

HUGHES IS SEEN DEVELOPING INTO HISTORIC FIGURE

By William Allen White (Copyright, 1921, by United News) Washington, Nov. 23.—The conference has closed the formative period of its deliberations. The major aims of the powers having most at stake has been declared.



Mr. Wilson has stood clearly and definitely her proposal for partial disarmament. England has made her plea for abolition of the submarine. China has set forth her 10 points, which demand the open door and a permanent conference to consider Far Eastern matters. Japan has asked for more battleships. France has asked for the retention of submarines and for a standing army sufficient to cope with Germany.

The cards are now all on the table. And upon the main questions at issue agreement "in principle" has been secured. The American disarmament suggestions have been accepted, though "open door" proposals have found theoretical acceptance, subject to amendment and debate. And in the matter of her standing army and her request for the moral support of the allied and associated powers, France has received her three cheers, which amounts to little, but which seem to satisfy France.

DETAILS COME NEXT Now to work out the details of these proposals, suggestions and requests in the form of letters, agreements and understandings.

The committee on disarmament has been working nearly a week, and Far Eastern committees have started to work out a settlement for the revenue tangle of China. In the Chinese revenue question lies the whole Far Eastern question. It is because other governments have confiscated the Chinese tariff that China is unable to raise and maintain a standing army in an old and wicked world, and so is at the mercy of the armed powers. To straighten out the finances and the import duties of the Chinese is the practical way to go at the Eastern problem.

Mr. Hughes is living up to the dimensions of his job. He told a friend today that his chief trouble was in living up to his privileges. He is everywhere in the conference—in formal committees, in private conferences, at cabinet meetings, at social functions of a semi-political nature, meeting reporters conferring with the advisory committee of citizens which the president has appointed. And finally in the midst of these alarms the secretary must meet such delegations and envoys as may drop in by way of diversion to change the kaleidoscopic map of the world. A hard job has this American foreign minister. Yet he does it well and keeps sweet. The tremendous impact of the job is hammering him into rather better business than he has in a decade and a half, sharing honors only with the great men of his nation, he is becoming a

world figure of power and consequence. He is succeeding by four rather simple and most common American qualities—qualities common enough save in combination—industry, intelligence, enthusiasm and a kindly and understanding heart. When the details of this work are done when the superstructure about the edifice we are building is torn away, a masterpiece of diplomatic achievement will stand forth. And Mr. Hughes, who has carried out the work of the president, but with a free hand, must have credit for an architect's genius.

The surest arrow in his quiver is his tact—the capacity to work with others. The Democrat on the American delegation has forgotten his politics. He is an American in his activities as though he were not a party leader in his lighter moods. Men don't shed their politics easily, even in great crises. Mr. Wilson found that the greater cause, the greater the politics.

METHODS DIFFERENT But the Hughes methods are not the Wilson methods. Mr. Wilson had industry and intelligence. At times he went dead with enthusiasm, but sometimes it went dead. Also his kindly sympathy often jammed and froze, and the machinery about him stalled. It is the Hughes tact which lubricates the machinery in this conference.

And tact has come to the American secretary as an acquired trait, and partly as the slow growth of years. He has overcome a tendency to brusqueness, a habit of impatience with the slower wit, a way of following the right through the heavens fall. All this the tremendous impact of the job may have put upon him. Or maybe he was ready with it when the job came. But, however the saving grace of his character has been added with the growing years of experience, it is there.

So we Americans are witnessing one of those pleasant minor miracles that delight the world—the development of a great historical character under the responsibility of heavy burden in doing a heroic task. It is one of the most pleasurable of national experiences.

UNDERWOOD PLAN REGARDING CHINA WILL BE ACCEPTED

By Norman Haggood Universal Service Staff Correspondent Washington, Nov. 23.—The first sharp, clear and specific step toward the protection of China was taken Tuesday by the conference committee on Far Eastern questions when it was made known that Senator Underwood's proposal to clear up the revenue-raising powers will be rushed through without delay. With this accomplished other specific applications of the general principle agreed upon will be put through with equal speed, it was stated.

It was also established that when the word China is used it is to be understood including Manchuria. This means that Japan will be forced to justify her hold on this great province or restore it to the control of China. The American delegation is enthusiastically a unit in the policy to be pursued and the methods to be used. As to make this point clear Elihu Root put forward the first declaration of our policy on China and Senator Underwood the second.

HUGHES ASKS DETAILS The meeting of the committee yesterday Secretary Hughes requested the Chinese delegation to draw up what might be termed a "bill particulars" to their 10 points. The Chinese have complained that the four resolutions adopted by the committee fail to cover their third demand, and Mr. Hughes requested they will now submit a detailed statement setting forth what they contend their 10 points stand for.

It was also established that Mr. Root's four principles are expected to apply absolutely to what is done in the future in China and that the extent to which they can apply to right, privileges and advantages already acquired remains to be threshed out.

LOUCHEUR MAY COME Information was received in certain quarters that Monsieur Loucheur is seriously considering coming to this country within a short time. As he backed Mr. Briand, is the author of what program, now, perhaps, Germany will see her way clear to a moral disarmament," Briand added. "This is what she must eventually come to, and I am deeply touched by the sympathy with which my remarks were received, for I believe the echo of that sympathy will be felt in Germany."

Nothing, perhaps, in all the day's developments was as important as the intimation, very authoritatively conveyed that the progress being made in informal conversations between American and French representatives and formulated agreements.

The French side there was no product except rumors, but when the committee on limitation of armaments meets tomorrow at 10:30, the controversial question will be dealt with and on at least some of them progress reported.

The two most immediate questions are Japan's desire to keep the Mutu and her desire to have the ratio 10-10-7 instead of 10-10-6.

STANDS BY RATIO "Oh the ratio the United States will be adamant. On the Mutu there has been no absolute decision as to whether other ships will be accepted in her stead. Next comes the feeling between the British and the French on the question of submarines.

The French are endeavoring to lay the foundation now for a much stronger navy than the British think they ought to have. Italy sides with Britain.

The American position on her own naval needs cannot be stated, since it is locked in the bosom of the president and the secretary of state the reports of naval experts having merely the status of information.

The reaction to Briand's speech and the following comments by the other delegates did not differ greatly today from the way it showed itself yesterday. The popular impression remains that the premier's explanation of France's army policy as made necessary by Germany was accepted by the other countries and assistance in case of need morally promised.

ASSURANCES GIVEN Among diplomats, however, a very different impression prevails. It is that Balfour, Hughes and others probably by prearrangement, helped to bring to convey to Paris an impression that would strengthen him, but that Balfour most delicately observed that the British future backing of France would depend on France's being right, while Hughes said the same thing and then some. The Hughes addition was that her safety must be sought outside of her army.

Also diplomats do not discuss the Briand speech in the same language that ordinary people do. They say, for instance, that it was directed, not to the other delegates, but to M. Poincare, his chief enemy, and to the Paris press. There also discuss the following speeches in the light of well known strained relations between France on the one hand and Britain and Italy on the other.

The proceedings of the sub-committee to settle the financial freedom of China will be watched for the next few days with more interest than anything else that can now be foreseen. So confident are some of the men concerned that the business will be wound up quickly that a number of the minor representatives of foreign powers have taken passage on the Aquitania for December 13.

JAPAN WHOLE PROBLEM On the committee will fall the work of the Far Eastern question, Japan is the whole problem. Within a few days it is believed that she will be pushed into definite answers on such problems as Shantung, the 21 demands and the Manchuria railway. It is believed that of these questions the one which Japan will fight hardest will be the degree to which she is to control, or share with China, in the control of the south part of the Manchurian railway.

When the sub-committee has done its first job, which will be the undoing of the agreement that now prevents China from raising her own revenue from tariffs to an extent beyond 5 per cent it will next take up those things which set aside specific sources of income to pay off certain definite obligations.

After it has settled these two points and gone on to the other aspects of the Chinese question, it will be brought up in the end face to face with the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

It will postpone a definite approach to that subject for as long as it can, because the willingness of both Britain and Japan to cancel it will depend on the substance and also on the form of the agreement about the Far East.

The Root-Takahira agreement and the Lansing-Ishii notes are absolutely repudiated by the Chinese 10 points and must be taken up soon by the new sub-committee.

As to Shantung, the Chinese position is that it was not only taken by Japan by force when China was fighting Germany, but that the seizure by Japan is in direct violation of the treaty between China and Germany, which made Shantung untenable to any other power.

Keep American Flag Over Coblenz, Is the Advice of Briand

Washington, Nov. 23.—(U. N. S.)—"Keep the American flag waving over Coblenz," was Premier Briand's parting advice to this administration today.

"The flag of this country works for peace as well as for war and the symbolic effect that it has, waving over this German city, is greater than the force of arms. I think, too, that American troops should remain on the Rhine. The effect is good in Germany."

"Assurances that France is not isolated, that the powers will stand by her in case of aggression against her, will have an excellent effect in Germany. We will create the beginning of that moral disarmament which Europe needs."

"And, as for the effect in France—I have the best of news to take back to France, after what was said yesterday. The premier will leave Washington Thursday morning."

The delegates of the five great powers laid aside temporarily the matter of adjusting China's fiscal affairs and met in secret to hear an accounting of what the experts have been doing to accomplish in the way of reconciling views on ships and armaments.

The situation as regards naval armaments was clouded with some uncertainty. The experts of America, Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France have been wrestling with the Hughes program for 10 days now and from closed doors of their meeting rooms have seeped many rumors but few concrete facts.

JAPAN IS CAUTIOUS Japan has raised the issue of tonnage in cautious public utterances her spokesmen have made it clear that they believe that Japan is entitled to 70 per cent of the naval strength of the United States and Great Britain.

But to date the Japanese spokesmen have contented themselves with suggesting it through the American press. No formal "demand" or "request" has been laid before the committee or the conference by the experts for Roosevelt Jr. will report to the conference today the program stands today as it did on the day that Japan and Great Britain both accepted it "in principle."

HAS NOT DECIDED Whether Japan will take advantage of today's session to formally demand an increase in her tonnage allowance is known only to the Japanese themselves. Baron Kato, head of the delegation, was cautious on this point last night. It has not been decided, he said.

Similarly, Great Britain has not formally taken action to "scrap" submarines, although her spokesmen have undersea vessels in their public and private utterances.

The general expectation is that the "committee of admirals," comprising Beatty for the British, Kato for the Japanese, Debon for the French and Acton for the Italians, all under the chairmanship of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., will report to the conference today the results of their deliberations. There may be a clarification of the situation after this report.

BRAND TO LEAVE Today was also to witness the valedictory of Premier Briand of France. Outside of the assurances of "sympa-

CHINA, FAR EAST SHELVED; PARLEY DISCUSSES ARMS

Washington, Nov. 23.—From the delicate questions of China and the Far East, the Washington conference returned today to the questions of armaments.

The delegates of the five great powers laid aside temporarily the matter of adjusting China's fiscal affairs and met in secret to hear an accounting of what the experts have been doing to accomplish in the way of reconciling views on ships and armaments.

The situation as regards naval armaments was clouded with some uncertainty. The experts of America, Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France have been wrestling with the Hughes program for 10 days now and from closed doors of their meeting rooms have seeped many rumors but few concrete facts.

JAPAN IS CAUTIOUS Japan has raised the issue of tonnage in cautious public utterances her spokesmen have made it clear that they believe that Japan is entitled to 70 per cent of the naval strength of the United States and Great Britain.

But to date the Japanese spokesmen have contented themselves with suggesting it through the American press. No formal "demand" or "request" has been laid before the committee or the conference by the experts for Roosevelt Jr. will report to the conference today the program stands today as it did on the day that Japan and Great Britain both accepted it "in principle."

HAS NOT DECIDED Whether Japan will take advantage of today's session to formally demand an increase in her tonnage allowance is known only to the Japanese themselves. Baron Kato, head of the delegation, was cautious on this point last night. It has not been decided, he said.

Similarly, Great Britain has not formally taken action to "scrap" submarines, although her spokesmen have undersea vessels in their public and private utterances.

The general expectation is that the "committee of admirals," comprising Beatty for the British, Kato for the Japanese, Debon for the French and Acton for the Italians, all under the chairmanship of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., will report to the conference today the results of their deliberations. There may be a clarification of the situation after this report.

BRAND TO LEAVE Today was also to witness the valedictory of Premier Briand of France. Outside of the assurances of "sympa-

Foch, Loaded With Pets and Favors, Is Thinking What Next

Washington, Nov. 23.—(U. P.)—With the Pacific coast still to visit, Marshal Foch today was wondering whether he should not secure a few more animal cages and trunks in preparation for another shower of presents. From the time the noted soldier of France stepped foot on American soil at New York until now, Foch has been inundated with tokens of friendship and esteem. He has:

One wildcat, several scorpions, several roosters, solid gold flower bowls, golden swords, pearls, corncob pipes, many old keys, loving cups, doggie dresses, a gold watch and hundreds of other articles.

Government Wants Anaconda Copper Co. To Pay Excess Tax

New York, Nov. 23.—(U. P.)—The federal government Tuesday brought suit against the Anaconda Copper company and its directors for almost \$100,000, alleged to be due from the excess corporation tax.

In 1910, seven companies merged with the Anaconda, but the Anaconda is charged with failure to pay the 1 per cent tax due on the profits of those companies for that year. Those profits totaled \$9,555,000, the government contends. William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers and John D. Ryan are among the directors named in the suit.

Briand Is Confident His Talk Will Make Germany 'Get Wise'

Washington, Nov. 23.—(U. P.)—Premier Briand today declared his belief that he had achieved the purpose for which he came to the Washington conference.

"The conference has shown Germany that France does not stand alone," Briand stated.

"Now, perhaps, Germany will see her way clear to a moral disarmament," Briand added. "This is what she must eventually come to, and I am deeply touched by the sympathy with which my remarks were received, for I believe the echo of that sympathy will be felt in Germany."

German Bitterness Breaks Out Afresh Over Briand Speech

Berlin, Nov. 23.—(U. N. S.)—The speech of Premier Briand of France before the armament conference at Washington, in which he demanded an army big enough to insure France against German aggression, was featured on the front pages of all newspapers here Tuesday.

Briand's speech was the signal for the venting of all suppressed German bitterness against the French. Such headlines as "Briand's Well Known Lies," and "The Spite of Briand" were typical.

SPECIAL MUSICAL ATTRACTION!

THANKSGIVING DAY ONLY!

FRANCIS RICHTER and SALVATORE SANTAELLA present a

PIANO RECITAL at 12:30 Noon

Solos and duets on two pianos and a special number in which Mr. Richter improvises from an impromptu melody by Santarella.

Playing Now—The Big Thanksgiving Week Offering

GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER'S Million-Dollar Production

The SON of WALLINGFORD

Independently operated by Gus A. Metzger

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC INSURANCE CO. OF PORTLAND 1925

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC INSURANCE CO. OF PORTLAND 1925

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC INSURANCE CO. OF PORTLAND 1925

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC INSURANCE CO. OF PORTLAND 1925

PREMIER IS STILL INTENT ON COMING

London, Nov. 23.—Following a cabinet meeting at which foreign affairs, including the Washington conference, were discussed at length, it was learned from authoritative sources that Lloyd George is still determined to go to Washington.

The final decision depends upon the outcome of his meeting Thursday with Mr. Hughes, premier of Great Britain, which may help to clear up the Irish situation.

Friends of the premier point out that Lloyd George would be of very valuable assistance in bridging the differences between the United States and Japan. It is believed in London that Japan's claim to a 70 per cent tonnage ratio is merely a bargaining point, from which the Japanese government is willing to recede provided Japan is permitted to retain her position in China.

Lloyd George's present concern is the status of the Anglo-French entente, which is strained as the result of a new blow struck this time by the Gust d'Orsay. France, without consulting Great Britain, has made a new treaty with the Mustafa Kemal faction in Turkey, in spite of previous assurances that no such action would be taken. The cabinet is considering a reply to the French explanation of the reasons for the treaty.

The United News is informed from usually reliable sources that the issue now involves the solidarity of the entente, not only in the Near East, but elsewhere. The communication to be sent to France, therefore, may decide the future status of the Anglo-French understanding.

Advertisement for THE COFFEE CUP LUNCH ROOMS. Features Thanksgiving Day special: Roast Turkey 75c, Chicken a la King 50c, Hot Roast Beef and Ham Sandwiches. Location: 332 Washington—124 Broadway.

Advertisement for GHIRARDELLI'S Ground Chocolate. Features an illustration of a woman and a child, and text describing the product as a "magic wand in dessert-making".

Advertisement for FOLGER'S Golden Gate COFFEE. Features an illustration of a woman and a child, and text describing the coffee as "A flavor worth keeping".