

Britain Clashes With China on Root Principles

Delegates of Two Nations Differently Interpret Four Points on Fiscal Autonomy of China.

Washington, Nov. 24.—(By The Associated Press.)—Although formal proceedings of the arms conference had been suspended for Thanksgiving day it was expected to be one of only nominal rest for the delegates and that the substance of any meetings of the conference or its subdivisions the negotiations would continue to be pressed through consultations among the various individuals and groups.

As developments in the conference today, the outstanding point of interest appeared to be the conflict of views between the British and Chinese delegations in their interpretation of the four adopted Root principles as applying to the question of fiscal autonomy for China. The British view that the Root resolutions were adopted by the powers as a financial consortium, pooling of railroad concessions and continued supervision of China's customs would mean in the opinion of the Chinese delegation an internationalization of that country's economic resources.

Propose Full Autonomy.

The Chinese delegation proposed on the question of fiscal autonomy be restored to their government by three stages, the first permitting an immediate increase in the maximum to which China's import duties are now restricted. The French delegation raised another element of uncertainty in the proceedings when they pointedly asked the Chinese delegates by what authority they presumed to speak for all of China over the protests of the southern government at Canton. The Chinese replied that they were representing the only government recognized by the powers.

Leadership of the French delegation falls to Rene Viviani with the departure for France of Premier Briand, who declared he was leaving "quite satisfied with the results of the conference."

American officials are giving some thought to the possibility of salvaging as non-combatant naval or as commercial craft the three new battleships now afloat, but which would not be completed under Secretary Hughes' naval limitation plan.

They are hopeful that in fixing the methods of scrapping, the conference will not make an arbitrary rule that would require the ships to be sunk or otherwise totally destroyed.

It is possible, ship building experts asserted today, that the Colorado, Washington and West Virginia could be converted into serviceable intermediate liners for commercial use purely.

Ship Builders Concerned.

Commercial shipbuilders now engaged on naval construction are greatly concerned as to what the pending naval reductions mean to them and the government is beginning to get a reaction from that quarter. None of the builders who have visited Washington, however, has voiced direct opposition to the conference program of the administration whatever the may feel. Their inquiries here, it was learned today have to do largely with devising ways and means of keeping their plants in operation.

In this connection some of the builders are understood to be considering what they might be able to do in salvage operations on ships to be discarded and broken up.

Briand Quits Capitol.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Aristide Briand, premier of France and head of the French delegation at the arms conference left Washington shortly after 8 o'clock this morning for New York, from which port he will sail tomorrow for home. The French premier had been in Washington a little more than two weeks.

French Isolation.

London, Nov. 4.—Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, speaking at a luncheon in London today, declared that if France pursued an isolated and individual policy of its own it would not in the long run injure Germany and it would fail to protect itself.

Two-Year French Enlistments.

Paris, Nov. 24.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Millerand today approved for submission to parliament a military recruiting bill authorizing two-year enlistments and lightening present restrictions.

Japanese to Retain Interests in Manchuria

(Continued From Page One.) States and the European powers are not disposed to go to war to save China from the consequences of its own folly. They are ready to expend all their reserves of moral sanction to check aggressions upon China, but they do not intend to fight.

There is a good deal of apprehension of the eventual results of Japanese expansion on the Asiatic continent, but it cannot be prevented, it is generally conceded, short of war and the disposition is to persuade Japan to exercise moderation and to hope for the best.

Japan is fairly exuding moderation in the pending negotiations. It wants nothing more than Manchuria wants nothing more than Manchuria, trenched to be dislodged. Anything else that the powers unanimously think it should yield Japan will yield. It wants to remain in good standing with the western powers and wants an agreement on the far eastern situation that can be called a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which appears to be doomed by its unpopularity in the British empire.

21 Demands Bad Bargain.

In addition Japan has found its 21 demands on China a bad bargain and the whole course in endeavoring to control China a costly failure. The Chinese boycott has ruined Japanese

Text of Official Communiqué on Pacific and Far East Questions

By The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 24.—A communiqué issued yesterday on the meeting of the committee on Pacific and far eastern questions said:

"The committee on Pacific and far eastern questions met at 3:30 p. m. The topic of discussion was the customs revenues of China. Mr. Koo, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, made a statement. He emphasized that the Chinese government had no desire to interfere with the administration of maritime customs or with devotion of the proceeds of the customs revenue to the payment of foreign loans secured thereon. Prior to 1842, he said, China enjoyed the full right of levying customs duties. In 1842, however, and in the subsequent years, after having made treaties with Great Britain, France and the United States, a limitation on this right was imposed. The rule of 5 per cent ad valorem was established and the rates were based on current prices then prevailing. In 1858, as prices began to drop the 5 per cent actually collected appeared somewhat in excess of the 5 per cent prescribed, a revision was asked by the treaty powers.

Revision Made.

"A revision was accordingly made. Later, however, as prices mounted, no request for a revision was forthcoming, and the Chinese government did not press for a revision, seeing that the revenue then collected from other sources was not inadequate to meet its requirements. The customs rate then prevailing was much less than the 7 per cent stipulated for. It was only in 1902 that a revision was made to afford sufficient funds to meet the Chinese obligations arising out of the Boxer protocol. In that tariff the rate was calculated on the basis of the average prices of 1897 to 1899.

"In 1912 an attempt was made by the Chinese government to have another revision, but it failed, owing to the difficulty of securing the unanimous consent of 16 or 17 powers. It was only after six years that in 1918 another revision was effected. The tariff of 1918 yields only 3 1/2 per cent.

Urges Full Autonomy.

"Mr. Koo proposed to restore to China the right to fix and to differentiate import tariff rates, but as it appeared hardly possible to establish a new regime all at once, he said full autonomy should be restored China after a period agreed upon. In the meanwhile, China would impose a maximum rate and would like to have full freedom within that maximum.

business in China and Tokio is ready to abandon that line of procedure. Japan will be entirely satisfied with an agreement which leaves it secure in Manchuria, reduces the American navy to an extent that deprives it of the power of fighting successfully in the western Pacific, leaves the Japanese navy strong enough to take the Philippines and no cloud on the horizon, the possibility of Great Britain, with the Anglo-Japanese alliance scrapped, lining up with the United States to preserve the status quo in the Pacific.

Secretary Hughes and Mr. Root, upon whom has developed the leadership in the consideration of the far eastern problem, are a prey to no illusions concerning practicable possibilities of the negotiations. They are taking the line of least resistance to an agreement, realizing that there are many matters on which agreement is out of the question. Their first step has been in the direction of making China self-supporting. With adequate revenue, China has a chance to survive. Without adequate revenue China is likely to disintegrate in the near future and open the way to the realization of designs by Japan on China which Tokio now appears willing to forego.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Scene of the conclave of nations striving to tighten the bonds of amity and minimize the provocations of war, the national capital blended a spirit of hope today with its observance of Thanksgiving for the nation's weal. The day brought a pause not only to the routine machinery of government but to the overshadowing events of the international conference as well, affording an appropriate opportunity for reflection on the possibilities of achievement at its door.

Prayers for the success of the conference formed the text of sermons in many of the capital's churches with American officials in attending the services. With President and Mrs. Harding, many of them had arranged to attend those conducted under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at the Calvary Baptist church.

Congress has released \$90,000,000 for use in road building.

British Regard French Stand on Subs as Challenge

Briand's Insistence for More Under Sea Crafts Draw Critical Comment From English Delegates.

By HENRY WALES. Washington, Nov. 24.—The Anglo-French split on opinion of submarines was accentuated yesterday. Although France has been championing the American viewpoint regarding submarines, English circles regard M. Briand's demands for increased subsea tonnage as a challenge to the recognized supremacy of the British navy.

The British delegation to the disarmament conference was seething with comment, chiefly bitter and critical against the French as a result of Premier Briand's insistence that France needs submarines, after Mr. Arthur J. Balfour's speech promising English support in event of another onslaught by Germany.

Briand views France's demands for increased submarine tonnage as a direct threat against England in the seas, despite the fact M. Briand explained that he could not alone agree to limiting subsea craft and pointed out the necessity of including the Scandinavian states, Holland and other powers in such an agreement.

Amplifies Views.

M. Briand amplified his views on submarines in an interview this evening just before his departure for New York, whence he will sail for France on Friday.

"While all foreign goods imported into China pay only 5 per cent, Chinese goods exported to foreign countries have to pay duties of a maximum rate. Examples were given to show this lack of reciprocity.

Impediment to Development.

"It constitutes a serious impediment upon the economic development of China.

"As the system stands, there is only one uniform rate and no differentiation of rates. The disadvantage is obvious because it does not take into account the economic needs of the Chinese peoples. China is in need of machinery and metals for which China would like to impose a tariff rate even lower than the 5 per cent. For luxuries such as cigars, and cigarettes they ought to pay heavy tax. As it stands, therefore, the Chinese tariffs are not scientific.

"The present tariff has occasioned a serious loss of revenue upon the Chinese exchequer. Each item of customs duties is an important one in the budget of nearly all countries; for instance, Great Britain raises 12 per cent of its revenue from customs duties; France, 15 per cent, and the United States 35 per cent before the world war, but the customs revenue in the Chinese budget as it now stands, becomes a comparatively insignificant factor.

"The present regime makes it difficult for the Chinese government to ask for a revision as it was shown in 1912 and in 1918.

"Even if the effective 5 per cent should be levied, the revenue would not be hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the Chinese government.

"After general discussion the customs tariff question was transferred to the subcommittee agreed on at the meeting held November 22."

Thanksgiving Prayers For Arms Meet Success

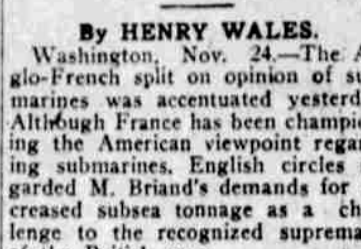
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Latest Chapeau From Paris Is Wine Colored

One of the latest and most exclusive styles in headgear is the wine-colored velvet hat, with a drooping fuchsia-hued plume.



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New Zealand Favors Anglo-Japanese Pact

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"We see no justification for scrapping that alliance without substituting something for it," declared a spokesman for New Zealand yesterday.

"Japan gave us faithful and valuable service in the war," he added, "and we owe her our gratitude. It is not the English nor the American way to turn our backs on a friend. If, and when some more general agreement can be entered into for the preservation of the peace of the Pacific, New Zealand and Australia will welcome it as a substitute for the present imperfect system."

Portland Taxes for Fair.

Salem, Ore., Nov. 24.—Governor Olcott will call a special session of the legislature to meet December 12, it was announced. The chief purpose will be to refer to voters a measure proposing to levy a special tax of \$2,000,000 on the entire state quota for the proposed 1925 world fair fund.

Says Erin Defeated England.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Ireland defeated England before the true and it would be a foolish prime minister that would again renew the war, Frank P. Walsh, legal adviser to Eamon De Valera, Irish republican leader in the early peace negotiations with Lloyd George, last night declared at a meeting held here under the auspices of the United Irish societies.

Big Ships are Offensive Weapons.

They cost a great deal and they mean much to the peoples in taxation for construction and maintenance. Light cruisers and submarines are cheap and are defensive weapons solely.

Reduces Army.

"The powers gathered here are facing no enemy on the sea; we are all friendly. Nevertheless, we are preparing to reduce naval armaments by about 39 per cent under Mr. Hughes' plan.

"But in land armaments, the nation—France—facing two potential enemies, Germany and Russia, has already reduced her army 33 per cent and will cut it another 10 or 15 per cent in the next year.

"In examining France's army it must be taken into consideration that France has been compelled to provide most of the troops necessary in the various regions of Europe to execute the peace treaties."

Merchants to Accept Corn In Payment of Merchandise

Madelia, Minn., Nov. 24.—Merchants of Madelia have decided to accept corn as payment of debts and purchases of merchandise. This action was taken Tuesday and followed complaint of farmers that they were unable to meet financial obligations and held the low market price of corn made it impractical for them to haul grain to market.

Japan Ready to Discuss Change In 1915 Treaty

Delegates Willing to Hear Charges That Pact Interferes With Equal Rights of Other Nations.

By The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 24.—Any attempt at the Washington conference to attack the validity of Japan's 1915 treaty with China, often called the 21 demands, would be opposed by Japan, it was said yesterday, but Japan would not oppose an examination of the treaty which would be based on allegations that the agreement is in conflict with the principle of the open door or equal opportunity in China. In other words, it was intimated Japan would be ready to discuss any charge that the equal rights of other nationals were being interfered with under the 1915 agreement.

It is admitted some inquiry may be caused by interpretations of the clause under which Japan capitalists may have the first right to make loans to China for the building of necessary railroads in south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia. It is said Japan will be fully ready to present its case on this point as well as upon the additional clause in the notes attached to the treaty that the Chinese government, when asking for a loan on the security of the taxes in these provinces (excluding the salt and customs revenue) are to negotiate it with Japanese capitalists.

To Continue Discussions.

Discussions of Chinese questions is expected to continue for two weeks longer. Such problems as Tibet, Mongolia and Manchuria may be postponed indefinitely. British spokesmen indicate that their delegates will insist upon recognition by the conference of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty which was forced upon Tibet as a result of the war between England and Tibet in 1904, when England dispatched an armed expedition from India to Lhasa. From that time until the present, England has sought to induce China to resign Tibet, which, according to Chinese would then become virtually a part of England's Indian empire.

Mongolia has declared independence and Chinese efforts to reconquer the country have failed. Eastern inner Mongolia is under influence and control of the Japanese railway zone in South Manchuria. Japanese delegates will not discuss the Tibetan question, as this bears a direct relation to their own problem in Manchuria. Here, as in other ways, Japan and England are standing together.

Says Randil Gang Broken Up.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 24.—With more than a dozen persons in custody, police last night believed they had gone a long way toward breaking up a gang of train and bank robbers which has been operating in the southwest for several weeks under the leadership of Edward Adams, who was shot and killed here Tuesday by detectives who had gone to arrest him.

China Will Go Down Fighting in Conference

(Continued From Page One.) powers have already subscribed. Not arms, but moral right and the force of public opinion will be relied on to keep Japan from further aggression. There can be no body that will enforce the decisions of this conference. The strengthening of China so that it can enforce its own rights is the aim of the United States.

The first agreement likely to be reached along this line is that concerning the tariff. In asking for tariff autonomy, China is in reality pleading for the privilege of placing its import and export duties upon a scientific basis. At present there is no distinction between necessities and luxuries and China is not allowed by the tariff provision of its treaties to take any steps that would foster the growth of its own industry and commerce. China claims that it has the means at hand for determining a scientific tariff, for the reason that the present organization of the Chinese customs includes a large number of experienced men who have spent their lives in this service. The 1920 foreign trade in China amounted to more than one billion dollars.

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Predicting it would be more difficult to fix a standard of the limitation of land than naval armaments, the senator said that to reach an understanding over reduction of land armaments the conference must discuss reasons mitigating in favor or against maintenance or the reduction of land armaments.

The greatest difficulty for the limitation of land armaments, he said, was expressed by Premier Briand Monday, when he said France could not accept reduction of its forces unless it received proper guarantees. Declaring Italy and France are on the best terms, he said reduction of the Italian land armaments had been "inspired by the true desire of bringing about in Europe a situation of lasting peace."

"Our strategical position was modified after the war," he said. "Before that we were faced with the dilemma of having to fight either France or Austria. Now we must try to get such a reduction of armaments which will not deprive us of the forces necessary to defend our sea communications. From this point of view, Italy is almost an insular power. If our sea communications were cut off we would starve and would be obliged to surrender in a few weeks."

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Italyans Desire Voice in Deciding Chinese Affairs

Senator Albertini Says Addition of Representatives Might Remove Some Objections To Settlement.

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Thompson, Belden & Co.

After Thanksgiving Sale of Dresses

Street Dresses
Afternoon Dresses
Dancing Frocks
Dinner Gowns and Evening Dresses

for Remarkably Fine Savings

Come with the expectation of purchasing new dresses for much less than their usual prices. All are from regular stock. The new prices are pleasingly low.

- A group of wool dresses. Misses' sizes only. 16, 18 and 20. **Friday \$25**
- Tricotine, Poiret twill, crepe de chine, crepe satin and satin dresses, braided-trimmed styles. Sizes 16, 18, 38, 40, 42 and 44. **Friday \$39.50**
- Afternoon dresses of Poiret twill, tricotine, satin and crepe satin. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. **Friday \$59.50**
- Exclusive cloth dresses and fine silk gowns for afternoon affairs, dinner wear and formal evening occasions. All sizes. **Friday \$75**

All of our higher-priced exclusive gowns are offered in this sale for decided reductions in price.

Friday—Apparel Sections—Third Floor

Lovely Hosiery for Evening Wear

Light colored hosiery is fashionable this year when worn with the patent leather pump. And we have French grey, heaver, mode, nude, blonde, silver and gold.

Then, too, there is exquisite fancy hosiery, such as black lace inserts, hand embroidery, lace clocks, lace in conventional designs and Mexican drawn work for most attractive prices. And chiffon hosiery in black, dark brown and silver.

Main Floor

Bloomers for Every Occasion

Bloomers are fast taking the place of petticoats for both daytime and evening wear. They are shown in all the newest shades of the season for prices that are reasonably low.

Second Floor

Handkerchiefs for Christmas

Madeira glove handkerchiefs, embroidered corner designs on fine linen.

Hand Embroidered ones of lawn from 35c to 60c.

Fancy Colored Linen ones, hand embroidered, from 50c to \$2.25.

Second Floor

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Persists in remaining with us and in winter spats have become almost a necessity.

There are Brogues of patent leather, tan, Russia and dull velour calf with round toes and either flat or military heels, priced from \$8.50 to \$10.

Main Floor

Outing Flannel for 19c a yard

This heavy grade outing flannel is well napped and is shown in a pretty assortment of stripes and checks. The 27-inch width is 19c a yard.

Second Floor

The Sub-Deb

Will appreciate these H and W elastic girdles that lend ample support to the figure without the loss of comfort. A variety of attractive styles are offered for prices that are very reasonable.

Second Floor

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TWENTY for 25¢

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