UNDER U. S. PLAN THREE BIG POWERS WOULD BE BOUND

No Warships Could Be Built, Bought or Bartered by Them for a Period of 10 Years.

(Continued From Page One)

Kii, Owari, No. 7, No. 8, battleships, and numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers.

("Note: Paragraph 5 does not involve the stopping of construction, on any ship upon which construction has begun).

"6. Japan to scrap three battleships, the Mutsu, launched, and the Tosa and Kaga, building; and four battle cruisers, the Amagi and Akagi, building, and the Atago and Takao, not yet laid down but for which certain material has been assembled.

("Note: Paragraph 6 involves a reduction of seven new capital ships under construction, with a total tonnage when completed of 288,100 tons).

"7. Japan to scrap all pre-dreadnoughts and capital ships of the second line. This to include the scrapping of all ships up to, but not including, the Settsu.

(Note: Paragraph seven involves the scrapping of the ten older ships with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons. The grand total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing laid down, or for which material has been assembled, is 448,928 tons.)

France and Italy

"8. In view of certain extraordinary conditions due to the World war affecting the existing strengths of the navies of France and Italy, the United States does not consider necessary the discussion at this stage of the proceedings of the tonnage allowance of these nations, but proposes it to be reserved for the later consideration of the conference.

OTHER NEW CONSTRUCTION

"9. No other new capital ships shall be constructed during the period of this agreement except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter.

"10. If the terms of this proposal are agreed to, then the United States, Great Britain and Japan agree that their navies, three months after the making of this agreement, shall consist of the following capital ships:

United States.	Great Britain.	Japan.
Maryland	Royal Sovereign	Nagato.
California	Royal Oak	Hiuga.
Tennessee	Resolution	Ise.
Idaho	Ramilies	Yamashiro.
Mississippi	Revenge	Fu-So.
New Mexico	Queen Elizabeth	Settsu.
Arizona	Warspite	Kirishima.
Pennsylvania	Valiant	Haruna.
Oklahoma	Barham	Hiyei.
Nevada	Malaya	Kongo.
Texas	Benbow	.....
New York	Emperor of India	.....
Arkansas	Iron Duke	.....
Wyoming	Marlborough	.....
Utah	Erin	.....
Florida	King George V	.....
North Dakota	Centurion	.....
Delaware	Ajax	.....
.....	Hood	.....
.....	Renown	.....
.....	Repulse	.....
.....	Tiger	.....
18	22	10
500,650 tons.	604,450 tons	299,700 tons

"11. Capital ships shall be disposed of in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

REPLACEMENTS

"12. (a)—The tonnage basis for capital ship replacement under this proposal to be as follows:

"United States, 500,000 tons; Great Britain, 500,000 tons; Japan, 300,000 tons.

"(b)—Capital ships 20 years from date of completion may be replaced by new capital ship construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age from date of completion. Provided, however, that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until 10 years from the date of the signing of this agreement.

"(c)—The scrapping of capital ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of new construction; or if the date of completion of new construction be delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

"(d)—No capital ships shall be laid down during the term of this agreement whose tonnage displacement exceeds 35,000.

"(e)—The same rules for determining tonnage of capital ships shall apply to the ships of each of the powers party to this agreement.

"(f)—Each of the powers party to this agreement agrees to inform promptly all of the other powers party to this agreement concerning:

"(1)—The names of the capital ships to be replaced by new construction.

"(2)—The date of authorization of replacement tonnage.

"(3)—The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage.

"(4)—The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down.

"(5)—The actual date of completion of each new ship.

"(6)—The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

"(7)—No fabricated parts of capital ships, including parts of hulls, engines and ordnance shall be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all powers party to this agreement.

"(8)—In case of the loss or accidental destruction of capital ships, they may be replaced by new capital ship construction in conformity with the foregoing rules."

AUXILIARY SURFACE COMBATANT CRAFT

"(13)—Divided into three classes:

"(a) Auxiliary surface combatant craft.

"(b) Submarines.

"(c) Airplane carriers and aircraft.

"(14)—The term 'auxiliary surface combatant craft' includes cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers and all other surface types except those specifically exempted in the following paragraph.

"(15)—Existing monitors, unarmored surface craft as specified in paragraph 16, under 3000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs, minesweepers and vessels readily convertible from merchant vessels are exempt from the terms of this agreement.

"16. No auxiliary combatant craft may be built exempt from this agreement regarding limitation of naval armaments that exceeds 30,000 tons displacement and 15 knots speed, and carry more than four 5-inch guns.

"17. It is proposed that the total tonnage of cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers allowed each power shall be as follows:

"United States, 450,000 tons; Great Britain, 450,000 tons; Japan, 270,000 tons.

"Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in auxiliary surface combatant craft on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin at which the total tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft for each nation shall be reduced to the proposed allowance as herein stated.

"LIMITATION ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

"18. All auxiliary surface combatant craft whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

"No new construction in auxiliary surface combatant craft except replacement tonnage.

"19. Auxiliary surface combatant craft shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

"(B) SUBMARINES:

"20. It is proposed that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each power shall be as follows: United States, 90,000 tons; Great Britain, 90,000 tons; Japan, 54,000 tons. Provided no party to this agreement whose total tonnage in submarines on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, when total submarine tonnage for each nation shall be reduced to the proposed allowance.

"21. (A) All submarine keels laid down by November 11, 1921, may be completed. No new submarine tonnage except replacement tonnage shall be laid down during the period of this agreement except to bring tonnage to allowance limits.

"22. Submarines shall be scrapped according to plans to be agreed upon.

AIRCRAFT

"23. It is proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each power shall be as follows: United States, 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan, 48,000 tons.

"Provided no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excessive tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to prescribed allowances as herein stated.

"24. All airplane carriers laid down by November 11, 1921, may be completed.

"No new airplane carriers tonnage except replacement tonnage shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided that the nations have their allowances.

"25. Airplane carriers to be scrapped according to plans to be agreed upon.

AUXILIARY COMBATANT CRAFT

Replacements

"26. Cruisers 17 years of age from date of completion may be replaced by new construction. Keels shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace, is 15 years of age.

"Destroyers and flotilla leaders, 12 years of age, may be replaced. The keels of such construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is 11 years of age.

"Submarines 12 years of age may be replaced by new submarine construction, but keels shall not be laid until the tonnage to be replaced is 11 years of age.

"Airplane carriers 20 years of age may be replaced by new construction, but keels shall not be laid until the tonnage to be replaced is 17 years of age.

"No surface vessel carrying guns of calibre greater than eight-inch shall be laid down as replacement tonnage for auxiliary combatant surface craft.

"The same rules for determining tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft shall apply to the ships of each of the powers party to this agreement.

"The scrapping of ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of the new construction, or, if the completion of new tonnage is delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

"Each of the powers party to this agreement shall inform all other powers parties concerning:

"(1). The names or numbers of ships to be replaced by new construction;

"(2). The date of authorization of replacement tonnage;

"(3). The dates of laying of keels of replacement tonnage;

"(4). The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down;

"(5). The actual date of completion of each new ship;

"(6). The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

"No fabricated parts of auxiliary combatant craft, including parts of hulls, engines and ordnance, will be constructed, previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all powers.

"In case of the loss or accidental destruction of ships of this class, they may be replaced by new construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

AIRCRAFT

"27. The limitation of naval aircraft is not proposed.

"(Note: Owing to the fact that naval aircraft may be readily adapted from specialties of commercial aircraft, it is not considered practicable to prescribe limits for naval aircraft).

GENERAL RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER OF COMBATANT VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES

"28. The powers party to this agreement bind themselves not to dispose of combatant vessels of any class in such a manner that they later may become combatant vessels in another navy. They bind themselves further not to acquire combatant vessels from any foreign source.

"29. No capital ship tonnage or auxiliary combatant craft tonnage for foreign account shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of the powers party to this agreement during the term of this agreement.

MERCHANT MARINE

"30. As the importance of the merchant marine is in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments, regulations must be provided to govern its conversion features for war purposes."

Account Uniformity For Utilities Sought

Salem, Nov. 12.—Members of the Oregon public service commission, the department of public works of the state of Washington and other Western commissioners will meet in the offices of the Oregon commission in Portland, Monday afternoon, November 21, in a formal hearing relative to a uniform classification of accounts for electric and gas utilities to be established in all states. Preliminary work on the proposed classification has already been completed and the utilities affected have been notified to appear at the hearing to show cause why the system should not be adopted.

FORMIDABLE LIST OF DELEGATES AT CONFERENCE TABLE

High Advisors From Nine Nations Present to Participate in Debates of Momentous Import.

Washington, Nov. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Here are the men who gathered around the great horseshoe table in Memorial hall today as delegates and high advisors from nine nations to debate the question of armament reduction and the balance of power in the Pacific and Far East:

UNITED STATES

Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state and presiding officer.

Elihu Root, former secretary of state and of war.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator from Massachusetts.

Oscar W. Underwood, United States senator from Alabama.

GREAT BRITAIN

David Lloyd George, prime minister and first lord of the treasury.

Arthur J. Balfour, lord president of the council.

Lord Lee of Fareham, first lord of the admiralty.

Lieutenant General the Earl of Cavan.

Sir Robert Borden (Canada), former prime minister of Canada.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to the United States.

Sir J. W. Salmond (New Zealand), judge of New Zealand supreme court.

Senator George F. Pearce (Australia), minister for defense of Australia.

V. S. Srinivasa Sastri (India), member vice-regal council of India.

Vice Admiral Lord Beatty.

JAPAN

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president house of peers.

Vice Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, minister of marine.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, ambassador to United States.

Senfosuke Yokota, director legislative bureau.

Masanao Hanihara, vice minister for foreign affairs.

Tsuneo Matsudaira, director of the European and American bureau, foreign office.

Kiroku Hayashi, councillor of the foreign office.

Toru Takai, consul general.

Major General Kunishike Tanaka.

Vice Admiral Kanji Kato.

Major General Hatsutaroi Haraguchi.

Major General Sawaji Otake.

Shinichiro Matsumura, councillor legislative bureau.

Katsji Debuchi, counselor of embassy.

Sadao Saburi, counselor of embassy.

Issaku Okamoto, chancellor.

Baron Nabu Kanda, member house of peers.

Commander Teikichi Hori.

France

M. Aristide Briand, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

M. Rene Viviani, former prime minister.

M. Albert Sarraut, minister of colonies.

M. Jules Jusserand, ambassador to United States.

M. Philippe Berthelot, secretary general of the French foreign office.

M. Massigli, assistant secretary general.

Marshal Foch, generalissimo of the allied armies and chief military adviser.

General Buat, military adviser.

Admiral Debon, chief naval advisor.

M. Fromageot, counselor on legal questions.

M. Kammerer, advisor on political questions.

M. Casenave, advisor on financial and economic questions.

M. Leger, advisor on political questions.

M. Cheysson, adviser on economic and financial questions.

M. Girardeau, advisor on cable and radio matters.

China

Dr. S. Alfred Sze, minister to the United States.

V. K. Wellington Koo, minister to Great Britain.

Wang Chung-hui, chief justice of the supreme court.

C. C. Wu, son of former minister to the United States.

Chow Tsu-ch'i, former minister of finance.

M. T. Liang, former minister of foreign affairs.

Admiral Teai Ting-kan, associate director of the revenue council.

Hwang Fu, advisor in the president's office.

Wang Hsia-jui, cabinet secretary.

Lo Wen-kan, vice director of law codification bureau.

Dr. P. C. King, president of Tsing Hua college.

Tang En-liang, chief of bureau of roads and waterways.

Hsu Hus-jen, bureau of foreign affairs.

Liu Yen, former secretaary of the cabinet.

Wang Chung-yu.

Chung Wen-yen, directorate of Shanghai mint.

Hsu Tung-fan, secretary in Shantung government's office.

Wu Nan-ju, editor of the newspaper New Society.

Wang Ta-chen.

Yang Tien-chi, secretary in the ministry of finance.

Philip Tyau, minister to Cuba.

Rao Yun-Hsiang, counsellor of the foreign office.

Lieutenant General Lee Chungilo, chief of the department of operations, war department.

Colonel Chen Ting-chia, counsellor in war department.

Admiral Lee Ching-Hsi, naval technical advisor.

Ho Hsiao-sheng.

Wan Shih-chen.

ITALY

Carlo Schanzer, former minister of the treasury.

Victoria Rolandi Ricci, ambassador to the United States.

Filippo Meda, former minister of the treasury.

Senator Luigi Albertini.

General Armando Diaz, commander Italian armies.

General Vaccari, chief of staff, royal armies.

Admiral Acton, chief of staff of the navy.

Marquis Visconti Venosta, ministry of foreign affairs.

Mr. Poliano, ministry of foreign affairs.

Commandes Ruspoli, ministry of the navy.

Mr. Gatasini, ministry of the colonies.

Mr. Gidoni.

Mr. Bora, Italian embassy at London.

Mr. Giannini, Italian embassy at London.

HOLLAND

Jonkeer H. A. Van Karnebeck, minister of foreign affairs.

Jonkheer F. Beelaerts Van Blokland, chief of political division and minister of foreign affairs.

Dr. E. Moresco, secretary-general of the ministry for the colonies.

Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, minister to the United States.

Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, counsellor of legation in United States.

Jonkheer O. Six, chief of division of ministry for the colonies.

Mr. Van Wettum, advisory committee, League of Nations.

Mr. de Kan Angelino, advisor for Chinese affairs.

G. J. W. Putman Cramer, captain royal navy.

Jonkheer M. Van Haersma de With, counsellor of legation.

Jonkheer A. Tjarda Van Starkenborgh, secretary of legation.

Jonkheer C. Van Breugel Douglas, attache of legation.

BELGIUM

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, ambassador at Washington.

M. Felicien Cattier.

M. Jules Jadot.

Chevalier Emmanuel de Wouters d'Oplinter.

Lieutenant-General Jacques.

PORTUGAL

Minda Barreta, foreign minister.

A split second watch has been invented that can be used to time two movements at once.

SECRETARY HUGHES CHEERED FOR HIS FRANK PROPOSAL

Members of Senate and House Applaud Enthusiastically When Terms Are Made Public.

By James R. Nourse
Universal Service Staff Correspondent

Washington, Nov. 12.—Congress gave an emphatic response today to Secretary Hughes' plea before the disarmament conference for reduction in naval expenditures.

It was the congressional delegation, seated in the balcony immediately facing the speaker, which led the applause that followed the secretary's announcement of the American program calling for the cessation of work on ships already authorized by the three great powers and the scrapping of old capital ships now in commission.

More than half the members of the house and almost the entire membership of the senate were in the balcony, and they rose and cheered and clapped their hands with utmost enthusiasm when Secretary Hughes laid down the terms of the American proposal.

MAN'S BUSINESS TO MAKE WARS

(Continued From Page One)

the tables became a trifle rigid. The Chinese ambassador lost his bland smile.

Sir Auckland Geddes leaned forward in his chair. Prince Tokugawa, the chairman of the Japanese senate, sat immobile, staring at the blotter before him. The entire building was a study in expression.

CLEARS HARDING'S WORDS

Now, at last, was clear what the president had meant when he said:

"What we want is less of armament, and none of war."

We mean, actually that, but we went further; Mr. Hughes, in the name of the government, was, against all diplomatic usage, before the people and the press, presenting a plan for immediate 90 day naval disarmament. He was telling England and Japan that we stood ready to scuttle 15 of our battleships and cease building 15 more—to junk them, to put ships, which are in process of construction, under the head of "unfinished business"; that we are ready to do this provided Japan and Great Britain are also ready.

And that we propose a 10 years' naval building holiday and that they are expected to do the same.

DEFINITE PROPOSAL

What he said in effect was: "We are doing this today, before the press and the people. It will go back by wire and cable to your people. We make this offer to end war, and if you refuse it you will have to face your people with that refusal. If you are in earnest we have a definite and practical plan, and all you have to do is to sign on the dotted line. If you agree, we will sign first."

To say that history was made today means nothing. A great deal of history is highly incredible. But it is possible to say that today the United States took the secret diplomacy which is the basis of all war by the tail and dragged it out into the open light of day. There can be no evasion now, whatever else may happen. This issue is direct and clear cut. It may be accepted or refused, but that nation which refuses lies open to the suspicion of the world, and knows it.

PEOPLE TAKE HAND

Perhaps the curtain should have rung down on that. It was the dramatic climax not only of the opening session but of the more than a hundred years since the end of the Napoleonic wars brought the demand for world peace. But here the people took hold. They not only wanted the question put, but they wanted it answered. They called, one by one, for the representatives around the table and one by one they got up.

What could they say? All their carefully written non-committal speeches were useless now. They were bewildered and shaken. They had no precedents to go by. This strange, undiplomatic, always-in-a-hurry America had dug them out of their diplomatic hiding places and was now standing them up, nakedly wordless, to answer what could not be answered.

I can testify that the Japanese representative, Prince Tokugawa ate little or no luncheon. He sat at his table and wrote cablegrams and between words he bit at the end of his pencil.

LID IS OFF

So the lid is off at the conference and with that fact comes at last the probability of real action. There will come, too, almost certainly, the open sessions so desired by the peoples of all countries not otherwise trained. For what is there now to hide?

Later on the issues before the conferences may become more clouded. To end naval armament is to end aggressive wars, but consent to this ending will undoubtedly rest on disentangling certain knots in the thread with which we wish to weave a peace. The United States has taken a strong and unassailable stand, and its position is impregnable. But it may be called upon, in order consistently to follow up that stand, to do more than merely sacrifice its navy. It may be called upon for positive rather than negative acts. Call it what we may, interpret it as we wish, we have already placed ourselves at the head of the world's peace movement and leadership implies responsibility and action.

In the policing of the world, and its restoration to law and order, we may be called upon to the extent of men and money, to assist in establishing stable government with which we may negotiate. We have declared that we want world peace. We have offered to take the lead in securing it. But we must also be prepared to pay for it. Peace is not now a passive but an actual condition; not a negation, but an affirmation. It is a gesture as strong as war.

OREGON SOLONS LIKE ARMS PLAN

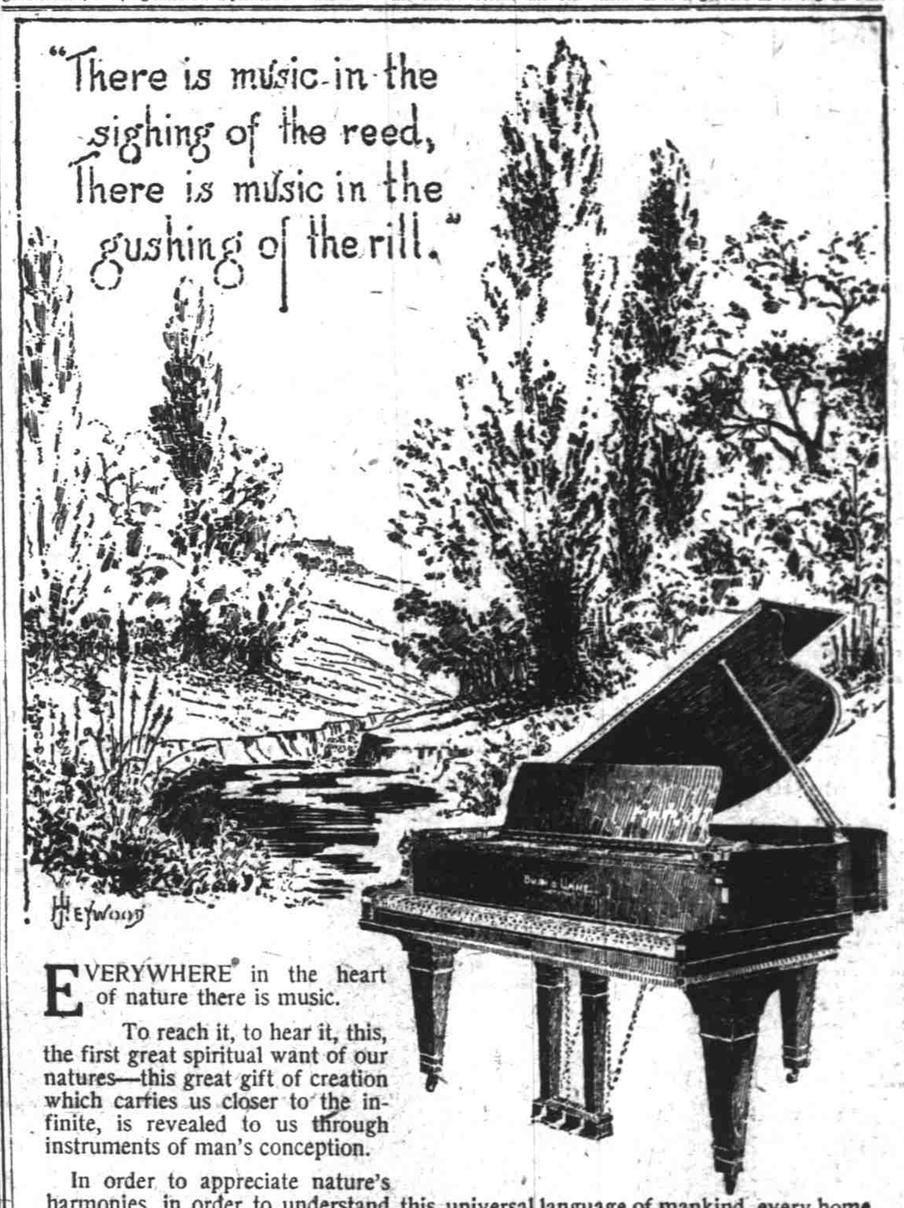
McArthur and Sinnott Speak Approvingly of Suggestion to Scrap the Warships.

Washington, Nov. 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—McArthur of Oregon, who is a member of the house naval affairs committee and a "big navy man," made the following comment on the American naval reduction proposal:

"It has my hearty approval. I am glad Secretary Hughes went straight to the point and advanced something tangible, instead of something colorless. If the other countries fall in line the conference will be a complete success. The people will be afforded some relief from burdens of taxation and some security against future wars."

Representative Sinnott, who heard the proposals at the conference session, said:

"They were received with unanimous approval by members of the house who were present. It is pitiless publicity to the superlative degree. It writes President Harding's name large across the skies and none can mistake his purposes."



EVERYWHERE in the heart of nature there is music.

To reach it, to hear it, this, the first great spiritual want of our natures—this great gift of creation which carries us closer to the infinite, is revealed to us through instruments of man's conception.

In order to appreciate nature's harmonies, in order to understand this universal language of mankind, every home should be provided with good music. For music begins where speech ends.

The Bush & Lane piano is conceived, designed and built to interpret the world's great music. Although beautiful and stately in design and finish, the Bush & Lane piano's first consideration is tone—a tone so rich, mellow and sweet that the beauties of the world's foremost masterpieces are conveyed to the listener in all their pristine glory.

There is no better piano made than the Bush & Lane, no matter what the price. What finer gift for the home could one conceive of?

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ON ALL CASH PURCHASES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT (EXCEPT DENTAL)

Sale Continues All This Week

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All Discontinued Numbers

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An Unparalleled Opportunity to Save

Buy Now for Christmas Gifts

Powder Boxes	Picture Frames	Mirrors	Military Brushes
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See Extensive Display in Alder Street Window

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24-inch Jointed Doll with wig and moving eyes; extra special at $2.98
Mamma Voice Baby Doll, with wig and moving eyes. Priced special $4.98
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Prepare now for the many long winter evenings. Plenty of bright lights make home more cheerful.

10, 15, 20, 40, 50 watts, each . 40c
Box of 5 for $2.00
White Mazdas, 50 watts 60c
Daylight blue, 75 watts 80c
100 watts $1.15

—Downstairs.

Waffle Irons

Make delicious, crisp waffles; no smoke, no odor. Has aluminum grids, no grease. Guaranteed. Was $20, at $16

Electric Heaters

A few that we have used for demonstration at special prices in our complete Electrical Store.

Greeting Cards

We have a beautiful assortment to select from.

Elastic Hosiery

Belts, Knee Caps, Anklets knit on our own looms of the best materials obtainable. Thoroughly experienced fitter and lady attendant at your service.

Woodard, Clarke & Co.

DRUGGISTS

Alder Street at West Park

We Can't Stand Still

We must either go forward or backward. Which way are we going? The vote on the exposition tax measure will determine it.

ARONSON'S—The Mecca of Early Christmas Shoppers

"Gifts that last" is the slogan of the better jewelers of America—and for centuries the recipients of gifts of jewelry have experienced the truth of it!

Fine jewelry is the gift ideal because of its distinction, beauty, high intrinsic value, and longevity.

Our Christmas selections have been chosen to meet the conditions of today—and they are priced at the values of today! No matter how limited your purse may be, or how ample, you'll find some gift at Aronson's that will meet your requirements.

HERE ARE DIAMONDS THAT EMPHASIZE THE PRE-EMINENCE OF ARONSON QUALITIES—THE ADVANTAGE OF ARONSON PRICES! NOW IS A PROPITIOUS TIME FOR THE PURCHASE OF THESE FINE GEMS.

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