

The American Conferees Anonymous Impressions

The four men who represent America at the conference are under the microscope of public observation as never before. Just who and why are Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood? Today all intimate information concerning these men is sought as never before. The Mirrors of Washington, the literary bomb, the echoes of whose explosion still ring loud in the capital, offers brilliant word pictures of these noblesse here, in epicurean, and bespectacled Secretary Hughes, Senator Lodge and Senator Root, by the anonymous "best-selling" author:

"That whittaker secretary of state," (the phrase is attributed to Senator Brandegee) prevails not merely by his wit, but by his intelligence; his is the best mind in Washington. Or he turns to this every one agrees.

The president speaking to an intimate friend said he had "two strong advisers, Hughes and Hoover."

It is a satisfaction, even though it is not a delight, to come in contact with a mind like Mr. Hughes; it is so definite, so hard and firm and palpable. You feel sure that it rests somewhere on the steel vertebrae. It is never agnostic. It has none of the malaise of the twentieth century. Mr. Justice Brandegee, when Mr. Hughes was governor of New York and a reformer and progressive, said of him, "His is the most enlightened mind of the eighteenth century."

I think the justice put it a century or two too late, for, by the eighteenth century, skepticism had become undermining those firm foundations of belief which Mr. Hughes still possesses. For him a straight line is the shortest distance between two points—Einstein to the contrary, notwithstanding. Conclusions rest upon the absolute rock of principles, as morality for his preacher father rested upon the absolute rock of the Ten Commandments. There is no doubt, no uncertainty, no nuance, on the one hand; on the other, no discursiveness, no yielding to the seductions of fancy, but a stern keeping of the faith of the eighteenth century. There is no it is not so. Mr. Hughes never hesitates. He never says, "I must think about that." He has thought about it. Or he turns instantly to his principle and has the answer.

You speak of Mr. Hughes to 10 men in the capitol, and nine of them will say to you, "Of course, it is easy to understand; he is the one real mind in Washington."

LODGE
Henry Cabot Lodge always creates the impression that it is a condescension on his part to God to have allowed him to create a world which is not exclusively possessed by a C. A. B. and the Lodges and their connections.

Mr. Lodge's principles, it has been observed, are inflexible, a direct rest on solid foundation, but like good steel they can bend without breaking.

With his grandfathers and his fortune

A Centralized Government China's Real Need Today
In the accompanying article Montague Ede, who is a resident insurance agent in Orient, gives his view of China's needs.

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consciousness and thus put herself in a position to qualify for the status of a great power? The solution of that problem solves the greater part of the difficulties which confront the powers who have interests on the Pacific. There can be no question but that republicanism in China, as at present practiced, has failed and that in the years since the fall of the Manchu dynasty, China has gone from bad to worse with respect to both internal administration and foreign interdependence. The reason why republicanism has failed is that the Chinese are fundamentally unable to interpret it. They seem to fail to appreciate the possibility of the civil government of a province being responsible solely to a superior while governing his province in harmony with his neighbors.

REPUBLICANISM FAILS
The understanding and practice of patriotism, as westerners know it, is necessary in the effective administration of a republican form of government as understood in the West, but the Chinese people have for centuries governed themselves without requiring this particular form of government, and the unsuitability of the introduction of republicanism has been proved by the experiment tried during the last 10 years; furthermore, its continuance is doomed, always having regard to the unchangeable conditions which are unerrable.

Mr. Eugene Chen, the chief writer for the Canton Information Bureau, has asserted that the present disordered state of China is due to the water-logged nature of reform which is common to all reform movements—the unavoidable travail of transition; but the cause of the present hopeless chaos must be looked for more deeply. China today is lacking a central point of control, but her people are without a common consciousness of authority; they cannot visualize the central idea of republicanism. It is foreign to their nature and their history. Authority, when widely diffused, lacks all appeal.

CENTRAL FIGURE NEEDED
There must be a head, a central figure, a personality—something real and tangible. The light of this central figure should be reflected from the highest point to the lowest. It should be recalled that China has never had a written constitution in all her wonderful history because her people have possessed a natural instinct to submit to a titular head. Writing as recently as May last, Ku Hung-ming, a scholar and a gentleman of the old school, who is well known in the North, says that the Chinese people never required a written or paper constitution for two reasons. The first was because the Chinese had a sense of honor which should be implicitly obeyed by the whole of the nation once recognized to be their emperor—a moral standard which impelled him to try his best to deal fairly and justly with his subjects. The second was because the Chinese people always instinctively devoted themselves to bolstering up another man's cause for him.

"He is a first-class second," said Senator Penrose, objecting to him as a candidate for president at the Republican convention of 1916, "but he is not his own man."

He is always someone else's mouthpiece. He lacks originality, he lacks principle of statecraft, he lacks vision in that clear mind—he lacks force. He elucidates other men's ideas, works out or puts into effect their policies, presides over their cases, by close to him, by reason of gifts amounting almost to genius, of defects that go with those gifts always and everywhere, the lawyer. His public career has been controlled by this circumstance.

In spite of it all, some greatness remains, the impression of a powerful though limited intelligence. His career was for give us a moment. It is, if you have an adroit and energetic mind you will find public affairs uninteresting; except in their occasional phases. If you have such a mind and must enter politics, hide it; otherwise democracy will distrust you. Whatever you do, be dull.

would not only be one to be deprecated but could not be justified morally.

CHINA MUST SAVE SELF
On China herself must fall the task of discovering the shortest road to national unity, namely, the setting up of some form of government which most naturally expresses the ideas of her people and to which they will most readily subscribe. Quite apart from the incident of the Pacific conference and the splendid opportunity thus afforded, China must rather sooner than later settle her internal differences and assume the solidarity of a modern nation if she is to escape the inevitable penalty which has befallen her neighbor, Russia. Disintegration is a concomitant of decay; unity is the natural expression of political health.

The National Capital

November Election Returns in Analysis—Tax Bill Is Patchwork at Best—Immigration Problems Again Arise—Commercial Use of Oregon Country Clays Pointed Out.

What November Elections Show

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Politically, the country is returning to "normalcy." This is the interpretation that is placed upon the Democratic victories in Maryland and Kentucky, the unprecedented vote for Mayor Hylan in New York city, the big gain for the Democrats in New Jersey, and their unusual majority in Virginia. In every state where a statewide election was held, the same result was recorded, the swing of Democratic states back to Democracy, and recession everywhere from their Harding vote of 1920. In some cases the issues were distinctly local, particularly in city contests, but where the trend is so general the significance cannot be escaped.

The West had little share in the November voting this year, but the New Mexico returns of a few weeks ago, when Senator Bursum, Republican, was returned to the senate, exhibited the same tendency, although there was at that time a disposition in some quarters to magnify the election of Bursum as an indication that the Republican vote of 1920 was holding up. The early returns voting this year, but the New Mexico returns of a few weeks ago, when Senator Bursum, Republican, was returned to the senate, exhibited the same tendency, although there was at that time a disposition in some quarters to magnify the election of Bursum as an indication that the Republican vote of 1920 was holding up.

Large chunks when the people are approached once more on normal lines. Harding's 45,000 in Maryland was converted into 17,000 for the Democratic state ticket this year, and his 423,000 in New York city is turned into 417,000 for Mayor Hylan. This gives encouragement to the Democrats as to what may be accomplished next year.

While Bursum's majority over all was reduced to 1949. The Republicans had hoped for substantial gains in the South, and were claiming they would cut the Democratic majority in Virginia to 10,000 or to nothing. They had a candidate for governor who was personally highly regarded, who ran on a "tily white" platform. He went so far as to protest against the selection of two or three negro election officers in Charlottesville, holding that the election machinery should be maintained in the hands of the whites. His course loosened many of the negro voters, who had a black ticket in the field, which received about 20,000 votes. The Democratic candidate won by the largest vote ever given a candidate in Virginia.

The results in the South are believed by some to signify the answer of the South to President Harding's "political equality" speech at Birmingham, which many of the Republican leaders believed was a mistake, coming at a time when they entertained hopes of winning some of the southern states. Harding had made a good start in that direction by carrying Tennessee, but the Birmingham speech brought a pause, which the election returns from Virginia, Kentucky and scattered places in other southern states seem to emphasize.

The Democratic view is that the South need cause no concern, and that Harding's "seven million" may melt away in

Administration's Tax Bill Is Patchwork
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Progressive members of the senate have been mending some of the holes in the tax bill through which wealthy tax dodgers might easily have escaped. The numerous holes they have found have for the most part been stopped up, but in such a sieve the thought persists that there may be still other openings undiscovered.

Senator Lenroot the other day offered an amendment which illustrates what is meant. The tax bill provided for a 15 per cent levy on corporation income, but provided that in case of capital gain, only 40 per cent of this gain should be subject to the corporation tax. Income of individuals and partnerships is subject to the higher provisions of the surtax; for corporations there is no surtax. It seemingly was the theory of the committee that these corporation gains would come under the surtax when distribution was made to stockholders, but requiring that dividends should not remain undistributed for over three years.

Lenroot pointed out that this would be ineffective if stock dividends were issued, as the recipient of the stock dividend would sell his original stock instead of the new stock, and thus escape all taxation on the corporation gain beyond the 40 per cent. He predicted that corporations would universally issue stock dividends unless this were cured.

by order in council, put on a requirement for \$250 for each immigrant with certain exceptions for families.

"I hope that very early in the winter season," said Mr. Johnson, "we can act on a bill by which the United States can make its examinations, mental, physical and otherwise, in the ports of all foreign countries which will permit us to do so, and I think those countries which are desirous of sending some emigrants to this country will permit them if the countries stand as their treaty rights and decline to permit it, we will have to still let them come to Ellis Island, there to be examined, where I hope the examination will be much more rigid than it now is."

Oregon Country Clays Have Possibilities
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The Pacific Northwest can produce a high grade white ware from the clays of that section, according to a report of the United States bureau of mines, and can become practically independent in the production of ceramic materials.

On account of possessing materials that were tested in a preliminary way, says a bureau statement, "as well as the diatomaceous earth of Kittitas and Grant counties, Washington, and Crook county, Oregon, the magnesian deposits of Stevens county, Washington, the numerous quartitic deposits of Pierce and Stevens counties, Washington, and the vein quartz of Spokane and Chelan counties, Washington, and the chromite of Oregon, the Pacific Northwest can become practically independent for ceramic materials. Moreover, Alaskan gypsum is being burned for calcined gypsum at Tacoma, and three large Portland cement plants are supplying that material for the Pacific Northwest."

Representative Johnson Discusses Immigration
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the house committee on immigration and naturalization, made a short speech on the floor in explanation of some of the latest phases of immigration, and in defense of the 3 per cent immigration rule applied by existing law.

One of the great difficulties, he said, is that nine tenths of the immigrants arriving from continental Europe have less than \$5 each when they reach Ellis Island, although all are supposed to be able to show that they are likely to be self supporting. "In contrast," mentioned the policy of Canada which

Suppose it was Brown's case that was up for consideration. Brown is heading in a direction that has brought trouble to a lot of people—a direction known to be full of risks. Brown himself isn't going any too good. There are days when he hits the bumps harder than he can comfortably stand—and he shows it.

There's another road that Brown could travel safely—smooth, comfortable, pleasant, and absolutely safe.

And Brown came to you for advice. And you'd look at the facts and you'd say: "Why, Brown, there's nothing to this thing. It doesn't take any argument to decide this. Turn to the right and take the smooth, safe road, and Do It Now."

Suppose the road Brown is on is the coffee or tea road. Hundreds have had trouble on that road. Doctors have sounded the warning for the public, and raised the "no-traffic" sign for their patients—time and time again. The drugs, caffeine in coffee and their in tea, keep whipping the nerves—tending to interfere with sleep, upset digestion, produce high blood pressure, and to wear down health and efficiency by the disturbance of rest and nervous balance. Some folks go a long way on the road; some folks don't seem to notice the jolts—for a while, anyway.

But what would you say to Brown about choosing the safe road instead of the risky one? And suppose Brown were you?

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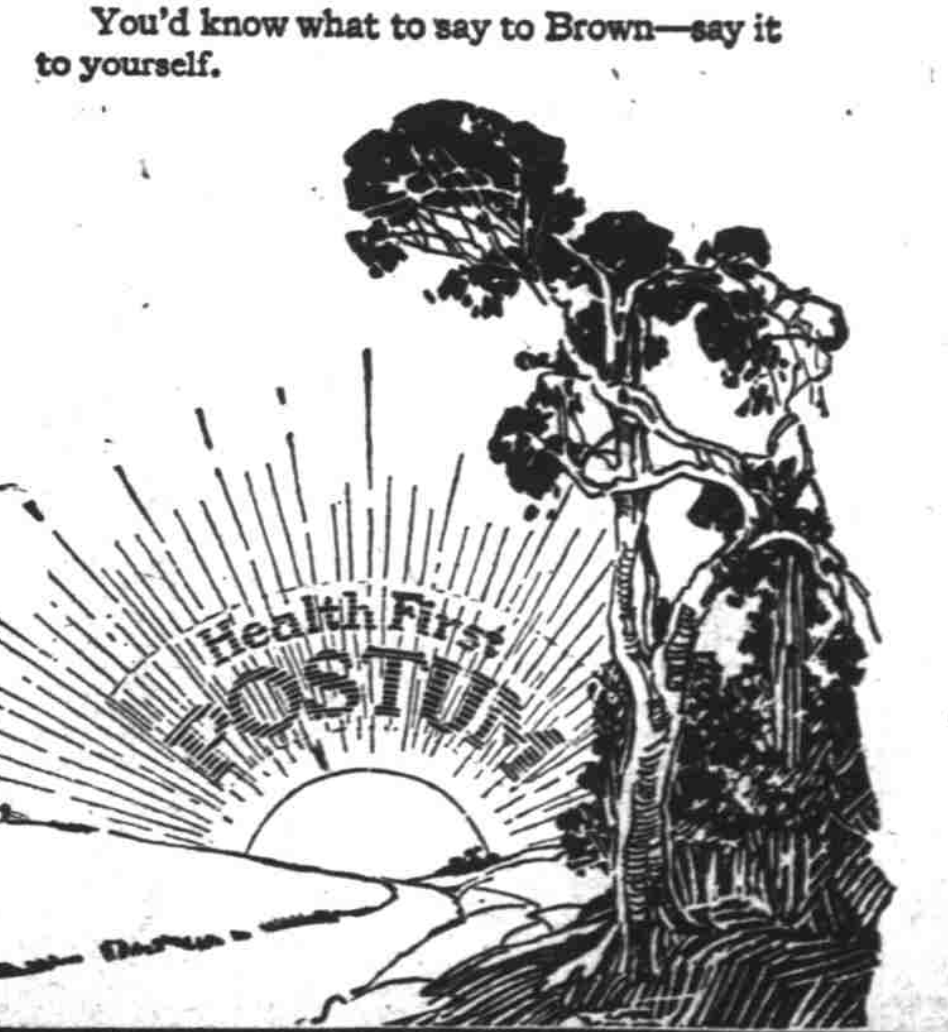
No fears, either that Postum will rob the night of sleep as coffee so often does. Postum is a friendly drink for any one any time. And it's good! When you've tried Postum a few days you'll wonder why you ever thought of sacrifice in leaving off coffee or tea. Rich and flavorful and satisfying, Postum suits the taste so that there's no longer any thought that you should drink it; only the thought that you want to drink it.

Postum opened the better road and the safe road for coffee and tea drinkers more than a quarter of a century ago, and a steadily increasing multitude is traveling that road—up and on to better enjoyment, better efficiency, better accomplishment.

You can buy Postum wherever good food and drink are sold and served. You can begin, now, this turn to the right road which you would so quickly recommend for Brown—by ordering Postum from your family grocer or telling your waiter at the restaurant to serve you Postum instead of coffee or tea.

Make Postum according to directions and enjoy its delicious flavor; find the change in "feeling" after a week's use of Postum. Let the family join you in the trip up the sunrise way.

You'd know what to say to Brown—say it to yourself.



\$50,000,000 Heiress Asks Court for Action To Finish Schooling

(By United News)
New York, Nov. 19.—Heiress to a fortune estimated at \$50,000,000 and yet without sufficient means for her education and support, Jaqueline Lebaudy has applied to Surrogate Howell in Nassau county for a patroy \$40,000 of her father's estate.

The 16-year-old daughter of Jacques Lebaudy, self-styled "emperor of the Sahara," who was slain in January, 1913, by his wife in their home at Westbury, L. I. is one of the richest girls in the world.

But despite the vast fortune that rightly belongs to her, Jaqueline has been unable to enjoy the comforts and luxuries to which a girl of her wealth would be entitled. Litigation extending from the courts of Nassau county to France, Chile, Bolivia, England and South Africa has prevented the collection of any of the estate.

Jaqueline's appeal to the surrogate was designed to meet her temporary needs.

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