battleships, and consequently of auxiliary ships all the way down the line just that much larger.

Japanese Scheme Hits Snag

The American delegation, however, exploded this theory to-day by letting it be known that in determining the ratio of existing naval strength of the three principal naval powers they had not taken only the ships in commission, which at first had been assumed, but all ships both in commission and under construction, those under construction counting proportionately according to the amount of construction which had been completed. Thus two ships, each half finished, would be figured as one ship completed.

Japan already has actually a slightly larger percentage of big ships, and therefore of all auxiliary craft, than she was entitled to ask under the American yardstick plan, the American delegation points out, because the actual ratio, had it been strictly followed, would have been nearer to 10 to 5 than to 10 to 6. The actual ratio is declared to figure out to 10 to 6½, whereas the Japanese were allowed 10 to 6.

So far the American delegation has not reached any determination as to the Japanese desire to retain as much tonnage of airplane carriers as Britain and America.

This is considered of greatest importance, in view of the belief of a certain important school of naval experts who regard the airplane carrier as of intensely more importance than the battleship.

Committee of 9 Issues Communique Showing Its Sentiment on China

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—After the meeting of the Committee of Nine, which considered China's ten demands, the following communique was issued:

"The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions held its second meeting in the Columbus room of the Pan-American Building this morning at 11 o'clock. All plenipotentiary delegates were present except Baron Shidehara for Japan, Ambassador Jusserand for France and Mr. Meda for Italy.

Katoi Presents Japanese View

"Admiral Baron Kato, on behalf of Japan, made the following statement:

"'1. It seems to the Japanese delegation that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity reestablished at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this conference can achieve is, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

"'2. The Japanese delegation wishes to assure the Chinese delegation and the whole conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest relations with China. We are solicitous of making whatever contributions we are capable of toward China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China. We adhere, without condition or reservation, to the principle of "the Open Door and equal opportunity" in China. We look to China in particular for the supply of raw materials essential to our industrial life and for foodstuffs as well. In the purchase of such "materials from China, as in all our trade relations with that country, we do not claim any special rights or privileges, and we welcome fair and honest competition with all nations.

Promises to Seek Adjustment

"'With regard to the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, which is perhaps one of the most important questions proposed by the Chinese delegation, it is our intention to join with other delegations in the endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties.

"'We have come to this conference not to advance our own selfish interests; we have come to co-operate with all nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the Far East and friendship among nations.

"'3. The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of the conference is to establish in common accord policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented. Although we are ready to explain or discuss any problem which in the wisdom of the conference is taken up, we should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters.'

'Baron de Cartier, speaking for Belgium, Mr. Balfour for the British Empire and Senator Schanzer for Italy, then made statements in regard to the same subject as follows:

"Baron de Cartier:

"'I believe it advisable briefly to point out the spirit in which Belgium takes up the examination of the questions relating to the Far East.

Belgian Interest Emphasized

"'She is happy to subscribe to the noble sentiments that inspired the words of the Secretary of State at the opening session of the work of our committee.

"'In so far as China is concerned, my country has for many years maintained important relations with her and has been among the first to contribute to the development of the natural resources of China through the large part she has taken in the construction of its railroad system. It has also established there industrial and financial enterprises of importance.

"'The personal experience that I have been able to acquire through sojourning in China during the last twenty-five years, the evidences of the progress that she has made during that period and the manner in which she has been able to overcome her internal crisis inspire me with great confidence for her future.

"'Belgium will take part willingly in all the measures that this conference may adopt to insure the territorial integrity of China and to furnish her with the means to overcome her present difficulties. She is convinced that the support of the action of the government is the necessary condition of all progress and of the fruitful application of such rules as this conference might lay down in accord with the government of the Chinese republic.

Stands for Open Door

"'Belgium will unreservedly favor the policy of the open door. She desires to see assured the industry and commerce of all the nations the possibility of sharing on a footing of complete and genuine equality the development of the resources of China to the greatest benefit of the Chinese people and of all humanity.

"'She has heard with satisfaction the statement of the representatives of the Chinese Republic that that country is ready to apply the policy of commercial liberty in all parts of its territory, without exception. This commercial liberty will not produce its full effect unless the nationals of the powers obtain the rights and privileges which are a necessary condition of the full development of economic interests.

"'Belgium, in accord with the powers concerned, is ready to consent to a fair increase in the customs duties.

"'She will align herself willingly on the side of the countries which are disposed to accept the gradual abandonment of their rights of jurisdiction as soon as the Chinese government shall have completed the work that it has undertaken, and shall be in position to give assurance of the many guaranties that the proper administration of justice demands.'

British Policy Established

"Mr. Balfour's statement:

"'Mr. Balfour said that he thought it unnecessary to add one word to what had been said by colleagues in regard to the question of a general order which had been raised. His reason for saying this was that he had nothing to add to the frequent declarations of the government he had the honor to represent on all these questions. For example, the 'open door' in China, the integrity of China and the desirability of leaving China to work out its own salvation and to maintain control over its own affairs, and of substituting, when circumstances warranted, the normal processes of law for extraterritoriality. All these principles have been formulated over and over again in explicit terms by the government which he represented.'

"Senator Schanzer's statement:

"'I have the honor to state in the name of the Italian delegation that we fully subscribe to the noble sentiments that have been expressed by the orators who have preceded me. The Italian delegation is ready to examine, together with the other delegations, with the greatest care and in a spirit of sincere sympathy the questions relating to China. It will give its support to the solutions that shall appear to be best suited to assure the free development of China and to guarantee an equality in footing of the different nations in their efforts to promote the progress of China and of commerce with that country.'

Briand Is Sympathetic

"Mr. Briand expressed the warm sympathy that France feels for China, with which she has a common frontier about 1,500 kilometers long. The French delegation is disposed to consider in the most favorable light the Chinese claims in their entirety. But in order to reach a practical result it will be necessary to make a thorough examination of each claim.

"Jonkheer van Karnebeek, representing the Netherlands, remarked that, in the present phase of the discussion, there was not much for him to say of a general character and at the same time of material importance. He wished, however, to seize this occasion to say, as the representative of one of China's neighbors, that the Netherlands delegation would be happy to consider the principles which China had laid down and the problems themselves from the standpoint of the world's general welfare, and to examine them in a spirit of sympathy and friendship toward China.

"Holland, Jonkheer van Karnebeck said, had old friends along the shores of the Pacific; China knew that it was one of them. If China availed herself of the opportunity now afforded by this conference to assert her rights, to declare her position and to define her wishes, she could count on Holland's good will and its willingness to aid her in the realization of legitimate aspirations and in her endeavors toward a consolidation and stabilization of her domestic affairs which are connected with the problems affecting the Pacific.

"Viscount d'Alte said:

Portugal Ready to Assist

"That the Portuguese delegation saw with pleasure that the delegates of the other nations represented at the conference had expressed nearly identical views as to the desirability, in the interests of all, of a prosperous and united China. He gladly associated himself with his colleagues in the expression of this desire.

"Mr. Sze expressed, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, his sincere appreciation for the united sympathy and friendship of the delegations here for China and her proposals.

"Of course, many proposals would be considered in connection with their applications. He would desire to reserve to the Chinese delegation the right of discussing them in detail then. But he was sure that the friendly sentiments, as expressed, and the general spirit of accord thereby presented would be greatly conducive to the success of this conference.

"After a general discussion the meeting adjourned until Monday, November 21, at 4 p. m."

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Chairman Is Marvel of Conference for His Ability to Handle Manifold Tasks; "Congestion of Cables" Attacks Japanese Delegate

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Mr. Hughes is in high feather. Apparently he eats up work and is like the little child who has just discovered something new and good and cries "More! More!" Certainly few men in Washington—or even in the world—have such responsibilities or such manifold demands for careful consideration of vital problems as Mr. Hughes. Under the tremendous strain, however, the Secretary bears up with smiling good nature and unquenchable spirit. He finds time to see the correspondents almost daily, and responds to their questions with vigor and directness that are charged with energy and confidence. Quick to recognize a catch question, apt in turning aside with a quip a lead that might otherwise prove difficult, and yet at the same time speaking with engaging candor, Mr. Hughes fairly hypnotizes all those who come in contact with him.

* * *

Nor is the Secretary lacking in patience. In a group of 100 men—even though they be newspaper men—there is always a percentage of them inapt. And these men have a capacity for asking foolish questions that would be an inspiration to a comic artist. Courteous to all, the Secretary is nevertheless quite specific in setting right a man who has repeatedly asked the same question in a different form and received each time a detailed answer. But even Mr. Hughes, with his alacrity of mind, was not quick enough to answer the question, "How did you determine the length of your yardstick for measuring your navy?" before a correspondent blurted out, "How much does a pound of lead weigh?"

* * *

Baron Shidehara, of the Japanese delegation, has recovered from his illness. No one yet knows definitely whether the Ambassador was suffering from what some facetious correspondent described as "acute congestion of the cables."

* * *

Apparently every Japanese in America except Admiral Kato wears gold rimmed spectacles. No one knows why this is, or why, if they all need spectacles, they have such a passion for gold rims. The Chinese go in for the large, round, horn rimmed variety. Not so the Japanese. Every son of Nippon has his pair, and so inseparable is the idea of gold spectacles and Japanese that if by chance a Japanese takes off his spectacles to clean them, he looks undressed.

Certainly the most distinguished in birth of all the wearers of gold-rimmed spectacles is Prince Tokugawa. The prince was the heir to the last of the Shoguns, or great feudal lords who ruled Japan of old. So great was their power that even Commodore Perry, when he made his treaty with Japan in 1853 was under the impression that the Shogun was in reality the Emperor. It is a coincidence that just as this last of the Shoguns sighed a treaty with America, so his adopted son may well follow his example.

* * *

Prince Tokugawa received the correspondents yesterday, and at once achieved popularity by permitting them to quote him. The prince, however, was cautious in his statements, and frequently turned to Mr. Hanihari, formerly counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, who is apparently acting as tactful mentor to the prince when he gives interviews. The prince speaks excellent English, and is quite willing to answer short questions. But when a long and intricate proposition is put to him he is very likely to relax and allow Mr. Hanihara to take notes. When one correspondent asked a particularly voluminous and involved question yesterday he sat patiently until the man had finished, then looked up and said: "Surely, you don't expect me to answer all that, do you?"

* * *

One of the few outward signs of similarity between the present conference and the one at Paris in 1919 is the large number of army cars marked U. S. A. driving around the city. All are khaki colored, and some are driven by military and others by civilian chauffeurs. Nowhere, however, in Washington has there been any sight comparable to General Pershing's four-starred limousine in Paris on the day that President Wilson arrived for the peace conference. The general's car drove up at the end of the procession headed by Presidents Wilson and Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lansing, and all the great men of Europe and America. The general's own military chauffeur, uniformed immaculately, sat at the wheel. Beside him sat one of the young lieutenants assigned to special aid duty in connection with the President's arrival. He was turned out with a smartness of dress that only a staff officer on Paris duty could attain, wearing light British breeches, glittering boots and the English overcoat that was the special insignia of those who fought in the battle of Paris. As chance would have it, he was also the descendant of one of the "swellest" New York families.

Lolling on the back seat of General Pershing's limousine was a large, very fat and jovial negro, President Wilson's valet, and an equally rotund negro woman, Mrs. Wilson's cook. Paris cheered.

Britain 'Framed' Wilson in Paris, Lauzanne Says

(Continued from page one)

ample of sleight-of-hand before the French Chamber of Deputies.

"I have seen President Wilson," said he. "I communicated to him a conversation I had had, before his arrival, with Mr. Lloyd George. In the course of that conversation Mr. Lloyd George asked me: 'Do you admit that without the English fleet this war would not have been won?' 'Yes,' said I. 'Then,' pursued Mr. Lloyd George, 'will you do anything that will prevent the English fleet in the future from acting in the same way and rendering the same service?' 'No,' said I. And Mr. Wilson stated to me that he did not wish to do anything to oppose either of us in any way."

You have read, have you not, this extraordinary story? Read it again, slowly, watch in hand. You will see that the dialogue of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau took exactly two minutes and a half. So in two minutes and a half, in 1918, Mr. Lloyd George settled, to England's advantage, the controverted question of the freedom of the seas. In two minutes and a half, even before anything was discussed, America was beaten.

And now, let us take the meeting of Saturday, November 12, at Memorial Hall. Read once again Mr. Hughes's speech. It is longer than the conversation between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. It lasted forty minutes. But when the Secretary of State, in his deep voice, gave out the figures which allowed only 500,000 tons of ironclads to England and 500,000 tons to America, it took but a few seconds. And those seconds were historical. They proclaimed the equality of the two navies. They proclaimed, that there was no longer one mistress of the seas, but two. They prolaimed, as a matter of fact, that henceforth the seas would be free because they would no longer be subjected to a single dominion. They publicly wiped out, in the face of all peoples, the mysterious colloquy between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau. In a few seconds Mr. Hughes avenged Mr. Wilson's defeat.

All Bow to Hughes Principle

This is what makes the dramatic interest in the Washington conference and what differentiates it from the Paris conference. In the first of these two men secretly settled the question of the empire of the sea. In the latter conference one man publicly stated the new principle. And the impression produced on the public was so strong that all had to bow down to it.

Any number of philosophic conclusions can be drawn therefrom. The only sure one is that in this world when a principle is fair, it always prevails in the end. The American principle that no one people has the right of dominating on land or on the sea to the exclusion of others is a principle of justice. It is as just as the law of the pendulum that has ruled our terrestrial globe for forty centuries. There always will be nations superior to others through their intelligence, their work, their organization. But there should be no one nation dominating all others.

When the French Academy, which is at work on a great dictionary, revises the letter "H" and comes to the word "Hegemony," it will have to add this remark: "English hegemony disappeared on November 12, 1921, after a speech by Mr. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State."

Icelanders to Take to Drink In Spring, Chemist Predicts

Passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav, of the Scandinavian-American Line, said that the passage had been stormy. Dr. Max Henius, of Chicago, consulting chemist for several brewing companies, who was one of the passengers, said that he found "no formidable demand" for prohibition in Europe. He thought Iceland, long dry, would go wet in the spring.

Others who came on the Hellig Olav were Miss Elizabeth Keones of Washington, and her fiance, Erik S. Henius, of Copenhagen.

America's Plan Certain to Win, Simonds Holds

(Continued from page one)

measurably, we shall proceed by unanimous consent to establish those points on which agreement is possible and to postpone for future discussion those issues on which immediate agreement is not possible.

In sum, the first week of the conference has demonstrated that the whole world is ready to accept a program of naval limitation such as Mr. Hughes, with daring courage, presented to the conference on the first day. By contrast, all the talk of modification and change in the relative strengths is "small beer." Mr. Wilson used to talk of appealing to the peoples of the world over the heads of their statesmen. Mr. Hughes spoke directly to the people of every country in the world, and their response will dictate ultimate substantial acceptance by their governments of the Hughes program.

Far East Will Not Imperil

And in the same seven days it has been demonstrated that problems of the Far East will not imperil the success of the conference or be permitted to menace the peace of the world. We are to have definite agreement in the matter of the limitation of armaments on sea, and we are to have mutual understanding on conflicting points of view in the Far East which will banish the nightmare of collision and open the way to adjustment.

Now we wait upon M. Briand to tell us the position of France on land, and after M. Briand there is every reason to hope that Prince Tokugawa or Baron Kato will illumine us as to Japanese problems as she sees them in the Far East. Equally sympathetic attention is assured to both. As I have said, the result of the Washington conference promises to be neatly wrapped in appropriate parcels, ready for insertion in the Christmas stockings of the expectant world.

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Powers Agree On Open Door Plan in China

(Continued from page one)

titude in dealing with China at the conference, Baron Kato asserted. "We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China," he continued. "We adhere without condition or reservation to the principle of 'the open door and equal opportunity' in China."

As to the question of the abolition of the system known as extraterritoriality, which gives individual powers the right to impose their own laws instead of the Chinese laws, Baron Kato said it was the purpose of Japan "to join with other delegates in an endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties. The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of this conference is to establish in common accord the policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented. Although we are ready to explain or discuss any problem which in the wisdom of the conference is taken up we should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters."

Specific Issues Evaded

No specific problems, such as China's claim for the restoration of Shantung, Manchuria and Mongolia, and for the expulsion of all the other powers which now occupy "spheres of influence" in various parts of the country, were raised by Baron Kato. He made his answer as general as the Chinese ten principles were, but his assertion that Japan was ready to "join with other delegates in an endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties" on the question of extra-territoriality was accepted as permitting a wide margin for the discussion of Japan's claims for colonization and trade expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

All the other delegates reiterated what they had said previously as to their respective countries' desire for a speedy rehabilitation of China. Arthur J. Balfour spoke on behalf of Great Britain, Baron de Cartier for Belgium, Senator Schanzer for Italy, M. Briand for France, Jonkheer Van Karnebeek for Holland and Viscount D'Alte for Portugal.

Unreserved approval of the Chinese claims, it was noted, was expressed by M. Briand. He said: "The French delegation is disposed to consider in the most favorable light the Chinese claims in their entirety."

So much has been said about the open door policy since the Chinese claims were presented that the views on this particular point were heard with deep interest.

Baron de Cartier said: "Belgium will unreservedly favor the policy of the open door. She desires to see assured to the industry and commerce of all the nations the possibility of sharing on a footing of complete and genuine equality the development of the resources of China to the greatest benefit of the Chinese people and of all humanity."

Jonkheer van Karnebeck said: "If China avails herself of the opportunity now afforded by this conference to assert her rights, to declare her position and to define her wishes she may count on Holland's good will and its willingness to aid her in the realization of legitimate aspirations and in her endeavors toward a consolidation and stabilization of her domestic affairs which are connected with the problems affecting the Pacific."

Chinese Not Enthusiastic

Officials at the Chinese delegates' headquarters expressed to-night no great surprise that the open door policy had been pledged by all the powers party to the conference. It was said that the open door had been pledged from time immemorial and that the pledges were no more vehement than when China was about to be partitioned. Every treaty seeking to lop off a piece of the empire, it was explained, began with preamble pointing out that the agreement about to be concluded had for one of its objects the enforcement of the open door.

As for expressions of friendship, it was said, they also were used in every pact which China had been compelled to sign. As an instance Chinese officials cited the twenty-one demands made in 1915. The demands were described by Japan as an effort "to cement the friendship of the two nations." China, the officials said, disliking to be cemented in that way, rejected the demands, which prompted Japan to express her friendly intentions in terms of an ultimatum. The demands were made the foundation of innumerable treaties which gave Japan special interest in China confirmed by the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917, it was added.

Argentine Paper Protests Against Secret Councils

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 19.—Criticizing the decision of the Washington conference "to debate the issues in secret instead of in the open, as the people desire," "The Buenos Ayres Herald" to-day expressed the belief that no "newspaper of real democratic spirit in any country approves of this decision."

The newspaper expressed fear that "all the old tricks of secret diplomacy and intrigue will be resorted to, even by the delegates who are loudest in their protestations of sincerity. The press representatives will hear the same old cry dinned into their ears that the negotiations are so delicate that no comment must be heard. We hope they will utilize every resource they can command to get at the truth and the whole truth of what is going on."

Japanese Cabinet Will Back Arms Amendment

TOKIO, Nov. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The Cabinet Council is reported to-day to have agreed to approve the draft of the amendment to the naval proposals at the Washington conference, submitted by the Japanese delegation, subject to the further reference of the draft to the diplomatic advisory council to be held shortly.

China Itself Must Solve Its Problem, Says Prof. Pitkin

No External Treatment Offers Hope, He Contends, So Long as People Cling to Confucianism and Opium

Professor Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, said yesterday at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Commodore that so far as he could see neither the "open door" nor any other external policy in China would be of any value financially.

Chinese credit was worthless, he said; the Chinese themselves were addicted to opium, morphia and gambling, their government invariably was corrupt, and Chinese merchants neither trusted each other nor were to be trusted by those of other nations. The individual Chinese, he said, a follower of Confucius, was anti-social, placing the family above the community and the state.

"The Chinese problem," he said, "must be solved by the Chinese from within. It will not be solved by talking in Washington, or by foreign experts, or by international control. It will only come when the Chinese people have shaken off Confucianism, and that is going to take just as long as it took Europe to emerge from feudalism."

The only thing for America, said Professor Pitkin, is to do "a lot of watchful waiting," with a great deal of publicity, and if "we don't like the results we can blame human nature and geography—the two greatest curses of mankind."

Dr. C. K. Edwards, director of the Canton Christian College, who has lived in China for eighteen years, declared Professor Pitkin had overstated his case, saying that, while it was true that China was corrupt politically, morally it was the equal of this or any other Occidental country.

China, he said, would "work out its own destiny in its own way, but slowly." Further, he said the religion of the Chinese was not exclusively Confucian, but a fusion of the latter with Buddhism and Taoism, a combination of the best things in all these religions.

Martin Egan, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and associated with Thomas W. Lamont in the American consortium plan, said the only possible solution he could foresee of the Chinese problem was in the establishment of one stable government with a sound currency system. He said an honest Chinese government could raise administrational funds by a simple form of taxation and that the deficit would be made up willingly by friendly bankers were they convinced that China meant to improve.

Charles and Zita Begin Their Exile in Madeira

Crowd Gathers at Harbor and Guns Fire Salute as Ex-Royal Family Arrives

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Nov. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, arrived here this morning on board the British battle cruiser Cardiff, to begin the life of exile recently decreed by the Allied Council of Ambassadors.

As she entered port the Cardiff was saluted by the harbor defenses and afterward was visited by the British Consul and representatives of the Portuguese authorities.

Meanwhile large numbers of the population crowded the waterfront.

The Portuguese government had given orders that the exiles be received with suitable honors.

England Eager To Parley Here On Allied Debt

(Continued from page one)

the exchanges returned somewhere near normal. It is quite possible, then, that she may go so far as to cancel debts from the continent of Europe to herself even though she continues paying interest and sinking fund on debts due from her to the United States. I do not say that this matter is yet decided in this sense, but there is no doubt as to the trend of opinion in London.

Britain recognizes that in the United States Congress is supreme. It is to us a tremendous fact. I never meet a British official without his alluding in some way to other to "what Congress will do." Over finance the powers of Congress are absolute and meticulous and hitherto Congress has not dealt with the Allied debts. What exactly would be the answer of Congress if France were to come and say that Britain had canceled the French debt to her, but that the French debt to the United States had not been canceled? That situation is by no means outside the bounds of possibility. It would be the same with Italy. If Britain of her own free will canceled the Italian debt to her, could the United States go forward afterward and collect the Italian debt to this country? Writing as I do with complete frankness, it seems to me that if Britain canceled, the United States will find it very difficult not to cancel, especially in those countries where there seems very little chance either for Britain, the United States or any one else to do any collecting of debt. I foresee, then, a very interesting and piquant situation arising, if owing to the failure to hold a financial conference in Washington Britain, now very impatient over this matter, decides to go ahead alone.

May Not Agree With France

Much depends on M. Briand. His forthcoming speech is expected to deal with German reparations, and this will bring in the whole question of international obligations. Whether Britain will agree with M. Briand's particular point of view is a question of which I myself am very doubtful. But even though we disagree with France on some of these matters, we would support most heartily, so I imagine, any move by France that would bring the questions on to the table.

Much is said of the reconstruction of China. And that is doubtless very important. But far more important are the American commitments in the Old World. There is no comparison between the size of the American stake in China and the size of the American stake in Europe. Attention to be paid to Pacific problems is necessary, but it is also necessary that the problems of Germany, France and Italy be considered. So at heart Great Britain is inclined to think.

French Vote Famine Relief

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The credit of 6,000,000 francs for Russian famine relief which was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on October 28 was confirmed yesterday by the Senate.

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