THE WEATHER
North Carolina—Partly cloudy and continued mild Friday and Saturday; probably local showers.

The News and Observer

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CONFERENCE SLOWS DOWN TO PERIOD OF DELIBERATE DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS

WILSON WANTED NO DIVISIONS IN OFFICIAL FAMILY

Refused To Heed Republican Demand For Coalition Cabinet

DETERMINED TO CUT OUT ALL SCANDALS

Long Before War With Germany Declared, President Had Been Working On Plans For National Defense; Wanted No "Politics" In Conducting War

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM, BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.
(20th Installment).
CHAPTER XXIX.
CARRYING ON.

The critics of the President will ask the question: What was the President doing to prepare the country for war, which to him seemed inevitable? From the inside, and without the blare of trumpets, he was quietly engaged in conferring with the heads of the Army and Navy Departments. Indeed, from the minute the third Lusitania not was dispatched, actual preparations for war were begun. Immediately upon the dispatch of the note, the following statement was issued from the White House, under date of July 21, 1916:

"White House, Washington,
July 21, 1916.

"The President in association with the heads of Departments, regardless of present day conditions or controversies, has long been giving a great deal of consideration to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program, which he intends to propose to Congress at the proper time.

"That is one of the things he is now considering in the quiet of Cornish. He feels, now that the note has been dispatched, that it is best, for the time being to drop the discussion of it as far as he is concerned, and is turning to questions of permanent national policy.

"Of course he realizes that he must have the best practical advice obtainable in this matter and is seeking for it from every available source. In fact it is known that the best minds of the various departments of the Government, both of hte army and the navy, are now and have been at work on these important matters for some time; that is, he is seeking advice from the men in those departments who have been most directly in touch with the new conditions of defense that have been evolved out of modern experience. He not only wishes advice from those who have a knowledge of actual modern conditions of warfare, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend the altered conditions of land and naval warfare. He wishes the navy to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and serviceable.

"As to the army, it is known here that he is preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a programme in regard to the development and equipment of the army and a proper training of the citizens of the United States to arms which, while in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, will be of such a character as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical mind. In this matter he is working with the Secretary of War and his professional associates, who, it is understood, have reached some very definite conclusions on these exceedingly important matters. He is anxious to have a program that will be definite and positive, and wishes to have the information in hand before laying the matter before the committees of the Senate and House."

Contemporaneously with this statement was issued the following statement, which was prepared by the President, but issued over my name—the full significance of which was not apparent at the time:

The note (third Lusitania note) having been dispatched, the President felt that it was best to drop further discussion of the matter for the present, as far as he was concerned. He will be free now to devote his time to a full consideration of a matter that the country has for a long time been thoughtful of—that is, a reasonable program of national defense. Of course, this program will be considered regardless of present day conditions.

It is known that the President has been considering this important matter in all its aspects, and has been in touch with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy regarding it. It is also known in official circles here that the President had taken steps before leaving for Cornish to instruct the Army and Navy Departments to make ready for his consideration a careful program of national defense in preparation for the presentation of his views to Congress at the proper time.

He desires to have the program based on the most practicable lines obtainable from the departments and it is said that the best minds in the departments are at present at work on the subject. He hopes that the program will express the best traditions of the country and not lose sight of modern experience. He is anxious to have a program that will be definite and positive, and wishes to have the information in hand before

(Continued on Page Nine.)

House Accepts Maximum Surtax of 50 Per Cent

Lower Body Votes In Favor of Senate Amendment To Tax Bill Despite Expressed Wish of Harding That There Be a Compromise At 40 Per Cent

Washington, Nov. 17.—Disregarding the expressed wish of President Harding, the House voted today, 201 to 173, to accept the Senate amendment to the tax revision bill fixing the maximum income surtax rate at 50 per cent on incomes of $200,000 or more.

Ninety-four Republicans, most of them from the Middle and Far West, joined with the practically solid Democratic minority in supporting the amendment. Announcement of the result brought applause from both sides of the chamber, with some of the Democrats breaking into cheers.

Harding For 40 Per Cent.

Thre hours before the vote was taken, the House listened to the reading of a letter from President Harding to Chairman Fordney, of the House ways and means committe, suggesting that the House and Senate compromise. The executive said he still believed the original House rate of 32 per cent was "nearer to a just levy and the more promising one in relation to the public treasury," but that in view of the legislative situation he thought it "wholly desirable" that there be a compromise at 40 per cent.

Immediately after it became known that the President had written Mr. Fordney, spoksmen for the "insurgent" Republicans said the letter would not affect the result. They had claimed a total of 93 Republican votes or one less than was cast for the amendment. Among the majority members supporting the amendment were Chairman Campbell, of the rules committee; Representative Green, of Iowa, ranking Republican on the ways and means committee, and Chairman Hagen, of the agriculture committee.

Settles Biggest Issue.

This vote settled the biggest issue between the House and Senate on the tax revision bill and the managers from the two houses will resume their sessions tomorrow with the hope of reaching an agreement on the bill by Saturday night. If this hope is realized, the measure probably will be sent to the President before the end of next week.

The intervention of the President in the tax revision fight—the second since the ways and means committee began drafting the measure three and a half months ago—followed a visit to the White House early today of Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the Republican leader in the House. The President then summoned Chairman Fordney and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, of the ways and means committee, and expressed his views on the surtax. These were supplemented by a letter to Mr. Fordney.

Attack on Harding.

During the three hours' debate in the House, which was conducted under a special rule, the President was attacked for writing Mr. Fordney. Representative Frear, Republican, Wisconsin, said the President's intervention "at the last minute" was "unfair and unjust," and that he should have made known his views to the Senate when the 50 per cent rate was under consideration there.

Representative Garner, Democrat, Texas, declared that if the President had views to submit, he should have done so in person or in a message to the House rather than in a letter to a member of the body. Representative Sinnott, Republican, Oregon, declared that he "grieved because the President had been given bad advice on this subject."

Supporting the President's stand, Representative Mondell and other Republican spokesmen said the Republican party had promised to reduce taxes and that the 50 per cent rate should not be approved by the House.

BAPTISTS CLOSE BIG CONVENTION

Hundred Thousand Dollars Donated To New Twin City Hospital

By T. W. CHAMBLISS.

Rocky Mount, Nov. 17.—In the closing hour of the Baptist State convention, Rev. Dr. B. W. Spilman was elected to preside over the session of 1922 to be held at Winston-Salem. The customary resolutions were adopted by the convention expressing appreciation of the gracious hospitality and the courtesies shown by the press of the State.

The report of the Baptist hospital shows total testamentary gifts amounting to $102,400 and other gifts total $2,000.

The Baptist hospital commission reported that plans for the first Baptist hospital at Winston-Salem were being prepared. This first unit is to be a modern hospital building of five stories with 88 rooms and will cost $186,000. Work will be rushed to completion. The commission has been requested by the people of Winston-Salem to use the over subscription in the endowment of a ward in commemoration of the long service rendered that city and the denomination by Rev. Dr. H. A. Brown.

Rev. B. P. Mahan, of New Orleans, addressed the convention on the work being done in the Baptist Bible Institute in New Orleans.

Biggest Seminary In World.

Resolutions commending the action of the convention concerning the limitation of armaments, were received from the North Carolina Farmers' Union in session at Raleigh.

Dr. W. H. Davis of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., told of the work done in that institution. The seminary is now the largest theological seminary in the world and no other institution in this country has so large a Greek department. he said. The crying need now is more room. North Carolina has 45 students in the seminary this year and the Tar Heels are among the best in the whole South, he declared. The convention instructed the board of missions to undertake a State-wide tithing campaign during the first three months of 1922, with March as the victory month. Rev. A. C. Hamby will have full charge of the campaign as enlistment secretary.

The annual report of the Baptist foundation showed testamentary gifts as follows: Baptist Hospital, $102,400; Thomasville Orphanage, $18,000; Baptist schools, $15,000; Halifax Baptist church, $2,500; [illegible] College for two scholarships, $25,000; foreign missions, $6,800, undesignated, $10,000.

Name Members of Boards.

The convention by unanimous vote instructed the secretary to dedicate the 1921 minutes of the convention to the memory of the late Dr. J. D. Hufham whose death during the year removed one of the greatest builders in the history of the denomination in this State.

The Board of Missions named for next year is composed of the following: W. O. Riddick, W. R. Bradshaw, W. A. Smith, I. M. Mercer, J. C. Turner, R. L. McMillan, W. A. Cooper, L. E. M. Freeman, Charles Anderson, J. A. Campbell, T. S. Taylor, J. S. Snyder, W. G. Hall, J. H. Matthews, R. S. Herring, Fred N. Day, J. E. Welch, J. T. Joyner, Mrs. I. T. Vaughn, Mrs. J. Yates Killian, Miss Annie Logan.

The Social Service committee for next year is composed of W. L. Po-

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STONE IS AGAIN UNION PRESIDENT

All Officers of Farmers' Organization Re-elected; Visit Fair

R. W. H. Stone, of Greensboro, was again chosen president of the State Farmers' Union at the second day of its annual session here yesterday. Dr. J. M. Templeton, of Cary was re-elected vice president of the organization; and W. L. Bagwell, of Raleigh, secretary and treasurer.

In a series of resolutions passed during the day the Union declared itself in favor of taxation of all bonds by whatever unit of government issued; government ownership of railroads; trade relations with Russia; disarmament by America regardless of action of other nations, compelling Europe to pay its debts; referendum on war; system of taxes bases on ability to pay; free school books; repeal of cotton tax; election of federal judges; high wage scale; no cotton on State farms.

In its platform adopted for the year, demand is made for more warehouses; good roads are to be fostered; and all property tax handled by the counties themselves in building connecting roads. Littel use to the farmer is seen in the State road system. Six months schools, administered by county authorities without interference from the State is demanded.

Attention is called to the "failure of the State Insurance Department to enforce the Blue Sky law," which resulted in the robbery of the farmer. The department's carelessness deserves severe condemnation, the platform says. The union "rejoices in the restoration of local self government in the appraisal of land for taxes."

Most of the morning session yesterday was taken up with an old fashioned singing, with George McCullers, and the renowned Larry Woodall as leaders of their singing classes. The Ebenezer Methodist church furnished the singers, but under the leadership of Mr. Woodall and Mr. McCullers, the entire assemblage joined in the music-making.

The afternoon session was given over to the election of officers and the transaction of routine business. Members of the executive committee were chosen as follows: H. Q. Alexander, Matthews; E. C. Fairies, Greensboro; W. B. Gibson, Statesville; J. L. Cherry, Hobgood; Ollie Cruse, Salisbury; J. M. L. Lyerly, Crescent; and J. S. Davis, Greensboro.

Adjournment was taken at 4 o'clock, and the members went out to State College to inspect the Institution and to visit the Students' Fair, in progress there since yesterday morning. Business sessions were resumed at 7:30 o'clock last night, with prospects of adjournment early this morning. The sessions are held behind closed doors.

Endorse Co-operation

The movement for co-operative marketing of cotton and tobacco through growers own associations, which already has signed up the majority of the North Carolina growers, was endorsed by the Union yesterday. State organizations of the Farmers Union in Virginia, Georgia and other southern states have already endorsed the co-operative marketing of cotton and tobacco under the California or commodity plan and the action of the

(Continued on Page Two)

RALEIGH CHURCH EASY WINNER FOR NEXT CONFERENCE

Wilmington and Elizabeth City Churches Outvoted On First Ballot

METHODISTS OFFER PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Bishop Darlington Blames Women's Dress and Picture Shows For Bad Morals In Europe; N. C. Conference Asks Senate To Adopt Anti-Beer Bill

By T. A. SIKES

New Bern, Nov. 17.—The North Carolina Conference in session in this city unanimously decided at the morning session to hold its next annual session in Raleigh in Edenton Street Methodist church. Three pressing invitations were extended for the meeting of 1922. The first came from Elizabeth City through Rev. J. M. Ormond. Rev. W. W. Peele then in a strong appeal asked that the conference go to the Capitol City and Rev. W. A. Stanbury nominated Grace church, Wilmington. The vote was taken, Edenton Street won, and that place was by unanimous vote selected.

The conference made the election of delegates to the General Conference which meets in Hot Springs, Ark., next May, a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow. At that time a vote will be taken for six clerical and six lay delegates.

Pray For Peace In World

An unusual service was held in Centenary church this afternoon at 4 o'clock when a congregation that taxed the seating capacity of that great church gathered together to offer prayers for the peace of the world. Revs. D. H. Tuttle and R. F. Bumpas were in charge of the exercises. Mr. Bumpas spoke eloquently of the different kinds of power in the world physical, intellectual, but said that the power that the world needed today was divine power, and that it is at the command of all who will meet the conditions. The services were turned into an old time experience meeting and many of the ministers spoke of their relation to God and the joy that they experienced from the knowledge of knowing Him.

Bishop Darlington adjourned his cabinet meeting and delivered a powerful address in closing the service. The Bishop said that "We are living in the back wash of the recent World War." Speaking of his recent visit to Europe, he declared a decent man could hardly walk the streets of many of the European cities after night. He described the morals across the waters as being just about as bad as it is possible for them to be, and assigned as some of the causes the dress of the women and the picture shows, saying that the latter is one of the most damnable things of today. The service adjourned while the congregation was on its knees with earnest and eloquent prayers by Revs. J. D. Bundy and F. M. Shamburger.

Conference On High Gear

The feature of the conference this morning was the rapidity with which the conference transacted its business. Bishop Darlington put the conference in high gear at the beginning and the speed limit was exceeded during the business session.

At the appointed hour for the assembling of the conference, Bishop Darlington called upon Rev. A. D. Wilcox to lead the religious exercises, after which the roll of the absentees of yesterday was called and practically all who failed to answer at the previous roll answered to their names.

In speaking of the need of a special hour of prayer for world peace Bishop Darlington declared that it is time to pause and be exceedingly reverent. He confessed that he was very much disturbed over the condition of the world, and that we ought to be much in prayer that a world disaster might not be visited upon us. He exhorted the preachers and all to be exceedingly reverent in the presence of holy things, for said he, "when you lose reverence for holy things, we are in a bad way."

Minute question No. 2, "Who Remain on Trial," was called and John Oglesby Long, Robert M. Price, Andrew J. Hobbs, Jr., E. R. Clegg, and John W. Harrell were advanced to the class of the second year after they had made their reports and their character was passed.

Revs. L. C. Brothers and W. G. Farrar, two ministers who had been on trial for two years, were received into full connection in the conference. Rev. H. L. Brown, who had been in this class was discontinued.

Two New Missionaries

The fact that two of the conference's young ministers had gone to the foreign field as missionaries during the year was brought to the at-

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HARDING FAILS IN EFFORT TO BLOCK ACTION IN HOUSE

President Tries To Aid "Big Business" In Getting Relief From Taxes

HOUSE REFUSES TO ACCEPT DICTATION

Progressive Republicans Join Democrats In Voting Against Reduction In Surtaxes; Debate On Newberry Case In Senate Gets Buried In Bigger News

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.,
By EDWARD E. BRITTON
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Harding got his bumps from the House this afternoon and proves once again the correctness of the old adage that "the pitcher that goes too often to the well gets broken." Emboldened by his success in putting the knife into the soldier bonus bill at the last moment, today he tried the same kind of tactics in rushing in as a last hope for "big business" in holding down the surtaxes of the higher brackets to 40 per cent, an advance of eight per cent on the figures of the Fordney monstrosity, and a cut of ten per cent of the 50 per cent of the compromise Senate amendment to the tax revision bill.

But the President was handed a solar plexus by the House which refused his verbal agreement with Republican House leaders to call on the Republicans of the House to vote for 40 per cent, and his written plea via a letter to Chairman Fordney for the Republicans to vote for the 40 per cent as a compromise on the House 32 per cent, and the Senate 50 per cent figures. The call of the President for voting down the 50 per cent proposition was defeated by a vote of 201 to 173.

His plea was ignored and given the "ha ha" by 92 Republicans of the progressives who voted with the solid Democratic strength, minus three, the entire North Carolina delegation voting for the 50 per cent. The biffing of President Harding was the more marked by the fact that 16 of the 22 members of the Ohio delegation voted to pay no attention to the plea of the Ohio Republican President. With Marion Ohio, the home town of the President, a little over a week ago Democratic and over 70 per cent of the Ohio delegation voting directly in the face of President Harding's appeal for a 40 per cent surtax on the war profiteers of the higher brackets. Is is not evidence that "hell has broken loose in the Republican party?" And it is because the western progressives and those in sympathy with the agricultural "bloc" of the Senate went to the aid of the Democratic minority, a minority which first tried to have retained the 65 per cent tax, fought next for 52 per cent, and brought the Republicans into camp with a 50 per cent tax. The action of the House today now makes the 50 per cent surtax figure a certainty, thanks to the Democrats who fought valiantly to force wealth to bear its part ofthe burdens.

Newberry Debate Overshadowed.

The Republicans have chosen a most opportune time for keeping from the attention of the American electorate the scandals of the alleged purchase of a seat in the Senate by Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, in his campaign against Henry Ford, for the election, and in the preliminary campaign for the nomination. With the newspapers clogged with the reports, the surmises, and the varied interpretations of the desires of the nations expressed or intimated by their representatives at the arms parley now going on in Washington, the Newberry malodorous affair in the Senate gets but scant space in the papers. In the Washington papers this morning the surface of the debate in the Senate yesterday on the matter was scarcely scratched and the out of town papers which have reached here have skeleton reports. One Washington morning paper gave less than a fifth of a column to the debate, and the other a half column, both of these well hidden on inside pages.

In his defense of the outrageous spending of money on behalf of Newberry, Senator Spencer, of Missouri, admits that there was some $200,000 spent to secure the Michigan man's election, declaring that the money was all "legitimately" spent, even to the some $3,000 to $7,000 for treating" in a presumably dry State, the admitted records showing that about $18,000 was spent on newspaper publicity, an expense so huge in making Truman Newberry known in Michigan, a man who had been a secretary of the navy, that Senator Stanley, Democrat,

(Continued on Page Two)

An Unpublished War Speech

In April, 1918, President Wilson addressed the correspondents of foreign newspapers, then stationed in Washington, on the conduct of the war. This speech has never before been made public. It will be published tomorrow in the Tumulty series, now running in the **News and Observer.**

Another article by H. G. Wells on the Washington Arms Conference will be published tomorrow. Wells is the world's best known living writer. He writes about questions of world moment with such clearness and such force that he grips even the most casual reader.

The News and Observer in presenting these two features is giving the leading feature of two of New York's greatest papers. Each New York paper has one of these features but neither has both. In the Old Reliable you get them both.

READ THE NEWS AND OBSERVER AND KNOW WHAT GOES ON

Chinese Put Situation Squarely Up To Japanese

HARDING DRAFTED ARMS INVITATION

"Inside Story" Has It That President Formulated Call For Conference

Washington, Nov. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Who formulated and executed the call for the armament conference? Who evolved the American proposals for naval limitation?

The country has been asking these questions for the last week and has been hearing a variety of answers. The best "inside story" in Washington today has all the ear-marks of being the correct answer.

President Harding, on one of his week end cruises down the Potomac early this autumn, so the story runs, locked himself in his stateroom one evening and left word that he did not wish to be disturbed because he was writing. A little later, the President called to his room, one by one, some of the close friends in public life who had accompanied him and laid before them some sheets of paper on which he had written with lead pencil and with frequent corrections and interlineations something which they all read with amazement and greatest interest.

It was the invitation to the nations to the arms conference.

After some conference among the party, it was decided to forward the text to Secretary Hughes, and the yacht Mayflower, laid up for the night in the still waters of a secluded cove in the reaches of the river, buzzed off from her wireless that night to the State Department the words which later were to ring around the world.

Of course, the preliminary diplomatic feeler was transmitted to the nations concerned, but it is said that the text of the final and formal invitation as it later went out was substantially the same as President Harding had conceived it that night while resting on the yacht Mayflower down the river.

The evolution of the concrete American proposals for naval limitation — Secretary Hughes' bombshell—also heard around the world at the first session, is still another story.

Some admirers have ascribed them to Secretary Hughes alone, while some other persons have declared they were the composite effort of the four American delegates of whom Mr. Hughes is one. Everybody seems agreed that they were not drafted by naval officers and almost everybody had left out President Harding until today's "inside story" began to circulate.

The great secret, to which Arthur J. Balfour referred so artistically in his address of Tuesday, must indeed have been well kept, because, between seven and ten men knew it. That number includes the four American delegates and President Harding. The others worked on various phases of the proposal. It is known, of course, that it was based on memoranda culled from the Navy Department, and it was carried into execution by the American "Big Four" which Secretary Hughes heads, but the "big idea" on which the plan is built, the "inside story" says, came from President Harding.

RESULTS OF AUTOPSY NOT YET ANNOUNCED

Chapel Hill, Nov. 17.—A specimen of the body of Mrs. Pauline Glover Link, of Morehead City, who died in a New Bern hospital last Sunday from what a New Bern physician had diagnosed as peritonitis, was brought here today by Solicitor Jesse H. Davis and Dr. C. S. Barker, of New Bern, for a microscopic examination by Professor Bullitt, pathologist at the University of North Carolina.

The body of Mrs. Link was buried at Morehead last Monday afternoon, but was exhumed yesterday by order of Solicitor Davis and a post mortem examination was held at the direction of the coroners of Craven and Carteret counties. Pending the report of Professor Bullitt, the Solicitor is withholding the result of the autopsy.

Professor Bullitt said today the examination will not be completed for several days and that he will make his report to no one except Dr. Barker and Solicitor Davis.

U. S. SHIPS GET SHARE OF EGYPTIAN COTTON

Washington, Nov. 17.—A complete and satisfactory understanding has been reached with the Liverpool lines covering both direct and indirect shipments of Egyptian cotton, Vice President W. J. Love, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced today.

The whole Egyptian cotton traffic is under contract extending to September 30, 1922, to the British line, he said, but they will relinquish to the Shipping Board "a very fair proportion" of the traffic.

The negotiations growing out of claims of American shipowners to a fair share of the Egyptian cotton shipment have been in progress for nearly a year.

Japan Seems To Be Hesitating Between Two Possible Courses Now

CHINA'S PROPOSALS INSPIRED BY AMERICA

Both China and Japan United On Keeping West Out of East

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Thanks to the Chinese offensive on Wednesday the situation is now squarely up to Japan. It remains for her to disclose her own hand in the Far East and for the moment Japanese strategy seems to be hesitating between a counter offensive and a passive defense.

It is true, however, that there is a marked inclination in well informed quarters to regard the Chinese gestures as far less Chinese than American. There is very good authority for the suggestion that the ten proposals made by China on Wednesday were made at the instance of the United States for the double purpose of placing China on record and opening the way for a Japanese declaration.

Proposals Inspired By America.

I am reliably informed that China only reluctantly yielded to American suggestion in making her proposals, which have already become the ten commandments of the Chinese situation. It is not suggested that the United States government had anything to do with the character of the Chinese proposals, although they bear a striking resemblance to certain American propositions which have been advanced in recent years and days, but it is indicated that China would never have moved as she did without American impulsion.

Nevertheless, the value of the Chinese move to American strategy has been somewhat diminished by the fact that the Chinese proposals were vague in the extreme. Moreover the Japanese have for the moment eluded the necessity of a definite utterance by a perfectly reasonable request that China indicate what she means by each of her ten proposals and do what, outside of diplomatic language, we would call "get down to brass tacks." The mere Westerner knows so little about realities or the methods of the Oriental mind and some of the methods of thought and of action are so different from our own—that it is foolish in the extreme to undertake to interpret Chinese or Japanese moves or to do more than show what they seem to mean.

United On One Issue.

It is worth recalling, too, that while China and Japan are separate on every other question they are united in their desire to keep the West out of the East and China will have the solid support of Japan against any project which suggests international control, political or economical, for China, with the possible exception of that of the four power consortium.

Now given the fact that China and Japan are united on this one large issue it seems less sure that they are separated on others. Is the Pekin government controlled by the Japanese? Does the Pekin government control the delegation which it has sent here? Is the Chinese policy real or is it inspired by Japanese influences. Obviously these questions cannot be answered now, but everyone who undertakes to estimate the Japanese situation must at every moment ask himself these questions.

Except for these complexities one would say outright that it would appear that the Chinese manouver on Wednesday placed the Japanese in an emb[illegible]sing position, placed them in the defensive and would ultimately force them to make a disclosure of their position.

Two Course Open to Japan

Such a disclosure, it is clear would take one of two forms. The Japanese may imitate Mr. Hughes and come out with a broad general declaration covering the whole subject of the Far East. They may on the contrary accept the Chinese proposals as the basis for discussion and express their opinion on each of the ten propositions as it is discussed in the committee. My Japanese friends tell me this latter course is now the one that has [illegible] support. They also tell me that they were taken by surprise by the Chinese proposals and they express admiration for the skill with which the Chinese seized the initiative. This is the Japanese statement.

There is still another interesting angle. I am again told by my Japanese friends that there is a profound difference of opinion in the Japanese delegation as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the suggestion that the Japanese ratio of naval strength be increased from 6 to 7, i. e. from 60 to 70 per cent! At least among the Japanese journalists, who are more closely in touch with American opinion than their statesmen, there is a strong feeling that the government will make a mistake if it does not accept Mr. Hughes ground as to the capital ships without a major protest. This too, I present frankly as a Japanese statement.

Is the United States presently to present a full program of its own

(Continued on Page Two)

Far Eastern Negotiations Held Up Pending Japan's Reply To Chinese Declaration of Right

OBJECTIONS MADE TO AMERICAN PLANS FOR CUTTING DOWN NAVIES

Japan Makes Known Desire For "Slightly Greater" Naval Strength, While British Delegation Stands Firm In Opposition To 90,000 Tons In Submarine Quota Proposed By Secretary Hughes; Conference Discusses Methods of Procedure On Far Eastern Questions and Adjourns Until Saturday; Meantime Approval of Chinese "Ten Points" Grows Among American, British, French and Italian Delegates

Washington, Nov. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Far Eastern negotiations await the reply of Japan to China's declaration of right, and the American move for limitation of naval armament is slowing up because of objections raised both by Japan and Great Britain.

Discussion of the Far Eastern problems, which for the moment are in the foreground of the arms conference, were advanced by the "Big Nine" today to the point of an agreement that a general exchange of views on China's program should precede any consideration of specific points. Such a general presentation of views Japan was unprepared to make and the "Big Nine" adjourned until Saturday.

Japan's Modification.

Meantime, Japan made known formally her desire to modify the American plan of naval limitation so as to give her a "slightly greater relative strength," and the opposition of the British to the submarine quota suggested by the United States gave evidence of such determinaion as to attract the attention of the whole body of delegates.

The day's work seemed to indicate that the first impetus of the conference was giving way to a period of more deliberate discussion which might preclude the possibility of outstanding developments for the immediate future. Plans were made, however, to tackle the third big job of the conference, the limitation of land armament, early next week at an open session, at which Premier Briand will make a far reaching declaration of the views of France.

Method of Procedure.

The "Big Nine's" session on Far Eastern questions today was largely given over to a discussion of the method of procedure. The decision to permit each of the powers to present a general statement on the subject before attempting to settle specific problems is understood to have had the endorsement of all the heads of delegations, although Japan made it plain she accepted the Chinese plan only "as a basis of discussion." It was decided also that when specific points are reached the Chinese "ten points" are to be interlaced with the items of the American agenda in determining details of procedure.

Baron Shidehara Ill.

A contributing factor to the two days' delay was said to be the illness of Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, who is in charge of Far Eastern problems for his government. It was understood, however, that the time required to communicate with Tokio and the determination of the Japanese to give most careful examination to the Chinese proposals, have combined to make an immediate statement of Japan's views impossible. It is expected that when this presentation is ready it will be given to the public as an evidence of Japan's willingness to proceed with the discussion in the open.

Approve China's Position.

The American government, which has been understood to be in general accord with the Chinese position, continued its silence on the subject, but [illegible] of general approval came from the headquarters of the French delegation with indications that Italy would follow suit. The French declared their willingness to give up their extra-territorial privileges and their lease to Kwang Tcheou provided their government's title to French Indo-China was unquestioned. For China's aspirations, they expressed sympathy, but they also indicated that Japan's need of expansion in some quarters would not be [illegible].

Japanese Request.

Formal announcement by Admiral Baron Kato that Japan would ask for a greater proportion of strength than had been proposed for her in the American plan became tonight the center of attention in the naval armament negotiations. Making the first explanation of the reservations with which Japan anticipated the plan, Baron Kato also announced that his government desired right to possess at least one ship of the most formidable defensive type included in the armament of Great Britain and the United States. He explained that he did not refer to submarines, but would not indicate what class of vessel was in his mind.

British Objections.

The view behind the British objections is that the quota of 90,000 tons in submarines suggested by the American plan for both Great Brit-

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