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SECTION TWO

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SIMONDS THINKS COMPROMISE WILL ACHIEVE TRIUMPH FOR ARMS

Arms, Not Asia, to Remain Parley Focus, Says Simonds

Only Few of Far Eastern Questions Likely of Solution at Present-U. S. Wants No Pacific League.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

facts emerge, two facts which are unmistakable. Already we have had a period of deflation and of precision. Deflation, which reduces to comprehensible and possible dimensions the program of the conference, precision which gives boundaries to the dis-

which reduces to comprehensible and possible dimensions the program of the conference, precision which gives boundaries to the discussion on the question of naval limitation.

To Mr. Hughes, more than any one else is due the fact that despite the excessive demands of the days preceding the opening of the conference, demands voiced most feverishly and even hysterically by some of the foreign correspondents, the atmosphere of Washington in the first days has been sharply contrasting with that of Paris.

There is something in the very dry unemotional prosaic but none There is something in the very dry, unemotional, prosaic but none the less impressive manner in which the Secretary of State makes public utterance, which almost without being appreciated by his audiences has given the dominant tone to the conference itself.

Remembering Paris and all that

fessional opposition.

Looking at the disarmament question from the broader aspect

popular understanding as there is for the policy of the limitation of armaments. The very principles

are difficult of translation, hard to

inherent weakness as marked the

little profit in legislation which sought revolutions and transforma-

tions for which the public of vari-ous nations were not in the least

Far Eastern question is a problem

After Arms, Far East.

ton conference will make progress

limitation of naval armaments

which would aid mightly in solu-tions in the future and at other conferences, for there must be other

conferences, perhaps one at Tokio

to continue what was begun in

Now in the Far Eastern discus-

degree to which we are d'sclosed as

that unit which will henceforth be called China for the purposes of in-ternational agreement. The China will. I believe, include the eighteen

provinces, but recognize paramous economic and perhaps political privileges to Japan in Manchuria.

Shantung Is Difficult.

At all events, aside from the prot

As against them, it seems to m

what then is the second promise?

Accepting, then, as almost inevit

of the boundless expan-expectation, one must feel Hughes has already per-very expectation of British Far Eastern pol-icy, would not only have a pro-found effect upon Japanese plans whole world suffered as a conthat Mr. Hughes has already performed a very great service in bringing the discussion from the clouds to the pavement in the opening hours. In the days which have been marked by the beginning of the conference I have encountered to the defense of the indefensible Philippines is one of the duties of our navy, must arouse much professional opposition. fr. Hughes several times, the last ccasion was a few hours after he had delivered his address at the irst session. On each of these occasions he has emphatically as-serted that the conference was to have facts, to deal with facts and decisions to be reached would

considers how little reference there has been to in much of the discussion has preceded the conference. when one realizes that the country has been deluged by impossible to understand why Europeans and particularly the Europeans who have come here still under the shadow of conditions in their own countries, should expect and hope of the second to the s ries, should expect and hope e the agenda of the Washing-conference extended beyond limits of questions all must seem to them proved, that in this di-

precision. For many weeks of Far Eastern and disas one for disarmament. view that before disems. The result has been the stimulation of pessimism and the ncrease in the danger of an Amerian-Japanese conflict.

opening session of naval armaments. And this begin-Mr. Hughes delib-ning insures agreement on the first husiness of the gathering. By his questions in a better spirit.

own words he assigned the Far
Eastern issues to a relatively subordinate place and as a consequence of the con-measured ready happened, that the Washingthe success or failure of the conhenceforth by the achievement in field of armament limitation, great and almost which in practice means in the department of naval armament. This decision was a fitting an-ver to a Japanese maneuver

swer to a Japanese maneuver which just preceded the first seswhich just preceded the first session. By this maneuver Admiral
Kato had at one time disclosed a
Japanese purpose to go far beyond
general expectation in the field of
naval reduction and also the evident Japanese wish to make the
cuestion of arms and not of Asia

Far Eastern question. Limitation
of armaments will reduce taxation,
improve local and domestic conditions, it will tend to prevent unrest
at home but it will not and cannot
prevent war. Yet it is well to perderive at once that a question so
complicated and involved as question of arms and not of Asia complicated and involved as the Far the main business of the conference. Eastern cannot be solved at a sin-Mr. Hughes's opening program of gle world conference. We are not reduction was a startling answer going to solve the problem and we to Kato, which, while permitting shall probably settle only a few of to Kato, which, while while permitting shall probably settle only a lew or presentative to hope the direction of Perhaps the greatest gain that m down at once in naval holidays. the Japanese representative to hope matter of naval holidays. Arms and not Asia, then, will be ne conspicuous problem of the the conspicuous problem conference and in that direction, it seems to me lies the best promise of peace. Looking at the condi-tions and circumstances of the conas they unfold themselves in the first days of the gathering what then are the reasonable expectations for results that the world may hold?

May Seek Concessions.

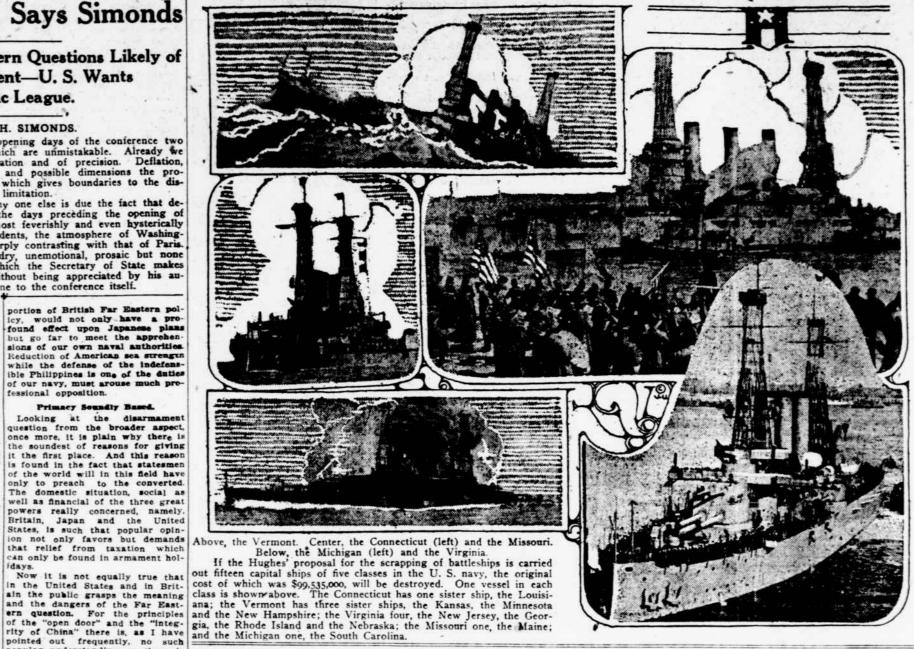
First of all, a very substantial reduction in the size of the world's navies, even if there be modificaof Mr. Hughes' initial proposal. Doubtless in due time Ja-pan will press for concessions on our part which will envisage dismantling existing fortifications and refraining from further fortifying the Pacific, that is on the Western side. We may expect many technical counter-propositions, but these will be only technical.

As to the e'ghteen provinces, with the possibility of some exception in the matter of Shantung. I believe we shall see the United States, Bri-In the same way we may correctly infer, I think, that the broad general lines of Mr. Hughes' propowe shall see the United States, Britain and Japan, which are most con cerned, able to reach an agreement which will include the reaffirmation were already foreseen by the British. It may even turn out that a British declaration in the matter of the principles of the integrity of China and the open door. Shantung will raise difficulties and precipithe Philippines will supplement tate debates, it may be that Japan will be able to maintain their claim to special pr'vileges so far as the railway is concerned. singapore. This declaration would. in all probability take the form of a proclamation of a British Far lems presented by the Shantung Railroad and certain mines, it seems to me not only entirely possible, but quite likely that the United Eastern policy which would com-mit British seapower to the main-tenance of the status quo in the bouth Pacific, not as a detail in an Anglo-American partnership, but as a circumstance in British policy.

For obvious reasons Australia recognition of equal rights of all

For obvious reasons Australia and New Zealand would view with unconcealed apprehension any Japanese advance southward, such as izure of the Philippines would definite recognition of special inter-ests in the Manchurian area which will constitute economic control and declare that the maintenpresent sovereignty would be a

U.S. Proposes to Scrap Five Types of Capital Ships That Cost \$99,535,000



U. S. Has Achieved Leadership of World in Diplomacy, Declares Mark Sullivan, as the Result of Secy. Hughes' Sudden Denouement

Capital Unagitated by Great Happenings grave, certain to have serious con-sideration, but as yet a problem for which no acceptable solution exists in the minds of the people of Japan or the United States. Therefore, Mr. Hughes begins with Of Parley.

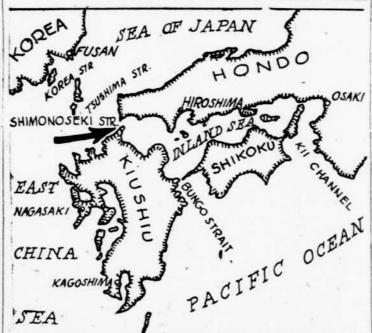
To the many inquiries from dis-tant parts of the country asking what Washington looks like during the armament conference, what the what is the thing which is called "the atmosphere of the conference." the answer will be only partially satisfying. As to what "the at-mosphere" is, that is more marked and definite, more easily grasped and described than atmosphere usu-ally is. As to what the conference looks like, that, too, admits of a definite answer, for there is an obprogress in the direction of the vious contrast between this conterence and similar ones held at other

Washington Quiet.

As to what Washington looks like during the conference, there is not a great deal to be said. The pres-ence of the conference does not make much difference in the appearance of the city. A few of the pub-lic buildings and hotels display the flags of the various nations repre-sented here, but this flag display is not nearly as great as that on a Fourth of July. In fact, if it had not been for the ceremony of the burial of the unknown American soldier there would not have enough display or celebration to mark the meeting of the conference from an ordinary session of Congress. But there is a spirit in expressed in any merdisplay of flags and symbols

sion, which must come, all will de-pend upon the manner in which the American case is presented and the unknown soldier, by the way, gave seeking adjustment, not striving to impose abstract principles. And my judgment is that the first real step behind the coffin and ex-President lence on such an occasion, tried to restrain applause. But his greater distance from the coffin made the crowds less disposed to heed his deprecating gesture, and his passing often or often or

DANGER TO JAP NAVY.



reports from Japan say that the Hughes proposal has met with The plan to limit the size warships is particularly much favor there. welcome to the Japanese because their largest vessels now will barely the shallows of Shimonoseki Strait, (shown by an arrow), and any further increase in size would debar them from entering at this important strategic point, the Inland sea, about which much of Jap-

life to one of the most noticeable of the most noticeable of the most noticeable of public feeling in Washington and throughout the country; man in the coffin. They felt that is about Mr. Hughes is far short of

ter the ceremony, there was another demonstration in front of Mr. Wilson's residence which was one of the most remarkable incidents of

the presence of the conference do not show itself to the eye, either often or strikingly. Few of the foreign delegates are sufficiently lead in inaugurating a new kind of the conference of the foreign delegates.

that is, the renewed applause and the feeling toward ex-President Wilson. It besame sense that the unknown solly the significance of the place he has
and vitality into the war in the taken in the world. It is not meresame sense that the unknown solly the position that he personally since then. In the Armistice Day parade both President Harding and ex-President Harding marched close behind the comp and ex-President Harding and ex-President Harding marched close behind the comp and ex-President Harding marched gan on Armistice Day, and it has dier had, and the fact that Mr. Wil- has taken; it is the position that In the afternoon, some hours af- tion in international affairs.

America's Unique Position

procession, farther behind, where the automobiles were. This difference in location made much of the difference in the reception given the two men. President Harding's the two men. President Harding's when Mr. Wilson's familiar features by their capacity to make their capacity to make their capacity. the two men. President Harding's when Mr. Wilson's familiar features nearness to the coffin made the crowds feel the greater awe of the dead presence immediately before their eyes and restrained their appliance. Also, President Harding, whenever any demonstration began, restrained it by a discouraging gesture. Mr. Wilson also, in the same feeling of preferring complete silence on such an occasion, tried to restrain applause. But his greater distance from the coffin made the crowds less disposed to head by

well known to cause much curiosity diplomacy and a new spirit in the about their appearance in the street. The public on the sidewalks felt two things about Mr. Wilson. They that Mr. Hughes cuts in the world falt, in the first place, that he had shows itself in greater public in breadth of an ocean from any control of the sidewalks felt. fait, in the first place, that he had shows itself in greater public inmanaged to be there only through the triumph of his will over a physical handicap, and, in the second have turned to look at him, and place, they feit that in a subtle way that he second have turned to look at him, and the other nations. place, they felt that in a subtle way little knots of people have come to- which for many centuries have had

Chief Enthusiasm for Wilson, While Hughes Focuses Attention.

Those other nations have always had to fear war. We, largeeyes is that the free spirit of our institutions, the greater material for another period or indefinitely. strength that our developed re-sources give us, our greater immunity from fear of war and that to the French except in its bearing exchange received in payment f combination of courage and hu- on land disarmament, which will be ports to the minimum necessities combination of courage and hu-mility in the leaders whom fate has happened to give us at this mo- licists as Pertinax and Stephane lums paid to the state to such an

Delegates Startled.

the difference, for example, between practically universal filiteracy and practically universal education. The startling quality of its effect on the other delegates was one of the most apparent things in the room. Most of the other delegates are men of the modern school. They are liberal in thought and aspiration. But initiating of a conference in this way was startling and disconcerting even to them. Under old practices of diplomacy Mr. Hughes would never have made his proposal with-out first submitting it to other dele-gates in confidence and getting their assent to it. That is, under the old diplomacy Mr. Hughes would have submitted his plan to them and would have got their assent to it. if he could. It might well have happened under the old practices that he never would have got their assent to the public presentation and discussion of such a proposal.

The sensation made by Mr.

Hughes upon the other delegates by his innovation when he began be talk concrete facts and figures obvious, and anyone who saw it is able to give evidence against the theory that surely Mr. Hughes could not have done so startling a thing, that surely he must have let them know in advance what he was going to say. When Mr. Hughes be-gan to mention figures one of the members of the British delegation feverishly reached for pencil and paper and began to make notes. It looked as if in his excitement he did not know to what lengths Mr. Hughes' ideas of open diplomacy might go. He and many of the foreign delegates looked feared that they would be upon to rise and discuss this daring proposal immediately and openly. It has been apparent to those who Paris peace negotiations and believes, therefore, that the repudia-tion of the Wilson policies has have watched the preparations for the conference that Mr. Hughes had ideas about open diplomacy far advance of what some of the other delegations approved. By the boldsecrecy and established a practice which now can hardly be reversed. The advantage he has secured, the secured, the universal approval of

step backward will be taken.

Foreign Journalists Mold Peoples' Views of Parley

European Press Reaction Favorable to Hughes' Strong Stand-British Liberals Oppose Balfour Utterance.

The nations which are principal-ly interested in the decision of the Washington conference are repre-the same hold on the German nation sented not only by the official dele-gates of their government, but by many of the ablest and most in-fluential of their writers on public affairs. The delegates, of course, are charged with the important duty of presenting and course, and the same hold on the German nation that was formerly exercised by the same hold on the German nation that was formerly exercised by these industrialists are believed to favor a monarchy in preference to the ment in which the Socialists have so much power, but they are first of all looking out for their arms. duty of presenting and carrying out the policies of their governments. which in turn are theoretically cartorates. But it is on the dispatches of the correspondents that the elec-torates will base their opinion of the conference rather than on those reports of the delegates which the several governments think it is safe for the public to know. The

The correspondents from all countries concerned have expressed the strongest approval of the course adopted by Secretary Hughes at the opening of the conference. of them they had recovered from this shock they were ready to approve his proposals. This was particularly true of the British correspondents. felt it necessary to warn the gov-ernment that it must not go too far with this disarmament business and that it should keep in mind the naval requirements of the em-pire. The Japanese press indi-cated its acceptance of the proposal in principle, but in the com-

Liberals Criticies Balfour,

The first evidence that a contro-ersy was developing on the home ronts came after Mr. Balfour's speech accepting in principle for his government the Hughes proposal. In some way the impression got abroad that Mr. Balfour would oppractically all the navy yards for a period of ten years, on the ground that at the end of that period it would be impossible to make rents because of the deterioration of navy yard equipment and the lack of trained personnel. Brit-The question of naval disarma- a deficit; (4) the

happened to give us at this moment are enabling us to lead the Lauzanne, who are inclined to scent trouble in anything which the British government proposes, have alselected and the states of exchange profits on export will go in full the state; (7) enforcement of things which should be viewed with alarm. Mr. Lauzanne has most ef-Dramatic as was the thing that Mr. Hughes did, probably not all fectively disposed of the objections Mr. Hughes did, probably not all the public has grasped its full significance. It was as complete a departure from the old diplomacy as ments. Pertinax has found that the ments. Pertinax has found that the conference so far is a triumph for grams is adopted will depend a British diplomacy, and that France should not hope to receive the sup-port of anyone when the questions which vitally affect her come up for consideration. He holds that Briand's "policy of alliances" has failed, and that France must realize that she has to look out for herself. It is anticipated by certain French journals that the British will be willing to agree to the limitation of naval armaments if they are asa reduction of French land forces. The British are also said to favor a great reduction in the submarines of the various navies. It is recog-nized in France that the submarines, especially of the long-cruising variety, are a menace to England, but, on the other hand, since land, but, on the other hand, since ion, and at the same time would the French navy does not contain a not offer any real solution of the large number of capital ships, the whole difficulty. submarine is held to be a most im-portant part of that navy for purely defensive purposes. What the French, or at least some of their The members of the Ulster cabinet writers, seem to fear is that the Anglo-American understanding will Mr. Lloyd George returned to Belbe greatly developed by the conference, and that these two powers will endeavor to moke France discensively the conference of the conferen arm without guaranteeing her the protection from aggression by Germany, which she considers vital. German press has given a good deal of attention to the conference and great efforts have been made to find in the proceedings something which will directly affect themselves, or some hint that the question of reparations is to be brought up for consideration. La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, regards the

> amounted to nothing, as America is again involved in European affairs.
>
> The Moscow Pravda publishes an article by Karl Radek which represents the attitude of the Third Internationale. Radek does not be-lieve that disarmament will really be discussed. The only result of the conference will be a new grouping

> > New Struggle in Germany.

conference as a continuation of the

all looking out for their own inter-ests. To that end they have been opposing the payment of repara-tions, openly and tacity, and the present financial situation of the German government is regarded by many as being the effect of the tac tics employed by these industrialists who hope to have the governmen bankrupt and thus avoid the a large part. The Socialist part articles these correspondents send back home and the interpretations of these articles by the editors will, therefore, have an important bearing on the conference.

The correspondents from all fecause of their political streng from the fecause of their political strength from the fecause of they have been able to reactionaries from overturning Wirth ministry, but they have been able to work out a solu of Germany's financial difficul

> the capital, while the Socialists con-The present situation was pre cipitated by the proposals ad. vanced by the German Industrial Union, Stinnes and his associates advance cash to the German gov the surrender of the government

holiday may seriously affect the features of the industrialists proposal were: For the government depriving large numbers of men remove part of the industrial nonloan negotiations with foreign cor-porations; to recognize the right of men to discuss with the they have, therefore. submit to the cabinet

program representing the minimum demands.

Workingmen Counter. ish Liberal papers, notably the Westminster Gazette and the London Daily News, immediately made known their disapproval of this position attributed to Mr. Balfour. They dealered that it was contrary sition attributed to Mr. Balfour.
They declared that it was contrary to the spirit of the American proposal, and that putting navy yards out of business was the very thing that everyone hoped would occur.
At the end of ten years the world the spirit of the socialization of coal mines:

**O-called gold values. This would require to transfer a spirit would be carried to the state. And other enterprises and agriculture would bear similar burdens in the shape of new takes:

(2) the socialization of coal mines: might have come to realize the ad- (3) the reorganization of stat be operated at a profit instead ment is not of paramount interest exchange received in payment for ports to the minimum necessities

> tion tax; (8) immediate collection of existing taxes; (9) drastic taxation of profits made in stock trading and foreign exchange, and (10) he control of private monopolites. Which of these opposing prowhat upon the attitude of the en-tente when the next instalment of reparations is due. proposal that a moratorium be tablished has met with little favor has but the fact remains that under present conditions there is little elf. hope that Germany can make the payment due on January 15. If the entente adopts an uncompromising attitude to force Germany to pay. it will apparently be playing into the hands of the reactionary and monarchist group, which has the money. On the other hand, a more lenient attitude, which would give the liberal elements an opportunity strongly opposed by French only

the collection of capital confisca-

There was little progress in the Irish negotiations during the week. situation is not promising. Mr. Lloyd George has held conferences with Lord Midleton and other Unionists of Southern Ireland which may have an important effect on the Ulster into a three-sided agreement Ulster into a three-source with Great Britain and Sinn Fein.
the Further postponement of the Premier's visit to America is certain.

of Great Britain, the council of the league of nations will hold a public session for the discussion of Jugoslav-Albanian dispute, which was brought to the attention of the council by Premier Lloyd George. A public session on a question of this importance is something of an innovation for the council, is one which will be generally ap proved. Neither party to the dis-pute is satisfied with the decision of the ambassadors' council. Fight-For a long time we have been ing has stopped for the moment told by the reports of European observers that the powerful indus-the league has acted.

At the request of H. A. L. Fisher.