

PRESS INDIGNES HUGHES PLAN FOR ARMS LIMITATION

New York, Nov. 14.—From New York to Portland the proposal for curtailment of armaments made by Secretary Hughes at the opening of the Washington conference has been received with gratification, according to analysis of editorial comments which should reflect the general feeling of all classes of American people.

Those newspapers particularly which have consistently clung to Wilson's idealism have hailed the frank and open announcement of the American government's policy as a step for positive good and a tangible, practical piece of statesmanship which should make the Washington conference successful in its purpose.

The New York World, for example, in an editorial for Monday says Secretary Hughes has accomplished "a master stroke for peace."

"In one crowded hour," the World says, "the president's conference on the limitation of armaments passed from the phase of hopeful experiment to the assured position of a triumph justly won."

"Secretary Hughes," it continues, "has presented a proposal for naval disarmament so much in advance of what had been expected that the electric thrill with which it was heard was felt in every capital in the world. By his master stroke for peace Mr. Hughes has pointed out the way for humanity to follow if it will. The United States is ready, the republic is on record."

Other New York papers are unanimous in declaring that America succeeded in proving the sincerity of her purpose and led the practical way to peace.

Other comment follows: Philadelphia Public Ledger: At one stroke America has cut the ground from under the feet of those who would manœuvre and delay. The intrigues of secret diplomacy have been withered.

Kansas City Star: The American proposals are evidence of the sincerity of this country's effort to lighten the burden of the world's naval armament. They may require amendment, but they remain probably the greatest practical savior against war in all history.

The Boston Post: The action of Secretary Hughes in throwing the cards of the United States government full and fair upon the table of the reduction of armament conference, face up, is magnificent. It surely will make for peace if the nations whose serving men are here see it through the right light.

By Bing W. Lardner (Copyright, 1921, by the Bell Syndicate.) Washington, Nov. 14.—Well, friends, they put on the murder scene in this play the minute the curtain went up.



The audience was expected to get around a couple of hours and listen to comical dialogues to get a taste of Yvonne and Perkins, the English butler, but instead of that the leading man came right down front and knocked everybody's eyes out with the speech that is generally always supposed to wind up act 2.

lines is left in Mr. Hughes' part, but they will certainly half to be ruse to keep the rest of the show from dragging. About the only thing that could get another thrill out of the customers would be to have some German delegate get up on the rostrum Tuesday morning and say here is what we owe you.

Even William Bryan got excited over Mr. Hughes' opening remarks and they say this was the first time William ever stood up to cheer a speech. They have been many other speeches that he felt like cheering, but he was already standing up.

Personally I half to take the newspapers' word for what Chas really said as up to date they hadn't nobody come around and forced a press badge on me and it begins to look like the conference would be held outdoors as far as I am concerned, probably on the municipal golf links.

But as near as I can make out Mr. Hughes' idea is a 10 year naval holiday and if anybody feels like scrapping that he can scrap their ships. In the next 10 years no nation will be allowed to build a boat and if a war should come up

between now and 1931, they won't be no shipyards for the boys to enlist in and many a patriot's mother will breathe a sigh of relief as they won't be no danger of her boy smashing his thumb with a hammer. During the holiday the other stores will be open from 8 to 5.30. On the face of it the American scheme looks to be open and above boards but a man that is suspicious by nature might figure that they was a special reason for Mr. Hughes' setting a time limit like 10 years. Prohibition is liberal to be over about that time and we can build better ships when we ain't all stewed.

Washington is interested now in what reply Japan and England will make in regards to the proposition of destroying all their pretty boats. When you come to think of it, it is kind of heartrending for a navy man to half to blow up a ship which he has become attached to and learned to think of it as his own and it looks to me like it would be a good idea to reward the commanders some way for their sacrifice.

Like for inst. as soon as they had blown up their ship they could get aboard of a train and tour the country making all stops and wherever they stopped all the town gals would half to rush up and kiss them. This scheme seemed to console Lt. Hobson in 1898 only of course in them days when a gal kissed you it didn't taste so funny.

Well, friends, I suppose you have read in the papers where all the famous men that is here for the conference has been besieged by invitations to parties and etc. But so far my key ain't been crowded out of my mail box. However they was a gal spoke to me this morning that I never seen her before in my life. I was setting in my room reading about Old Yale and they came a knock at the door and I says come in and she comes in and says I have brought you some soap.

lighten the tax burden, while leaving undestroyed the main evil—the menace to world peace from continued naval armaments.

"There never was a time," McAdoo asserted, "when the abolition of navies was so nearly within our grasp as now. With the abolition of navies, land warfare will be restricted. Navies spread the contagion of war by their disregard of neutral rights."

Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel corporation, said: "I feel certain that the leaders of other nations will coincide in Secretary Hughes' view. It is practicable, reasonable and sound in every respect."

JOINT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED Kelso, Wash., Nov. 14.—Grandfather and grandson, who celebrated birthdays jointly at the Tiemens residence in this city Armistice day, were J. G. Tiemens, 84, of Kelso, and George J. Tiemens, 25, of Kalama.

Washington, Nov. 14.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Many of the things connected with Truman H. Newberry's election to the United States senate apparently cannot be cleared up. Just how much money was spent, how much of it came from Newberry's personal account, how much of it was returned to his account, what became of records that disappeared, are things the testimony has failed to solve.

The established facts show that at least \$195,000 was spent, that Newberry declined to appear and tell what money came from his bank or whether any of it was returned, that the records disappeared while in the custody of his agents and upon his premises, and that upon the evidence produced he was convicted by a Michigan jury, are facts beyond controversy.

THE SENATE'S PROBLEM This is the state of affairs upon which the senate will be called upon to vote when the Newberry case is finally reached in the senate. In admitting or excluding him the senate will really pass upon the issue of receiving a senator whose campaign admittedly exceeded all bounds of decency, morality, justified only by a plea of political necessity.

The house of representatives lacked only eight votes of a two thirds majority for expulsion of Thomas L. Blanton because he offended its sense of propriety by including in his printed speech an unexpurgated affidavit. It remains to be seen whether the senate will reject a senator who was sentenced to the penitentiary upon the essential facts that are now before the senate. The checkbook method of making a senator is up for approval or rejection.

A CHECKBOOK CAMPAIGN At the time of the Newberry campaign there were 10 Newberry bank accounts in Detroit, as shown by the testimony. They were the accounts of Truman H. Newberry, brother John S. Newberry, Mrs. Truman, Mrs. John S. and their sons. All 10 were under the command of Fred P. Smith, "agent," who had a complete power of attorney for each, and could bring them all into the battle for Truman.

When the Newberry campaign committee wanted funds it had no worries. John S. had given instructions to Smith to finance the job, and there was no limit. Smith, under his power of attorney, switched the funds from one account to another as needed, but was careful to draw all checks from the account of John S.

"You spoke of transferring funds from the other accounts into his," suggested Senator Wolcott, during the examination of Smith.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "It is a procedure that has been current for years. When one account gets low it is fed from the others. We have 12 different accounts," he had explained, "that two of these were corporation accounts. Of course we do not feed

from the corporations, but the personal ones."

"Did you transfer funds from Truman H. Newberry's account over to John S. Newberry's?"

"Yes, sir. Or Mr. Truman's to John S., or from Mrs. John S., around either way, and always have done it."

BOOKS MISSING Mr. Smith said the money taken from Truman's account was returned in due course, and then, asked if he had books showing these transactions, said, "No, I have not."

At this point, where the documentary proof was called for, it was missing. Truman H. Newberry himself would not appear for examination. The grand jury which indicted Newberry it seems saw at least some of these records. When Smith looked for the records in response to the senate subpoena, he said, he could not find a check since 1917 in the place.

Another point in the record about these Newberry accounts is given in the testimony of John S. Newberry, who said he, like his brother, was away from home during the campaign and left all in Smith's hands. He "didn't bother about it."

"Did your knowledge that there was a corrupt practice act in Michigan have anything to do with your deciding to finance that campaign instead of letting your brother finance it?" he was asked.

"No, sir, I don't think it did," he responded. "I didn't think anything about it."

Then John S. told who really runs the Newberry family accounts.

"The fact is that since your father's death your brother (Senator Newberry) has practically run your business affairs?"

The answer was, "Yes, sir."

PARISH GAP SCHOOL CLOSED Jefferson, Nov. 14.—Parish Gap school

New York, Nov. 14.—Virtually total abolition of navies instead of the reduction of 60 ships proposed by Secretary Hughes at the Washington conference is recommended by William O. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, as a necessary step toward permanent world peace.

Problems of fruit, nut and vegetable growers will be discussed at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Oregon Horticultural society in Forest Grove for three days, starting December 1.

L. L. Selgler, head of Cheney & Co. Inc., announced that the company, which received unfavorable incidental notoriety Saturday in the arrest of Thomas H. Cheney, an employe, is a new corporation with no connection whatever with the old Cheney & Co. Cheney was released Sunday afternoon because of his inability to settle the old company following the absconding of another member of the firm.