

HARDING'S ADDRESS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

Event at Capital One of Historical Interest.

ALL NATIONS CONCERNED

Remarks of President Touching Permanence of Peace Noted. Democrats Want League.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—Because it is at all times one of the most impressive of the ceremonies attendant upon our constitutional system, and because on this occasion it pointed toward important future developments, something should be said about the address of the president to the joint session of the house and senate.

The scene itself was full of appeal to the imagination, with the two bodies together on the floor of the house of representatives and the audience in the galleries. The galleries were not only full, but they were a small-town American church on a larger scale. For that matter, the body of the house might have been the congregation of a small-town church, except, of course, for the absence of women. In fact, the Sunday congregation of a small-town church is markedly better dressed than congress. Congress in its appearance as a mass is very workaday and very average.

The sack coat is practically universal, rather wrinkled and worn at that, and for the most part black.

Practically the only touches of color were at the few places where members had negotiated some elasticity of the rules, permitting them to bring their little children, who sat on their fathers' knees. The little red hair ribbons and brightly colored dresses with the background they implied of parents caring enough to give their children memories of a historic occasion, were the brightest touches in the room.

Historical Interest Noted.

One extraordinary detail in the room was wholly unexpected. This was the presence of a large number of foreigners on the floor. There were not only the delegates to the armament conference but there were also in one corner of the room some 40 newspaper men from England, Canada, Japan, China, France, Holland and Italy. All the newspaper men, as well as the delegates, were wholly in the role of observers and guests, but one wondered whether there might be just the faintest historical significance in the fact that on the very day when the parliamentary body of Great Britain lost in the separation from Ireland a considerable group who for a hundred years have looked to London, it happened by this odd coincidence that a considerable portion of the earth's surface was looking to Washington for leadership. It would be easy to exaggerate or even wholly misread this coincidence, but it is a fact that imagination could hardly find noting it.

Of the many reflections that arose from observing how Harding's speech was received, the first was as to the vitality of the league of nations. The first applause came with the first phrase that hinted of world associations when he said: "There are growing assurances of the permanence of the peace which we so deeply cherish." Again came applause when Harding spoke of our "unescapable relationship with world affairs in finance and in commerce." It was notable that this applause started on the democratic side. Most of the democrats have an abiding faith that what Wilson started to do under the leadership of the league of nations is something bound to come about in the course of time. The democrats believe this, and in a way they want to keep the brand of their party on the Wilson invention.

Other Statements Cheered.

Again there was applause when Harding, speaking of the nations of the world, used the phrase "we can help and we mean to help." On the other hand, Harding's emphatic assurance that he would do nothing about our foreign relations which would lead to conflict with the senate on constitutional prerogatives and his pledge of "adherence to the accepted policy" of not entering the league of nations, brought equally emphatic applause.

If Harding had the time, and if the idea had occurred to him, he might have done a useful thing if he had expended upon the single sentence in which he said that the "the greatest reformation in governmental practice since the beginning of the republic." This is literally true and in a period of well justified criticism of the work of congress it is useful and cheering to remember that so big a thing as this has been done.

So far as it pointed to the future, there were three indications in Harding's speech which are borne out by the current gossip of Washington. The first is that he will make the effort long urged upon him to bring about unity of policy and action between himself and the republican majority of the senate and house. The second is that he will try to get away from government ownership and operation of ships, while at the same time finding another means of achieving his fixed purpose of having an adequate American mercantile marine. The third is that he will try again the effort that has several times failed in the past to give real power to the tariff commission, so that we may have flexible import duties.

ARMS PARLEY PLEASING

(Continued From First Page.)

wish and for which humanity must rejoice.

"I have found many a satisfaction in the knowledge of the tender things and sympathetic things and helpful things and Christianlike things which you have done. It is a pleasure to say I hope your sympathies and your humanities and your gentleness and sympathetic ministrations and your generosity shall more largely be applied to those inevitable misfortunes and those inescapable sufferings which come now and then in the peaceful course of human affairs. There never will be a time when there is not a work to do. But how much more comforting it is going to be to have the consciousness that you are contributing to the alleviation of these inescapable sufferings of peace rather than to be called upon in the greater way as an agency to relieve the sufferings deliberately caused by war."

The president told the delegation representing the national board of farm organizations that he did not

claim any special merit for calling the conference, but that "my only thought was to do my duty."

The delegation, which was accompanied by a number of members of congress, congratulated Mr. Harding upon the progress of the conference and pledged its complete support to the policies of the American government as enunciated in the conference.

"I don't claim any special merit for calling the conference," the president said to his callers when they concluded their address. "My only thought was to do my duty. However, it is a happy augury to find not only agriculture, but also the makers of arms and armament, men who were naturally expected to have a personal interest in the revenues derived from war—are just as much in favor of limitation as farmers."

"I cannot speak of the conference other than to say that I expect very

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK.

Senate.

Adopted resolution calling for information relative to "carpet-bagging" in Porto Rico.

Harrison baited republicans on president's message, saying Mr. Harding is in better esteem than his party.

Passed number of minor measures on the calendar.

Received a large batch of nominations, many of them being recent appointments.

Refused to make a request that a white border be added to the American flag at the arms parley.

House.

Considered small bills on the calendar.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, New York, discussed with Mr. Hulbert and others appeared before rivers and harbors committee on legislation to prevent pollution of streams and harbors.

Chairman McPadden of banking and currency committee made public letter of Secretary of Treasury Mellon endorsing plan for taxing securities now exempt and urged Chairman Fordney of ways and means committee to hold hearings.

Arms conference invited to take up question of opium traffic.

Julius Kahn of military affairs committee.

gratifying results from its deliberations.

Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' union, headed the callers, who presented a resolution expressing gratification in "the courage and self-denial of our republic in assuming leadership of the movement to reduce the ever-growing burden of militarism."

"Nothing is impossible when the conscience of present-day civilization has fixed upon it for accomplishment," the president said.

"It is a pleasure to say that there is hope that your sympathies and humanities shall be more largely applied to people once in a while rather than to contribute to the relief of sufferings deliberately caused by war."

WRECK BLAMED TO SPEED

(Continued From First Page.)

Dallas. He said that from a safety standpoint, placing the westbound train on the eastbound tracks was a perfectly safe operation, providing orders were obeyed.

M. E. Walsh, dispatcher, declared that while he insisted that conductors copy instructions over the phone they did not always do so. He said that no rule was violated by placing No. 17 on the eastbound track.

C. W. Cochran, attorney for the O. & N. R. Co., conducted the inquiry for the company and J. B. Rhodes, representing the order of railway conductors, and G. O. Barnhart, representing the brotherhood of firemen and engineers, were the inquirers for the men. H. D. Lyon, G. B. Winter and W. E. Weeks, for the interstate commerce commission, also asked questions.

All witnesses answered freely and employees, without exception, admitted following the custom of not following the rules to the letter, and pointed out that company officials had never made any complaint against this laxity. The public service commission will not make its findings for the present.

RECLAMATION BILL AIDED

Stand Taken by President Gives Impetus to Legislation.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Idaho delegation in congress is rejoicing over the stand taken by President Harding on reclamation in his opening address to congress and they believe it means the passing of the McNary-Smith bill, according to a telegram from Addison T. Smith to Gay Plummer, manager of the Idaho Reclamation association. The telegram received by Mr. Plummer this morning is as follows:

"We are all rejoicing over the president's message to congress with reference to enlargement of the reclamation policy and feel greatly encouraged over prospect of securing enactment of the McNary-Smith bill in view of president's recommendation."

Health Crusade Started.

BOARDMAN, Or., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—In connection with annual health week, a health crusade has been inaugurated in the Boardman schools following the visit of the county health nurse last week.

The sale of Red Cross Christmas seals will be carried on in connection with the movement. A partial examination of the school children made by the nurse showed ten having diseased tonsils, 21 defective teeth, two enlarged neck glands, two skin diseases and four undernourished.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (25¢ a box.)

Phone us for prices on your winter coal. Diamond Coal Co., Edwy. 3037.

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Most comfort, smallest outlay, S.S.S. coal. Edgeman's. Edwy. 79.—Adv.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070. Automatic 569-95.

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Victrola

THIS STYLE and 10 double-face Victor records, your own choice,

10850

Easy Terms

Seiberling-Lucas Music Co.,

125 4th St., Near Washington St.

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Red Fox

Is Absolutely Harmless to the Heart

HEADACHE POWDERS

Safe-Sure

"TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST."

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PLEDGE TO DELAY WAR GAINS FAVOR

Six Months Cooling-Off Period Is Contemplated.

JAPAN INDORSES PROJECT

Revocation of Agreement Covering Far East Suggested to Tokio and London.

(Continued From First Page.)

that details easily can be adjusted once the principle has unanimous acceptance.

Instructions Are Asked For.

Thus far only Great Britain has given an "acceptance in principle," but her delegates, like those of Japan, have cabled home for further instructions.

The Japanese and American delegates are proceeding slowly and the French are said to have taken very little part in the conversations.

It was at a meeting of the "big three" nearly a week ago that the project was understood to have taken such form as to permit of its transmission to London and Tokio for instructions.

The American delegates, it was said, had felt from the beginning of the negotiations that some form of international concord to preserve the peace of the Pacific was a development most to be hoped for as a result of the conference. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was said to be regarded as less efficient than would be an agreement in which the other powers could join.

Alliance to Be Avoided.

On the other hand, the American group found itself bound by well-defined restrictions in view of the constitutional limitations of the executive in treaty power and the long-established national policy of non-involvement in foreign entanglements.

The foreign plenipotentiaries are understood to have been told that the American delegation could not consider any proposal approaching an alliance and that if such a proposal was negotiated the senate would never ratify it.

The problem then became a question of finding such a basis of agreement as would impel Japan and Great Britain to abrogate the alliance and be assured of senate ratification. In the plan under consideration the American delegates are understood to feel confident of senate support and the intimations coming unofficially from British and Japanese sources indicate that the proposal is also receiving favorable consideration in Tokio.

In the long string of "cooling-off" treaties negotiated by W. J. Bryan when he was secretary of state, the period of suspension of hostilities for discussion and possible arbitration was fixed at six months. The same provisions had been suggested in some quarters for the new four-power agreement.

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Phone us for prices on your winter coal. Diamond Coal Co., Edwy. 3037.

—Adv.

Most comfort, smallest outlay, S.S.S. coal. Edgeman's. Edwy. 79.—Adv.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070. Automatic 569-95.

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