ORAH SAYS WORLD CAN BE DISARMED

America, Britain and Japan Should Lead Movement.

VIES STARTING POINT

Senator Criticises Secretary Daniels' Logic and Expansion Projects, in Fight Against War.

BY SENATOR W. E. BORAH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Daniels declares he is in favor of disarmament, and I do not question his sincerity at all. But I am wholly unable to follow his logic when he says it is useless to propose any plan less than that of complete disarmament by all nations, and at once.

We know, as practical human beings, that complete disarmament by land and sea at once is simply impossible, and we know, furthermore, from late observations at Geneva, it is absolutely impossible to get any agreement for disarmament by even a considerable number of nations. The human family does not do things that way, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon part of it. It is idealistic, but not practical.

We must be satisfied with a beginning of something less complete, and then work on to the final consummation as distrust becomes less and confidence becomes greater between nations and people. I regard the first substantial step toward disarmament as a victory of such signal moment that, if we cannot take a great or long step, we nevertheless should take the very longest possible. The second step will be much easier.

Three Powers Concerned.

There are now three great naval powers just about entering, if they have not actually entered, upon a tremendous programme of competitive naval building, just such a programme as prevailed between Germany and Great Britain from 1900 until it emerged, or was lost, in the conflagration of 1914. There are no other nations, so far as naval construction is concerned, which need be considered or who have any part in this menacing programme.

The two nations which are most often mentioned in addition to these three named are France and Italy. But France have a navy of any moment, to the language of Mr. Hurd, the British authority, "their navies have sunk below the horizon." Neither of them has any plan, apparently, to enter the competitive field. Neither of them is in a position to do so.

Why not, therefore, as a practical, businesslike proposition, deal with the situation as it is and with those who are responsible for what is going on?

Why not bring together those who are expending these vast sums and who are in the competitive field against each other? They are the nations, and the only nations, whose building programmes are crushing the people with taxes, and the only nations whose building programmes endanger peace, and the only nations that can stop this competitive programme, and the nations who, if they do, will be followed by other nations.

Why Multiply Voices?

Why ask some bystander, unarmed and unable to arm, to consent to disarmament in order that the bully who is preparing to shoot up the town may consent to disarm? Why multiply voices and complicate counsel and retard action, and divide responsibility and furnish a cover for duplicity in action by calling in 40 or 50 nations, some of which haven't a fishing boat, when, as a matter of fact, the whole world is startled and anxious about the action of three particular powers only? Let these three nations take their place under the searchlight of public opinion and see why, at the close of this great war in which they were associated together, this fearful, threatening, menacing, world-disturbing programme must go on.

The three particular powers that the whole world wants to hear from, and which are responsible for the entire situation, are the United States, Great Britain and Japan. We have a profound respect for both France and Italy, but upon this particular matter they are not concerned with us nor we with them. We have not been given the slightest indication that they would be dissatisfied if the three powers should disarm.

Disagrees With Daniels.

Our able secretary of the navy stated before the house committee that an agreement for disarmament between Great Britain, Japan and the United States would make for distrust and suspicion, and would create a belief among other powers that these three nations were going to dictate to the world. Upon what plausible theories could the proposed reduction of armaments or curtailment of preparations for it excite fear or jealousy upon the part of some other nation? Would not the agreement of these three powers to disarm have a most profound result in allaying the fears and suspicions of every other power, great or small?

The very fact that these three great powers had put aside their preparations for war, and had stopped building their vast fighting machines would have an effect upon the world for good and for peace and the power of language to do. Suppose that Great Britain and Japan, for instance, without consulting the United States, should agree to reduce their building programme for the next five years to one-half or one-third of what it now is, would anybody in our country take the absurd position that because these two local powers had prepared to disarm and were disarming, it was a cause of suspicion and district, and that we should build eight more battleships?

I have not had the opportunity of examining the Italian press, but I have pretty thoroughly examined the press of France, and I have yet to find the first suggestion in any publication of that country that France should be considered in on the naval disarmament, or the fact that Great Britain, Japan and the United States should agree to disarm would be a cause of distrust or suspicion. On the other hand, two very prominent men of France have stated practically in an official way that there is no occasion for anyone entering into an agreement to stop naval construction other than Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

It is not my purpose to challenge the sincerity of any man like Mr. Daniels or those who want to make the programme of disarmament more ambitious or more cumbersome, but I earnestly insist that you have got to be practical about this matter, the same as anything else; that we have got to take the world as it is, the situation as we find it, and deal with it in patience as best we may. And the critical situation now arises out of the fact that three particular nations are actually menacing the world's peace by starting upon a programme of great naval armaments. It would seem that the thing to do is to bring these three peoples together and see if it is not possible to stop the actual, positive menace rather than to deal with idealistic conditions.

ROOSEVELT IS HONORED

Limestone Slab From Canal Zone Erected Over Grave.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A slab of limestone taken from Culebra cut on the Panama canal has been placed beside the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, who brought about the building of that waterway. The stone, cut from a spot 60 feet above where President Roosevelt made an address in 1906, was presented by the canal zone children.

It was placed beside the grave of the late ex-president by Henry J. Grieser, a swimming director at Balboa, and the ceremonies were attended by the Roosevelt family and school children of Oyster Bay.

MINING CLAIMS REJECTED

Few Producers of Minerals Thus Far Qualify for Relief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Few producers of maganese, tungsten and other minerals have qualified for relief under the $8,500,000 appropriations provided by congress, and some $5,500,000 probably will go back into the treasury, Senator Robinson, democrat, Arkansas, said today.

He introduced a bill to validate claims not founded on specific wartime requests from the government for the minerals.

Nearly all of 1200 claims on file had been rejected, he said, because the producers acted on press reports as to the government's needs.

GREAT BRITAIN SEETHING

(Continued From First Page.)

said that the letter of the league must not stand in the way of any nation that belongs to the league in spirit. A dispatch from Marion, O., on the previous day, said that Senator Harding felt his responsibility and that the necessity of the times, as well as the interests of his country, demanded solid support for plans which would make war more difficult. The difficulties between the sides of the Atlantic are narrowing.

Collaboration Is Urged.

There must be collaboration between the two sections of the English-speaking peoples. Meantime, good luck to Mr. Harding on his Florida holiday. May he gain strength for the great task before him.

There are new troubles in south Europe where war-liberated nations are now squabbling busily over the landmarks of their neighbors. And in the north the Lithuanians object to the Vilna plebiscite—apparently because they fear the politics of the majority. The Poles suggest as an alternative a Lithuanian-Polish federation but Lithuania demands prior recognition of her frontiers, with withdrawal of Zeligowski, but this the latter refuses to do.

Meanwhile, the bolshevists are massing troops and may crush both unless there is a timely return to common sense. The league of nations certainly inherited a mess of trouble in an awry world and it will require all the support and good guidance possible in the coming months.

The Rapallo treaty, meantime, settled the affairs of Italy and Jugo-Slavia, though it is a sad reflection that it leaves a half million Slovanes under Italy, largely as the result of the helplessness of Wilson and the preoccupation and commitments of the allied powers.

Kelso Home Burned.

KELSO, Wash., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Otto Juergs' residence was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. When Mr. and Mrs. Juergs were awakened by smoke the building was completely enveloped in flames, and they barely escaped. Nothing was saved. The property was formerly the Frank Gumm residence and had been owned by Mr. Juergs about six months. It was valued at about $3000, with some insurance.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

NEW YORK STIRRED BY FIVE-CENT LOAF

Housewives Resent Charge They Can't Make Bread.

HOME BAKERY HELD BEST

Deputy Commissioner's Assertion Food Is Manufactured Cheaper by Bakeries Is Refuted.

BY CLARA SAVAGE.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The question that is agitating this metropolis, shaking it to its depths and stirring up hot controversies, is whether or not one can get a good loaf of bread for 5 cents. Many housewives have suggested that this is possible if the loaf is baked at home, but a department of the city government went on record today, through the deputy commissioner of markets, as against the practice of baking bread at home. The deputy commissioner is a woman—Mrs. Louis Reed Welz Miller.

Strangely enough, it was not a woman who started the controversy over the 5-cent loaf in New York. It was a man baker. He said a 12-ounce loaf of bread could be put on the market with a profit of from 1½ to 2 cents a loaf to the baker. He produced the loaf. Other bakers threw up their hands in horror and said "Impossible!"

High-Priced Bakers Favored.

The woman commissioner of markets sided with them. When I called on her in her office today the 12-ounce loaf that started all the trouble was sitting on her desk. But even with this tangible proof of bread at 5 cents on hand, Mrs. Welz Miller supported those who believe it an impossibility.

"I have been to see the baker and his bakery," said Mrs. Welz Miller. "In the first place, he bought at a low price the place of a baker who failed, and a good supply of flour. He does all his baking and thus reduces his overhead costs. Since he does not have a big bakery he has fewer workers—fewer oven men to pay $72 a week, for instance; fewer unskilled workers at from $38 to $42 a week. I also find that he makes up for his low price on bread by charging high prices for his cakes and pies. These are abnormal conditions. It is hardly fair to state on this basis that the 5-cent loaf is possible.

"I do not advise any woman to bake bread at home. A woman may make a loaf of bread for which the ingredients cost not more than 5 cents, but she uses up enough gas to raise the price considerably."

Statement Is Resented.

When this statement by the woman deputy commissioner of markets was repeated to New York women who bake bread, they rose to the defense of their art. The latest figures on the subject state that of the total amount of bread made in New York City 10 per cent is baked by women at home, while 50 per cent is baked by the four large baking companies and 40 per cent by the smaller bakeries. Judging by the storm that the anti-bread baking remarks of Mrs Welz Miller aroused among women, the first percentage has been set rather too low.

"Mrs. Welz Miller is making a mistake. Women should be encouraged to bake—even though they use gas stoves," said a woman who is at the head of a domestic science laboratory. "It takes 45 minutes to bake a small loaf of bread in a gas oven. A woman can bake two loaves of bread and at the same time bake a casserole dish, a cake or a pudding, or perhaps a souffle for luncheon, or any number of dishes that need slow cooking. When you divide the cost of the gas among several dishes, it is negligible. It is perfectly possible and practical to bake a loaf of bread at home for 5 cents."

Said a woman physician: "If the deputy commissioner of markets is advising women to confine themselves to top-of-the-stove cooking, she is making a great mistake. The result is too much fried food, which is bad for the digestion."

A New York husband, when interviewed on the subject, said: "Just remember how it tastes when you get hold of a piece of home-made bread after months of bakers' bread. It's enough to make a man start a crusade to bring back the good old days of home baking."

With the deputy commissioner of markets in New York City putting herself on record as opposed to baking bread at home, perhaps there is a danger of narrowing woman's sphere still further. Once it was the woman in the home who carded, then spun the flax to make the garments for the family, dipped the candles, cured the meats, canned the fruits and vegetables and braided the rugs. She was a manufacturer and the old-fashioned kitchen was her factory.

Enter the two-by-four kitchenette. One by one the housewife's arts are taken over by the factories, until now a deputy commissioner in New York steps in to take away woman's skill in baking. And that, too, when she can bake better and cheaper bread at home than the bakeries can make. Small wonder that between rival bakers and women who want to bake and women who don't and a deputy commissioner and husbands whose mouths water for a taste of good, old-fashioned home-made bread, New York is torn from end to end by a controversy over the 5-cent loaf.

BUSINESS PICK-UP SEEN

(Continued From First Page.)

west, but probably will soon. It is a small movement, to be sure, but it indicates plainly that the bottom has been reached.

Incidentally, the star of reviving prosperity always rises in the east. Conversely, it sets there first. In November, when the east was in the slough, Denver and the far west were doing business as usual. Today Denver and the west are in darkness and the light of dawn is in the east.

There are unmistakable signs of an early revival in building construction. To be sure, the movement is not on the inflated scale of boom days, but it is looking up. The demand for cement in 1921, according to one big company, "will tax the capacity of the mills." Already there is increased demand for roofing materials. Dealers in builders hardware are expecting a better business during the next few months than in the last. Lumber prices at present are below cost and demand is reviving. Production is at 35 per cent of normal. But, say the lumbermen through their official journal, the outlook is this:

"Building will resume in the spring and carry through the summer on a full normal basis."

Men are going back to work in the automotive industries at Detroit and Akron. The industry has had a wonderful tonic in its New York show. It employs 300,000 men and produced in 1920 more than 2,000,000 cars and trucks valued wholesale at more than $2,100,000,000. Orders came in a healthy fashion at the New York show and the American Automobile association reports that more persons are traveling by automobile to Florida this year than ever before.

Before long some of the closed auto plants probably will open again, on part time at first. Some of the more optimistic have even prophesied that there will be a shortage of cars by midsummer.

The leather industry is showing signs of improvement. The textile industry already is better than it was a month ago. Five more mills resumed operations last week. Production of cotton goods, silks and hosiery, long stagnant, has started again and is gaining momentum.

And on top of it all the volume of exports in Decembmer was larger than it was in December a year ago and is still swollen many times above the normal pre-war figure.

Nobody expects a revival of the inflated business of war-time days. But almost every leader of industry is looking with confidence toward the next few months.

Provision Made Against Floods.

STANFIELD, Or., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Work has started on the drainage ditch through the city which will drain the whole of Stage gulch, in which Stanfield is located. The district has been bonded for $30,000, which will be sufficient to construct a ditch of such proportions that there will never need be alarm of flood water again.

Tacoma to See Contests.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The filings of Charles M. Cloud and Andrew Winberg for council seats for the sixth and third wards will open contests in both wards. Mr. Cloud will oppose Victor Ericsson and Mr. Winberg will oppose Ernest Aldrich. A. Grant, incumbent in the third ward, also may run, but has not yet announced his intention.

Suit for $30,000 Damages Filed.

KELSO, Wash., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Dr. J. Ballard, old-time resident of this city, is being sued for $30,000 damages by Carl Hays, who has filed the action in the Cowlitz county superior court. Mr. Hays alleges that Dr. Ballard circulated a story reflecting upon his honesty and integrity.

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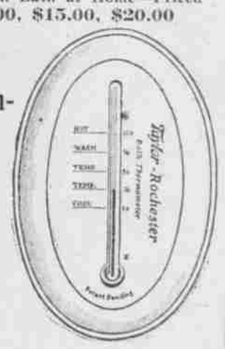

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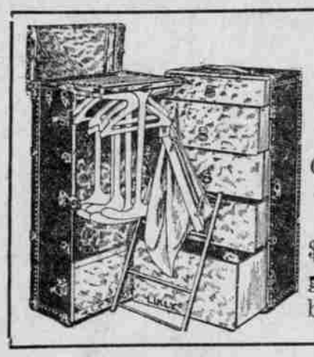

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Choice of
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Choice of
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Choice of
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Choice of
Pie, Pudding or Ice Cream.
Tea, Coffee, Milk or Buttermilk.

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