

GREAT COPPER MARKS CONFERENCE

Mr. Balfour First to Strike Note of Harmony.

ASTONISHMENT NO BAR

Foreign Delegates Take Notice Part in Spontaneous Demonstration at Session.

(Continued From First Page.) Minister Sze, Jonkheer Van Karnebeck and Viscount d'Alme made similar pledges in the name of China, The Netherlands and Portugal, respectively.

The conference opened with fresh memories of the soldier dead, to seek the rule under which "reason and righteousness shall prevail."

Harvey Surrounded Table. In the memorial hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution the statesmen and diplomats of five great powers and the representatives of four more gathered about the table to organize the way through which they hope to remove causes which might lead to war and then as a consequence remove the economic burden and waste the world suffers in preparation.

Although the opening hour was set for 10:30 o'clock, the notables began arriving soon after 9 to hear the opening address by President Harding and to form their permanent organization with Secretary Hughes as president of the conference.

The American delegation had chairs across the west end with the French on their right and the British on their left. To the right of the French were the places allotted to the Japanese, while the Italians had a corresponding position directly across.

At the foot of the table and at smaller ones were the Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch and Chinese. Advisers had chairs of gold and velvet directly back of their principals. Behind the American section were draped the flags of the nine nations. Senator Lodge was the first of the American delegation to arrive. He walked about the room meeting members of the American advisory committee, much as he talks with colleagues in the senate chamber. There was a scattering of gold lace in the galleries.

As the French delegates reached the main entrance there was something of a jam. Premier Briand, edging his way through dropped his silk hat. Attendants quickly made a way for him to get in.

Attaches in Dress Uniform. Military and naval attaches appeared in full dress uniforms, making a show of plumes and spangles such as Washington has not seen since the war. Almost all of the attaches wore the conventional dress of the diplomatic service.

Vice-President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Gillett occupied a box to the right rear of the American delegation. Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had a seat of honor in a box with a party.

Earl Beatty, with his glasses to his eyes, searched for his own seat and found it in the first row of the British advisers.

Two delegates from India, Srinivasa Sastri, wearing a white silk turban, added a touch of color to the picture. General Pershing took his place with the advisory committee and was quickly surrounded by some of the army representatives with whom he had been associated.

Premier Briand and M. Viviani stood together chatting behind their chairs, as Prince Tokugawa of the Japanese delegation came engaged in conversation with Sir Auek and Geddes, the British ambassador. Mr. Balfour entered with former Premier Borden of Canada.

Secretary Hughes Applauded. The first applause, hearty and generous, broke when Secretary Hughes took their seats at 10:35. A momentary hush fell upon the assemblage after the applause greeting the entrance of the American delegation and then the conversation broke loose again.

Secretary Hughes sat in the center of the tables and with a white scarf of marble and a small sign in front of him. At his right, in order, were Senator Lodge, Elihu Root and Senator Underwood, on the secretary of the conference, head of the British. Ten thirty, the official hour of opening of the conference, passed with some delegations still watching the confusion around the doorway.

The audience rose and cheered as Mrs. Harding took her seat in front of the box where the vice-president sat. The president came in at 10:33 o'clock and immediately Secretary Hughes called the conference to order.

Prayer is Offered. Prayer was offered by the president's pastor, Rev. W. S. Abernethy of Calvary Baptist church. He prayed as follows: "Almighty God, we thank thee for the coming of this eventful day. We have seen it from afar, and now we rejoice that it has at last dawned. May it bring untold blessing to the troubled world. O thou Omnipotent One, as in other days, we believe that thou dost guide in human affairs. Thou hast made of one blood all nations that dwell upon the earth, and though we are of many races and many tongues, yet the interests of the few are the interests of the larger number.

"May we feel assured that the welfare and happiness and prosperity of the human family are inexpressibly dear to thy heart. We pray for clear vision, or we shall grope in the light and lose our way. We pray for hearts lovingly sympathetic to human distress wherever it may exist, or we shall sink into the depths of a miserable selfishness.

"We pray for minds willing to believe that the strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, or we shall miss the great joy of service. We pray for the forward look or we shall be overwhelmed in hopeless pessimism. Give us the ability to think clearly, to judge fairly, to act wisely.

"Help us to think less often of our

WEALTH, DEBTS, TAXATION AND FOREIGN TRADE ALL TO BE CONSIDERED IN ARMS CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Questions of population, national wealth, national debts, ratios of taxation to wealth and debt, increases in debt and taxation since prior to the world war, figures for foreign trade and the war effect of exports and imports will all take an important part in the discussions on limiting armaments. Each subject has a definite share in having brought about the conference and is linked not alone with the economic discussions among the delegates to be expected, but directly associated with the size of armies and navies.

For the five major powers participating in the arms conference, the following outline may be taken as substantially correct on the best and latest information available here:

NATIONAL WEALTH ESTIMATED. To arrive at the relation of existing tax burdens, the estimated national wealth of the five powers may be set down as follows: \$100,000,000,000; Italy, \$20,000,000,000; France, \$100,000,000,000; Japan, \$25,000,000,000; United States, \$250,000,000,000.

On the basis of 1920 direct taxation this represents the following ratio of taxes to national wealth in each country: British empire, 1.2 per cent; Italy, 1.4 per cent; France, 1.2 per cent; Japan, .65 per cent; United States, 1.1 per cent.

Population totals (estimated) are as follows: British empire, 462,421,559; Italy, 44,640,000; France, 51,225,000; Japan, 78,000,961; United States, 118,822,596 (including 13,414,421 in non-contiguous territories). Against this the per capita of taxation in 1920 is: British empire, \$7.40; Italy, \$12; France, \$13; Japan, \$3; United States \$31.

NATIONAL DEBTS APPROXIMATED. For the purpose of this calculation, national debts are placed as follows: British empire, \$46,735,315,000; Italy, \$17,346,400,000; France, \$41,683,020,000; Japan, \$1,761,500,000; United States, \$23,395,230,000. Ratio of debt to wealth: British empire, 26 per cent; Italy, 83.5 per cent; France, 41.7 per cent; Japan, 7.1 per cent; United States, 8.3 per cent. Ratio of debt to population: British empire, \$109; Italy, \$469; France, \$459; Japan, \$23; United States, \$202.

Increases in direct taxes between 1913 and 1920 were as follows: British empire, \$423,972,000 to \$3,514,227,000; Italy, \$113,430,000 to \$484,500,000; France, \$138,670,000 to \$1,220,422,000; Japan, \$72,454,000 to \$170,626,000; United States, \$1,349,841,000 to \$4,900,000,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCE INCREASES. Changes in foreign commerce for each power between 1913 and 1920 were: British empire, imports \$8,027,478,000 to \$14,322,590,000, exports \$4,714,866,000 to \$11,487,925,000; Italy, imports \$728,513,000 to \$2,187,562,000, exports \$220,530,000 to \$1,663,434,000; France, imports \$1,901,730,000 to \$3,590,000,000, exports \$1,590,769,000 to \$1,980,211,000; Japan, imports \$364,715,000 to \$1,310,187,000, exports \$315,208,000 to \$2,387,723,000; United States, imports \$1,813,003,000 to \$5,378,481,000, exports \$2,465,894,000 to \$8,223,016,000.

rights and more often of our duties and responsibilities. "We pray at this hour on behalf of a world in sore need. Thou art not unmindful of the sufferings which we endure. The crisis of multitudes of widows and orphans have come up before thee, O God. We have had our terrible baptisms of blood. There is hunger and pestilence and unutterable anguish. God forbid that the woes of these years should be repeated and visited upon the earth. Can it be that thou hast permitted us to suffer in order that we might turn from our own devices to thee and acknowledge thee as king of our lives and our destinies? Out of the depths we cry unto thee, O God, we beseech thee.

"May we walk softly and humbly before thee, this day and throughout the days of this great conference. May we be intent on knowing thy will, and knowing it, may we have the courage to do it. And may it not be that the findings of this conference shall be so wise, so far-reaching and so beneficial, that all mankind may take new hope and fresh courage. And to these shall be granted the glory forever and forever. Amen."

Immediately at the conclusion of the prayer President Harding rose and began delivery of his address. The president had stood during the prayer with bowed head between Mr. Hughes and the pastor. At the conclusion of the prayer Secretary Hughes, standing forward and lifting his hands, said: "The president of the United States."

Silence Follows Applause. There was an outburst of applause and then intense silence as the president began speaking.

Mr. Harding read his speech slowly and distinctly from an amplified page which he held in the hollow of his left hand. With his right he punctuated his statements with driving gesture. The first applause came when the president declared that the conference must have a "signal influence" on the fortunes of the world.

There was more applause when Mr. Harding announced that the conference would justify the destruction of the last great war. Still again, he was answered by loud clapping when he said that the world turned into constructive channels.

The most intense silence as the president pronounced the keynote of the conference as follows: "The United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we complete or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we want nothing that is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us. I do not mean surrendered rights or narrowed freedom, or denied aspirations, or ignored national necessities. Our republic would no more ask for these than it would give. No pride need be hurt by the nations merging, but I would have a merging of minds committing all of us to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace."

The delegates at the main table followed the reading, line by line, from copies they had.

The audience and some of the delegations came to their feet applauding when Mr. Harding declared America wanted "less of armament and none of war," and wanted to work to that end.

2 Languages to Be Used. As the president left the hall amid applause, Secretary Hughes announced that French and English would be the languages used. The president's speech had been printed in both.

Mr. Balfour of Great Britain said that the president had provided the conference with the motto "simplicity, honesty and honor," and nominated Secretary Hughes for permanent chairman.

The secretary was roundly applauded when he presented the American proposal. When he had concluded cries of "Briand" brought the French premier to the front, thanking the president and saying: "France is with you in every way."

A call for Japan resulted in Prince Tokugawa speaking briefly in English.

"The world needs peace," Senator Schommer of Italy responded briefly in English to calls for Italy.

With scattering cries for other speakers Chairman Hughes took charge of the situation and called on the various delegates.

There was applause when Senator Lodge was introduced, the crowd looking for a speech. But, the senator, smiling, turned the applause into laughter by announcing, "I move we adjourn."

That ended the first open session at 12:32 o'clock—until 11 o'clock Tuesday.

JAPAN MAY FAVOR CUT (Continued From First Page.) For the honor of Japan and peace of human kind, they are quite able to do almost anything, even though they might feel it as keenly as the cutting off of their own arms.

I asked one of the members of the house of representatives of the Japanese diet who is here as an observer

CHINA WILL DEMAND JUSTICE OF POWERS

Arms Conference Expected to Restore Territory.

PEOPLE WANT FAIR PLAY

Adviser to Celestial Delegation Says His Nation Only Asks for What It Has Lost.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—China looks to the limitation of armament convention in Washington, D. C., with earnest hopes and sincerity, according to Dr. Chow Tschu, adviser to the Chinese delegates, who reached Seattle yesterday on the Pacific coast liner Silver State.

"We do not want China to create enmity with any nation, but we want China to be treated with justice and common sense," he declared.

Dr. Chow is one of the tried and strong men of the far east. Serving his nation four times as minister of finance under three presidents, he filled the office of minister of war, minister of commerce and communications and minister of agriculture.

In addition to these important posts, he was for one term governor-general of the province of Shantung, and in diplomatic offices and consular appointments he has devoted 14 years of his busy life.

One of the striking characteristics of Dr. Chow is his freedom of bitterness and his freedom of opinion regarding the difficulties confronting China today, and his one desire is for nothing greater than the attainment of the peace of the far east and the common sense.

"I am not journeying to Washington as an official delegate," Dr. Chow said, "but am proceeding to the limitation of armament convention at the request of our government, to act simply as an adviser when my advice may be desired."

"I shall do my very best to help my people and my country; but I am sure that we will be able to create enmity with any nation, but we depend upon the convention to settle the present misunderstanding for the future peace of the far east and the world."

"To accomplish this is to treat China with justice and common sense. The people of China do expect this," Dr. Chow said. "Perhaps some of our people expect too much. If they do, no one can blame them; they have been at the mercy of so many nations during the last century. Since the 'open door' policy was announced by the Secretary of State Hay, and supported by Great Britain and the other great nations of the world, the Chinese people felt China was able to preserve her territory and also the rights and interests of her people.

"But, unfortunately, the 'open door' policy has not been carried out at all and at the same time the so-called 'sphere of nations' still remains. In many cases the Chinese people have been much disappointed, so as soon as they learned that the American government had invited all the great powers to the disarmament convention, the Chinese people began to believe that China is going to be respected and will regain all she has lost."

"I immensely like their putting down a definite programme to begin with. I am very much in favor of the absolute stopping of the projected building programmes. It is the first essential step for limitation."

Speaking for the women's committee on world disarmament, Miss Emma Wood, the chairman, said: "It is a very significant step in the right direction. We did not expect as much to begin with, but the people should not let up in their fight until the Hughes programme is accepted, and when that has been done they should start all over again and drive for a great reduction. Our organization will keep on fighting."

Tomorrow afternoon at the Masonic temple the women will hold a monster mass meeting at which the four women members of the advisory council will speak. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who has just returned from Europe, where she attended the international congress, will conduct the meeting. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Tipton, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Julia Lathrop, formerly of the children's bureau, will make short addresses, and Madame Hidoko Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, will bring messages from the women of her country to American women. Representing 1,250 British women, Miss Kate Macdonald will speak for the youth of England, bringing their plea for world disarmament to America.

The call goes from the District of Columbia women's committee for limitation of armaments, urging all women to come and help voice the message of women to the governments of the world.

Snakes are rare on the Isthmus of Panama. During the first 15 years of American occupation of the canal zone the hospital records show only one case of snake bite.

PROSPECT IS BRIGHT

(Continued From First Page.) of the programme. The definite programme for the immediate stopping of further shipbuilding and the scrapping of old ships will do much to satisfy the demand of the people, and I am heartily in favor of it.

"The definiteness of the programme, the positive recommendations of Mr. Hughes, must give great satisfaction to everyone who has wanted the United States to put its cards on the table," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters.

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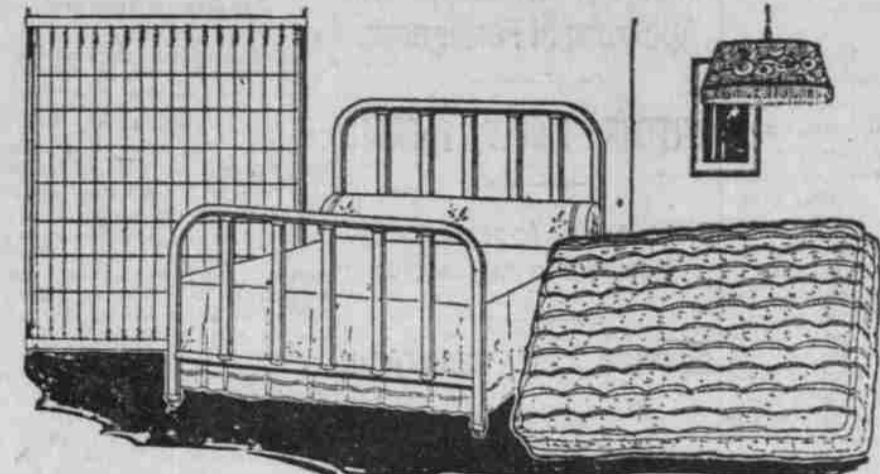
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—Both Rockers illustrated are of solid oak. Library Table is also identical to illustration and has 24x18-inch top of quarter-sawn oak. The Arm Chair has been replaced with one of Barometal Brown Wicker with cretonne cushion seat and back.



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—Six very sturdy chairs with saddle-shaped seats, braced against the back posts. Table has 45-inch top that will open to six feet. All are finished in hand-rubbed golden wax to match the living-room set.



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KITCHEN—\$29.50

—Table is far better than illustration shows. In construction the four Windsor-back chairs are quite identical to the illustration. All are finished in white enamel, the same as the table base. Round and square style top table.



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—Of all periods, you'll no doubt agree, there's none so choice or charming, yet simple, as Queen Anne. Notice the graceful lines and, when the table is extended, whether one or two leaves are used, the base remains evenly divided. The back panels of chairs vary slightly from illustration. Seats are covered with genuine leather, either blue or brown. All chairs are carefully finished to match either table.



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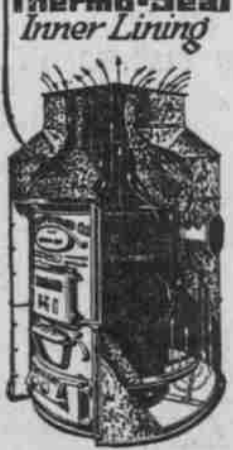
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THESE FINE, BIG, HEAVY, POLISHED STEEL BODY "Liberty" Wood and Coal Heaters \$27.50 and \$31.50

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—Inside the heavy polished steel body there are perfectly fitted heavy cast-iron fire linings and grates for burning wood, coal and briquets. Large feed door with mica front and lower draft door where ash pan sets on heavy cast base, are separate. (Not combination door on Liberty heaters.)



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