

CAPITOL BUBBLES FROM CONFUSION OF MANY ISSUES

America's Foreign Policy Most Puzzling Problem, Because of Uncertainty Regarding Treaty.

By David Lawrence
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Washington, Jan. 17.—Presidential policies, prohibition gloom on the one hand, joy on the other, a certain reaction against the precipitate handling of the Socialists in the New York assembly, a wall of distress from Central Europe where starvation and suffering is growing, plenty of talk—but only talk—about a compromise on the peace treaty, and a rather loose conduct of foreign affairs owing to the uncertainty of America's position in the council of nations—describes, in a general sense, the state of affairs in the national capitol today.

DIRECTING HEAD MISSED

Many interests are crowding pell mell on one another for attention in both the executive and the legislative branches of the government, but never did the wheel of progress seem to be so sluggish, never so much without direction or aim. The illness of the president is happily passing, but he is not yet in shape to coordinate the policies of his administration. And as a consequence one finds the department of state returning rather non-committal answers on many questions in which America should have her say without equivocation. Perhaps the far eastern situation is a case in point. The attacks on congress that have been made on the presence of American troops in Siberia have tended to weaken the enthusiasm of the government here in maintaining any status quo and the tendency has been to let the Japanese have a free hand. Their argument is that they must stop the flow of Bolshevism toward their own shores. But this hardly pleases the persons, especially those in congress, who dislike to see America giving a free hand to Japan anywhere.

FOREIGN POLICY CROWDED

Yet the department of state seems to be powerless to express America's policy in the Far East except in the most cautious sense. Indeed, until the treaty is ratified, the value of America's foreign policy is virtually nil. Europe is asking and getting few answers. The fiscal policy in a certain sense is being neglected, too, for the recent effort of Europe to get some financial help from the United States was killed by the influences desirous of exposing the alleged partnership between the league and international financiers.

OFFICIALS SUPER-CAUTIOUS

While there is naturally a tendency here to discourage the notion which has existed in some quarters in Europe that France and England and Italy have but to ask for funds and limitless funds will be forthcoming, and while it is desired here to stimulate an awakening among European peoples to the necessity of industrial production, the effect has been to make our officials super-cautious and unresponsive even to the general idea of pledging financial support. Later on, when the treaty is ratified, and there doesn't prevail on every side a feeling that one must lean over backwards in satisfying for the moment the anti-European feeling that has been bred in connection with the treaty fight, it is quite probable that the whole question will be discussed on its merits anew. One thing is certain—loans by our government to the allies will not be made, but better arrangements for the stimulation of foreign trade, commerce and exchange are inevitable as soon as the atmosphere has cleared and

there is less partisanship and more breadth in the point of view of all concerned.

COMPROMISE FAVORED

All the polls that have been taken on the question of a compromise on the peace treaty seem to favor a compromise. The Portland (Oregon) Journal and the Rochester (New York) Times Union have recently conducted canvasses by coupon which have attracted the attention of senators. These votes show an overwhelming desire for ratification with reasonable interpretations. The poll of the colleges has had an impressive effect on capitol hill. The wheels of compromise move slowly. But at present writing it looks as if the compromise may be disposed of in another month or six weeks.

SIMS DIRECTS ALL HIS GUNS ON DANIELS

(Continued From Page One)

that is put to him. Speculation was rife at the navy department tonight as the board of officers and men of the navy on the action of Sims in divulging to the senate committee his alleged instructions with reference to Great Britain, which apparently were extremely confidential.

DANIELS ASKS ADVICE

Daniels also made public an order which was issued on December 29, inviting all officers and men of the navy to make, before April 1, to him, recommendations for any improvement in the operation of the navy, in the light of war experience. Sims' letter was in response to this order.

As Admiral Sims before the naval sub-committee today picked up the small green sheets of official paper on which the letter was written, Senator Pittman, Nevada, delayed the actual reading for some time by questioning Sims minutely about other matters. When this questioning ended, Sims made the following charges:

SIMS SAW NO POLICY

War with Germany had been imminent for months, but Sims was not informed that any naval policy had been developed in preparation for hostilities as soon as the war broke out. The navy department did not announce a policy until three months after war was declared—so far as Admiral Sims knew.

The navy department "did not enter wholeheartedly into the campaign" for many months after war was declared—at least not to its representatives in Europe, Admiral Sims said.

At the outbreak of hostilities naval ships were caught widely scattered and many in no repair.

The navy department disregarded recommendations of Admiral Sims that the maximum naval force be concentrated on the European danger zone.

NO HELP, SAYS SIMS

Admiral Sims was not supported during the most critical period of the war, either by adequate personnel or by the adequate forces that could have been supplied.

Admiral Sims was never allowed to choose his principal subordinates and was not consulted as to their assignments.

The navy department made decisions without full information and attempted radical plans against the advice of officers on the scene, giving the impression to high allied naval officers that the navy department did not have confidence in Sims.

Other charges by Sims were that the navy department erred by interfering with commanders "in the field," that the department was reluctant to recognize Europe as the real naval front; that no reply was made to the allies' request for a squadron of American ships; that the department refused to pool anti-submarine forces and delayed putting convoy plans into effect. Sims said he was prevented from carrying out American technical experts "over there."

resulting in the navy losing many who were available, and declared the navy department refused to trust to discretion of commanding officers in Europe regarding promotions.

SIMS SAYS HE KNEW

Sims, in his letter, took up each of these charges in detail and summed up with the statement that he could scarcely imagine more complete misunderstanding of the situation by the navy department.

Writing in London in March, 1917, allied naval officers explained the submarine situation to him, Sims said.

"This explanation showed that the navy department did not understand the seriousness of the submarine situation," Admiral Sims' letter said, "that its information was very incomplete and inaccurate. This was due to insufficient intelligence service. A review of the cables sent to the department in April, 1917, shows that the situation was very serious and that the enemy was rapidly winning the war by the destruction of merchant shipping. Throughout the conflict year numerous cables and letters of the most urgent possible character were sent, with the object of impressing on the department the vital necessity of our maximum efforts being exerted in European waters with the least possible delay, but without producing the desired result."

SHIP LOSSES LARGE

"Attention was frequently invited to the fact that shipping was being sunk much faster than it was being built, and that it was a matter of simple arithmetical calculation to determine when the allies would have to sue for peace, if the rate of loss continued."

"Headquarters in Europe were not infrequently left in ignorance of the department's policies. Not until July 19, 1917, did the navy department outline a policy as regards naval cooperation with the allies."

"The policy thus set forth was not carried out or was not understood by the department, for 10 months after its receipt I was still urgently recommending an increase of forces—still trying to convince the department that the war was in the Eastern Atlantic and not off the United States coast; that it was there alone that the United States shipping, let alone allied shipping, could be protected with maximum efficiency."

COAL BATTLES DELAYED

Following a conference with high British naval officers in July, 1917, it was "strongly recommended" that four coal burning battleships be sent at once. This request was finally refused after being repeated with maximum insistence by British officers, and four months after the original request was made four ships sailed from the United States.

"There was great delay and reluctance in accepting the indisputable facts that the critical sea area was in the Eastern Atlantic."

The attitude in Washington greatly slowed the sending of necessary assistance and resulted in prolonging the war.

The allies were withholding no information which in any way affected the cooperation of the United States, Sims declared. Fearing a raid in the channel by the German fleet, the British admiralty wanted a squadron of American battleships based at Brest or in the channel.

STATION IGNORED

"No reply was made to this suggestion," Sims said. The value of allied submarines was stated in April, 1917, but not until the following October were any sent, he continued.

An appeal for destroyers was backed up by urgent requests to President Wilson, sent through the American ambassador at London. "Tugs ordered sent were not sent until a year after we entered the war," Sims said.

Sims then discussed efforts to bring the American navy into full cooperation with the allied fleets.

"My dispatches showed that with all possible emphasis I tried to induce the department to view the campaign as a whole; to consider our naval forces as but one relatively small item of an allied naval team; that our mission was to protect all of the allied lines of communication and not the United States' lines alone," the letter continued.

WANTED SUBS HERE

Sims explained that it would have been advantageous to decoy Germany into shifting her submarines to the American coast, where they would have to operate far from home, and that in-

telligence service was so efficient that movements could be cabled to America in advance. Advance intelligence was sent to Washington on every submarine sailing for the American coast, Sims said.

"Apart from the resulting lack of coordination it was very difficult—I fear sometimes impossible—to avoid the impression conveyed thereby to the heads of allied navies that it was not being supported or was not in the confidence of the department," his letter continued.

He declared the navy department decided to establish naval bases at Brest and Bordeaux three days after a conference of French and American naval officers had agreed that American forces should remain concentrated in the area of greatest enemy activity.

"There was insistence by the navy department upon finding new naval plans—a royal road to victory—such as blocking the enemy's ports," Sims said.

"Sweet Young Thing—Why do men join clubs? Four Old Dub—Well, some join because they have no homes and some because they have—Life."

PACT COMPROMISE NOW CENTERS ON BI-PARTISAN MOVE

Discussion in Lodge's Offices Touches on Main Points in Dispute Over Treaty of Peace.

By L. C. Martin
Washington, Jan. 17.—(U. P.)—

The bi-partisan effort to effect a treaty compromise has now reached a point where its success or failure will soon be known, in the opinion of senators directly concerned in the movement.

The meeting today in Senator Lodge's office got around to the main points in dispute before adjourning for the week. The questions will come up again at another conference in Lodge's office at 3 p. m. Monday.

By agreement the conferees declined to state which of the major disputes was touched upon today; whether Article X, the Monroe doctrine or voting power came up.

But Senator Lodge made it plain after the meeting that in his opinion the time is near when the Democratic conferees must choose between yielding on the vital issues involved or ending this compromise effort in failure.

Over the week-end senators of both parties will confer with their colleagues to see how the tentative understandings and minor points arrived at in the five-hour discussion today will be received.

William J. Bryan having come and gone, William H. Taft is due here next week to see what he can do to hurry along a compromise. Bryan's coming

caused resentment among the Democrats. Taft is expected to cause a similar feeling among Republicans, at least those who are standing by Lodge and his reservations. This group feels that with Lodge now actively taking part in the most promising compromise move, Taft or "any other outsider" should not inject himself into the situation. Taft, however, comes to talk things over with the mild reservation Republicans, with whom he has been in constant touch.

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Cabler Released at Request of Father of His Child Wife

Charges against Frank Cabler of Hillsdale, Or., under which he was held for subornation of perjury by Multnomah county authorities, were dismissed in District Judge Hawkins' court this afternoon, upon request of Roy Land, father of 14-year-old Ida Mabel Land, with whom Cabler eloped early in the week.

The pair got a marriage license in Portland when Cabler and E. W. Cullison testified the girl was 18 years of age. They were married and proceeded to Mosier, Or., where they were arrested and returned to Portland. warrants charging Cabler, as well as Cullison, were sworn to by Land, who today asked and was granted their dismissal. Mr. and Mrs. Cabler remain married as a result of the action. Cabler is said to be about 30 years of age.

Women Plan Fight On High Living Cost

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 17.—A mass meeting of women of Eastern Washington will be held in Spokane within 10 days to combat profiteering and the high cost of living. The eastern Washington women will act independently of the women of the western side of the state, according to members of the Spokane delegation which attended the convention at Seattle.

Double-Service Combination Range

Installed in Your Kitchen, Including Hot-Water Coils and Gas Connected

—\$155—

YES! THIS VESTA DOUBLE-SERVICE COMBINATION IS TWO SEPARATE AND DISTINCT RANGES BUILT TOGETHER UPON ONE BASE.



—Four-hole wood and coal top.
—Four-burner gas top.
—18x18-inch wood and coal oven.
—18x16-inch gas oven.
—Broiler underneath gas oven.
—Gas fire lighter connected.
—All polished top.
—White enamel splashers.
—White enamel oven doors.
—Plain nickel trimmings.
—Nickel front leg base.
—Body is built entirely of heavy cast, wood and coal oven in also of cast. Gas oven and canopy over gas burners are of polished blue steel.
—Your old stove or range will be accepted as part payment. In fact, the Exchange Department is a pleasing convenience at all times. Discarded chairs, rockers, tables, beds and rugs are taken as part on any home furnishings you select.

Wood Heaters Reduced

Terms—\$3 Cash—\$1 Week—No Interest



—Both are identical with illustration, except the one on your left, which has NO MICA GLASS IN THE FRONT DOOR. Bodies of both are polished blue steel, top and bottoms are heavy cast, top urns and side-foot rails are nickel.
—If it's a medium-sized heater of durable quality at low cost you've been looking for, your want will be fulfilled this week.

THE ONE ILLUSTRATED AT YOUR RIGHT PRICED AT \$14.65

THE ONE ILLUSTRATED AT YOUR LEFT PRICED AT \$16.85

COAL HEATERS at \$13.90 and \$16.40

—An Even, Healthful Temperature in Your Home Will Be Maintained with the HOMER ORIGINAL PATENTED PIPELESS FURNACE

Installed—On Easy Terms—No Interest

3 Harmonious Rooms Full

\$25 Cash—\$4 Week—No Interest

LIVING ROOM \$73.75



—Table has quarter-sawn top, book racks and underneath exactly as illustrated. Round-armed Rocker and Opera (rolled) Seat Rocker are also as shown. Arm Chair has been replaced by an attractive Wicker Rocker that fits well with the other pieces.

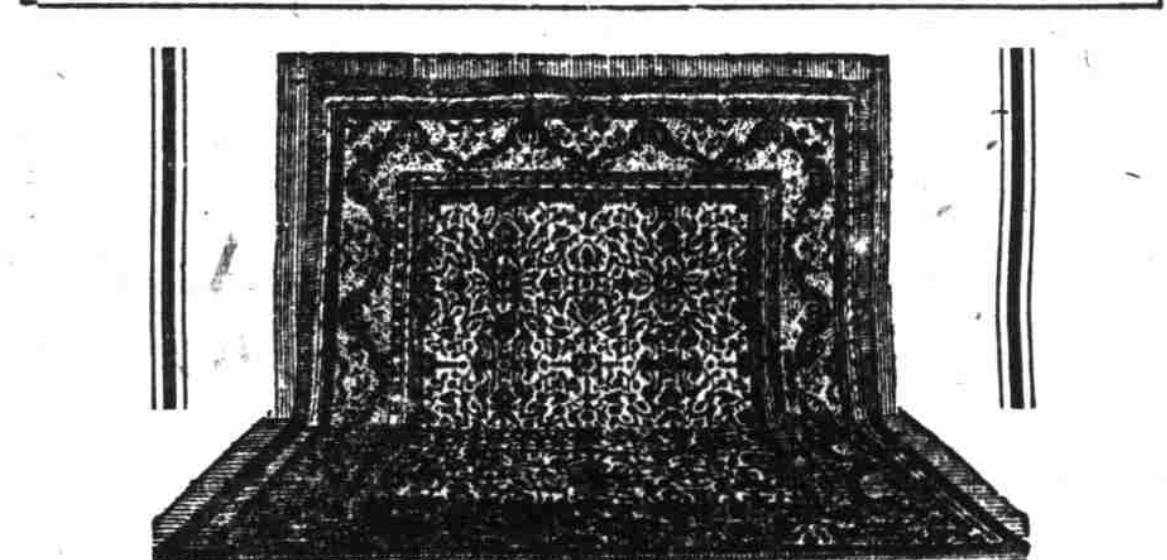
DINING ROOM \$62.65



—45-inch-top Table that extends to six feet, six sturdily built Solid Oak Chairs that have three-slant backs instead of two, as illustrated. They're in the Fifth-street window today. See them when you're downtown.

BEDROOM \$89.90

—You can have either white or ivory enamel. All pieces are identical with illustration. For your examination this suite also has been arranged in the Fifth-street window. If you don't need it entire—select any piece or pieces.



THERE IS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

9x12' Axminster Rugs

AWAITING YOU AT EDWARDS' FOR

\$49.50 and \$52.50

\$6 Cash—\$1 Week—No Interest

—Twelve patterns to select from in color combinations of nearly every kind in floral, Oriental, conventional, medallion and all-over designs.

—NO, these rugs are not on "special" sale. These are the exact prices Edwards anticipated selling them for when they were ordered from the manufacturer.

—BUT they cannot be replaced at the same figure. When these are gone the price will be gone, too. Edwards has as many as six of some patterns, but they will melt away quickly. It behooves you to select early to get choice of all the patterns.

"Likly" Oxford Traveling Bag Special

\$24.50 'Roadman' Model Reduced to

\$18

Exactly as pictured. Choice of black or brown selected, smooth cowhide or mahogany cordovan. 17 or 18-inch size.

THE aristocratic appearance of "Likly" luggage gives the traveler certain prestige—assures the extra services and attention invariably accorded men and women whose luggage is obviously of the better class.



Built To Back Up Fine Appearance

Smart shape of extended end type is riveted to leather covered steel frame. Leather covered inlays, lift catches, English concealed lock, reinforced handles and brass trimmings are extra features. Sewed-on corner reinforcements.

Choice of full leather or clothing lining— all have one long and two short inside pockets.

FOUNTAIN PEN Service Department

Your fountain pen placed in perfect order in one day, and your satisfaction in the work guaranteed. Skilled workers with special equipment do perfect repair-work in the least possible time.

Waterman Conklin Sheaffer
Fountain Pens \$2.50 and Upward

A pen for EVERY hand in these well known, dependable makes.

You are entitled to S. & H. Stamps with these purchases

Woodard, Clarke & Co.

Wood-Lark Building Alder at West Park

The Brunswick

Will Bring Joy to Every Home—Every Day of the Week—All the Year Round

THIS MODEL

And 11 Double-Faced 10-Inch Records (22 Selections) Yours for

\$144.35

\$15 CASH, \$2.50 WEEK, NO INTEREST

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE—

—WAXED OAK
—PINE OAK
—MAHOGANY!

—ALL artists, ALL instrumental selections, ALL soloists, ALL orchestras, ALL bands, ALL dance records, ALL the popular songs of the day, in a word, ALL the music of the world, without restriction, will be at your command if you have the Brunswick.

SELECT ONE SINGLE PIECE OR A HOUSEFUL—IT'S EASY-TO-PAY-THAT-EDWARDS-WAY!

EDWARDS

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Mahogany Bed Davenport!

Priced Special for Your Consideration at

\$87.50

\$10 Cash—\$2 Week—No Interest

—A REAL FULL-SIZE BED, too! Four feet four inches wide and six feet two inches long. Polished link spring is braced at EACH END (not at the sides); rolling together is impossible. There are rows of coil springs, too, where the weight of your body will lie.

—Seat and back are upholstered with genuine Craftsmen covering (construction is entirely independent from bed). When closed, you would not know there was a bed concealed in this MONARCH NUPOLD.

Yes!—They're Guaranteed Not to Lump or Shift—Try One for 60 Nights

SLEEPWELL MATTRESSES Are Unusually Good Values at

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Delivered to You on the Convenient Terms of

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—Built according to Oregon's sanitary bedding law; contain 50 pounds of felted cotton; built up in layers like so many comforts; inside of good quality flower-strewn art ticks.

—FURTHER: Sleepwell Mattresses contain a liberal portion of long-fiber cotton in the boxing and the rolled edges, which edge wonderfully in retaining shape.