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# ASHLAND DAILY TIDINGS

MALARIA germs cannot survive three months in the rich ozone at Ashland. The pure domestic water helps.

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## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS TODAY

### LEADERS OF 9 WORLD POWERS TO CURB WAR

PACIFIC AND FAR EAST QUESTIONS ARE HELD TO BE VITAL ISSUES FOR SOLUTION AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, JAPAN, FRANCE AND ITALY ONLY NATIONS CONCERNED ABOUT ARMS LIMITATION.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES (I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—

The statesmen of nine great nations gathered about a simple horseshoe table here today to attempt to limit by mutual agreement the size of future armies and navies, and to remove frictional causes of war in the Pacific and Far East.

From time immemorial there have been peace conferences and international parleys, but it is generally agreed by the world's foremost statesmen who fill Washington that none have eclipsed the one today in point of magnitude or tremendous possibilities. Generations yet unborn will feel the effect of the decisions reached here—regardless of whether failure or success attends the efforts of the statesmen.

For the first time in the world's history the great powers have recognized the need for concrete action to limit the size of armies and navies—the need for stopping the competitive arming that many international observers have predicted is heading the world straight for another war that would eclipse the late war in savagery and destructiveness.

World's Greatest Conference

The gathering here today is comparable only to the great gathering at Paris two years ago—and even there the comparison falls short. For the conference at Paris was to impose the terms of peace that ended a great war, while here today the statesmen are meeting before the great war begins to attempt to avert war by removing the causes thereof.

Nine nations will participate in that part of the conference which is concerned with the removal of friction in the Far East. They are Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Italy, France, China, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal. All have interests in the Far East that conflict; all have causes of irritation, and all have professed a desire to eradicate these potential causes of war.

Five nations only—Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy—will participate in that part of the conference which is concerned with limitation of armament. The four smaller powers—China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal—have neither armies nor navies nor wealth of sufficient importance to constitute a menace to the peace of the world.

The conference met today to hear President Harding's keynote speech amid a general feeling of optimism. The attitude of pessimism and doubt which was reflected in the capitals of Europe immediately following President Harding's invitation to the nations last July has been replaced by a feeling that the Washington conference must accomplish some definite results if the world is to be saved from a catastrophe greater than the late world war.

Delegates have come to Washington from their home governments publicly predicting that the conference will be a success; that it will be able to reach an agreement limiting the size of armies and navies, that it will smooth all the friction in China and the Orient as to remove all fears of a resort to armed conflict.

The opening session today was expected to be brief and confined solely to President Harding's address of welcome to the delegates. After that the conference was scheduled to adjourn until Monday, when it will meet to effect the permanent organization, choose a secretary-general, decide on the order in which problems and questions are to be taken up and upon how many sessions of the conference will be closed and how many open to the press and public.

The open sessions will be held, as was today's, in the main conference room of Continental Hall, sometimes known as the D. A. R. building. It

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## UNITED STATES ASKS ABANDONMENT OF ALL NAVY BUILDING PROGRAMS

### Russia Takes Affront Because Bolshevik Representatives Left Out; Start Separate Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—In a terse businesslike speech, stripped of all diplomatic verbiage and the niceties of international expressions, President Harding officially opened the momentous world disarmament conference with a brief outline of the position taken by the United States—"clean hands, honest intentions and high hopes."

The president spoke from the head of the great U-shaped table in the Continental hall, around which sat in rapt attention the statesmen of Europe and Asia.

"I can speak officially only for the United States," the president said. "Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament, and none of war. Wholly free from guile and sure in our own minds that we harbor no unworthy designs, we accord credit to the world with the same intent."

The president voiced both a hope and warning—a hope that out of this conference may come international peace and better understanding among nations; a warning that these things cannot be accomplished by the secret intrigue that defeated so many international gatherings.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.—The Russian soviet government is disgruntled because President Harding did not invite Bolshevik representatives to the Washington disarmament conference, and has invited China, Korea, Siam, and India to send delegates to a peace conference at Irkutsk immediately, according to an unofficial news dispatch received here.

Delegates from Japan and China are said to have already started for Irkutsk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Complete abandonment of all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, was proposed before the disarmament conference today by Charles Evan Hughes, as the first step in a world-wide plan to limit the navies of the world power.

Secretary of State Hughes spoke in his official capacity as chairman of the American delegation and, in his opening address, submitted a plan for the limitation of naval armament. The plan had been previously worked out by the American naval advisers, and came as a bombshell to all except those connected with the inner circles of the American government. The proposed plan occasioned considerable surprise, because it had not been expected that the American delegation would take the lead in such a definite and drastic proposal.

What the United States proposed was, briefly, the complete abandonment of all capital ships now being built or contemplated.

This would mean the scrapping of all America's 1916 program, not yet completed, Japan's eight-and-eight program, and Great Britain's program of four new super-Hoods.

The proposal would call for the scrapping of all other vessels beyond certain classes. Great Britain, Japan and the United States would be bound by agreement not to replace any ships they keep within a period of ten years—in fact, a ten year naval holiday.

No ship of over 35,000 tons would be built within the ten years.

The powers are to inform each other upon the completion of "scrapping" and also as to the replacements contemplated.

The British delegates made no comment when Hughes finished his address, and Japan contented herself by making a few stereotyped remarks about how glad she was to be in Washington, and her willingness to "co-operate with other nations to accomplish her aims in the conference."

In effect, the American proposals, if adopted, would leave the navies of the world in relatively the same strength as they now are: Great Britain slightly in the lead, America second, and Japan bringing up the rear.

Under the terms proposed by America, practically half of the capital ships of all three powers will be scrapped.

Today's conference lasted two

### Some of Leading Delegates to Great Conference on Armament Limitation



The world's greatest statesmen, military and naval leaders, have been designated to sit around the council table in Washington to discuss limitation of armament, reduction of armies and navies of the Pacific and the Far East. All save David Lloyd George, Great Britain's prime minister, were ready to take part in the conference as it opened. Mr. Lloyd George, detained at home by political duties, expected to join the conference in due time.

In the above group are Charles Evan Hughes, secretary of state of the United States; David Lloyd George, prime minister of England; Prince Iyesato Tokuyama, president of the house of peers of Japan; M. Aristide Briand, prime minister of France; V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister to Great Britain; General Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian armies, and Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian ambassador to the United States.

would minimize the agencies of that destruction. Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuing burden of armament, all thoughtful peoples wish for real limitation of armament and would like war outlawed. In soberest reflection the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and in war, wish their statesmen to turn the expenditures for destruction into means of construction, aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after.

It is not alone that the world cannot readjust itself and cast aside the excess burdens without relief from the leaders of men. War has grown progressively cruel and more destructive from the first recorded conflict to this pregnant day, and the reverse order would more become our boasted civilization.

"Gentlemen of the conference, the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy. We contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience, we are eager to meet you frankly, and invite and offer co-operation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order, and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us. I do not mean surrendered rights, or narrow freedom, or denied aspirations, or ignored national necessities. Our republic would no more ask for these than it would give. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged, but I would have a convergence of minds, committing all of us to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace.

"The higher hopes come of the spirit of our coming together. It is but just to recognize varying needs and peculiar positions. Nothing can be accomplished in disregard of national apprehensions. Rather, we should act together to remove the causes of apprehensions. This is not to be done in intrigue. Greater assurance is found in the exchange of simple honesty and directness among men, resolved to accomplish as becomes leaders among nations, when civilization itself has come to its crucial test.

"It is not to be challenged that government fails when the excess of its cost robs the people of the way to happiness and the opportunity to achieve. If the finer sentiments were not urging, the cold, hard facts of excessive costs and the eloquence of economics would urge us to reduce our armaments. If the concept of a better order does not appeal, then let us ponder the burden and the blight of continued competition.

"It is not to be denied that the world has swung along throughout the ages without heeding this call

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### ASHLAND MAY HAVE TO FEED TRAIN HOBOES

CITY MAINTAINS BUNK HOUSE AT FOURTH STREET FIRE STATION; ONLY ONE OF KIND ON THE COAST.

RAILROAD UNABLE TO STOP TRAIN BOARDING; TRAMPS WITH MONEY FORCED TO PAY, OTHERS RIDE FREE.

Ashland faces the prospect of a "soup line" this winter as an auxiliary of a public commissary department for wayward hoboes, knights of the road and workmen who are "down on their luck," according to Chief of Police Hatcher who started an investigation this morning relevant to the growing influx of "tourists" who stop over in Ashland enroute to warmer climates at the expense of the railroad company. The system of special railroad police, maintained at the expense of the company, is unable, Chief Hatcher claims, to prevent the men from riding the freight trains.

A bunk house equipped with running water, electric lights and a stove with free firewood is maintained by the city in a rear room of the Fourth street fire station. From one to fifty wanderers traveling on "side door Pullmans" frequent the room every night. In addition to other advantages of the "hotel" the hoboes are called at train time by the police who are desirous of forcing the men to migrate. Although

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### Haz Kik



The communication published Thursday in this column, signed "A Friend of Chautauqua," reminds me of the story Mayor Lamkin has assiduously circulated for the past five years in regard to the contracts Greer made for the city with mineral springs owners. From what "Friend of Chautauqua" says are the "deviation of facts" as stated by Mayor Lamkin in regard to "tiding his bull in the Chautauqua," it seems the mayor is using the same methods now that he used in the springs matter.

In spite of the fact that the contract between the springs owners and the city were of record at Jacksonville and also filed in the city hall, where Mayor Lamkin, or anyone else, could examine them at will, showing that, in fact, the city owned, under those contracts, every right to the mineral springs and waters, EXCEPT THE COMMERCIAL BOTTLING RIGHTS, the mayor has always said that "the city didn't have anything." Thus carrying the idea that all Greer was thinking about, when he made those contracts was to frame up any kind of a deal wherein he could get the "big graft" charged by Enders and his ilk, without any regard to the city's interest in the matter. All of which was either a willful misstatement of facts, or was born of inexcusable ignorance of facts that could be gotten from the county or city records in fifteen minutes, if the mayor desired to know them, but he seems not to have desired to know them in order that he could add to the reflection on Greer's reputation.

Greer says that for several years he has had reason for putting considerable "salt" on statements made by the mayor before he swallowed them, not only on the springs, but on many other matters.

HAZ KIK.

### USE OF BUTLER PIONEER BUILDING MOOTED QUESTION

Mrs. Emil Peil, who holds the key to the new Southern Oregon Pioneer society's memorial building, erected through the generosity of G. S. Butler, explains that the reason the building has not heretofore been opened to the public is because the officers of the pioneer society, who live in Jacksonville, have as yet taken no action in the matter, but that such action is expected to be taken immediately after Thanksgiving.

It has been the custom of the society to hold their annual meetings alternately in Ashland and Jacksonville, electing officers for the ensuing year in the city where the next gathering is to be held, for convenience in arranging for the meetings. This explains why Jacksonville people hold the offices at the present time, the last meeting having taken place in Ashland.

It was believed by local members of the Pioneer society that all future meetings of the organization would be held in Ashland, on account of the memorial building which has been erected here for their special use. It is believed, however, that Jacksonville people expect to hold the 1922 meeting at the county seat.

Anyone having relics to be placed in the memorial building should see Mrs. Peil who will be glad to admit them. On account of the Red Cross drive and similar work, Mrs. Peil has been unable to take any action toward securing the opening of the edifice in question, but expects to take up the matter immediately after Thanksgiving, when the Red Cross drive ends.

from the kindlier hearts of men. But the same world never before was so tragically brought to realization of the utter futility of passion's sway when reason and conscience and fellowship point a nobler way.

"I can speak officially for the United States. One hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war. Wholly free from guile, sure in our own minds that we harbor no unworthy designs, we accord credit to the world with the same good intent. So I welcome you, not alone

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### OREGON TO GET \$310,749

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—From the appropriation of \$15,000,000 set aside for forest roads and trails in the roads bill signed by the president, Oregon will receive for primary roads in national forests for the balance of this fiscal year, \$310,749. Washington, \$189,870, and Idaho, \$278,944.

These sums have been allotted by the secretary of agriculture. Before the appropriation is exhausted it is estimated that each of the states named will receive six times the amount allotted.

### MARINES GUARD REGISTERED MAIL TO ASHLAND P. O.

With the assignment of United States marines throughout the country to guard the nation's mail, Ashland has an added importance in the eyes of the government, according to Postmaster Kaiser, who states that registered mail from the north and south is being guarded by two husky marines. The men present a formidable appearance with sawed-off shotguns and other "armament" as they conduct the mail to the local postoffice from the Southern Pacific company station. Marines from San Francisco made their first appearance in Ashland Thursday, although guards from Portland did not arrive until yesterday. The men are heavily armed to protect the mail against the depredations of bandits, whose activities have taken on the proportions of a national crime wave and aroused government officials to action during the past few weeks.

The runs of the marines are adjusted similar to those of the railway mail clerks. Two marines leaving San Francisco stop over at Gerber, Calif., where a new force takes charge of the mail to Ashland. The guards arriving on number 54 from the south in the afternoon, leave on 15 at midnight for the return trip. No layovers are made in Ashland. The guards on the run between here and Portland make the round trip without a layover.