SUCCESSOR OF POPE IS NOW BIG TOPIC

Cardinals Are Split Into Two Factions.

NINE REPORTED NEUTRAL

Conditions Declared Never to Have Been So Favorable for Election of Foreign Pontiff.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The college of cardinals will enter into conclave February 2 to elect a pope in succession to the late Pope Benedict, according to an announcement made this evening by the Osservatorre Romano, the official organ of the vatican.

The question of a rapprochement between the church and the Italian government enters into the election. A thorough canvass of opinion in the vatican shows that the peace party or those advocating closer relations with the government are virtually deadlocked with the irreconcilables, or those opposing a rapprochement, in the number of votes each faction can muster. A two-thirds majority is necessary for election.

Nine Cardinals Neutral.

Twenty-nine cardinals, headed by Cardinal Gasparri, the camerlengo or acting head of the church, are known to favor continuance of Benedict's policy, which was understood to have been directed toward a resumption of relations with the quirinal; twenty members of the sacred college are thought to be just as strongly opposed, while nine are classified as neutral.

The attitude of the American cardinals—O'Connell of Boston and Dougherty of Philadelphia—is unknown at the vatican, but the opinion is expressed that, unless a compromise is reached, never has there been such an opportunity for a foreign cardinal to be elected pope.

The boom for Cardinal Maffi, archbishop of Pisa, who was mentioned as favored by the government, appears to be on the decline, while Cardinal Gasparri and Cardinal Archpriest Merry Del Val, respectively leaders of the peace party and the irreconcilables, are acknowledged by their supporters to have little chance of being elected.

Laurenti to Get Vote.

The candidate of the Gasparri party is Cardinal Ratti of Milan, while Merry Del Val's faction, after voting for their leader on the first ballot as a test of strength, it is understood, will switch to Cardinal Laurenti, the newest created member of the sacred college, stationed in Rome. Laurenti presided for many years over the Roman Catholic world missions.

Cardinal Von Rossum of Holland is most prominently mentioned as a neutral candidate, should a deadlock be reached in the conclave. He is 67 years old and was raised to the purple by Pius X in 1911.

Women to Attend.

For the first time in history women will be permitted to be present in the quarters occupied by the conclave. They are Sisters of Mercy, who will preside over the destinies of the cardinals' kitchens, which heretofore have been supervised by monks.

The arrival of Cardinals Schulte of Cologne, Bertram of Breslau, Faulhaber of Munich and Piffl of Vienna today brought the number of foreign cardinals in Rome up to 10. In addition to the German and Austrian cardinals there are now here Cardinals Dubois of Paris, Lucon of Rheims, Maurin of Lyons, Vival of Tarragona, Bourne of London and Gasquet, the British cardinal resident in Rome.

Beds Being Installed.

With the assumption of his duties of marshal by Prince Chiga the installation in the vatican palace of beds and other necessary furniture gathered from local hospitals and colleges, the vacating of offices by the members of the official pontifical family of the late pope, including numerous high-titled functionaries, completion of the oak barrier at the entrance into the courtyard of St. Damaso, isolating the vatican from the outside world, and the arrival of two more cardinals, the organization for the approaching conclave was brought nearer perfection.

What name the next pope will choose is a query that is causing much discussion in Rome. The "irreconcilables," if they succeed in electing their candidate, are understood to be in favor of Leo XIV as successor to Leo XIII, who was always strongly opposed to the quirinal. Should Cardinal Gasparri's peace party elect its candidate, it is believed that Benedict XVI will be the name of the next pope, on account of the late pontiff's policy of closer relations with the quirinal.

Pius XI May Be Compromise.

If a compromise is reached, it is expected that the neutral pope elected will adopt the name of Pius XI, following the non-extremist policy of Pius X.

The living of the cardinals during the conclave period will be of the simplest and most frugal. They will only be allowed one dish of meat and vegetables with a half pint of wine daily. The furniture will also be of the simplest kind—the beds of the dormitory variety with mattresses of straw. These, with iron wash bowls, have been placed in rooms which have being numbered so the cardinals can ballot for their choices.

NEW CONFERENCE SLATED

(Continued From First Page.)

which China is completing payment for it.

In leaving determination of new rules of warfare to a later conference, the armament committee carried out the recommendations of a sub-committee of experts who spent several weeks considering the subject. The resolution as adopted was drafted by another sub-committee headed by Elihu Root of the American delegation and is as follows:

"Resolution for a commission of jurists:

"The United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan have agreed:

"One—That a commission composed of not more than two members representing each of the above mentioned powers shall be constituted to consider the following questions:

"(a) Do existing rules of international law adequately cover new methods of attack or defense resulting from the introduction or development, since The Hague conference of 1907, of new agencies of warfare?

"(b) If not so, what changes in the existing rules ought to be adopted in consequence thereof as a part of the law of nations?

"Two—That notices of appointment of the members of the commission shall be transmitted to the government of the United States of America within three months after the adjournment of the present conference, which after consultation with the powers concerned will fix the day and place for the meeting of the commission.

"Three—That the commission shall be at liberty to request assistance and advice from experts in international law and international naval and aerial warfare.

"Four—That the commission shall report its conclusions to each of the powers represented in its membership.

Conference Is Provided.

"Those powers shall thereupon confer as to the acceptance of the report and the course to be followed to secure the consideration of its recommendations by other civilized powers."

Readoption of the radio resolution, reconsidered Tuesday was also on the recommendation of a sub-committee, which had failed after a two days' effort to agree on the addition of any of a half dozen supplemental proposals. As it now stands the resolution is in exactly the same language as when adopted originally on December 7. It includes five paragraphs which make in substance the following stipulations regarding wireless stations in China:

1. No station shall handle other than governmental messages except in emergency.

2. Foreign stations must conform strictly to the terms of the agreements under which they exist.

3. Any foreign station maintained without the authority of the Chinese government shall be turned over to Chinese officials for a fair compensation.

4. Questions affecting stations in the south Manchurian railway zone or the French concession at Shanghai must be discussed by China directly with the governments concerned.

5. Owners of foreign stations must notify Chinese officials to work out a wave length agreement.

The divergent views of China and the other powers relative to the supplemental provisions it had been proposed to add to the resolution were expressed in separate statements, spread on the records. That sett'ng forth the position of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal said:

"The powers other than China declare that nothing in paragraphs 3 or 4 of the resolution of the 7th of December, 1921, is to be deemed to be an expression of opinion by the conference as to whether the stations referred to therein are or are not used by China.

"They further give notice that the result of any discussion arising under paragraph 4 must, if it is not to be subject to objection by them, conform with the principles of the open door, or equality of opportunity approved by the conference."

China's declaration was read by Minister Sze. The Chinese declaration entered on the record alongside that of the other eight nations was as follows:

"The Chinese delegation takes this occasion formally to declare that the Chinese do not recognize nor concede the right of any foreign power or of the nationals thereof to install or operate, without China's express consent, radio stations in legation grounds, settlements, concessions, leased territories, railway areas or other similar area."

Developments Are Expected.

After the wireless discussion was concluded the far eastern committee again took up Arthur J. Balfour's resolution to prohibit shipment of arms and ammunition into China, but reached no conclusion. It adjourned until Monday.

It was declared tonight that the central issue of the railroad would not be touched upon at tomorrow's Japanese-Chinese meeting, although the impression was given that the day might see further developments toward a settlement of that problem.

The Chinese, it is said, are insisting that a Chinese managing director of the road be appointed with authority over all other road officials, while Tokio wants a Japanese traffic director and a Japanese chief accountant, each with full authority within his department. Hope for discovery of a middle ground between these proposals appeared to be gaining ground tonight among both Japanese and Chinese. The latter, however, said they still were without advices from Pekin and would not act until their government had given instructions in the light of the advice given by Mr. Harding.

NEARLY ALL NOW DONE

(Continued From First Page.)

to imagine that some voice from heaven on that night had said that of all that Mr. Hughes proposed, 90 per cent would come true. Try to imagine how the world would have felt if that had happened in that forceful way.

The truth is, it has happened. The mere effect that it has happened gradually and quietly, by piece-meal instead of spectacularly, should not rob us of appreciation of it.

The fact is that every word Mr. Hughes uttered that day has been adopted, with the single exception of the variation involved in letting Japan keep the Mutsu, and that was not a 3 per cent variation. The more detailed plan which Secretary Hughes did not read, but which accompanied his proposal and which related to minor and auxiliary craft, has been changed in some respects, largely because of the French recalcitrancy.

But these auxiliary aspects of naval armament did not figure in the emotions of the world the night after Mr. Hughes' speech. Of all that speech contained, and of all that so elevated the hopes of the world, the fulfilment is nearer to 100 per cent cent than to 90.

Interest in Far East Lags.

This central fact has been obscured by the fact that the conference in its latter aspects has drifted into the field of the far east, where few Americans have enough information to have judgment and where the scenes and the personalities seem too remote to interest America.

It is a heaven-sent accident that the two principal Chinese delegates have three-letter names, Koo and Sze. When it comes to General Wu Pei-Fu and General Chang Tsao-Lin, even the reports here in Washington have to slow down in order to get the spelling correctly.

It is as much as Americans can do to follow Poincare and Briand. We can't possibly follow far eastern politics. But when Americans are on the familiar ground of naval armament and the Hughes' plan they aren't likely to doubt that the conference is a success.

Incidentally it would be useful if the friends of the purpose of the conference would now revive some of the spirit of that opening day. The completion of this conference ought to be celebrated in ways whose impressiveness ought not to be less than that of Armistice day.

Headaches From Slight Colds.
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Announcement!
Dinner dance every Saturday night. The La France at Corbett on Columbia Highway. A delicious dinner $1.50 plate. Snappy music. 9:30 P. M. to 3 A. M.

REGULATION URGED FOR COAL INDUSTRY

Compulsory Incorporation of Unions Also Favored.

REPORT GIVEN SENATE

Both Miners and Operators Are Declared to Blame for Mining Disorders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Recommendations that statutes be enacted to compel the incorporation of labor unions and that there be set up a code of laws and a federal agency for regulation of the coal industry, affecting employes and employers alike, were made to the senate today as a result of its investigation into the West Virginia-Kentucky coal field disorders.

Chairman Kenyon of the investigation committee was author of the proposal for a federal regulatory tribunal and the suggestion for obligatory incorporation of unions came from Senators Phipps, Colorado; Warren, Wyoming, and Sterling, South Dakota, all republicans.

Proposal Is Supported.

The three senators supported Senator Kenyon's proposition for the regulatory body, but declared that unless incorporations were forced, the agency he would set up would have no legally responsible body with which to deal.

Mr. Kenyon's statement declared that mutual concessions must be made by operators and miners in the West V'rginia troubles to end the conflicts, but his colleagues held that the law should provide that when agreements were reached through arbitration or otherwise, the promise thus exacted must be kept.

Contracts Held Broken.

"As a matter of fact," the statement of the three senators continued, "when conditions made it safe to do so, when wages soared or when men were badly needed, these contracts were broken by the employes and there was no redress, while at the same time the operators were liable for the full performance of their contracts to deliver specified quantities of coal at prices at which they had been sold."

Senators Phipps, Warren and Sterling also differed from Mr. Kenyon as to the responsibility for the West Virginia conditions, where Mr. Kenyon charged that both miners and operators were measurably responsible. Their view was that "too much stress has been laid upon the point where operators were to blame and not enough is said about the crimes, including murder, of which employes were guilty."

Bill to Be Introduced.

Senator Kenyon announced that later he would introduce a bill covering his plan for the coal board and "code" which follows:

1. Coal is a public utility, and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.

2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate and accelerate the production of this essential commodity.

4. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interferred with in any manner whatsoever, nor shall coercive measures of any kind be used by employers or employes to exercise or to refrain from exercising this right.

Bargaining Right Recognized.

5. The right of operators and of miners to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.

6. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow workmen who may belong to unions. The men belonging to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism. The organizations have a right to go into non-union fields and by peaceable methods try to persuade men to join the unions, but they have no right to try to induce employes to violate contracts which they have entered into by peaceable means to try and persuade men to refrain from joining the unions.

7. The right of all unskilled or common laborers to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford an opportunity for savings against unemployment, old age and other contingencies is hereby declared and affirmed.

Above this basic wage for unskilled workers, differentials in rates of pay for other mine workers shall be established for skill, experience, hazards of employment and productive efficiency.

8. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed; their rates of pay shall be the same as those of male workers for the same or equivalent service performed; they shall be accorded all the rights and guarantees granted to male workers and the conditions of their employment shall surround them with every safeguard of their health and strength and guarantee them the full measure of protection which is the debt to society to mothers and to potential mothers. Few women are engaged in any way in mining, but it may be as well to announce this proposition as to pass it by.

9. Children under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in the industry unless permits have been issued under state authority.

10. Six days shall be the standard work week in the industry with one day's rest in seven. The standard work day shall not exceed eight hours a day.

11. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard work day.

12. When a dispute or controversy arises between operators and mine workers, there should be no strike or lockout pending a conference or a hearing and determination of the facts and principles involved.

MRS. STILLMAN CUT OFF

COURT'S DECISION ON $7500 REQUEST TO BE FOUGHT.

Banker's Wife to Continue Action to Get Allowance for Canadian Hearings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Anne U. Stillman will continue her court fight to obtain from her husband, James A. Stillman, $7500 to defray the cost of Canadian hearings in their diforce suit, which was denied by the appellate div'sion division of the supreme court, John Brennan, her counsel, announced tonight.

Mr. Brennan said the court's decision allowed a renewal of the application on submission of additional proof showing that Mrs. Stillman did not have on hand sufficient money to meet these expenses. He will submit proof asked for at once, he said, and a new hearing will be sought at a special term of the court.

The court's opinion held that Mrs. Stillman already had received sufficient money for her defense.

The justices took occasion to note that neither Mr. Stillman nor his wife "has specifically made a verified denial of the allegations of his or her own misconduct."

French Admiral Sick.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Admiral de Bon of the French delegation to the Washington armament conference, is confined to his rooms in a hotel here, suffering with a slight bronchial attack.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

WARRANT IS ISSUED FOR A. C. TOWNLEY

Embezzlement Charged to Non-Partisan Head.

ARREST TO BE TUESDAY

President of League Now in Jail Serving Sentence for Violating Espionage Law.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 27.—A warrant has been issued here for the arrest of A. C. Townley, president of the national non-partisan league, charging him with implication in the alleged embezzlement of $3000 from the Schndinavian-American bank of Fargo.

The warrant, which was issued in the Cass county district court, it was learned today, will be served on Townley when he is released next week from the Jackson (Minn.) jail, where he is serving a 90-day sentence for conviction on a charge of violating the state espionage law.

Felonious Advice Charged.

It is charged in the warrant that Townley, on January 20, 1919, at Fargo, "did feloniously advise and encourage" J. J. Hastings, ex-vice-president of the bank, to "commit the crime of embezzlement; that Hastings appropriated the $3000 to his own use, to the use of the defendant A. C. Townley, and to the use of unknown persons."

A warrant was issued in Cass county for the arrest of Hastings at Seattle.

The specific charge against Hastings is that he borrowed $3000 from the Scandinavian-American bank for the "United States Sisal Trust, J. J. Hastings, trustee," while he was vice-president of the bank, and before the "Sisal Trust" was in existence.

Bank Is Closed.

The United States Sisal Trust was a stock company formed to purchase land in Florida for the growing of sisal, used in making binder twine. The company sold stock to North Dakota farmers, and it was said the company had considerable land in Florida.

The bank was closed about a year ago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—"Political prosecution" is blamed by A. C. Townley for the warrant issued in Fargo for his arrest in connection with an embezzlement charge brought against a former official of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo.

From his cell in the Jackson (Minn.) jail he told the Associated Press by long distance telephone today that he had "absolutely nothing" to do with any loan J. J. Hastings might have made from the bank, and had no knowledge of the loan involved in the embezzlement charge.

"This is merely another attempt by enemies of the non-partisan league in North Dakota to repudiate the good that organization is doing," Mr. Townley said. "It is simply mere political prosecution."

HASTINGS NOT AT SEATTLE

Ex-Vice-President Disappears Before Warrant Is Issued.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 27.—Police here said today they had been unable to find any trace of J. J. Hastings, ex-vice-president of the Scandinavian-American bank of Fargo, N. D., who disappeared from Seattle shortly before issuance of a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice. The warrant was issued January 22 at the request of North Dakota authorities, who informed local officers that Hastings was wanted in connection with the alleged embezzlement of $3000 from the bank.

Police detectives who interviewed Hastings January 21, with regard to the charges against him, said he promised them he would appear in court if a warrant were actually issued. He is believed to have left Seattle January 22 or 23.

Walter Harvey, Seattle attorney, consulted by Hastings, said he knew nothing of his former client's whereabouts. Police were variously informed that Hastings had fled to Canada and that he was en route to Fargo to face the charge against him.

L. L. McCANDLESS TO RUN

Democrats Back Candidate for Place in Congress From Hawaii.

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—L. L. McCandless, former resident of the Pacific northwest and for the past decade a democratic candidate in the elections for representative to congress from Hawaii, is looked upon as such a formidable candidate in the special election. The death of Prince Kuhio, delegate from Hawaii for 20 years, has left the republicans worried. The republicans have many possibilities but no outstanding figure that could command the vote of the party. Mr. McCandless, on the other hand, has the democratic vote solidly behind him.

The republicans are contemplating the call of a big convention at which the next republican candidate will be selected. Among the possibilities is John Wise, with the labor vote behind him; Senator Charles Chillingworth, president of the Hawaiian senate for many years; Robert W. Shingle, white man, but closely associated with the late Prince Cupid and John Lane, ex-mayor of Honolulu.

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4—Intermezzo, "Astarte"....A. Mildenberg
5—"Kuyawiak".H. Wieniawski
6—"Ain't You Coming Out, Melinda?"....H. Von Tilzer
7—"Deep in Your Eyes"....Victor Jacobi
8—"Ten Little Fingers and Ten Little Toes"....I. Schuster and Ed Nelson

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