RECORD OF PARLEY 6 COMPLETED PACTS

Two Others Are Agreed to in Substance.

14 RESOLUTIONS MADE

Ten Separate or Joint Commissions Also Part of Tangible Contribution to History.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Six completed treaties, two others agreed to in substance, 14 resolutions and 10 separate or joint declarations of national policy comprise the formal and tangible contribution of the arms conference negotiations to history.

By the major agreements of the conference the great powers put a limit on their naval strength in capital ships, abjure submarine warfare against commerce and use of poison gas, give China a new bill of rights based on territorial integrity and the open door, and set up a new international concord to preserve peace in the Pacific. In addition, Great Britain declares her intention to restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China, and Japan hands back Shantung and promises to withdraw from Siberia as soon as conditions there are stabilized.

Six Treaties Listed.

These are the six treaties which, during the 12 weeks of negotiations, have been brought to final completion:

First—Limitation treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy agree to scrap or convert 68 capital ships and so limit future construction that, after a ten-year building holiday, their first-line naval strength will remain at 525,000 tons, 525,000 tons, 315,000 tons, 175,000 tons and 175,000 tons, respectively. The respective tonnage of airplane carriers is limited to 135,000 each for the United States and Great Britain, 81,000 tons for Japan and 60,000 tons each for France and Italy. Individual capital ships are to be no larger than 35,000 tons and carry no guns in excess of 16 inches.

Aircraft Carriers Limited.

Aircraft carriers are limited similarly to 27,000 tons and auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons, and neither can carry a gun larger than eight inches. A fortifications "status quo" is set up in the Pacific, under which the United States agrees not to further fortify the Philippines and Guam, and Japan agrees to observe the same restriction in Formosa, the Bonins and the Pescadores.

Second—The submarine and poison gas treaty, to which the same five powers are signatories. By its terms the powers agree as among themselves not to use submarines as "commerce destroyers" and in all cases to observe the rules of visit and search and to regard as a pirate any submarine who violates existing law. As among themselves they outlaw use of poison gas autogether.

Third—The four-power Pacific treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions in the Pacific and to meet in consultation whenever those rights are threatened. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is automatically abrogated when the new treaty finally is ratified.

One Pact on Far East.

Fourth—The general far-eastern treaty, between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal and The Netherlands, binding each of them to respect China's integrity, the open-door policy is to be applied in detail, and every opportunity is to be given the Chinese people to develop a stable government. It is agreed that no treaty infringing these principles be concluded, that no contracts violating them are to be upheld, that discriminatory practices in the Chinese railway is to end, and that China's rights as a neutral are to be respected in future wars.

Fifth—The Chinese tariff treaty, adhered to by the same nine nations, providing international machinery for an immediate revision of Chinese customs duties on a basis of 5 per cent, effective and periodical revisions thereafter, together with charges which will permit imposition of surtaxes.

Sixth—The Shantung treaty, between Japan and China, by which Shantung is restored to Chinese control.

By one of the uncompleted treaties agreed to in substance during the conference, Japan gives the United States the long-sought cable and wireless privileges on the island of Yap, and by the other the five principal powers and The Netherlands allocated the former German-owned cables in the Pacific so that one goes to the United States, one to Japan and one to The Netherlands.

FOLLY HALTED AND WORLD BURDENS LIFTED, PRESIDENT DECLARES AT CONFERENCE

"Not All World Is Yet Tranquilized, But Here Is Example to Imbue With New Hope All Who Dwell in Apprehension," Is Assertion of Mr. Harding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The address made by President Harding at the concluding session today of the arms conference follows:

"Mr. Chairman and members of the conference: Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the capital of our republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited, and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer.

"In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

"Today it is my greater privilege, and even greater pleasure, to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate a worth-while accomplishment.

Congratulations Are Given.

"It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only chief of government so circumstanced as to be able to address the conference, to speak congratulations and to offer the thanks of our nation, our people; perhaps I dare volunteer to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

"This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

People Declared Gratified.

"Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world, gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth, not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or offended national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for new assurance, it may feast at the banquet which the conference has spread.

"I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified, and yet there is scant appreciation how marvelously you have wrought. When the days were dragging and agreements were delayed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without impugning national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

Concelts Held Not New Ones.

"And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honors have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

"It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new concelts, or that the conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one, the conference of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles, are outstanding instances of the other.

"The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to co-operate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seeds of future conflict and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

War Benefit Is Gained.

"It is fair to say that human progress, the growing intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably here. You have met in that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.

"It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult undoing of their decision. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

"It little matters what we appraise as the outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have justified the conference. But the whole accomplishment has so cleared the atmosphere that it will seem like breathing the refreshing air of a new morn of promise.

Expression Effective One.

"You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each others' destruction. You have halted folly and lifted burdens and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

"Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

"I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

All Is Declared Simple.

"How simple it all has been. When you met here 12 weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owes to the government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling and world opinion directing.

"No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements, have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness.

"Here have been established the contacts of reason; here has come the inevitable understanding of face-to-face exchanges when passion does not inflame. The very atmosphere shamed national selfishness into retreat. Viewpoints were exchanged, differences composed, and you came to understand how common, after all, are human aspirations; how alike, indeed, and how easily reconcilable are our national aspirations; how sane and simple and satisfying to seek the relationships of peace and security.

Less Armament; No War.

"When you first met I told you of our America's thought to seek less armament and none of war; that we sought nothing which is another's, and we were unafraid, but that we wished to join you in doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in the accomplishment.

"It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfillment of God's high intent than with the agencies of warfare and destruction. Since this conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace today, like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illumine the highways and byways of human activity. The torches of understanding have been lighted and they ought to glow and encircle the globe.

Gratitude Is Expressed.

"Again, gentlemen of the conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States.

"To Belgium, to the British empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to The Netherlands and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling, which we experience, of honorable and honored contribution to happy human advancement and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

"From our own delegates, I have known from time to time of your activities, and of the spirit of conciliation and adjustment, and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that unanimity so essential to accomplishment. Without it there would have been failure; with it you have heartened the world.

"And I know our guests will pardon me while I make grateful acknowledgement to the American delegation—to you, Mr. Secretary Hughes; to you, Senator Lodge; to you, Senator Underwood; to you, Mr. Root; to all of you, for your able and splendid and highly purposed and untiring endeavors in behalf of our government and our people, and to your excellent advisory committee which gave to you so dependable a reflex of that American public opinion which charts the course of this republic.

"It is so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world sorrow not yet silenced, above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted, but to be lightened, above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours or of all us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world."

HUGHES' VICTORY SIMPLE

(Continued From First Page.)

the way back to Tyre. Always there was one power dominant on the seas and never did it pass except through battle, until February 6, 1922.

That is one of the larger factors in the treaties. There are several more. It would be easy to feel irritated with those who, either through ignorance of the past, or want of imagination about the future, fail to estimate this conference at its true height.

Genius Seen in Formula.

In the mere minutiae of the conference, in its mere mechanism, so to speak, there was one thing that is not less than an outstanding example of sheer genius. That was the selection of the formula for ending competition in naval armament.

It was the simplicity and concreteness of this formula that produced the results. Balfour knows this, and has said so. That Hughes also thinks so can be taken for granted from several things he has said, although his personal relation to it may restrain him from saying so directly.

When this conference was first proposed the naval experts of the various nations were set to work to make a formula for limitation. The navy men went at it from the point of view that seemed superficially the most logical and obvious. They tried to find a formula which should assign a theoretically fair navy to each of the nations.

Much Taken Into Account.

They took into account a score of factors, like relative length of coastline, relative distance from potential enemies, relative wealth, relative population and what not. Trying to make a theoretically perfect ratio out of all these factors, they got nowhere. Each factor was contingent on another, and so they went round and round in circles.

It was in this state of mind that our naval experts gave it up, and thereupon Hughes took a step which was nothing short of genius in going to the heart of an infinitely complex matter and digging out of it all that was essential.

Hughes said to the naval experts, in effect: "The way to stop is to stop and the time to stop is the opening day of the conference, November 12. Give me the exact figures as to how the navies of the world stand on that day. We will ask them to stop where they are on that day. If they won't stop on that day there is little likelihood of their being willing to stop on any other day. We will base our formula on actually existing navies, and not on theoretically adequate navies."

Genius Is Seen in Action.

That, I say, was an act of genius. I have said it was Hughes who did it. That has been commonly taken for granted, but it has also been publicly questioned.

During the early days of the conference the widespread publication of a dispatch to the effect that it was Harding who devised the formula caused as much gossip as almost anything that has happened during the conference. I have also heard it ascribed to Root, and, just lately, it was publicly ascribed to young Theodore Roosevelt, the assistant secretary of the navy.

There was nothing in this last. The formula came from outside the navy, and the navy is generously ready to say so. Just who did devise it, whether it was one mind or several, would be one of the most interesting of the "now it can be told" sort of stories in the history of the conference.

FIRE ROUTS 10 STUDENTS

Home of Men at University of Oregon Partially Destroyed.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Ten men students of the University of Oregon were made temporarily homeless when the residence which they occupied on Eleventh avenue East, near the campus, was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The building was owned by Morgan Watson of this city, and leased by Mrs. W. M. Kirtley, who came here from Pendleton. Mrs. Kirtley's husband is quite ill from influenza and had to be carried from the blazing building. It is believed that the fire originated from defective wiring or a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $2000 and is partially covered by insurance.

ARMY HELD PRUSSIANIZED

(Continued From First Page.)

worth of the military affairs committee and were investigated. General Sladem was not reprimanded for his alleged misconduct, but was recently made commander of West Point. He also is well known in Portland, having for a number of years commanded Vancouver barracks. Late in November, 1921, Major Nicholson, when on duty at Camp Dix, was accidentally shot by a sentry. His wound was not serious, but his statements after the shooting indicated that he believed that the shot was fired through the instigation of superior officers.

Major Nicholson is the son of Mrs. A. W. Nicholson of Portland.

The prestige of Oregonian Want-Ads has been attained not merely by The Oregonian's large circulation, but by the fact that all its readers are interested in Oregonian Want-Ads.

PITCH PLANT PROPOSED

NEW INDUSTRY PROMISED FOR PORTLAND.

Plan Is to Extract Turpentine, Rosin and By-Products From Douglas Fir.

The construction of a factory in Portland for the extraction of turpentine, rosin and by-products from Douglas fir pitch is soon to be started by a corporation formed by W. H. Curtis and L. R. Russe, two Portland engineers, and H. H. Ward, one of the organizers of the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills company, according to an announcement made yesterday.

The engineers have applied for patents on a new process for taking turpentine and rosin from Douglas fir pitch, heretofore considered impossible. By this process, they declare, it is commercially practicable to get the products from Douglas fir pitch and also to extract balsam oil.

Chemical tests have been made with the products by a number of companies and have resulted in highly satisfactory analysis, it was said. The timber and lumber interests also have indorsed the plan and the government forest service has offered the use of its forests in Oregon for tapping at a low rate of cost, it was declared.

The raw material will be gathered by tapping the trees in large areas and crews of men will be employed to gather the pitch as it flows from the trees and forward it to the refinery, which is to be erected.

Because of the high freight rate between Savannah, Ga., the present center of the turpentine industry, the company expects to find a ready market in the Pacific northwest.

Pending the receipt of the patents on the process arrangements are being advanced for the building of the factory, and manufacturing is expected to start soon afterward. The capital of the initial corporation will be placed at $100,000, and according to an announcement yesterday, the stock will not be opened for public subscription.

DELEGATES HASTEN HOME

DEPARTURES BEGIN 2 HOURS AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

Secretary Hughes and State Department Officials at Station to Say Farewell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Departure of arms conference delegates from Washington began today within two hours after the adjournment with the departure of the British delegation headed by Arthur James Balfour.

Secretary Hughes and state department and British embassy officials were at the station to say final farewell, all of the delegates leaving except Sir Auckland Geddes, the resident ambassador. M. W. Lampson, counsellor, and F. Ashton-Watkins, second secretary in the British diplomatic service, were left behind and no date has been set for their departure.

In addition to Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee of Fareham, Sir Robert Borden, who represented Canada; George F. Pearce, Australia; Sir John Salmond, New Zealand and Strinivasa Sastri, India, were in the party, together with secretaries and attaches.

Mr. Balfour and those who returned home via England will sail tomorrow on the Aquitania.

Albert Sarraut, the only remaining French delegate with the exception of Jules Jusserand, French ambassador, who remains here, left today for Canada, where he is to receive a university degree. M. Sarraut will return to Washington before he leaves for New York Thursday. He expects to sail for home on the steamship Savoie February 12.

The Japanese delegation will leave Washington, February 15, for San Francisco on their way to Japan. Baron Admiral Kato, head of the delegation, expects to begin his homeward journey ahead of his colleagues, leaving February 12. He will be joined in San Francisco, however, by the others.

Senator Schanber, head of the Italian delegation, will sail on the Olympic February 18 with most of the secretaries and attaches of the delegation. Senator Albertini, who with Ambassador Ricci completed the delegation, will sail on the Paris, February 21.

The entire Netherlands delegation will leave the later part of the week to sail on the Nieuw Amsterdam, February 18.

Departure of the Chinese delegation will begin next Sunday when Chief Justice Wang of the Chinese supreme court will begin his homeward journey. Wellington Koo will not start for his post as minister at London for a few weeks. Recently Madame Koo presented her husband with a son, born the night the Shantung dispute was settled.

COLONEL AXTON ON VISIT

Chief of Army Chaplains Upsets Vancouver Reception Plan.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Colonel John T. Axton, chief of the chaplains of the United States army, who was to arrive here tomorrow, slipped in one day ahead of time and broke up the scheduled entertainment planned for him tomorrow at Vancouver barracks.

Colonel Axton held a conference at service club No. 1 in the post at 2:30 o'clock today, and delivered an address on "The Place of Religion in the Army."

A popular meeting was held in Victory theater tonight, the 59th Infantry band furnishing music. Bishop Walter Taylor Sumner of the diocese of Oregon delivered the main address.

NEGOTIATIONS WILL OPEN

Debtor Governments May Take Initiative, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Negotiations looking toward the refunding of the $11,000,000,000 debt owed the United States by foreign nations will be inaugurated at a very early date, it was stated today at the treasury.

Treasury officials said that, while no definite schedule has been arranged for the inauguration of the refunding negotiations, it was probable that the debts of the various countries would be taken up in the order of volume. This schedule, if followed, would mean negotiations involving the British debt would be undertaken first and then debts of France, Italy, Belgium and finally the smaller European nations.

Conclusion of the arms conference, it was stated, had the effect of clearing the way for opening of the refunding negotiations. Legislation providing for a commission to carry on those negotiations is awaiting the president's signature.

It was indicated that the American government might expect the foreign nations to take the initiative in opening negotiations. It was recalled that Ambassador Geddes began conversations with American officials upon the question of refunding the British debt some time ago.

German Paper Fails.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The German-American Publishing company, publishers of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, a local German language daily newspaper, was placed in the hands of a receiver today. Failure of the Germans of Chicago to evince any interest in the paper was said by the owners to have been responsible for the paper's difficulties.

Chinook Hits Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—A real chinook hit the Walla Walla valley at midnight last night and continued all day with the result that the snow melted more rapidly than at any time since the thaw began four days ago. At many places in the valley the snow is gone. Reports from farmers say most of the water is being absorbed by the ground, sufficient thawing having been done to take the frost out. The mercury today climbed to 51, the highest since last December.

The Oregonian publishes practically all of the want ads printed in the other three Portland papers, in addition to thousands of exclusive advertisements not printed in any other local paper.

Cataracts Removed From the Eyes Without Operation

E. W. WHEELER, Optometrist, Secretary and Treasurer

Through the New Optical Science of Optometry Dr. E. W. Wheeler has been able to remove cataracts from the eyes of the lady whose letter is shown below. The letter, with the name and address, is on file at our office. This is one of many who have been fitted and are wearing our special lenses for this trouble.

W. W. WHEELER, Optometrist, Vice-President

Dr.E.W.Wheeler,
Wheeler Optical Co.
Oregonian Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon.

Portland, Oregon.
January 25,1922.

Dear Doctor: Two years ago I came to you with cataracts forming in the lenses of my eyes. My eyes were cloudy at all times and after a thorough examination of my eyes you gave me a special pair of glasses for the trouble, these lenses I wore until I came to you again in November 1921. The cloudiness having left my eyes and the lenses did not fit.

On making a new examination of my eyes you found that the cataracts had entirely disappeared and they were as clear as when I was a child. The new lenses which you made for me are giving excellent satisfaction and I am surely grateful to you for the relief you have given to me from my eye trouble.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

¶ If taken in time most of these cases can be cured. Invariably they receive a great amount of benefit as soon as they begin wearing the lenses which we prescribe for this eye trouble. ¶ It pays to take care of your eyes and have them examined at least once a year. Under no circumstances should the slightest indicaton of eyestrain or eyesight difficulty be neglected. ¶ When you find it difficult to read for any length of time without eye discomfort; when your eyes water, smart or ache; when you have pain in the temples or inflammation of the eyes, frequent headaches, etc., these are danger signals warning you it is time to attend to your eyes. ¶ It is better to be over-cautious than careless and indifferent—have us examine your eyes at once.

Over 26 Years' Experience, Past 15 in Portland. Grinding Plant on the Premises.

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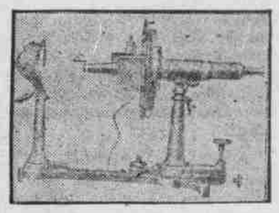

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2—"Pas des Echarpes"..... ..... C. Chaminade
3—Selection, "Little Cafe".. ..... I. Caryll
4—"Solvejg's Lied"..... ..... Edward Grieg
5—"Whispering Flowers".. .....Von Blon
6—"Indian Love Lyrics".... ....Amy Woodford Finden
7—"Love Among the Roses". ..... E. Courtney
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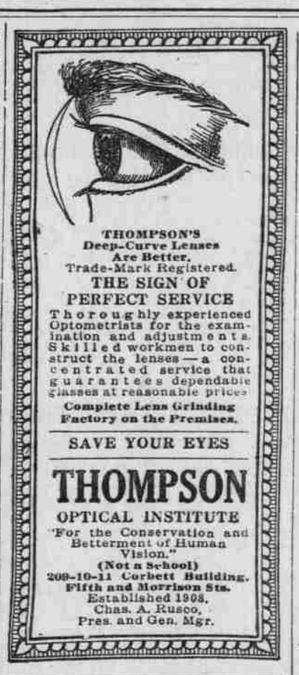

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Keep a convenient bottle of Formamint Tablets in your pocket, dissolve one slowly in your mouth every time you are in a place where disease germs are prevalent—in street car, theatre, railroad train, store or on dusty street.

A pleasant tasting but powerful antiseptic is released, and, mixing with the saliva, will quickly spread to every part of the mouth and throat, checking the germ life and preventing throat infection; possibly laryngitis, tonsillitis, "flu." Relieves hoarseness.

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