kato, active leader of the Japanese delegation, refused tonight to throw any light on what his group planned to do in view of the authoritative statement from the American delegations that the 70 per cent ratio suggested would not be entertained. It appeared likely compromise offers from the Japanese were in order.

RATIO IS CONSIDERED VITAL.
Baron Kato is silent as to Possibilities of Demand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Admiral Baron Kato declined tonight to dis-

cuss the situation arising from the disagreement of the naval experts on the ratio of limitation, but one of those high in authority in the Japanese delegation unequivocally declared Japan believed her 70 per cent ratio was vital because she believes the empire at the mercy of other great naval powers. He added that he felt the Japanese were justified in contending for a higher ratio, believing that the spirit of the American proposals supported Japan in her demand for a permanent navy large enough to safeguard her national interests.

The Japanese view was represented in a political sense as follows:
Japan for the moment has no guaranty, nor has the present conference found a guarantee that no differences will arise in the future. If such a guarantee existed and the Japanese could return home with the conviction that all would be satisfactory in the future, there would be no need of insisting on any higher naval ratio. But Japan, from a practical point of view and from the standpoint of the comparative strength of navies, feels she must maintain a naval force large enough to defend Japan adequately.

Japan would venture no predictions as to a possible solution of the deadlock among the experts. Japanese here is an unofficial capacity express the opinion that Japan could not put herself in the eventual position of putting a break in the conference. They expressed anxiety, however, as to how a settlement was to be reached.

HANKOW TO BE LEFT
Japan Declared Looking Forward to Removing Garrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan is looking forward to withdrawing her garrison from Hankow, central China, Vice-Foreign Minister Hanabara, a Japanese plenipotentiary, was understood to have announced at the meeting today of the far-east committee. He was said to have added Japan was prepared to withdraw her troops from the Shantung railroad between Tsingtau and Tsin Anfu, even before the conclusion of any Shantung negotiations between China and Japan, provided China would prove herself capable of maintaining a Chinese police force along the line and assume responsibility for the safe running of the railroad and the protection of life and property.

Mr. Hanabara was declared to have said further that Japan would not for the present withdraw troops stationed along the South Manchuria railway as guards. He explained that they were there under rights of treaty.

DAIRY LEAGUE INDORSED
Clackamas Farm Bureau Deplores Dissolution Efforts.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The Clackamas county farm bureau executive committee deplores the efforts now being made by certain elements to dissolve the organization, and indorses the principles of co-operative marketing upon which the league is founded.

McNARY TO SEE HARDING
Senator to Urge Reappointment of Clyde B. Altchison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Senator McNary plans to confer with President Harding tonight, it is viewed as a matter of policy and a suggestion that is not open to debate so far as the United States is concerned. Neither the American government nor the American people will consent, it was stated, to scrap 15 capital ships averaging 60 per cent complete and to which more than \$35,000,000 has been paid out as the equivalent of Japan's four new ships to be scrapped. On every other possible basis of calculation considered by the experts, Japan could show not even the 60 per cent ratio proposed for her in the American plan. Application of the capital ship tonnage measurement to fix the ratio itself is a wide concession to Japan, it is said.

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REPRIEVES ARE GRANTED
(Continued From First Page)

court, appealed their cases to the supreme court. The record was reviewed by the high court and the verdict of the lower court was affirmed. They subsequently were sentenced to death on October 24 of this year. The cases of Kirby and Rutledge are identical, hence the issue of reprieves to both men by Governor Olcott.

Willis Corporation Insolvent.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Willis corporation, for which federal receivers were appointed last Saturday in Toledo, is insolvent and in debt more than \$12,000,000, according to an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States district court here today.

State Commissioners to Meet.
ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.—A conference of state railroad commissioners of all northwest and western states to be held in Washington December 13 was called today by F. W. Putnam, chief of the Minnesota railroad commission. The conference is being called.

Telephone Plea Refused.
SALEM, Or., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The Oregon public service commission in an order issued today denied the application of the Nehalem Mutual Telephone company for authority to remove its central office from

he said, in connection with the hearing December 14 by the Interstate commerce commission of representatives of carriers who wish to present facts as to general reductions in rates and fares.

Light Extension Under Way.
GRESHAM, Or., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The Portland Railway, Light & Power company is putting in an electric-light extension in the eastern part of Gresham. Floyd S. Mack, Gresham electrician, is in charge of the wiring.



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Cantique de Noël (O Holy Night)	87576	10	1.50
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Carmen—Aragonesa (Prelude to Act 4)	74719	12	1.75
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Darkey Stories	45257	10	1.00
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The Virgin's Lullaby	18812	10	.85
An Old Sacred Lullaby	18813	10	.85
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Don't Throw Me Down	18816	10	.85
My Sunny Tennessee	18818	10	.85
Ain't You Coming Out, Malinda?	18819	10	.85
Sally, Won't You Come Back?	18820	10	.85
Bring Back My Blushing Rose	18821	10	.85
Ross' Dog Trot	18823	10	.85
Ross' Reel	18824	10	.85
Sal-O-May—Fox Trot	35711	12	1.35
Why, Dear?—Fox Trot	35712	12	1.35
Second Hand Rose—Fox Trot			
Have You Forgotten?—Medley Fox Trot			
My Sunny Tennessee—Fox Trot			
Mal—One Step			
Tuck Me to Sleep in My Old Tucky Home—Fox Trot			
Wabash Blues—Fox Trot			
Kentucky Home			
Who'll Be the Next One to Cry Over You			
One Kiss—Fox Trot			
Just Like a Rainbow—Fox Trot			
Canadian Capers—Fox Trot			
Bimini Bay—Fox Trot			
Santa Claus Visits the Children—Part I			
Santa Claus Visits the Children—Part II			
Christmas Hymns and Carols—No. 1			
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