

MARSHAL FOCH GUEST
OF GREATER BOSTON

Boston, Nov. 14.—Marshal Foch was today the guest of Greater Boston. The lengthy program prepared for his entertainment started with the presentation of a gold medal by Governor Cox of Massachusetts and a key to the city by Mayor Peters of Boston. Chief among other functions arranged in his honor were the conferring of honorary degrees by Harvard and Boston universities and Boston college, and a parade by former service men and women.

CHINA WAR LORD
BECOMES BUSY

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advance from the south, the position of General Wu, Peking's supporter in Central China, on the Yangtze, would at least be precarious. There are a number of "doubtful" provinces, which might throw their weight either way.

Here, however, are the elements of a brand new China, shimmering and ready to boil. This it may do before the adjournment of the arms conference here.

Hughes' Plan Calls
For Scrapping Ships

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The drastic proposals which Charles Evans Hughes, United States secretary of state, submitted yesterday for disarmament, submitted to the adjournment of the conference at 11 a.m., were the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the delegates on this the Sabbath day.

The secretary of state, speaking for the American Government, offered the concrete proposal to disarmament or sink 66 of the largest and finest fighting ships afloat or in process of construction—comprising approximately half the entire first line sea-fighting strength of the world.

To say that the delegates of the foreign powers are against in the face of this proposal, is putting it mildly. Never in history, perhaps, has a statesman responsible for the policy of a first class nation taken such a step or one calculated to produce so far-reaching effects as respects international relations.

Real Plan of Action.

By one mighty stroke the question of reducing the number of capital ships of armaments has been lifted from the realm of theory and hopefulness, into a definite, practicable, understandable scheme for action.

It is true that the United States is offering the proposal imposes on itself a greater sacrifice of money and fighting power than it asks of any other nation. It proposes to junk 15 ships in the process of construction, on which \$232,000,000 has been expended, the nullifying of contracts for completion of which \$100,000,000 more.

In addition, it is proposed to take out and scrap 51 other ships, of which \$132,000,000 has been expended, the nullifying of contracts for completion of which \$100,000,000 more.

In all the United States proposes to destroy 20 vessels, of a total of \$45,740 tons. In exchange it asks Japan to give up construction of eight ships not yet begun, to scrap seven new ships in process of construction, and to destroy ten others of its older battleships—an actual destruction of 17 ships, totaling \$45,928 tons. Great Britain is asked to abandon plans for construction of 10 battleships not yet begun, and to sink 19 of her old battleships—a total actual British destruction of 19 ships, of a total of 411,375 tons.

The First Result.

The immediate result would be to reduce the tonnage quota of capital ships of three nations to the following: United States, 500,000; Great Britain, 604,450; Japan, 299,700.

Mr. Hughes proposed further that no more capital ships be built by any of the powers for 10 years, and not until by process of obsolescence the capital ship quotas of three powers are reduced respectively to maximum tonnage as follows:

For the United States, 500,000.
For Great Britain, 500,000.
For Japan, 200,000.

It is a comparative strength—the United States and Great Britain are equal, and Japan three-fifths as strong—is maintained throughout the plan.

While it is too early to get any of the reaction of the British and Japanese governments to the proposition, the guarded private statements of representatives of these powers here tonight are exceedingly encouraging. The British show every evidence of pleasure at the sledge-hammer method which Mr. Hughes employed.

Glad Bill is Rolling.

They are plainly glad that the armament question has been thus thoroughly broken open. They are inclined further to admit that the proposition involves greater sacrifice on the part of the British than on the part of either of the other powers. Most of the vessels Great Britain would be required to do away with are now actually out of service, and their age makes their fighting effectiveness, at best, distinctly newer and larger American or Japanese dreadnaughts, exceedingly doubtful.

The Japanese are much more reticent. No indication of attitude whatever has come from their chief delegates. Lesser members of the official staff, however, discussed the proposal in friendly fashion. What is most significant, they raised no complaint as to the comparative strength accorded them, and they admitted that the result of the plan would be to give Japan a distinctly better relative position than she now has.

The Japanese navy, measured by tonnage of capital ships in actual service, is now less than half the size of the United States navy, and less than a third that of Great Britain.

No U. S. Battle Cruisers.

A phase of the Hughes plan, at which the Japanese were inclined to marvel, was the fact that it would leave the United States with no battle cruisers, of which type Japan would still have four.

The one reservation of the Japanese spokesmen had to do with the other phase of the conference—settlement of political questions of the Far East. They insisted that the settlement of acceptance of such a far-reaching program of naval reduction must ultimately be contingent on satisfactory settlement of these political questions.</