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WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; to-morrow clearing and much colder; increasing south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 81—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

U. S. WILL NOT YIELD TO JAPAN'S DEMAND FOR GREATER NAVY; HARDING PLANS TO SUBMIT PARLEY DECISIONS TO ALL NATIONS, BRITISH STOP CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SUPERBATTLESHIPS

SCHWAB WOULD SINK HIS BIG WAR PLANT TO MAKE PEACE SURE

Head of Great Bethlehem Works Cheered by Iron and Steel Institute.

FOCH IS GUEST OF HONOR

Judge Gary Also Scorns Profits Made at Expense of Nations in Arms.

The spectacle was presented at the Commodore last night of the men who are supposed to profit greatly by war wildly cheering an idea and a pledge whose consummation would take away those particular profits.

These men were the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute at dinner in the grand ballroom of the hotel, with Marshal Foch as guest of honor. They make armament, guns, all sorts of martial tools. The utterance they applauded so fervently was that of Charles M. Schwab, head of the largest war materials works in the world, largest American builder of warships.

"But I say to you from the bottom of my heart—and no one would suffer greater loss than I—" Mr. Schwab said, while the listeners thrilled to every word, "that if the statesmen now assembled in Washington under the far sighted leadership of our President and Secretary Hughes should find it possible to bring about disarmament and permanent peace gladly would I see the great ammunition and shipbuilding plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation sunk to the bottom of the ocean."

This sporting proposal from such a source struck the other steel masters and their guests with such force that they sprang to their feet with a delighted yell.

A Boon to Mankind.

It is obvious, Mr. Schwab told the diners, that the carrying out of the plan laid down by Hughes "may involve great monetary loss in some quarters."

"But," he added, "such a thing as financial loss can be of no consideration when compared to the inestimable boon to mankind which would be involved in the realization of that magnificent plan. What red blooded American would not, indeed, make any sacrifice if the burden of armament could be lifted from the shoulders of humanity? May God speed the day when this noble conception can be realized.

"And so let us say to the men gathered in Washington, let it go out from this gathering of men of the steel and iron industry, that we are solidly behind every effort they can make which will hasten the coming of the time when war shall be no more.

"If disarmament inflicts a money loss upon us, the American iron and steel industry will accept it willingly and gladly. We will not do so in a spirit of mere idealism and self sacrifice, but in a belief that the greatest permanent, material prosperity would be brought about by the concentration of the energies of mankind upon constructive activities; upon means for well being, and not for the destruction of civilization."

In the same fine vein spoke Elbert H. Gary, president of the Iron and Steel Institute and chairman of the dinner.

"God grant," he said, "that the conference at Washington will finally bring about conditions which will establish and maintain continuously and permanently peace between all nations and that the guest of honor here this evening may have the pleasure of exerting a strong influence in this direction."

Little Effect on Steel Production.

This was only a passing allusion, but in his address at the opening of the institute's meeting yesterday morning Judge Gary not only advocated a limitation of armament, but said that the resulting decrease in the manufacture of steel would be small if anything at all, and added:

"And even though they might be large, no sane or right spirited person would consider pecuniary interest as of any importance when discussing national or international warfare."

Judge Gary gave his opinion that an agreement for the limitation of capital ships would not be enough. He said "it would not seem practical to stop with less than a final treaty which will prevent future wars. In addition to what is contemplated by the limitation of armament there should, with other things, be an understanding that if any international differences arise no resort to military force shall be permitted until after there has been a conference and full discussion by all the nations now participating in the deliberations at Washington."

The Foch dinner brought together one of the largest companies ever assembled around the banquet board in New York. The Marshal had had a hard day. He had been plunged through one reception after another before the steel and iron brethren got hold of him, but as he has steel and iron in his physique, too, his endurance carried him until midnight, and the fact is that he acted as if he was really having a good time.

Judge Gary, in his address turning on the evening's oratory, said that mankind had never made a greater decision than the one which placed Foch in su-

Continued on Page Seven.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants Advertising will be found on Page 10.—Adv.

Plan Dry Committee to Guard Whole Country

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

PRIVATE capital is to be thrown into the scales against dry law violators. S. S. Kresge, chain store merchant, has agreed with Prohibition Commissioner Haynes to become head of a national vigilance committee to assist prohibition enforcement officers.

Official announcement was made to-day that Mr. Haynes and Mr. Kresge conferred in Detroit and mapped out plans for nationwide support from private citizens in enforcing the Volstead law.

WOMAN RECLUSE, 82, STRANGLED IN HOME

Slayer Used Strip of Cloth to Kill Mrs. Maier in Hempstead Plains.

PEDLER IS ARRESTED

House Ransacked for Valuables Which Poor Victim Did Not Possess.

The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Maier, 82, was found late yesterday afternoon lying on the kitchen floor in her home at the edge of the Hempstead Plains near Hicksville, L. I. She had been murdered, strangled with a strip of cloth torn from a sheet, and the house had been ransacked from top to bottom in a search for valuables.

Sheriff Smith and County Detective Miller went to Hicksville a few hours after Mrs. Maier's body was discovered and arrested a Polish pedler, whose name was not made public. The man was arraigned before Judge Arnold Kohler at Westbury and held in $5,000 bail as a material witness. He denied any knowledge of the crime, but admitted that he was at the home of Mrs. Maier on Thursday peddling rugs and blankets. Judge Kohler said he would hold the pedler while the authorities continue their investigation.

The little three room house in which the murder was committed, and where Mrs. Maier had lived alone for twenty-six years is only ten miles from the house in which Mrs. Minnie S. Bartlett was murdered last June by Lawrence Kubal, a Polish laborer who is now awaiting the execution of the death sentence in Sing Sing Prison.

Dr. Adolph Rave of Hicksville examined the body of Mrs. Maier soon after it was found by Mrs. Paul Scrader, a neighbor, and said he believed the woman had been dead eight or ten hours. So far as the police have been able to learn from Mrs. Maier's relatives, the woman had no jewelry or money in the house.

The home of Mrs. Maier is about two hundred feet back from the roadway, and more than 600 feet from the home of Mrs. Scrader, her nearest neighbor. Sheriff Charles Smith of Nassau county and the State Constabulary sent finger print experts to the house, but they were not able to find any clues.

Mrs. Mary Lindemann of 159 New York avenue, Jersey City, the wife of Conrad Lindemann, a pocketbook maker and the daughter of Mrs. Maier, said her mother had insisted on living alone ever since her husband died twenty-six years ago, although she had often urged her to move to Jersey City. Mrs. Lindemann said her mother had no jewelry or other valuables, but was dependent on money sent her each week by her daughter and by her son, Charles A. Ammann, an upholsterer of 161 West Thirty-first street. Mrs. Maier also had a sister, Mrs. Anna Herschel, of 317 Webster avenue, Jersey City.

The Nassau county authorities said the only similarity between the murder of Mrs. Maier and that of Mrs. Bartlett in June was that both were apparently committed for robbery. Mrs. Bartlett was stabbed and shot and her body hidden beneath a rug in the kitchen. Kubal, who was convicted of the Bartlet murder and will soon be put to death, said he killed her because he thought she had a lot of money.

AUTOPSY ON SEARLES DISCLOSES NO POISONS

Report to Show Millionaire Died Naturally.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Edward F. Searles, eccentric millionaire of Methuen, who died in August, 1920, leaving a will which gave to a comparative stranger the bulk of his wealth, was not poisoned and did not die from other than natural causes.

Despite rumors, investigation and autopsy, it was confidently stated today that the official verdict could not be other than "death from natural causes." It is understood the autopsy report can only say that no traces of poison were found in the body and that Searles died a natural death hastened undoubtedly by old age.

WOMAN'S BURNS FATAL.

Margaret Dumah, seventy, who was rescued, badly burned, on Thursday from a fire in her home, 109 Bandman avenue, Jamaica, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday, from shock.

TALKATIVE IRISHMAN GIVES BIRTH CONTROL CLASS ITS ONLY PEP

Wants to Rail About Britishers Coming Here to Advise America.

HIS SPEECH CUT SHORT

Police and Stenographers Alert at Meeting—Just One Arrest—a Woman.

The birth control meeting under auspices of the American Birth Control League which the police broke up when efforts were made to hold it in the Town Hall recently was held last night in the Park Theatre. The meeting proceeded with little disorder through the speeches down to the collection, which realized several thousand dollars for the support of the birth control clinic which Mrs. Margaret Sanger intends to open on the East Side.

A flutter of excitement passed over the audience when a man got up in a back seat, after announcement had been made that opponents of birth control would be heard, and announced that he had something to say. He said, however, that he did not want to speak on birth control, but he did want to take exception to the remarks of Harold Cox, formerly a member of the British Parliament, that Henry VIII. had freed England from the rule of the Catholic Church. The man said he wanted to know by what right any foreigner, and particularly an Englishman, came "to this country and tried to tell us what to do."

The man said his name was Leo Dougherty. His remarks were greeted with a storm of hisses and boos and cries of "Put him out." Others, however, insisted that he be allowed to talk, but he said he did not want to talk on birth control. The chairman of the meeting put to a vote the question whether he be allowed to continue and it was almost unanimous that he should not. He then left the theatre. It looked for a moment as though there would be trouble and detectives slipped into strategic positions, but the storm passed.

Large Crowd at Meeting.

The crowd more than filled the theatre. Many detectives were there from Police Headquarters as well as from the District Attorney's office and organizations opposed to the teachings of Mrs. Sanger and her associates. Several stenographers took notes for the detectives and the Birth Control League also had stenographers for checking up. The speakers were Dr. Lydia A. De Vilbiss of Washington, Mr. Cox, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Juliet Garrett Rublee and Dr. Karl Reiland of St. George's Episcopal Church.

The league had sent out more tickets than there are seats in the theatre, and the place was packed before 8 o'clock. Half an hour after the doors were closed more than 3,000 persons, mostly women, milled about Columbus Circle. Inspector John S. Bolan, on orders from Headquarters to give Mrs. Sanger and her group adequate police protection, sent Capt. Thomas Donohoe of the West Forty-seventh street station to the Circle with two sergeants and sixteen patrolmen.

Only one arrest was made, that of Dr. Norea A. Lowery of 1264 Lexington avenue, who said at the station that she "was over 16 and was born in Ireland." She was charged with disorderly conduct. There she asserted that the police had broken her arm, but a hospital surgeon examined her and said he could find nothing the matter with her, not even a bruise. She was sent to Night Court. In her "pedigree" she told the police she was a chiropractor.

The keynote of the addresses was contained in a statement read by Dr. De Vilbiss. She declared that birth control advocates favored the repeal of harmful restrictions against the dissemination of birth control information. Robert McMarsh of the law firm of Delafield & Delafield also spoke, declaring that legal action would be taken at once against the person responsible for the arrest of Mrs. Sanger at the Town Hall meeting.

Canon Chase Opposes.

Canon William S. Chase of Brooklyn was among those who resented the stand of Mrs. Sanger and her colleagues. His criticism, however, was directed more at the method than the object sought. The privileges of the platform were also accorded to Robert Thompson, a travelling evangelist, and Isidor Jacobson, a medical student, who were out of sympathy with the movement. The sentiment of the audience, however, was overwhelmingly with Mrs. Sanger, Dr. De Vilbiss and their associates.

No representative of Archbishop Hayes was present, as far as Dr. De Vilbiss or Mr. Marsh, counsel to the conference, was apprised. The invitation to Archbishop Hayes to be present or to send a representative had probably been ignored, Mr. Marsh said.

After the Rev. Mr. Reiland had finished speaking a message was read from Mrs. Willard Straight, as follows:

"I am deeply disappointed at not being able to attend your meeting, and wish to express my indignation at the unwarranted interference by the police in the meeting on birth control held Sunday night."

When you think of Writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

'Acceptance in Principle' Means Japan Will Sign

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

STUDENTS of international law have been discussing the meaning of the phrase "acceptance in principle," as used by both the British and the Japanese Governments in their indorsement of the American arms proposals.

The meaning, according to international lawyers, is that when a proposal is accepted "in principle" the specific assurance is conveyed that the accepting nation will not later raise points of issue which might preclude an agreement.

Japan, it is urged, having accepted the Hughes proposals in principle, would not be justified now in pressing her demand for an increase in naval ratio to the extent where an agreement would fail. In fact some international lawyers argue that Japan cannot now, without a violation of national honor, even if such a desire existed, press her claims to such an extent.

SHIDEHARA REPLIES TO CHINESE TO-DAY

Japan's Ambassador Will Present Viewpoint on Proposals.

U. S. POSITION FORECAST

Principle of Continuing Conferences Seen as Far East Solution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Associated Press).—At to-morrow's meeting of the "Big Nine" Ambassador Shidehara of the Japanese delegation will present a statement of the Japanese viewpoint in response to the proposals of the Chinese delegates.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

The tenth point in the formula submitted by representatives of the Pekin Government, providing for conferences on Far Eastern subjects to be held from time to time as the necessity arises, is believed to suggest the method by which the American delegation hopes to see the Far Eastern problem solved.

It is generally believed here that this particular paragraph was suggested by the American delegation, or, if not definitely suggested, was inserted in the proposals made by Dr. Alfred Sze because it was known it fitted in with the American programme.

While various explanations are offered for chaotic conditions in China, their existence is not denied. The best that can be hoped for now, it is said, is the acceptance of the general principles in dealing with China and the Far Eastern problems which may be applied in practical detail. These principles are included in the Chinese proposal.

For Continuing Conferences.

With conditions as they are in China, it is believed it will be difficult to arrange a definite programme now which will meet the situation finally.

The proposal to have continuing conferences of the Powers interested would enable them to apply the principles adopted at the conference to developing conditions and would give to China a chance to demonstrate her capacity for handling her own affairs. It is also expected there will be differences arising out of interpretation of the decisions reported by the conference and the future conferences would give opportunity to iron them out.

The proposal is an answer also to the suggestions emanating from British sources that some form of treaty agreement will be necessary to iron out the Far Eastern question. That question is embarrassing the American delegation because of the well known opposition of the American people to all alliances of any sort.

The unofficial suggestions relative to a possible substitute for the Anglo-Japanese pact call for a tripartite agreement in which the United States, Great Britain and Japan shall participate, a proposal as objectionable to the United States as the Anglo-Japanese pact. The objections resting against the Anglo-Japanese pact are as potent against a three power combination.

In dealing with the Far Eastern problem the United States has invited nine Powers to participate. All, with the

Continued on Page Two.

WORLD ASSOCIATION ON FIRM BASIS IS BIG AIM OF CONFERENCE

Agreements to Be Made Into Treaty, Then Sent All Over Earth.

ARMS ONLY FIRST STEP

Far Eastern Questions Are Expected to Be Settled by 'Gentlemen's' Pacts.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

An ultimate association of all nations in concord on a firm basis of understanding was the aim and purpose of President Harding in calling the arms conference, it was made known from the White House to-day.

Any agreements reached here will be submitted to the world for approval. It is readily seen that agreements reached among the major Powers for limitation of armaments cannot be binding unless subscribed to by smaller nations.

Any other arrangement, it is pointed out by high official authorities, would make it possible for the weaker Powers or a combination of them to force a breaking of the agreement. The present proposal, contained in the Hughes programme, bases arms limitations upon existing strength. That strength is visualized in relation to the strength of the smaller nations or any possible group of them in combination.

Accordingly, whatever agreements are reached by the conference that will necessitate treaty handling will be submitted to all nations for their approval. Other matters not susceptible to treaty handling will be submitted and approval asked.

Why Big Nations Were Called.

The only reason President Harding and Secretary Hughes confined their invitations to the great naval Powers and to the Far Eastern Powers was because it was necessary to start in order to arrive. A large concourse would have destroyed the possibility of agreement. The larger Powers purpose to point the way, and that way is an association of nations or a world of nations in association. It is President Harding's idea of application of "the gospel of understanding" to world relationships.

It is accepted that agreements reached relative to armaments will require formulation into a treaty. Such a treaty will have to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, and the Administration is confident there will be no difficulty in procuring treaty approval of any agreements reached at the conference. It is not believed it will be necessary to have Congress approval for the executive branch of the Government to scrap ships.

This can be done under the authority now existing, which enables the President, by executive order, to dispose of naval vessels as he sees fit when the General Board reports to him they are no longer essential. But the agreement to limit arms to a certain ratio and to observe a naval holiday will, in all probability, require treaty agreement.

It is to this agreement the nations of the world will be invited to assent. It is believed there will be little difficulty in obtaining general approval of a programme that maintains the degree of armament in status quo, with its accompanying idea of a naval holiday which visualizes the day of general disarmament and the peaceful settlement of all international complications.

Far Eastern Agreements.

Agreements reached as to the Far East will be in the nature of gentlemen's agreements, which will necessarily be of so mobile a character as to make them difficult if not impossible to formulate in a treaty.

In the vista of these visions suggested by official admissions is seen the international court which, by its decisions, shall direct the force of world opinion against recourse to arms so long as there is a possible method of settling differences without it.

Elimination of weapons susceptible of being used in aggressive war is pointed to as the first step in this world hope.

Any attempts to ascribe credit for the world conference to one person or another are frowned upon by men in official life in Washington. It is the belief of the highest officials that if the conference is a success there will be glory enough in it for all. The President, who is occupying an important place in the conference, although seemingly in the background, is credited with keen enjoyment in the part he is playing. He would be the last person, his friends say, to claim any exclusive credit for the inception of the plan or for its execution.

In your leisure time to-day—

—If you are looking for a Furnished Room of the better kind consult the Room and Board advertisements found on the Classified Pages of The Herald to-day. You should have no trouble in finding the accommodations you most desire.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000.

Conference Doings

ANNOUNCEMENT was made that at the next public meeting, Monday at 11 A. M., Premier Briand would present France's requests regarding her armies.

It was stated at the White House that President Harding's aim in calling the conference was an ultimate association of nations to enforce any agreements made in Washington.

Ambassador Shidehara will answer China's formula on the Far East at to-day's meeting of the Big Nine.

The tenth point in China's presentation referring to other conferences to regulate Far Eastern affairs was said to agree with America's attitude on the question.

More praise of THE NEW YORK HERALD'S demand for the abolition of viper war weapons came from influential men in Washington.

Action of the British Admiralty ordering cessation of work on the four super-Hood battleships was generally approved in England despite the unemployment it entails.

Newspapers in Tokio express the opinion that Japan is not inclined to oppose abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance providing continuation of friendly relationship is assured.

BRITISH ARMAMENT PLANT ALSO CLOSED

Decision to Cease Building Capital Ships Publicly Approved.

IT WILL SAVE £50,000,000

Vice-Admiral Ballard Says Disappearance of Capital Ship Is Forecast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 18.

Announcement by the Admiralty to-day of a cessation of work on four super-Hood warships, which embodied results of experiences at Jutland, pending the decision of the Washington conference, with building to be resumed if the American proposals are not adopted, was the point of interest in which British naval circles centred to-day.

Works on the Clyde and the Tyne are hard hit by the Admiralty decision, especially the former, where three super-Hoods were to have been built. It means a saving of at least fifty million pounds sterling, but is causing much immediate unemployment. The four super-Hoods were to have cost about $40,000,000 each, whereas the Hood herself cost $28,000,000.

The British action, which is called translating ideals into actualities, is widely approved here. However, a reaction was provided by the decision of the Beardmores, a famous armament firm in Parkhead, giving notice of a close down of their works, which only a few days ago were started after a long idleness. This does not shut down any Government navy yards, which will be engaged in minor maintenance work. Naval opinion here is unanimous that they should be kept up during any naval building holiday.

Regarding a cessation of work on the super-Hoods, contracts for which were awarded only a few weeks ago, Admiral Sir Percy Scott said:

"The step had to be taken, and the sooner it was done the better. Every day that money would have been spent on these ships would be so much waste. The way to peace is not to make a country so strong in offensive power that it can attack but so strong in defensive potentiality that it cannot be attacked."

W. L. Hitchens, chairman of Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., armor plate makers, said: "It was a natural thing to do. It is not wise to go on spending money when the outlook is favorable for the armament proposals. Of course I agree that it is not a very agreeable step from the point of view of the armament firms. Unemployment must be seriously considered, but there is no justification for employing men on useless work. I think the Government should keep the plants in reserve."

Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr said: "The decision was the logical outcome of what is occurring in Washington. It is not good to spend money for new ships if the whole works are to be scrapped."

Commander Carlyon Bellairs said: "In view of what is tentatively decided on in Washington the step is perfectly justified. There is an important psychological effect in a generous gesture at the present moment, when it is important that each nation should show good faith."

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge (retired) said: "The news is the most promising and cheering that we have heard in a long time. It looks as if it foreshadows the final defeat of the megalomaniacs and the dictatorship of a material age. It is the only decent thing to do, considering the readiness of the United States to abandon her 1916 programme."

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Associated Press).—Vice-Admiral Ballard, in an article published by the *Evening News*, estimates the stopping of construction of the super-

Continued on Page Two.

THE WANDERING JEW. Mat. 2:15 To-day. 50c to $2.00. Knickerbocker Theatre.—Adv.

5-5-3 WARSHIP FORMULA NOT OPEN TO DEVIATION

American Delegates Make It Clear Generous Defence Margin Has Been Provided and Haggling Over More Ships Is Barred.

SHIP A YEAR PLAN TO BE REJECTED; REPAIRS WILL KEEP PLANTS BUS

Briand's Arguments on Land Arms Limitations Set for Monday—Far East Committee Works on Procedure, Without Announcing Its Progress.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

The next public session of the full international armaments conference will be held on Monday at 11 o'clock, at which time Premier Briand of France will present the arguments of his country for a special consideration in the matter of land armaments. It is doubtful whether the naval experts of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, who have been engaged in analyzing the American formula for the limitation of sea armaments, will be able to submit a report at that time, probably not.

The political and diplomatic delegates to the conference have found some occasion to reason with the naval and technical experts from their respective countries and to caution them against a somewhat natural excess of zeal on behalf of their own countries. Whether the committee on Far Eastern matters will present anything more definite than suggestions regarding the programme of procedure depends entirely on developments between the present time and the convening of the conference.

Officials of the United States who were chiefly instrumental in initiating the conference express satisfaction with the progress made to date toward accomplishing the "big idea," and they are confident that the efforts of the British and Japanese naval authorities to obtain modifications of the American plan will prove responsive to the popular influences approving it.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the vigorous and, to some extent, bitter opposition of British and Japanese naval authorities to the limitation of all types of sea armament is not only annoying to the political and diplomatic delegates participating in the conference but disturbing.

A reflection of the trend in the deliberations of the technical naval experts was provided to-night in the form of a paraphrase of views of the United States which may be accepted as official and authoritative.

The American reaction to the proposal made by Admiral Kato that Japan be permitted to increase her proportion of capital ships under the Hughes plan was prompt and explicit. It was made plain in official quarters that the American delegation regards any such proposal as inimical to the success of the conference and violative of its spirit which Japan has accepted.

United States Would Enter Any Competition.

It was made clear also that the alternative of the proportion of the Hughes plan, the 5-5-3 basis, was competitive building, and that the United States is prepared to enter such a contest if the proposed ratio is not accepted.

It is the conviction of the American delegation that the basis of any arms limitation must be existing strength. The other fundamental principle is reduction of navies to a degree justified only by necessity of national defence. If any one nation is allowed to see special reasons why it should have more than the proportion contained in existing strength there is no reason why other nations would not feel the same necessity, and there would commence a haggling process which might jeopardize the success of the conference.

Accordingly it will be necessary, the American delegates believe, to hold its ratio which has been fixed, not with "a yardstick," nor with any desire to say to any nation it shall have just so many ships and no more, but it was necessary to start somewhere in order to get somewhere, and existing strength is the starting point.

There can be no deviation from this American attitude, which is fundamental. It is the first time the American delegation has assumed a positive stand in the proceedings, but the semi-official announcement makes it clear there will be no diplomatic surrender to the claim for special national necessities.

The attitude of the American delegates to the other claim put forward by Admiral Kato, that Japan should be permitted to have additional vessels of types not included in capital ships or submarines, is not so pronounced. The American delegation will discuss these questions with experts of other nations.

The American delegation will oppose any plan looking to the building of one ship a year, or building for foreign account. Its position is that dockyard facilities may be maintained and machinery kept in operation by the repairs necessary upon existing ships.

In making known its opposition to any change in the proportion of ships established in the Hughes plan, the American delegation is of the opinion that in whittling down the number of ships necessary for national defence it has allowed a generous margin over and above ships necessary for that purpose.

America Making the Greatest Sacrifices.

The American delegates have not hesitated to impress on the minds of their foreign conferees their determination to resist all influences to savor of intrigue, bargaining, or trading over the formula proposed by them, which clearly sets forth the willingness of this nation to make greater sacrifices in sea armament than are asked of any other nation.

Delegates representing foreign countries whose interests are most directly affected have not been permitted to qustion the attitude of the United States in this respect, or to bring forward arguments that would justify any charge that its motives are other than sincere or unselfish.

The American delegates have conveyed directly to foreign representatives their conviction that the "big thing" will be to let the people of the world know that the spokesmen for their Governments are trying to accomplish the reforms for which the whole world is clamoring.

The American delegates, interpreting the policy which the United States advocates in this respect, have done their utmost to convince the representatives of foreign Governments that technical and professional naval ambitions will not be permitted to prevent the consummation of international hopes if they can help it.

In one or two instances they have gone even further than this in calling the attention of some of the foreign delegates to the necessity for amicable concurrence in the conclusions of the conference. In doing so they have frankly expressed the opinion "that neither national animosities