

NAVAL DAY PLANNED TO AROUSE PUBLIC

National Celebration to Be
Friday, Oct. 27.

HARDING GIVES APPROVAL

People to Be Informed Regarding
Necessities for Maintenance
of Naval Power.

BY GRAFTON WILCOX.

(By Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—
"Navy day" is to be celebrated
throughout the United States Fri-
day, October 27.

The celebration was planned by
the Navy League of the United
States with approval of the pre-
sident and secretary of the navy.
"Navy day" was designed to re-
awaken public interest in the sea-
power of the American government
for its national defense and to keep
the public informed regarding the
necessities for maintenance of naval
power, the needs of the navy de-
manded by world conditions and
the conditions surrounding the navy
as it exists today.

Pertinent Questions Answered.
Coming in the wake of the recent
Washington disarmament confer-
ence, through which naval arma-
ments of the world powers were
limited to a certain extent, "navy
day" suggested pertinent questions
to this correspondent, which have
been answered in a manner that
strikes home to the man in the
street, the woman in the home, the
child in school, by Rear-Admiral
Ledyard Rogers, chairman of the
executive committee of the Navy
League, and a member of the
advisory council to the Ameri-
can delegation to the Washington
conference last winter. Admiral
Rogers is rear-admiral of the line
of the navy in rank and length of
service and one of the best informed
naval officers now in active service.
In the interview with this corre-
spondent, a portion of which is
herewith presented and the remain-
der to follow, Admiral Rogers dis-
cussed the effects of the Washing-
ton conference, the need of the
American navy to equal that of
Great Britain, the "tax burden" of
the navy and its actual cost to the
American citizen, the American
naval policy should be and
what would be its personnel
strength and its building program
to keep abreast of the times.

National Policy Supported.
Admiral Rogers was first asked:
"What did the Washington confer-
ence seek, what did it accomplish
and what has the United States
gained and lost thereby?"
"The navy," said Admiral Rogers,
"exists to support the national
policy whatever that may be. It is
therefore necessary first to know
what attitude our people habitually
take, what they have wished, and
wish to do in the future. As a
nation we flatter ourselves that we
are peaceful and disinclined to war
and that therefore nobody will care
to attack us and that we may afford
to remain unprepared. I do not
think that this popular opinion of
ourselves is really a correct one.
Nationally, we wish to do right and
to set others to do right and when
our sympathies are aroused on one
side or another we wish to be heard
in the settlement of disputes. This
is constantly shown by the memo-
rials which find their way to the
executive branch, urging the gov-
ernment to do 'this' or to do 'that'.
International act. We wish to com-
mand others without the force to
make our commands respected. This
is termed arrogance by other nations
and gets ourselves disliked without
carrying weight in the councils of
nations."

Example Is Cited.
"As an example, Germany thought
it safe to wage war in such a way
as to irritate us and made the
blunder of thinking that we were
really peacefully minded and so
she drove us into the war. The cost
of that war which is no com-
stantly alluded to in the press, is
really the highest cost of unprepared-
ness for war, which we can see
today exemplified in the greater de-
gree in China than elsewhere in the
world."

"At the close of the world war
the administration resolved that we
should be strong in the future in
order that we might speak with
authority in the affairs of nations
when one national interests seemed
to demand it. On account of the
isolation of the United States geo-
graphically from other powers, it
seemed to the administration that
our first requirement to make our
demands was a strong navy."

Economy Cry Heard.
"Our riches enable us easily to
have the finest navy in the world if
we wished it, but the people and
congress, while not renouncing that
desire to be heard in international
councils, refused to outbid other
powers in naval expenditures. On
the contrary, they cried out for
financial economies and reduction
of taxation."

"In deference to this desire of the
people the new administration called
the Washington conference to the
limitation of armaments in the hope
that by mutual agreement the wish
of the people of the world for fi-
nancial economy might be satisfied.
Yet the navy of the United States
maintained in due proportion with
that of the other principal powers
would insure a respectability hear-
ing to the United States in world af-
fairs. It was the belief of the ad-
ministration that parity of naval
armaments was but of the highest
to greatest naval power, together
with the unsurpassed riches and
proven ability of the United States
in arms, would be sufficient to ac-
complish the two ends sought by
the people—that is to say, reason-
able expenditures with a strong in-
ternational position."

Concrete Plan Proposed.
"With the unsettled state of af-
fairs in Europe it was not found
practicable to reach an agreement on
land armaments, and the United
States at the opening of the meet-
ing of the conference came forward
with a concrete plan for the re-
duction of the chief navies of the
world on a proportional plan based
upon the status quo of the powers
of the conference. The status quo
as regards shipbuilding found policies
of involved construction of a con-
siderable number for all of the pow-
ers, but with this difference, that
the United States in partially com-
plete ships was far ahead of the
other powers."

"They had paper ships on hand
ready to begin work on; we had
partially real ships on hand for
completion. Our actual financial
sacrifices were greater than those
but their prospective expenditures

were such that in case of at least
one power it was threatened with
bankruptcy to accomplish its pro-
gramme."

"We were, therefore, able to ob-
tain an agreement with the powers
as to capital ships and airplane car-
riers. These are the biggest, most
powerful and most difficult to con-
struct. In regard to the other ships
it was found impracticable to reach
an agreement."

Smaller Classes Unlimited.
"There is now no limit in any class
of the smaller fighting ships and
the established ratio only exists in
capital ships, and airplane carriers
have yet to be brought up to the
ratio established by the treaty. Al-
though the battleship is the back-
bone of the fleet, auxiliaries of the
fleet, such as cruisers, destroyers
and airplanes, have very great
weight in determining the actual
naval strength. We have unlimited
building freedom by the treaty in
all these particulars. The United
States desires to maintain its navy
in the same proportion in these
auxiliary classes as in the battle-
ships. It is not our intention to
attempt to outdo the established ra-
tio for other powers if they will ob-
serve it themselves. If, however,
they attempt to gain a preponder-
ance beyond the ratios for battle-
ships in these particulars, our fi-
nancial resources are such that we
can easily outbid them and they
will no doubt hesitate long before
they attempt such a step."

"We wish then to maintain the
5-5-2 ratio of the treaty in the other
classes of ships to which the treaty
does not apply. To sum up what
we have gained and lost by the
treaty, we have gained the accep-
tance of a ratio of naval strength
in the two classes of very big ships,
which we hope and expect will be
observed in spirit in regard to other
classes of ships and as to the per-
sonnel required to man them. Thus
everybody has gained in economy
through doing away with the
struggle for supremacy."

U. S. Sacrifice Greatest.
"The United States in actual naval
power has sacrificed more than the
other powers, for the new ships
which we scrapped were well ad-
vanced in construction, on which we
and already spent huge sums and the
other powers' sacrifice was mostly
in the matter of building rather than
in accomplishment. Japan also suc-
ceeded in obtaining a mutually self-
denying agreement not to fortify is-
land possessions in the far east.
This agreement as to fortifications
did not include in its terms the
main great islands forming the
Japanese empire. In this point we
sacrificed a position of strength
in the far east which was valuable
to us commercially, diplomatically
and militarily, which was a great
loss for us than for other powers,
and reduced the potential strength of
our fleet through deprivation of
adequately fortified bases in our
distant possessions. Our gains are
not so visible, but, nevertheless, we
hope that they are not non-existent,
but real."

"As Mr. Lodge said in the senate,
"We have committed ourselves to an experiment."

Friendly Relations Hoped.
"We hope that the evidence of
good will shown by the agreement
will promote friendly relations and
cause the powers embraced in the
treaty to lay aside in some degree at
least their mutual distrust and com-
mercial rivalry and that these gains
are enough to outweigh our sacri-
fices. The treaty runs for ten years,
at the end of which time we shall
no doubt, be in a position to bring
clear to us whether our experiment
was a success. We can then take
action accordingly."

"Why," Admiral Rogers was
asked, "does the United States need
a navy equal to that of Great Brit-
ain and to five-thirds that of Ja-
pan?"
"Our navy is a great element in
the prosperity and growth of our
people," he replied. "This is not gen-
erally recognized by the public. It
is perhaps proper to say that the
policy of our national government
has been to maintain the standards
of prosperity of the nation as a
whole and the great body of citizens
as individuals. A generation ago
the nation looked to internal de-
velopment for its prosperity. Now
we are looking more and more to
developing our foreign business as a
great element in our national pros-
perity."

\$2000 FOUND IN SHACK

Modern Silas Marner Discovered
in Kansas City.
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.—Firemen
found a modern Silas Marner yester-
day. Responding to an alarm from
the Missouri river levee, firemen
discovered nearly \$2000 in currency
concealed in a ragged mattress in a
two-room, tumble-down shack.
No one was in the shack when
the fire broke out. John Jackson,
70 years old, the owner of the shack,
was in a hospital as the result of a
broken leg suffered a week ago
when his horse ran away. A ped-
dler of ice and coal on the north
side for more than 40 years, he was
famously known by his customers
as "Yohnnie Johnson."

Vote X 88, Dan Kellaker for city
commissioner.—Paid Adv.

An opportunity for a young man

A large, long established Portland
firm wants a man around 25 or 30
to sell a high quality specialty in the
home furnishings line. Experience
in our line is not necessary. Sales
experience will be helpful. We are
looking for a man with native ability,
good education, personality and ar-
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home among people of wealth and
culture but who also meets and
deals with people who are not blessed
with the endowments he himself
possesses.

Such a man is very likely not now
unemployed. Whatever his present
employment or past experience, he
has the ability and vision to tackle
a hard job successfully for the future
that it offers. The caliber of the
man is more important to us than
salary. His position will be permanent.

In writing us, his letter will give
complete information about his pre-
sent occupation and past experience.
References will help. We shall be
most impressed by those who demon-
strate their ability by what they
write us and send us.

X 8, OREGONIAN

REPUBLICAN SHOCK TROOPS INVADE OHIO

Administration to Battle
Hard to Win State.

PARTY CHIEFS WORRIED

Cabinet Members, Senators and
Other Spellbinders Drafted to
Turn Political Tide.

BY ROBERT T. SMALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—
(Special.)—The administration has
been called upon to send its shock
troops to Ohio. Things political do
not appear to be going right in the
president's home state and as the
blossom of the campaign has been
"stand by the president," the republi-
cans have determined to rush in
all the reinforcements possible. For
word from inside sources has come
to the effect that just at this
moment the battle is an uphill fight.
The friends of the president say
that the republicans managers in
the state have got a psychological
fringe, something akin to the alarm
which spread through the ranks of
the party big wig about the presi-
dential election in 1920. The absurdity
of the 1920 fight, the optimists say,
was demonstrated by the 7,000,000
majority rolled up for Harding on
election day. The democrats, of
course, are painting a different pic-
ture of the situation in the Buck-
eye state.

Cabinet Spellbinders Drafted.
Having heard the Macedonian
theory the administration is respond-
ing with all good will. Every mem-
ber of the cabinet gifted as a spell-
binder either already has been sent
to Ohio or put under orders for
immediate action when needed.
There are ten members of the presi-
dent's official family, not count-
ing Vice-President Coolidge, who
make it 11 of the 11 are due for
service stripes in the Ohio cam-
paign. Possibly there will be ten
eventually on the firing line, leav-
ing only the secretary of the treasury,
Mr. Mellon, out of the trenches.
Mr. Mellon is a fine financier, but
he admits he is no stump speaker.
Up to this time five members of
the president's cabinet have been
on the stump in Ohio in behalf of
Simeon D. Fess for United States
senator from Ohio; Carmichael Thom-
son, the president's particular friend,
for governor and the 22 republican
nominations for congress.

These five are Attorney-General
Daugherty, Postmaster-General
Work and Secretaries Hoover, Wal-
lace and Davis.

Reserve Forces to Strike.
Secretary of State Hughes and
Vice-President Coolidge are the big
guns of the campaign about to be
rushed into the president's state.
There are the secretaries of the
navy and war, Messrs. Denby and
Weeks, too, all ordered up for
active service. This leaves only Sec-
retaries Mellon and Fall out of the
picture and it is said the latter may
get into the fight before the ar-
mistice of the ballots on election
day.

Young Colonel Theodore Roose-
velt, assistant secretary of the navy,
already a seasoned campaigner
along the lines laid down by his
distinguished father, also is in the
Ohio fight tooth and toenail.
Nor does this count all of the
formidable array to be sent from
Washington. Half a dozen senators
are on the books to tell the voters
of Ohio why they should stand by
the president. Senators McCormick
of Illinois, Capper of Kansas, Pop-
per and Reed of Pennsylvania, Ste-
wing of South Dakota and Edge of
New Jersey are on the list.

President May Take Hand.
Walter F. Brown of Toledo, ex-
bull moose leader and now chair-
man of the Ohio speakers' bureau,
generally accredited as the liaison
officer between the White House
and the republican headquarters at
Columbus, is the man who has
aroused the administration to the
advisability of making a grand as-
sault in the last two weeks of the
campaign against the seemingly
strengthening bulwarks of an un-
terrified Buckeye democracy.

To what extent he was influenced
in making his appeal by the straw
ballots which have been taken in
the state by Ohio newspapers is
problematical. Mr. Brown does not
profess to take the polls very seri-
ously, asserting that they do not
cover those parts of the state most
heavily republican.
It is predicted in Washington that
unless the situation in Ohio takes
a decided turn for the better the
president may be called upon to
take a more active part in the

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campaign by writing one or two let-
ters as a climax.

SHIP USES SMALL CRAFT

Schooner Makes Shore Contact
Eight Miles Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—
(By the Associated Press.)—A re-
port from the prohibition director
at New York, received here today,
said that the Canadian schooner
Emerald, against the detention of
which the British government has
protested, was seized after it had
been established that the vessel had
made contact with the shore from

a point eight miles out by sending
small boats within the three-mile
limit.

The report requested by Secretary
Mellon for use by the state depart-
ment in answering the British pro-
test did not identify the small boats
used, however, as belonging to the
Emerald, a fact which still left
doubt as to whether the seizure
was permissible under the recent
order of President Harding.

There is a marked resemblance
between the dwarf chameleon, the
little eight-inch long reptile which
lives in the Kamerun of Africa, and
that gigantic "prehistoric" reptile
called triceratops, which was 20 feet
long and eight feet high.



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How do you buy clothes?

—Price is not the only
basis to figure upon.

Some men buy clothes simply on a price basis; some
buy solely on looks; a smart looking pattern, or a
"nifty" style, makes these men forget everything else.

The better way is to buy
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clothes. Then you get best
style, fine quality and expert
tailoring—you get it all.

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—Three Pieces

—Built with full web base and back construction,
double strength spring front edge and
the loose cushions are entirely embedded with
coil springs. A bargain value that is conserva-
tively worth \$245.00.

9x12 WATERPROOF, SEAMLESS
BEAUTIFUL "ART RUGS" \$12.50
These rugs sell for \$18.50 at other stores. No tacking.
Will not kick up or curl. Cleaned with a mop.

HEATERS—18 In. \$18.00
—Air-tight. Body is made of blued stove stock;
solid lift top. Linings are cast-iron. Sells regu-
larly at \$24.00. Special this week.

RANGE \$150
—Separate wood and coal oven and separate
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—Beautiful polished top; plain nickel trimmings,
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—Four-old wood and coal top and four-burner
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It Takes Up Only 42-inch Space and Mish
Will Set It Up Complete With Hot-
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STANDS FOR QUALITY
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white enamel doors and drip pans. See
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Remnants of Inlaid and Printed Linoleum, per yard 50c

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