WEATHER FORECAST
Arizona: Fair Saturday and Sunday; no decided change in temperature.
Colorado: Generally fair Saturday; somewhat warmer north central and extreme northeast portions; Sunday probably fair

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

COTTON FUTURES
NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Cotton futures closed steady: December, 18.00; January, 17.90; March, 17.87; May, 17.55; July, 17.07.

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HARDING FAVORS ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS

CROWN PRINCE NAMED REGENT OF JAP EMPIRE

JAPAN BECOMES REGENCY WITH FULL CONSENT OF EMPEROR WHO IS FORCED TO RETIRE ON ACCOUNT OF PROTRACTED ILLNESS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TOKIO, Nov. 25.—Crown Prince Hirohito has been designated regent of Japan. An imperial rescript making the announcement was issued by Emperor Yoshihito yesterday afternoon.

It said:

"We are unable to attend in person to the affairs of state, on account of protracted illness, and accordingly appoint Crown Prince Hirohito regent with the approval of the council of princes, the imperial family and the privy councillors."

It bears the imperial signature and that of the crown prince and is signed, also, by Baron Makino, minister of the imperial household; Premier Tawahashi and the cabinet ministers.

Simultaneously a bulletin was issued stating that the emperor's mental condition was such as to preclude his further attention to state duties, traceable to an affliction of his infancy. It added that there was no serious development in his physical condition.

According to Dr. Ikebe, chief physician to Emperor Yoshihito, his condition has changed little since last October. Restraint of speech and nervous debility are declared by the physician to be his chief ailments.

The emperor continues the eccentricities which have marked his condition but Dr. Ikebe reports they are not so frequently as formerly. He requires assistance only in mounting stairs. His appetite does not show signs of serious decline. While there is no prospect of prompt recovery, there is no reason to look for an aggravation of his condition in the near future.

The emperor and empress, it is stated, will pass the winter at Hayama, removing to the Aoyama Palace in Tokio in the spring.

Changes in the makeup of the imperial household, including the retirement of Prince Yamagata from his position as chief of the privy council, are expected by the newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Official announcement of the appointment of the crown prince of Japan to the regency was received today by the Japanese delegation to the Washington conference from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokio.

In making the announcement, Prince Tokugawa, who is president of the house of peers, as well as a delegate to the conference, said the change in the imperial court would not, in his opinion, affect in any way Japan's policy at the conference, nor would it have any effect upon the general policy of Japan as a state.

He explained the regency had been established because of the illness of the emperor and that it had actually been carried out with the full assent of the emperor upon the advice of the privy council and the cabinet. Modern Japan, he added, had never seen a regency, but in olden times, long before the promulgation of the constitution, the system of regency had occasionally been resorted to.

Japanese People Pray For Success Of Arms Meeting

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—"The Japanese people pray for the success of the conference for the sake of humanity and civilization," Representative Kotaro Mochizuki, leader of the Japanese opposition party on diplomatic matters, wrote President Harding in the course of a letter discussing the conference on armament limitation.

Mr. Mochizuki, who is in Washington as an observer for his party, made public a copy of his letter, which says in part:

"As a member of the Japanese parliament may I express to you my hearty appreciation of your noble ideals which have prompted you to call the armament conference in your national capital. . . . Having represented my constituents in the diet for more than two decades, I have keenly felt the necessity of preserving the friendly relations between our two countries. I can assure you, Mr. President, that the people and government of Japan want peace and friendship with your great republic. In order to foster permanently good relations we must be candid and just to each other. We must by mutual agreement arrive at an understanding to limit armaments."

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED AFTER BEING DEPORTED ACROSS BORDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 25—Hughes Newell, who was arrested here today after he had been deported from Mexico and who is being held awaiting the arrival of officers from Oakland, Calif., tonight issued a statement in which he blamed another man for his difficulties. Newell is alleged to have forged the names of Attorney General Palmer and Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, to important documents.

Newell, in the statement issued tonight, said that he was discharged from the 143rd United States field artillery after having served a short time in France. Then, he said, he become president and general manager of the New Ellen Potash and

(Continued on Page 2)

SANTA FE GIVES $25,000 AS ITS SHARE TO BUILD CAVE CREEK DAM

First Contribution Toward Flood Control Comes From Railroad—Believe Full $370,000 Assured

The first contribution to the Cave Creek flood control to come from a corporation not a member of the board of governors was made yesterday when Louis H. Chalmers, representing the Santa Fe Railway company, notified C. C. Cragin, member of the financial committee, that his principals had authorized him to announce that the sum of $25,000 had been appropriated for the Cave Creek dam. Accompanying the announcement was the notification that the appropriation was not qualified in any manner with the exception of the provision that as the company was not a member of the board of governors it desired to be relieved of any responsibility in the construction of the dam.

This contribution, coming as it does without special qualification and in a gratifying amount, is looked upon as the beginning of the completion of the Cave Creek fund. With the Arizona Eastern, the Standard Oil company, the Union Oil company, the Gillespie Oil company, the Rio Grande Oil company and Greenwood cemetery assisting in the fund, it is believed that a total of about $370,000 is assured for the work.

The appropriations to be made by the foregoing interests will be forthcoming, it is believed, without delay, especially since assurances from some of them of the certainty of their contributions have been made to the board of governors. The completion of the fund is looked upon as the most important step in the Cave Creek project after the selection of a supervising engineer, which step has been taken in the unanimous vote of the board of governors of James B. Girand, and the steps which remain to be taken are only those which are rendered necessary by the legal and other technicalities which must be disposed of in any public project.

Convicted Clerk Of Nogales Defendant In Four Civil Suits

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 25.—W. H. Smith, former city clerk here who was convicted in the superior court here last Saturday of embezzlement, today was made defendant in four civil suits. Three of the suits were filed by the Halstead Lumber company of Phoenix, while the fourth was filed by Joe Wise of Nogales. All are for the collection of debts Smith is alleged to owe.

The suits filed by the lumber company were tried in the superior court here this afternoon and judgment rendered in favor of the company. The suit filed by Wise will be heard Monday before Judge S. L. Pattee of Tucson.

National Grange Will Study Production And Distribution Methods

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 25—A nation wide study of competitive methods in production and distribution will be undertaken by the National grange this year as a result of approval of the plan today at the national convention of the grange. A special committee will get in touch with co-operative organizations in each state.

Incident to a discussion of the Cummins-Esch law, the convention went on record as opposed to any guarantee features, such as dividends for the railroads.

A pay-as-you-go policy for all public expenditures was recommended.

The grange disapproved of the general bonding system.

Woman Educator Says America Is Careless With Use Of English

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Nov. 25—The English language is afflicted with "stylistic pedestianism," Miss Helen Sard Hughes of Wellesley college asserted in an address today at the eleventh annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, in session here.

"We are haphazard, prosaic and dull in the choice of words, in the organization of our thoughts and the construction of those thoughts in the form of English," she asserted. "We care little as long as we are not misunderstood."

Former Turk Minister Of Marine Is Killed

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25—An unconfirmed report has reached here that Djemal Pasha, former minister of marine who ordered the massacres in Syria during the war when he was commander of the Turkish forces, has been assassinated at Kabul, capital of Afghanistan.

LYNCH ARKANSAS NEGRO

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25—According to information received by the Arkansas Gazette here tonight, Robert Hicks a negro about 25 years old was lynched Wednesday beside the public highway, four miles southeast of Lake Village because of a note he wrote to a young white woman.

Yankee Soldiers Leave Rhineland Occupation Area

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COBLENZ, Nov. 5—Reduction in the American expeditionary force along the Rhine began today when 11 officers and 600 enlisted men left here on a special train for Antwerp to sail tomorrow for home on the transport Cantigny. They are due to reach Hoboken about Dec. 7.

In addition to the soldiers, there were thre nurses, 15 former service men and 32 wives of soldiers who were three nurses, 15 former service of 40 of the men, eight of whom carried babies, traveled in two army hospital cars which saw service in France.

A great crowd witnessed the departure of the soldiers, who are traveling as overseas casual detachment No. 36. Most of the men come from the Fifth and Fiftieth infantry regiments. Their enlistments expire within a few months.

In addition to the thousands of soldiers who saw the train leave the Coblenz yards there were several hundred German men, women and children who assembled to bid farewell to German girls, who as wives of soldiers, were leaving for a new homeland across the Atlantic.

PHYSICIAN SAYS MISS RAPPE WAS INTOXICATED AT ARBUCKLE PARTY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Testimony that Virginia Rappe, whose death is the basis of a manslaughter charge against Roscoe . ("Fatty") Arbuckle, "was intoxicated and did not remember what happened to her," according to her own statement, was given in Arbuckle't trial today. The witness who gave this evidence was Dr. M. E. Rumwell, who first treated Miss Rappe after the party in Arbuckle's rooms at the Hotel St. Francis at which the prosecution charges Arbuckle injured her.

Over the protest of the prosecution Dr. Rumwell was permitted to read a history of the bladder injury which resulted in Miss Rappe's death, as obtained from her and from his own observation, but a second statement going more exhaustively into the cause of the injury was ruled out. He was not cross-examined.

The defense announced that it placed great emphasis on Dr. Rumwell's statement. The doctor is awaiting trial on a charge, of performing an unofficial autopsy on Miss Rappe.

Miss Irene Morgan, a Pasadena trained nurse, testified that on at least five occasions she treated Miss Rappe for bladder trouble and that on each of these Miss Rappe tore at her clothing and cried out as she is said to have done after the Arbuckle party.

The defense finished putting in expert medical testimony today. Dr. George Franklin Shiels, who testified as an alienist in the first trial of Harry K. Thaw, illustrated on a black board how bladder injuries might be caused by hysteria or alcoholism. Doctors Lloyd Bryan and Fred H. Zumwalt testified that bladder ruptures may, under certain conditions, be purely spontaneous in character.

The crowds at the trial were so great today that the defendant and counsel had considerable difficulty in reaching their places.

Both Gavin McNab, chief counsel, and District Attorney Matthew Brady had to elbow their way through the throng, with the aid of the police, to reach their seats in time. Arbuckle used his big bulk effectively but good naturedly in forcing an entrance into the courtroom.

Among spectators today was Mrs. Bambina Maude Delmont, who brought the charge of murder against Arbuckle, which later was reduced to the charge now being tried. She sat close to Mrs. Minta Durfee Arbuckle, wife of the defendant, but, as far as could be seen, the women did not glance at each other.

Arbuckle apparently was unmoved by the evidence despite the general interest in the statements made by Dr. Rumwell and Miss Morgan. He appeared more cheerful during the recess periods than he has been for some time past.

Miss Jennie Neighbors told of having met Miss Rappe at a summer resort near Los Angeles and of having ministered to her, at the girl's request, for what seemed to be abdominal pains.

SINN FEIN WILL NOT CONSENT TO OWN ALLEGIANCE TO KING GEORGE

Virtual Breakdown of Irish Negotiations Follows Demand of Sinn Fein For Recognition As State

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 25.—What is feared to be the last scene in the effort to bring peace to Ireland was enacted today when Prime Minister Lloyd George and Sir James Craig met in the former's official residence in Downing street, where the imperial premier told the head of the northern government that Sinn Fein Ireland had not consented to own allegiance to the king, a pre-requisite to Ulster's agreement to enter an all-Ireland parliament.

The Sinn Fein delegates are consulting with members of the cabinet in Dublin on the crisis thus brought about, while Sir James packed his bag and returned to Belfast, where he will report to his parliament next Tuesday and possibly disclose the cause of the virtual breakdown of Irish negotiations. The official correspondence that has passed between the various delegations also may be published at the same time in London.

Week-end efforts, meanwhile, will be made by peacemakers in an attempt to persuade the Sinn Fein to modify its attitude on the question of allegiance to the king. The Dail Eireann members have taken the oath of allegiance to the Irish republic, and thus far they have refused to substitute for it recognition, within Ireland, of King George. The furthest concessions from the Sinn Fein has been their willingness to recognize the king as the formal president of the community of free nations which Ireland might choose voluntarily to join, but even this was not definitely promised.

Lord Chancellor Birkenhead and Attorney General Hewart, law officers of the crown, have ransacked the constitutions of all the British dominions to find any precedent for the only kind of relationship with the British crown that Sinn Fein will consider, but nothing can be found and the Evening News, the first London newspaper to indicate the real cause of the crisis, suggests that the relations of Bavaria with Prussia in the German empire might furnish such a precedent.

But Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, would not admit of any arrangement which would leave Ireland's allegiance to the crown in any doubt, and the government would support Ulster in refusing any association which would weaken its British citizenship.

The only prospect for peace now is said to rest on Sinn Fein's conceding allegiance to the crown and the influence of the advocates of moderation has been invoked in a final effort to change its position. The question is being put as to whether the point involved is worth renewed warfare, for a breakdown of the negotiations on that issue, it is believed, would be followed, either before or after the general election, by the handing over of Ireland to military rule and the displacement of the civilian officials in Dublin Castle to whose influence is attributed the previous failure of military measures.

All along the Sinn Fein delegates have held the belief that no matter what the result of the negotiations might be the British public would oppose the employment of the military; and in this they have the support of former Premier Asquith, who at a meeting of the Liberal Federation today said the Liberal party had not receded from any pledge given against the forcible coercion of the Ulster minority.

At the same time he asked all Liberals to assent to the proposition that it was equally true that they were not going to be parties, at the instance or for the sake of a corner of Ulster, to coercion of the great mass of Irish people.

Disorders In Belfast Quieted By Military

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BELFAST, Nov. 25. — Disorders which have held Belfast inhabitants in terror for nearly a week and resulted in at least 27 deaths appeared to have subsided with the arrival at noon today of military reinforcements from Dublin.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONS IS INFORMALLY SUGGESTED TO SOME CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Briand Declares Curzon Mistaken In French Plans

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Premier Briand of France took sharp issue with Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister today, on that part of the latter's speech in London yesterday in which he intimated France had "stolen a march" on her allies by entering into a separate agreement with the Turkish Nationalist government.

The agreement was drafted and signed in London, after France had given notice to her allies that she intended to effect "a special agreement for the settlement of our private affairs," M. Briand asserted in a statement issued just before he sailed for France on the steamship Paris.

The statement in part follows:

"First, it is not a treaty, it is an agreement between the Angoran government and us for the settlement of special questions concerning the frontier of Syria and Cilicia, the exchange of prisoners and the cessation of hostilities which since the war has cost France several thousand killed and which compelled us to keep in these distant regions an army of 70,000 men. It was an intolerable burden for which the parliament would no longer assume responsibility and I am surprised that we should be reproached—in the very moment that we are asked to reduce our standing army—for an agreement which has as a result the prevention of new bloodshed and which permits us to reduce by half our army in the Orient."

FAMED AUSTRIAN SURGEON FINDS CITY OF MISERY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Misery so poignant and so widespread greeted Dr. Adolph Lorenz, famous Austrian Orthopedic surgeon on the steps and in the halls of the hospital for joint diseases today that he said he had almost decided to devote the remainder of his days to alleviating the sufferings of America's cripples.

Dr. Lorenz said at the end of his first "gratitude clinic, that never in all his career, had he been affected as he was by the sight of hundreds of maimed, distorted humans, clamoring for his aid. And never, he added, had he seen a land so sorely in need of relief from spinal and other troubles super-induced by infantile paralysis.

His observations so far, he declared, led him to believe that there were "ten or fifteen times as many" such sufferers in the United States as in any other country in the world. He was appalled, he said, at what he had found since coming here to try to repay some part of America's bounty to starving Austrian children.

Whether he will accept a twenty-room hospital in Brooklyn, which M. G. Collins, an oil man, has offered to equip and to endow with the proceeds of a $100,000 fund or will accept an invitation to become consulting surgeon at the hospital for joint diseases is yet to be decided.

The question of when he will make a proposed tour of other cities also is undetermined.

So many cripples are clamoring for his aid here that Dr. Lorenz is unwilling to leave, Dr. Weyman, his assistant, said.

That it will be impossible for the noted surgeon to give more than a fleeting examination to many of his patients was emphasized at today's clinic.

After working like mad for more than five hours, Dr. Lorenz had seen 125 cripples—scarcely one-tenth of the supplicants for aid who crowded the hospital and the streets outside, coming on crutches, in wheel chairs, and in automobiles.

During those busy five hours, he said, afterwards, he had advised enough operations to keep one surgeon busy for six months. Police reserves had to be called to handle the eager, hopeful crowds outside, while nurses and internes were kept busy within, maintaining some semblance of order among those who had gained admittance.

Marshal Foch Hailed As Conquering Hero

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 25—Marshal Foch entered the northwest tonight acclaimed on every hand as a conquering hero.

Enroute to the Pacific coast he and his party arrived in St. Paul at 7:30 p.m., for a strenuous 24 hour visit in this city and Minneapolis.

The ovation accorded him was continual from the time he entered Minnesota from Iowa, until he retired to his hotel late tonight.

FORM NEW AUSTRIA CABINET

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25—Admiral Horthy, the regent, today requested the resignation of his cabinet last week to form a new ministry. Count Bethlen accepted and began his task this afternoon. He will continue meeting party leaders tomorrow.

RESULTS OF PRESENT ASSEMBLY MAY BE SUBMITTED TO GERMANY AND RUSSIA AS FIRST STEP FOR WORLD WIDE RECOGNITION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—A continuing series of international conferences, whose fruition may be an "Association of Nations," has been suggested informally by President Harding to some of the arms delegates, and has met with their general approval.

The suggestion has by no means reached the point of a definite proposal for such an association, but it was revealed tonight that the president's personal conversations with foreign spokesmen on the subject had greatly increased his hope for a new day in international relationship as a result of the Washington conference.

It was indicated further that as a first step toward world-wide recognition for the conference plan the results of the negotiations here might be submitted for approval not only to the participating nations but to those not represented here, including Germany and Russia.

So far as the suggestions of Mr. Harding have been made known they contemplate a meeting of nations about the council table once a year to thresh out troublesome questions and devise means for the preservation of peace. It is said to be the hope of the president that in the end all the smaller governments will join with the great powers in whatever discussions may concern them or the world situation generally.

There is no indication that any covenant or any constitution would be proposed as the basis of the plan, or that any elaborate international machinery would be suggested to convey it into effect. The meetings might be convened to consider special subjects or merely to survey international relationships and look for danger points in a general effort at good understanding.

International Court

Whether an international court of justice might be one of the results, is a subject which the president is said to consider too nebulous for present discussion, although he is known to regard some such tribunal as a logical part of the plan he has advocated for an "association of nations."

His opinions on the subject have been expressed in several public addresses during the past year, but he never has made a detailed public statement of the exact method by which a court could be established.

In fact, in his preliminary considerations of the best means toward international co-operation, Mr. Harding is said by his friends to have tried to keep his proposals as free from detail as possible with the deliberate purpose of reducing to a minimum the probable causes of complication. His intention is declared to have been to apply to the world situation in the broadest sense the principle of a "meeting of minds" as he employed it in his pre-inauguration days at Marion.

So far as he is willing to go toward dispensing with detail, it is declared, that he is ready to let the results of the present conference and the plans for future meetings rest merely on a "gentleman's agreement" rather than a formal treaty.

Take Nations' Word

Some members of the American delegation in the conference are said to favor the treaty method, and the point is yet to be decided; but it was asserted in authoritative quarters tonight that so far as Mr. Harding is concerned he would as soon have a nation's word as its bond.

This position the president is said to base upon a faith that the Washington conference will help to put a new face upon international relationships and arouse a new sense of national honor. Agreements such as the conference is expected to reach are regarded by the chief executive as touching closely national consideration of uprightness and good will.

The hope of the president for a continuation of conferences like the present one became known at a moment when the arms delegates reached a stage of their deliberations strongly suggesting in itself that further negotiations will be necessary to consummate the task begun here. Representatives of the nine participating nations are said to have virtually decided at their session today to send an international commission of jurists to investigate China's judicial system and report next year to the various foreign offices, and discussions of other features of the Far Eastern situation continued with a growing indication that some sort of international machinery would be necessary to carry out the results of the conference decisions.

Continuing Commissions

It also is becoming apparent that the Washington conference will not be able to make final decisions on some subjects relating to armaments, since subjects like the rules of warfare necessarily must be given a world-wide consideration before there can be a revision to which the powers will be willing to bind themselves. A continuing commission on air craft is regarded as another probable outcome of the conference, and it may be that after a limit has been set on the submarine power of the nations there may be a more permanent body created to consider the suggestion that under-water warfare be abolished altogether.

It was not indicated whether the president has suggested even informally to the foreign delegates the advisability of inviting Germany and other unrepresented nations to participate in the agreements reached here, and none of the foreign spokesmen would discuss the possibility. It was recalled, however, that when Belgium, Portugal and The Netherlands were added to the invitation list of the conference, the United States first sought the approval of the other powers, and an official of one foreign delegation said tonight that he presumed the same method would be followed in regard to further invitations.

In the view of most delegates it would not be necessary for all the nations to send delegates to Washington to participate in the final agreements of the conference. Such a proceeding might lead to considerable delay, and it was generally predicted that the final proposals of the conference simply would be transmitted to the various foreign offices for acceptance or rejection.

Harbor Constable At Belfast Is Murdered

BELFAST, Nov. 25.—Belfast was quiet today until nightfall, when Harbor Constable McHenry was shot dead near the docks and shots were fired into a shop on Little Patrick street, seriously wounding a man and a woman. The man died later in a hospital.

ARMS CONFERENCE AGREES TO GRADUAL ABOLITION OF EXTRA CHINESE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Gradual abolition of the extra territorial rights in China was agreed to "in principle" today by the arms conference and an exhaustive examination of the Chinese judicial system was decided on to determine how rapidly the change can be accomplished.

Sitting as a committee of the whole the delegates virtually decided in executive session to put the investigation into the hands of an international commission of jurists who would visit in China next year and report direct to the governments concerned as to the ability of the Chinese authorities to take over the full administration of justice now exercised in large part by foreign tribunals under the extra territorial privilege.

The step to be consummated tomorrow by the adoption of a formal declaration of policy and an authorization for the investigating committee was regarded as virtually completing the work of the conference relating to etxra territoriality. The framing o the resolution was left to the sub-committee headed by Senator Lodge of the American delegation, with instructions to report at tomorrow's meeting.

During today's session the committee also gave some consideration to the question of postal antonomy for China, but no decision had been reached at adjournment. The argument of China of the subject was presented by Dr. Sze, the Chinese minister here, who declared the existence of foreign postal systems in China was wholly without sanction in international law, and whose address was marked by several expressions of general approval from the other delegations.

Despite the cross-currents of opinion that have been manifest outside the committee room, the meeting was declared to have been characterized by the greatest show of friendly feeling, and general satisfaction was expressed by the delegates at the atmosphere of the negotiations. For the American delegation, it was declared that nothing but the friendliest feeling had shown itself at the committee table and that whatever clashes of opinions may have occurred were confined to individual conversations among groups of delegates.

After the meeting some members of the Chinese delegations gave different versions of what their attitude would be if Great Britain were to insist on what has been represented to be her view of the four principles laid down in the Root resolution.

While some Chinese members last night had expressed the opinion that they could do nothing but withdraw from the conference if Great Britain's reported view prevailed, Dr. Chung

(Continued on page 2)

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UNITED STATES NAVAL EXPERTS FIND NO REASON FOR REVISION OF ORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF POWERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Despite supplemental estimates to support Japanese claims for a higher naval tonnage ratio than proposed by Secretary Hughes' naval limitation plan, American naval experts, it was asserted today on authority, find no reason to revise their original estimate of the relative naval strength of the three powers. That estimate, so far as Japan is concerned, is reflected in the "5-5-3 ratio" proposed by the United States, while Japan is understood to claim that the ratio should approximate 10-10-7.

Details of the Japanese naval argument have been turned over to the naval experts of the five powers considering such questions for the information of the delegations. The naval men will not get together again in general conference, however, until next week.

The Tokio data follows closely the line of argument already presented by the Japanese officers here, in challenging the accuracy of the American estimate of existing Japanese naval strength. In stating his proposal, Secretary Hughes named as one of the general principles under which it was worked out, the necessity of general adherence to relative strength of existing naval force in providing for the immediate reduction proposed. It is on this point that the experts are comparing data and seeking to reach agreement.

Most of their work is done through exchange of documentary tabulations and expositions of the situation.

The immediate desire of the Japanese delegation is understood to be to provide for retention by Japan of the new battleship Mutsu and one other capital ship yet to be completed.

American naval opinion has been strongly against any agreement which would permit this without retention by the United States of a proportion equivalent in new ships slated to be scrapped under the Hughes plan. No definite indication of the British attitude has been given, but it has been pointed out that if both the other powers were permitted to enlarge their retained fleets, the British must, of necessity build new craft to maintain their present preponderance. The British delegation is understood not to favor such a course.

The arguments of the Japanese experts as to Japan's right to more capital ship tonnage in proportion to the other powers than Secretary Hughes plan provided for were based, it is known, on a series of recapitulation of existing, building and projected Japanese tonnage. Viewed from any of these angles, the Japanese experts argued, the Japanese navy came closer to standing at 70 per cent of the American strength than the 60 per cent provided for by the Hughes plan.