JAPAN WILL PRESS CLAIMS FOR SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN ORIENT

the statement from authorized sources that the British Government would frankly express its satisfaction with it.

Mr. Balfour, the head of the British delegation, will make official announcement of the British position at the session of the conference to-morrow, and probably will be followed by Baron Kato, who in behalf of Japan will do likewise.

Announcements Will Sweep Away Obstacles.

It is predicted to-night that the statements of the British and Japanese spokesmen will reflect the complete sympathy of their respective Governments with the American suggestion for the limitation of armaments. These announcements will sweep out of the way obstacles that were expected by officials of our own Government in arranging for the tentative agenda of the conference, and result in the saving of a great deal of time. Great Britain and Japan may suggest modifications of the general plan advocated by the United States for limiting arms, but it is not expected that such changes as they may ask for special reasons will affect the essential features of it.

Great Britain may ask for further abridgement of the submarine programme of the United States to bring it down to a relative parity with its own. She may also ask for special consideration in the matter of replacements in order to preserve the organization and maintenance of her shipbuilding plants.

Japan may urge the necessity for concessions in the way of cruisers and auxiliary craft to fit her special needs. It is not believed, however, that the Japanese and British requests will be of such character as to impair the effectiveness of the American programme as a whole.

By accepting the American naval formula "in principle" Great Britain and Japan, as well as the other participating nations—which have indicated their complete satisfaction with it—practically announce that they are ready to proceed to the consideration of the naval formula proposed by this Government. The acceptance does not bind the nations to final ratification of such agreements as may be negotiated, but it does indicate a gratifying progress in that direction. Objections may be made by Great Britain, Japan or any other participating nation at any stage of the proceedings. The manner in which both approach ultimate decisions is viewed as a most favorable augury.

Method of Presentation Designed to Cut Red Tape.

This is precisely the object the United States delegates had in mind in resorting to the unprecedented method of presenting their case. It was their belief that by "laying all their cards on the table at once" much of the circumlocution and employment of methods of diplomatic red tape may be dispensed with.

One of the American delegates told me to-day that the psychology of the American method could be described in the phrase "Get the big things before them and they will forget the little things."

The "little things" have thus been disposed of and swept aside. Consequently the delegates of participating nations have been brought face to face with the "big things," have absorbed the spirit that prompted the American conception of the project, and are "ready to do business."

There probably will be no definite stage reached that might be accepted as indicating the conclusions of the conference for two or three weeks, because the technical experts of all of the nations whose interests are directly involved in disarmament proposals must formally check up the features of it.

Officials of this Government are encouraged, however, with the very favorable impression abroad made by the suggestions of the American delegates. The day brought assurances from most of the foreign capitals that the fairness of the American plan had inspired great confidence in it.

Up to date there has not been a single dissenting view, nor is it expected that the discussions of proposed modifications of the American plan will precipitate such wide division of sentiment among any of the countries as prevailed at Paris during the peace conference. The utmost good feeling prevails between the delegates, who seem to have caught the feeling of sincerity underlying the American proposal.

Unstinted Praise Is Heard in Congress.

Nor have there been any criticisms of domestic origin. On the contrary, the corridors and cloakrooms in Congress echo with words of unstinted praise for the plan proposed by Mr. Hughes.

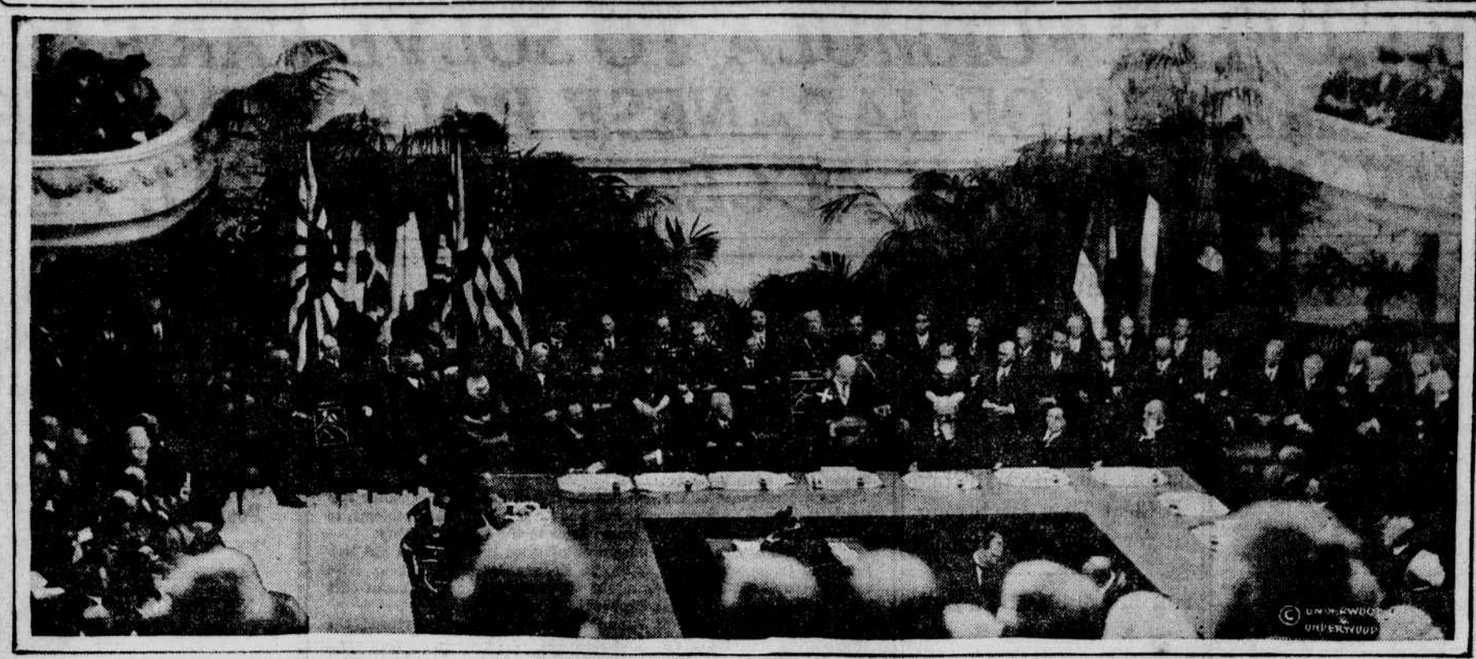
The fact is that about the only pessimistic views to be heard anywhere in Washington come from some of the attaches of the French delegation, who are naturally concerned over the conclusions of the conference relating to land armaments; the Chinese delegates, who are extremely anxious to find out what the Japanese will suggest in the way of a settlement of issues in which they are directly involved, and the Japanese, who of course are putting their best foot forward, but are nevertheless very much concerned over the character of the reception that will be accorded their suggestions for a settlement of Far Eastern matters generally.

On the surface the American capital is serene and tranquil, and the ferment that seethes below has not thus far intruded upon the amicable atmosphere that prevails everywhere. The technical men attached to each delegation are as busy as tailors checking up the facts and figures contained in the document which created so much astonishment when it was read by Secretary Hughes on Saturday.

The members of all of the delegations devoted most of their time to-day to preparing for the session to-morrow. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour, Prince Tokugawa, Premier Briand and Senator Schanger conferred at the Pan-American Building this morning regarding the procedure to be followed in considering the limitation of armaments feature of the conference.

Representatives of the nine delegations who constitute a committee on Far Eastern affairs also mapped out a programme for submission to the conference to-morrow. No announcements were made regarding the decisions of either body.

Opening of Conference, With Secretary Hughes Reading His Proposals



THIS picture, just released by the State Department, was taken in the Grand Auditorium of Continental Hall, Washington, last Saturday at the first public session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Secretary Hughes is indicated by a cross. Gen. Pershing is behind Mr. Hughes.

BALFOUR TO OFFER SOME DEVIATIONS

Continued from First Page.

probably mean machinery would go to wreck and ruin, and expert shipbuilders would become extinct. At first the British began thinking of a subsidy for shipyards that would keep enough of them alive during the ten years vacation, but later they hit on the idea of offering a substitute replacement plan by which a very few ships could be replaced every year. Thus the fleets would be kept up to high point of modernity and at the same time, the science of building warships would not be lost.

To the Britons these are extremely vital problems, and in suggesting a practical solution of them, from their standpoint, they are most eager that the people of the United States are not led to believe they are not back of the American principles. However, they are counting upon Mr. Balfour to put the case in such a manner that the Americans will not misconstrue their actual attitude, which on the surface as well as under it, continues optimistic for actual workable results from the Hughes programme.

ROME, IN STRIKE GRIP, MAKES NO COMMENT

Papers Print Long Despatches Varying in Details.

ROME, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—The Washington conference has been completely overshadowed by the railroad strike. To-day for the first time since last Wednesday some of the newspapers made their appearance. They printed pages of news regarding the strike and also carried long despatches from Washington concerning the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, but these were not given any great display. None of the organs commented on the proposals of Secretary Hughes.

Men in public life were reluctant to-day to express an opinion concerning the project of the American Secretary of State because the full text of his address has not yet reached Rome. The versions of the proposals received here vary in details.

ITALY AND FRANCE END NAVY DISPUTE

Continued from First Page.

hand, had more use for the short cruising variety. If Italy absolutely insisted on better treatment she might be allowed a larger number of submarines. While naval experts are devoting earnest thought to the technical side of Secretary Hughes's proposals, it is still evident on every side that the reverberations of his bombshell are still echoing in the world's diplomatic chancelleries.

One highly placed diplomat in particular had not recovered from his excitement more than 48 hours after its explosion.

"What's the matter?" asked his friends when he suddenly burst out laughing to-day for no apparent reason.

"The matter!" he replied. "I am still thinking of Hughes's speech. It was formidable. I never saw anything like it. Such a thing was incredible. There was Hughes standing up before the representatives of all the principal Powers delivering slaps to the right and left, and now they all have to pretend they liked it. I never should have thought such a thing possible."

SCRAP PARK CANNON, HIS ARMAMENT PLEA

Civic Leader Doubts Beauty of Old Guns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A proposal to "disarm" parks in American cities by removing the ornamental cannon was made to the American Civic Association by J. Horace McFarland, its president, in his annual address to-night.

His suggestion was offered, however, not as an aid to the armament conference, but on the ground that "outworn or captured guns add nothing to the beauty of public places."

Mr. McFarland, urging greater participation by all citizens in civic affairs, classed the man who neglects his civic duties as the slave of the free citizen who asserts his freedom by an active part in public works.

HARA'S SUCCESSOR TAKES SAME STAND

Continued from First Page.

United States, the other Powers represented are prepared to exert their utmost endeavors with a view to affording whatever contribution is within their power toward that success."

Great satisfaction with the Washington proposals was noted in the discussions at clubs and by people of various shades of political opinion. Interspersed in these discussions were many expressions of surprise that the United States was prepared to set an example of such drastic curtailment in her naval programme.

With one accord to-day's afternoon newspapers, with more time to fully digest the American proposal, maintained the same tone of approval as was reflected by the morning editions. The *Asahi Shimbun* expressed the opinion that the American proposal was not far removed from a basis of common understanding, while the *Jiji Shimpo* quoted a Foreign Office authority as observing that the proposal came near the mark which the Japanese Government had indicated to its delegates before their departure for America and as declaring that the conference promised to be more successful than had been imagined at first because of Secretary Hughes's "wise and judicious step." The *Yamato Shimbun* declared there was no reason why Japan or any other Power should hesitate to support the American proposal.

Some newspapers, withholding temporarily an expression of opinion, invited expressions of opinion by individual readers. Some readers expressed such opinions through letters to the newspapers, which published them with the explanation that they did not necessarily reflect the editorial policies of the journals concerned. On this basis a writer to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* took the ground that the proposal might be advantageous to America, but was quite unfair to Japan, since the formula for restriction was based upon the number of ships afloat and provided that those under construction be abandoned. The writer objected to the giving up of the two Japanese ships to be launched this month, and declared: "No Japanese will agree, and there is no possibility of arriving at such an agreement." The writer declared Japan must have more room for building large type warships if the understanding to be reached were based on tonnage.

"The suggestions made by Mr. Hughes," says the *Jiji Shimpo*, "most eloquently reflects the profound sincerity and the firm determination of the United States to extricate the world from fatal competition in naval armament and thus to establish world peace completely and upon a reliable foundation. The Imperial Government should be expected to give ready consent to the brave American proposition, although Japan would not be unjustified in making a suggestion of her own in the hope of consummating the American proposal."

The *Kokumin Shimbun* voices appreciation of the sincerity and merit of the American proposal, but proposes that Japan pause and consider whether the proposal embodies a wise and fair standard of limitation under the circumstances. "Peace in the Pacific," says the newspaper, "can be maintained only when the naval strength of the Powers on both sides are well balanced. In order to maintain this balance Japan ought at least to have twelve warships instead of ten, against the eighteen proposed for America."

SUGGESTS GUARANTY HERE OF RUSSIAN DEBT

Litvinoff Tells What Washington Parley Might Do.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—The proposal that the United States guarantee all Russia's debts to other countries and the suggestion that the Washington conference might deal with such a plan if the Russian Soviet Government were permitted to participate in the conference were made to-day by Maxim Litvinoff in a statement to the Associated Press.

"If Soviet representatives attended the Washington conference," said M. Litvinoff, "America would soon discover that Russia is a country interested in the Pacific Ocean and the Far East to a higher extent than Italy or Belgium.

"The Soviet Government hitherto has scrupulously satisfied all obligations, and will not conclude any new ones or pledge itself to old ones without knowing in advance ways and means to satisfy them. In their own interests the nations concerned must take part in reestablishing Russia's economic life.

"In 1919 I suggested that America should indorse Russia's foreign debts. In this way some of the most important questions of humanity could be solved. Russia would thus have to deal with only one creditor."

PRICES realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 cents to 19 cents per pound and averaged 12.03 cents per pound.—Adv.

NAMES OF DELEGATES; HOW TO ADDRESS THEM

Variety of Pronunciations Required by Differences of Language, but Style of Addressing Members More Uniform and Tending to Democratic 'Mr.'

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

Following are the names and pronunciations and the styles for direct address of the delegates from the various Powers to the Conference on Limitation of Armament:

FRANCE.

Monsieur Aristide Briand (A-ris-teed Bree-ahn), Prime Minister—Mr Prime Minister or Mr. Briand.

M. Rene Viviani (Ray-nay Vee-vee-a-nee), former Prime Minister—Mr. Viviani.

M. Albert Sarraut (Al-bear Sar-ro), Minister of Colonies—Mr. Sarraut.

M. Jules Jusserand (Zhule Zhuss-air-ahn), Ambassador to United States—Mr. Ambassador or Your Excellency.

M. le Marechal Ferdinand Foch (Fair-dee-nahn Fosh), Marshal of France—Mr. Marshal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, First Lord of Treasury—Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Mr. Balfour.

Lord Lee of Fareham—My Lord or Sir.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador to United States—Mr. Ambassador or Sir Auckland.

Earl Beatty, First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet—My Lord or Mr. Admiral.

ITALY.

Senator Carlo Schanzer (Kar-lo Schan-zer), President of Delegation—Mr. President or Your Excellency.

Vittorio Rolandi Ricci (Vee-to-ree-o Ree-shee), Ambassador to United States—Mr. Ambassador.

Senator Luigi Albertini (Luee-gee Al-bair-tee-nee)—Mr. Senator.

Note: In Italian usage each of the delegates is styled "His Excellency."

JAPAN.

Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato (To-mos-a-buro Ka-to), Minister of the Navy, Chairman of Delegation—Mr. Chairman or Mr. Minister.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara (Kee-ju-ro Shee-de-hara), Ambassador to the United States—Mr. Ambassador.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa (Eya-sa-to To-koo-ga-wa), President of the House of Peers—Your Highness.

BELGIUM.

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne (de Kar-teeay de Mar-she-en), Ambassador to the United States—Mr. Ambassador.

Monsieur le Chevalier de Wouters d'Oplinter (de Woo-tair Doplantay), Vice President Belgian Bank for Foreign Trade—Mr. d'Oplinter.

CHINA.

Mr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze (Zau Kay Alfred Zee), Minister to United States—Mr. Minister.

Dr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo (Vee Thuin W. Koo), Minister to England—Mr. Minister.

Dr. Chung-Hui Wang (Chung-whai Wang), Chief Justice Supreme Court—Dr. Wang or Mr. Chief Justice.

Dr. Chao-Chu Wu (Chao-chew Wu), Vice-Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. Wu.

NETHERLANDS.

Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek (van Car-ne-beek), Minister Foreign Affairs—Mr. Minister.

Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland (van Blok-land), Chief Political Section, Foreign Affairs—Mr. Minister.

Dr. E. Moresco (Mo-res-co), Council East Indies, Dr. Moresco.

PORTUGAL.

Viscount d'Alte (Dal-tay), Minister to United States—Mr. Minister.

Capt. Ernesto Vasconcellos (Air-nes-to Vas-kon-cel-lo), Director Diplomatic Service of Colonies Ministry—Capt. Vasconcellos.

Note: Jonkheer, a title of nobility in the Netherlands, has no exact counterpart in English usage.

ALTERNATIVE POWER PLANS FOR WATERWAY

Ontario Commission Has One, Waddington Co. Another.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 14.—A double power development plan for the St. Lawrence deep waterways system, alternative to the single development plan submitted by the Canadian and United States Governments, was laid before the International Joint Commission to-day by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

This plan, said F. A. Gaby, chief engineer of the commission, calls for two series of dams and power houses and would provide about 100,000 more horse power than the 1,500,000 which it was estimated the Canadian United States scheme would produce.

Another plan, submitted by W. S. Connolly, representing the New York and Ontario Power Company of Waddington, N. Y., called for a series of dams from the village of Waddington to Morrisburg, Ontario. He estimated the cost of his scheme at $142,000,000, or $17,000,000 less than the Canadian-United States plan.

U. S. ARMS PROPOSALS WELCOMED BY CECIL

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Hitchin to-night, said he enthusiastically welcomed the American Government's proposals relating to armament.

"To me," added Lord Robert, "they seem moderate and reasonable and show a grasp of the realities of things."

CANTON OFFERS TO SAVE CREDIT OF CHINA

Volunteers to Assume Debt of Pekin Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Canton Government, through Ma Soo, its representative here, to-day offered to assume the $5,500,000 loan of the Pekin Government, which is held by the Commercial and Continental Trust Company of Chicago and recently went to default. Mr. Soo, in a letter to Secretary Hughes to-day, said he had advised the American group of the consortium to this effect and was ready to "entertain reasonable propositions for the renewal or refunding of the loan."

The action of the Canton Government, the letter said, was solely for the purpose of "saving China's credit."

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JAPAN'S DECISION IS EXPECTED IN 10 DAYS

K. K. Kawakami Believes Tokio's Delegation Will Not Disappoint America.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI,

Special Correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo, Tokio.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

Mr. Hughes's clear cut, businesslike proposition on the limitation of naval armament submitted to the conference in its first session elicited universal admiration from the Japanese delegation and, in fact, all Japanese now assembled at Washington.

The Japanese delegates were not surprised at the prompt disclosure of the American plan by Mr. Hughes, because they believed that, unless America took this course, the conference would not be a success. Nor were they astonished by the degree of naval retrenchment suggested by Mr. Hughes, for they were themselves prepared to make due sacrifice.

As a Japanese well versed in naval affairs said to me: "The American suggestion goes a little further than we had expected, but the discrepancy between it and our idea, though material, is not very great."

In several statements Admiral Baron Kato has unmistakably intimated that Japan is more than willing to discuss the question upon the basis of the Hughes plan.

Sympathetic Atmosphere.

Although it may take Kato's staff of experts a week or ten days to examine the American proposal from all angles and arrive at a definite conclusion, I feel certain that the Japanese delegation will not disappoint the American Government or people. This conclusion must be right if the sympathetic atmosphere pervading the Japanese headquarters does not deceive us.

This, of course, does not mean that the Japanese critics are in entire accord with every detail of the American proposal. If one looks at it critically one can undoubtedly find points on which opinions may differ.

In the first place the proportion of the sacrifices which the three nations are called upon to make may not be entirely equitable. The Hughes plan calls for the scrapping of 845,740 tons by America, 583,375 tons by England and 448,928 tons by Japan. On the face of it this seems reasonable. But a keen critic may point out that a Rockefeller could spare a million dollars much more easily than a man of modest means could spare a hundred.

Moreover, the basis of estimation for the tonnage of ships to be scrapped is not the same for England and Japan. In the case of England four new Hoods, which are not yet laid down and for which only some $2,500,000 has been appropriated, are included in the total tonnage which the Hughes plan calls upon England to scrap.

In the case of Japan two battleships, Owari and Kii, for which Japan has already expended $15,000,000, are not included in the total tonnage to be scrapped. If we include them as in the case of England, relative sacrifices for the three countries will be approximately as follows: America, 845,740 tons; England, 583,375 tons; Japan, 535,928 tons. Again, the naval armament of Japan and the United States should not be considered independently from the fortifications in the Pacific. Suppose Japan possessed a couple of islands 1,300 knots from the Pacific coast of America, and established magnificent naval bases there and fortified them on a great scale. Would not American naval experts regard them as a grave menace and build or maintain ships accordingly?

Philippines and Guam.

No naval critic can ignore that the Philippines are 1,318 knots and Guam 1,360 knots from Japan, and that on both islands America has splendid naval bases to guard on which magnificent fortifications are being erected.

In the third place (and this is most important), modern war is a war of resources rather than of soldiers and guns. A nation with unlimited resources, both in money and in raw materials, may scrap half a million tons of warships to-day and embark upon a gigantic building scheme to-morrow if a sudden change of international relations requires it. On the other hand, a nation financially poor and destitute of raw materials will find it extremely difficult, almost impossible, to replenish its fleet to meet an unforeseen situation that may develop after they scrapped many of its ships, and Japan is exactly in that condition.

Let us first consider Japan's iron supply. Her output of ores, including that of Corea, amounts only to some 324,000 tons, equivalent to about 160,000 tons in pig iron. As against this small output Japan consumes something like 1,300,000 tons of steel and pig iron.

The late war demonstrated the precarious nature of Japan's shipbuilding industry relying upon such an inadequate iron supply. Before the war the deficiency was partly supplied by steel imported from England and Belgium.

When the war cut off this source of supply Japan turned to the United States for relief. For three years—from the fall of 1914 and to the summer of 1917—Japan's shipyards and iron works were enabled to work almost entirely with material furnished by steel mills in America. But in July, 1917, the United States declared an embargo upon steel, and the activities of Japanese shipyards and iron works came suddenly to a halt. At that moment Japan had 300,000 ton of merchant ships in course of construction at various yards. The American embargo virtually stopped work on all such ships.

That experience intensified Japan's national desire, long uppermost in the minds of her industrial leaders, for the independence of her steel industry from foreign mills. That desire soon became a national slogan. And yet how is Japan to translate that slogan into a reality? She has but scant supply of ores at home. What she is at present getting from China and Manchuria is far from commensurate with her demand.

But iron is not the only material that is lacking in the steel industry of Japan. Equally deplorable is the shortage of coking coal, without which the steel industry is impossible. Japan produces practically no coal that is available for coking purposes. China is the country to which Japan must logically turn for such materials.

CHINA'S HOPES GROW IN ARMAMENT PARLEY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Associated Press).—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain and member of the delegation from China attending the conference on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, declared in a statement issued to-night that he and his associates were "greatly pleased with the spirit of fairness and high moral tone" which has characterized the opening of the conference.

"If the great problems can be solved during the conference in this spirit," the statement said, "China has much to expect from the conference.

"From the people and the press of the country we renew our faith and confidence in the American Republic, for we read everywhere that the doctrine of the open door and the maintenance of the political independence and territorial integrity of China are rooted deep in your history. On the other hand, opportunity for free development under the guarantee of national security is the slogan of China. The Chinese delegation faces the issue with confidence and hope."

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