

Must End Deadlock and First Big Decision Faces Conference

Japan Insists She Must Have 70 Per Cent. Naval Status, While America Says 60 Per Cent. Is Maximum Allowable and May Hold Out For the 5-5-3 Ratio.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Washington conference is approaching its first great decision. It was announced tonight by Vice Admiral Kato, chief Japanese naval expert, that Japan seeks a 70 per cent naval ratio. At the same time it was announced with equal authority that the American delegation stood firmly on Secretary Hughes' "5-5-3" proposal which means a 60 per cent status for Japan. The conference ultimately must reconcile these two views or accept one or the other to reach an agreement on naval limitations.

The American view is that 60 per cent for Japan is the maximum naval strength that could be accepted in view of American liabilities in the Pacific. Tomorrow the naval experts of the five powers will hold their first meeting in nearly a week. They have concluded their inter-group discussion of the American plan, so far as its major factors are concerned. Developments today and tonight indicated that they would return the matter to the conference for important modifications.

The American experts are satisfied that the original estimates of naval strength on which the Hughes plan was based were correct. What form the committee report may take is not clear. Presumably the British officers are in accord with the American view in many respects. The attitude of French-Italian experts has not been formally disclosed.

Yet there was some indication that action by the committee of experts to sustain the American estimate of naval costs and figures was expected. Whether the Japanese experts would submit minority views in that case was not known.

In any event it seems likely that the scenes of action will be transferred within the week from the experts to the committee rooms, where the delegates of the five powers must weigh questions of policy as well as of facts. Presumably the Japanese group is prepared to continue its argument there for a "10-10-7" fleet ratio instead of the American "5-5-3" proposal. To what extent Japanese insistence may be carried in committee or later before the conference itself, however, is still to be decided.

Vice Admiral Kato, in his statement, declared that the seventy per cent ratio was "the minimum of strength required for Japan's security." He added this comment: "People of all countries must be in full agreement (as to limitations of armaments), otherwise, even though an agreement may be made, it might create an unpleasant feeling and defeat its purpose."

For competent American naval opinion it may be said with authority, although high officers cannot be quoted directly, that the "5-5-3" proposal is viewed as the absolute maximum of concession to Japan in view of American interests and liabilities in the Pacific. Naval opinion here holds that actual security would require a "10-10-7" ratio as against Japan owing to distances, probable causes of conflict and similar matters.

For that reason, the American "5-5-3" plan is viewed as not only a written assurance of utter lack of any American purpose in the Pacific inimical to legitimate Japanese interests, but as an assumption of a similar friendly attitude on the part of Japan. On no other theory, to naval officers, would the proposal be warranted, backed as it is by the offer to scrap or discontinue more than twice the amount of new tonnage Japan is asked to abandon.

Reference by Vice Admiral Kato to Japan's limited steam output and shipbuilding facilities as warranting her desire for a 70 per cent fleet status recalled the original view taken by Secretary Hughes' "5-5-3" ratio proposal. That ratio, it is asserted, goes far beyond any limit at the almost impossible task of settling down in figures estimates of naval strength relatively. It is based on the whole situation of the two powers chiefly concerned. It includes some allowances for American shipbuilding resources in the estimate of the relative strength

at sea, officers say, for that as well as each battleship now afloat and its place in fixing a fair naval proportion not subject to suspicion as cloaking hostile designs. In other words, these officers contend, the United States could build and maintain against Japan on a 2 to 1 or even a 3 to 1 scale if it desired. If it is to abandon that advantage, they add, to end naval competition, the sacrifice must be met to some slight extent at least in the fleet ratio to be fixed.

JAPANESE DEMAND RIGHT TO DRAW MATERIALS FROM CHINA

Washington, Nov. 28.—If Japan has a right to exist as a nation "she must be allowed to draw from China as fully and freely as her legitimate needs go, the raw materials necessary for her national development," Baron Kanda, member of the Japanese delegation, declared in an address tonight before the Cosmos club. The advantages of such an arrangement would not accrue to Japan alone, he asserted, and drew for his audience a world-picture of the China of the future "transformed under the influence of modern industrialism."

Japan, he said, is waking up to the "simple and significant" axiom of business "that the true business man gives satisfaction to his customers also." "What Japan wants," Baron Kanda said, "is a prosperous and stable China, well organized and able to both buy and produce, an equal opportunity there with all nations for commerce and industry."

The progress made by the conference he described as "gratifying," adding that "simplicity, honor and honesty seem to characterize the whole procedure under the courageous leadership of your statesman."

"Notwithstanding the apparent hitch, due mainly to Japan's proposal of modification of the future fleet," the speaker said, "I cannot but look with the greatest confidence for the ultimate success of the conference for the happy settlement of this question."

CHINA ASKS WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS NOT TREATED BY TREATY

Washington, Nov. 28.—China's case for the withdrawal of foreign troops, not sanctioned by treaty from Chinese territory, was presented before the far eastern committee of the Washington conference by the Chinese delegation at today's session. Consideration of the subject went over until tomorrow.

The Chinese proposal was a request for the removal of unauthorized police stations, and telegraph and wireless installations. These have been grouped with the question of foreign troops for simultaneous settlement by the conference.

The Chinese delegation, it is understood, based its argument virtually on that presented at Versailles by the Chinese delegation of the peace conference, but included data covering events of the past two years.

At this stage of the conference, said Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese minister here, who presented the case today, China confined its request to encroachments on her sovereignty not sanctioned by treaty. When the proper place on the agenda was reached, however, he added, the delegates were expected to meet and make plans for the removal of foreign legation guards, troops stationed along the Peking-Mukden railroad to protect communications from the capital to the sea, and certain other troops and foreign police authorized after the Boxer uprisings of 1900-1901.

JAPAN VERY FIRM FOR A 70 PER CENT. RATIO

Kato Says Empire Would Not Be Safeguarded Otherwise. Spills Lot of Fair Words. FEARS SHIPYARDS OF U. S.

Washington, Nov. 28.—To properly safeguard the interests of the Japanese empire the ratio of 70 per cent for capital ships is necessary, Vice-Admiral Kanji Kato, president of the Japanese naval college and chief naval advisor to the Japanese delegation to the Washington conference, said to the Associated Press tonight in an interview.

Vice Admiral Kato, who is regarded as the leading Japanese authority on naval strategy, declared that the main issue for the conference on limitation of armaments was the reduction of armament burdens.

"Japan accepts this issue wholeheartedly," he continued, "and is quite prepared to scrap capital ships under construction and old battleships. The naval ratio is a question of grave concern to the security of the nations. I hope the United States will accept the 70 per cent for Japan, which is the minimum of strength required for her security."

The vice-admiral remarked that the agreement to limit armaments must be accomplished by a thorough understanding of all those participating.

"The main issue in the limitation of armaments, as I have stated above, is to relieve the burdens of the nations. Japan has shown her hearty accord to the idea, and has agreed to the wholesale scrapping of capital ships under construction as well as old ships. This practically means that the great purpose of the conference has been attained, because it indicates that in the future there will come about huge reductions in naval expenditures. There is no reason to doubt that I would like to call your attention. When you think about the sacrifices made by the nations represented at this conference it seems clear that the degree of sacrifice is very great for Japan. I mean that it will be felt more keenly by us than by the United States because our industrial and shipbuilding power cannot be compared to that of America."

In conclusion Vice-Admiral Kato continued that the capacity of Japan to replace her warships was infinitely less than that of the United States. Japan, he said, would be quite unable with her present shipbuilding and industrial strength, in taking into account the paucity of her raw materials, more especially steel, to engage successfully in competition as to the replacement of ships.

"For instance," he said, "do you realize the yearly output of steel in Japan is only 800,000 tons, whereas in the United States the yearly output is almost 32,000,000 tons? Under these circumstances it is quite impossible for Japan to think of entering into any race with any strong industrial power in case any difficulty should unhappily arise in the future. It would almost be better to abolish all capital ships entirely. It would certainly be fairer to Japan, which, looking for seven ships to every 10 of the other great industrial powers, is merely putting forth a request that seems to me to be eminently fair and reasonable, based as it is upon all of the questions which enter into the maintenance of a navy."


CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND IS SWEPT BY A STORM

Steele and Snow Turn to Rain, But Not Before Causing Over \$1,000,000 Damage—Some Lights Out.

Boston, Nov. 28.—A storm of sleet and snow that reached its height early today and then turned to rain caused heavy damage across central New England.

Telephone and electric light services were most seriously affected, the collapse of ice-laden wires and poles causing interruptions which will take days to overcome. Suburbs north of Boston were without lights tonight in most cases, and at least 2,000 subscribers in those places were without telephones. Telegraph companies also reported service breakdowns and street cars were stalled over a wide area north of this city.

TAILORED AT FASHION PARK



PAR-KERRY

THE PRIDE THAT IS YOURS IN A PAR-KERRY

THERE ARE ULSTERS OF UNASSAILABLE FORM—AND OTHERS OF RUGGED PROTECTION—BUT FEW THAT ARE BOTH. THE PAR-KERRY FEATURED IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST AS DEVELOPED BY OUR TAILORS AT FASHION PARK IS A MANY-SIDED GARMENT OF ALL ROUND SUPERIORITY.

FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND MORE

DONNELL AND MEDEARIS

CASH SYSTEM SAVES

TO REPORT ON WISDOM OF THE NAVAL HOLIDAY

American Admiral Will Give Economic Ideas As to Stopping Work On Ships.

SEEK OPINION OF PUBLIC

Washington, Nov. 28.—A report on the "wisdom" of the proposed 10-year naval holiday and the submarine problem will be presented to the American advisory committee Wednesday by Admiral Rodgers, chairman of the subcommittee on naval armament which has been studying the question.

The Rodgers subcommittee, Chairman Sutherland explained, is not dealing with naval ratio, but is endeavoring to report on the economic questions involved in warship building suspension for 10 years. Meanwhile, the subcommittee on public information is seeking to get for the benefit of the American delegation the sentiment of the country on the American proposal for limitation of armaments and the use of submarines and poison gas.

NEW HAVEN FIRE DEATH LIST INCREASED TO FIVE

Girl and Yale Student Die in Hospital From Burns—Fire Caused by Burning Incense.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 28.—The death list resulting from last night's fire in the Riado theater was increased to five tonight when Miss Mabel Moran, of Derby, and Allen Keith, a Yale student, died in the New Haven hospital from burns received when flames swept the crowded moving picture house.

U. C. T. CEREMONIAL

Greensboro Council Planning For His Occasion Saturday.

The fall ceremony of Greensboro council No. 286, of the United Confederate Veterans, will be held at Greensboro Saturday night, December 2. A large number of candidates from Winston-Salem, Burlington, Reidsville and other surrounding towns will be present to take the initiation.

upon which the President is now working. As his personal opinion, Senator Watson expressed the belief upon leaving that "nothing in the world" could prevent enactment during the regular session of a bonus bill for former service men. One new source of revenue had

become available for the measure, he said, through the announced intention of the British government to begin annual system of approximately \$200,000,000 on the war debt to the United States.

ZBYSKO RETAINS WRESTLING TITLE, DEFEATING ED LEWIS

New York, Nov. 28.—Stanislaw Zbyszko, of Poland, successfully defended the world's heavy weight wrestling championship at Madison Square garden tonight, defeating Ed (Strangler) Lewis, of Lexington, Ky. Zbyszko won two out of three falls.



Electrical Gifts

OF UTILITY AND ECONOMY

The charm of Electrical Gifts lies in this fact—they keep right on serving and pleasing year after year. Electrical Appliances are the "little servants of the Home" so much in demand in modern housekeeping.

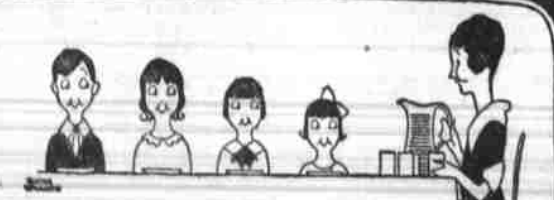
Could Any Gift Be More Appropriate To Express a Lasting Regard?

There are so many things to choose from in our Electrical Department—Percolators, Washing Machines, Electric Irons, Vacuum Sweepers. By all means give Electrical Gifts and every member of the household will bless you on Christmas and every day thereafter.

BUY AT Odell's

WHOLESALE QUALITY TELLS.

You will be pleasantly surprised at the low prices on every item in our stock. Come in and be convinced.



Runkel the milk for the children

MILK flavored with Runkel's cocoa is far more nutritious than milk alone—and it has that chocolatey taste which the children love. Instead of pleading and persuading to "Drink your milk, Johnny," there will be only "Gimme some more, Ma," when Runkel's is on the table.

And while you're about it, parents—don't forget that Runkel's is as good for you as for the children. Hot or cold, it's delicious, because Runkel's way of blending 4 kinds of cocoa beans makes it so.

Buy Runkel's at the pre-war price today, and write for "The New Cocoa Cookery"—a book that tells you how to cook and bake with Runkel's—the All-Purpose Cocoa. Address Runkel Brothers, Inc., 450 West 30th St., New York.

Runkel's All-Purpose Cocoa

The Cocoa with that Chocolatey Taste

for Drinking Baking & Cooking