

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1922.

The PEACE Limitation of Armament -- By RAY STANNARD BAKER

The Sunday Journal heretofore presents the second chapter of Ray Stannard Baker's story "The Peace," which is an authoritative narrative of how the peace of Paris was concluded.

A FULL disclosure of exactly what was said and done at Paris, taken from private documents and minutes of secret meetings, will furnish an incomparably valuable basis of experience for present and future discussions of the problem of disarmament.

Every essential problem connected with military power and military armament; the policy of conscription, size of armies and navies, and the principles of limitation, problems of communication and blockade, the use of the new instrumentalities of war, such as airplanes, wireless telegraphs, poison gases, submarines, were all fully discussed at Paris.

If the great war represented a clash of the greatest material forces of the age, the peace conference which followed it represented an equally vital clash of its greatest ideas.

And no single idea moved forward into the battle line at Paris had harder fighting, resisted sterner attacks, surmounted more entanglements, suffered greater losses, and yet somehow held its position, than the idea of world reduction in military armaments.

Wilson's Fourth Point It was one of the ideas or principles which the Americans brought with them to Paris. It had been clearly set forth by the American leader, President Wilson, as one of the formal bases of the coming peace.

It was the fourth point of the fourteen; and at the armistice it had been "accepted in principle" as the diplomats say, by all the belligerent nations—friends and enemies alike.

When President Wilson began to think about the peace as the vital concern of America, he saw clearly that the limitation of armaments must form one of the pillars upon which a just settlement must rest.

PRINCIPLE SET FORTH A year later in January, 1918, when, after much discussion, the principle came finally to outline his complete program for the coming settlement, he set forth the principle, reduced to its naked elements, as point four of the fourteen:

"Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

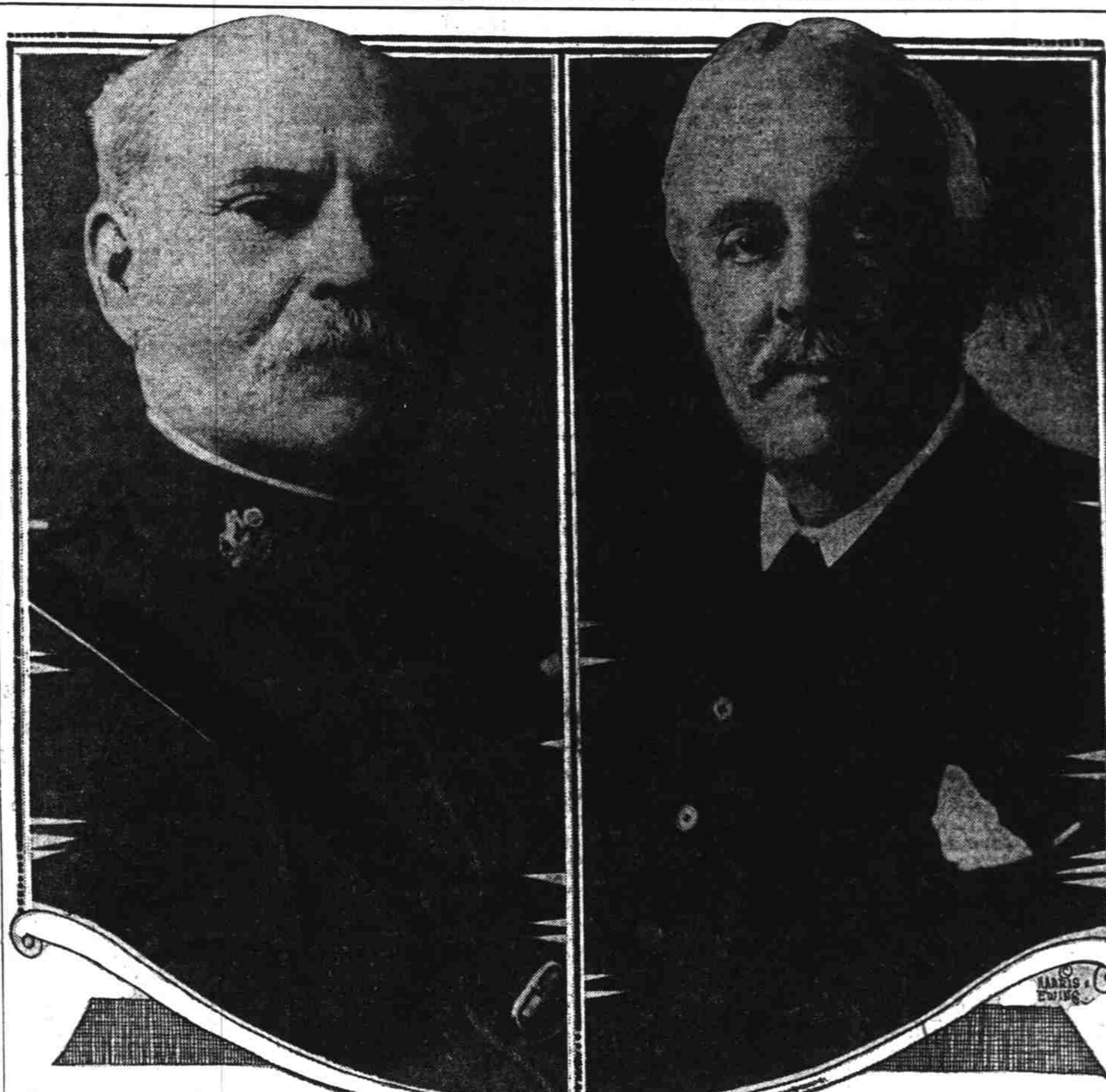
Here is the plank in the platform upon which rested all the controversy at Paris. It is important, therefore, to understand just what it means.

Most of the advocates of disarmament in the past have cautiously avoided trying to set up a standard of armament for the world; they have contented themselves with proposals to cut away a certain number of battalions and the outlawing of certain new weapons or devices.

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

TWO BIG FIGURES AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS, U. S. A., (left), one of the American peace commissioners whom Ray Stannard Baker describes as a vigorous, plain spoken advocate of disarmament at the Paris conference; the Right Honorable Arthur S. Balfour (right), who, next to Premier David Lloyd George, was the leading spokesman for British policies at the Paris conference.



if any member of the family of nations refused to respect the general laws and decisions. Nothing definite could be accomplished immediately; only principles could be laid down to be worked out later by another body (an organ of the league) after the settlement of the peace.

Some Random Observations in the National Capital Newberry Case Reveals Closer Alignment in Senate

More Obstacles In Newberry's Path WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—When Senator Kenyon made his speech against the seating of Newberry just before the holiday recess, his remarks reflected the prevailing opinion that Newberry would retain his seat, despite any argument that might be offered.

Frenchman regarding General Bliss: that it seemed strange that a general soldier should also be so strong an advocate of military disarmament. But the fact was that General Bliss was first of all an American and after that a soldier.

WILSON KEEPS UP FIGHT President Wilson saw the problem at Paris with penetrating clearness. He saw that the needs and fears of the allies, as exhibited in this problem of limitation of armaments, if often exaggerated, had a real basis.

WILSON'S FOURTH POINT It was one of the ideas or principles which the Americans brought with them to Paris. It had been clearly set forth by the American leader, President Wilson, as one of the formal bases of the coming peace.

When President Wilson began to think about the peace as the vital concern of America, he saw clearly that the limitation of armaments must form one of the pillars upon which a just settlement must rest.

PRINCIPLE SET FORTH A year later in January, 1918, when, after much discussion, the principle came finally to outline his complete program for the coming settlement, he set forth the principle, reduced to its naked elements, as point four of the fourteen:

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

There are two main ideas expressed in point four: 1. That armaments "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."