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Foreigners at Conference in Hearty Accord With America

They Could Very Easily, Remembering America's Course Toward League, Come In Spirit of Resentment—Optimism of the Delegates Is Best Sign of Success of the Conference.

By COL. EDWARD M. HOUSE.
(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)
Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—The Washington conference is at last under way, and it will not be long before we may be able to judge something of the temper of its discussions and make an estimate of the outcome.
Perhaps the outstanding fact at the moment is that the delegates have come together in a spirit of mutual good will and hopefulness. There are reasons why they should approach their task in this way, for public opinion throughout the world demands something tangible, and public opinion seems certain to be the dominant power back of this conference. Then, too, the moment is psychological, for we are far enough from the war to have gained a little perspective without being too far from it to have become indifferent.
This conference, unlike the peace conference, concerns itself with troubles that may arise in the future rather than with making settlements in a struggle that has been ended. Nevertheless, there is a great fact which

we Americans owe it to ourselves to recognize. Few of us, indeed, will deny that, whatever and however valid our reasons may have been, our attitude toward the rest of the world has for the last two years erratic. The leadership with which we went to Paris was a very high one, but at home; the treaties which we signed we failed to ratify; the allies by whom we fought we parted from through our separate treaties.
It might have been unexpected if our former associates should have been resentful of this course, or at least cool to any further proposals from us. They might well have replied as to the Washington conference that they had been trying for two years to do what we proposed to do now, and that they had been greatly handicapped by our inaction or obstruction. They might have added also, that they felt no certitude that we would ratify agreements which we might sign.
They might indeed have taken this viewpoint with a logic that would be altogether human; but the fact is that they did not. They understand, even if they deplore the political confusion which has held the United States helpless internationally for three critical years since the armistice, and they welcome the new step which bids fair to set America back on the path of normal relationships with the rest of the world. They come with every intention of making America realize that international co-operation is worth while and that they are not wrong when they say that some system of permanent conference and organization is in the highest interests of peace.

Specifically it might be expected that those officials who have built up the league of nations would be resentful at what might easily be interpreted as a rival conference. America should realize that whether or not she is in the league, it is the statesmen who have conferred at Geneva who will gather around her table at Washington. Mr. Van Karnebeck, president of the league's second assembly, heads the Dutch delegation; Dr. Koo, president of the league's council, and Dr. Wang, an associate judge, of the league's permanent court of international justice, are on the Chinese delegation; Mr. Balfour, who is regarded as one of the strongest league men in Europe, heads the British delegation; Mr. Vissani, who has played a leading role in league work, is second to Mr. Briand on the French delegation, and Mr. Schanzer, who dominated the league disarmament work at Geneva, is the head of the Italian delegation. While Mr. Vissani, a strong league exponent, is also a member. In addition to these, there are in the delegations a dozen other less important people who are connected with the league.

It is to the credit of these distinguished men that one and all of them, instead of being actuated by a spirit of smallness toward the Washington conference, are heart and soul in favor of its success. They do not consider it a rival meeting in any sense, but a meeting aimed to help carry out the very purposes for which the league was created. Consequently, in so far as loyalty to the league may actuate them, they will work wholeheartedly for the accomplishment of its objects.
The logic of this attitude is easy to demonstrate. If the conference succeeds, it will remove some of the causes of friction in the far east, make a start toward reduction of armaments and, above all, encourage the idea of international conferences and co-operation. Not only will the specific results be important, but it will be demonstrated to America that a policy of isolation is unwise and that she can safely and advantageously meet with the other nations. In other words, success will help destroy the hopes that international association means the creation of a super-state destructive of America's sovereignty.
On the other hand, failure would mean that America's distrust would increase; that she might draw more and more to herself; that she might enter upon an armament program which would mean ruin for the rest of the world and cripple all those ideals and principles which we hope may substitute law for force in international affairs. None of the men from Europe, particularly those who have seen these impulses working out in the league of nations, doubts the truth of this statement. Europe, therefore, and above all those who come to Washington from Geneva hope and pray that the conference here may succeed.

Fortunately, this feeling of good will and optimism is reciprocated in responsible quarters in Washington. The official policy of the United States toward the association of 51 states composing the league of nations has apparently softened in recent weeks in

stead of an almost open hostility toward the league. It is now felt that the administration believes that it is a valuable agency for Europe at least, and desires it to live and continue to function.
Consequently, with Europe, and particularly league officials in Europe coming to the conference in a spirit of optimism, there will be a co-operation of all agencies attempting to remove the causes of war.
There will be no attempt to force the league issue into the conference, for there is no wish to prejudice the situation by again precipitating it into the center of the arena. The Washington conference is the United States conference, and will cheerfully be left so by the invited powers.

Not So Simple.
"Jack, what causes those marks on your nose?"
"Glasses of what?"—London Mail.

HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATED BY PEOPLE OF OXFORD

Dr. Brooks Chief Speaker—Playground Named for Hero of War.
(Special to Daily News.)
Oxford, Nov. 14.—The Oxford high school was dedicated on the evening of Armistice day, a very beautiful and appropriate service being held. Col. H. G. Cooper, chairman of the board of trustees, presiding. Dr. T. H. T. Horatfield led in prayer and Rev. G. T. Tunstall read a scripture lesson. Colonel Cooper welcomed the audience and dedicated in beautiful language the new playground to the memory of Winfield Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Taylor, a valiant son of Oxford and a student of the graded school, who gave his life in France, for whom the playground will be called "Winfield Playground."
D. G. Brummitt presented the new

building and playground to the town and they were accepted on behalf of the town by Mayor T. G. Stem. H. M. Shaw presented the speaker, Dr. E. C. Brooks, State superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina, who delivered a stirring address, using as his subject, "What is the Purpose of an Educational Institution?"
Dr. Brooks stated that so many people do not understand the ultimate end for which education is established, they put emphasis on the wrong thing, instead of realizing that the one object is to teach the individual how to live. He congratulated Oxford that it is the only town in the state of which he knew that can house all the children that ought to be in school. He commented on the significant fact of the dedication of the handsome building on the day of the meeting of the greatest parliament of the world, where learned men were striving to teach men how to live, paying a glow-

ing tribute to Woodrow Wilson, seer and prophet.
He suggested that the large American flag just presented to the school by the Junior order should have on one side a motto of salute and on the other a preamble to the constitution "to form a more perfect union, to promote the general welfare and insure justice to ourselves and our posterity."
Dr. Brooks stated that there was not a public school before the nineteenth century; education up to that time having been developed entirely by the home, church and vocational industries; and these failing to give education necessary for development, the school began.
The purpose of the school he said, is to supplement home training, the duty of the school is to co-operate with the home and it is necessary if a school thrives for every teacher to come in touch with the home life of its pupils—the school must, he added, co-operate with the church in seeing that

the child has some kind of religious training of its fathers and aid the church in giving religious instruction.
It is further the duty of the school, he continued to develop the whole child in its vocational life, to co-operate with the occupations of the town.
SOVIET GOVERNMENT MUST RESTORE SHIPPING ON VOLGA
(Correspondence Associated Press.)
Sulzran, on the Volga, Oct. 16.—The restoration of the shipping of the Volga, the greatest commercial highway of Russia, is one of the tasks for the spring confronting the soviet government, together with that of providing seed grain and food until mid-summer for the entire population of the regions bordering the river.
The task is linked to and as important as the restoration of overseas shipping in the Baltic and Black seas, the saving of the Baku oil fields, the Caspian fisheries of sturgeon and caviar, or the speeding up of the railway system.


Yeast best when taken with Iron

INSIST UPON
IRONIZED YEAST
Tablets

Genuine Ironized Yeast, guaranteed to give satisfaction, always fresh at Greensboro Drug Co. The store that appreciates your business.

Don't Spoil a Good Meal With a Bad Stomach

It is really a pitiful sight to see so many thousands of people worrying about what they can eat and what they can't eat.
Dyspeptics, they call themselves, but they stretch the imagination when they do it.
All these people need to make them healthy, cheerfulness and good appetite is a box of Mi-O-Na Tablets.
The stomach of a dyspeptic is overworked and run down. It needs help to digest the food, but more than that it needs a prescription that will cleanse, renovate, strengthen and put elasticity into the stomach walls.
Mi-O-Na is the prescription that will do this and do it so promptly that you'll wonder why you didn't try it before.
It stops belching of gas and distress after eating in five minutes. It is undoubtedly the greatest stomach tonic ever given to the public by a specialist in stomach diseases.
Greensboro Drug Co. and leading druggists everywhere sell Mi-O-Na on the money-back plan.



Colds can't make me quit work

"I USED to lay off many a day with my winter colds, but no more of that for me."
Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey, with its balsamic, healing qualities, gets right down to work at the first sign of a cold. Loosens up the phlegm, eases the irritation and stops the cough. Get a bottle from your druggist's today, too.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey for Coughs and Colds

WHENEVER POSSIBLE
PURCHASE NORTH
CAROLINA PRODUCTS
AND PRAISE THEM

North Carolina Fire Insurance Companies Should Write the Bulk of North Carolina's Fire Insurance Policies

For North Carolina Fire Insurance Companies are as safe as any in the world.

And the money you pay to North Carolina Fire Insurance Companies not only protects you absolutely from loss by fire BUT IT IS RE-INVESTED in the welfare, the progress of your HOME STATE.

Later in this series we will undertake to show you how many hundreds of thousands of dollars NORTH CAROLINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES have invested in North Carolina REAL ESTATE LOANS. How much is invested in INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES within the state of North Carolina and how many thousands of dollars are constantly on deposit in NORTH CAROLINA BANKS, available to North Carolinians through the regular channels of commercial money purchasing.

All these things mean that THE PROSPERITY OF NORTH CAROLINA is in the hands of her citizens. So long as you patronize HOME INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES, so long as you keep the bulk of your money CIRCULATING WITHIN THE STATE, North Carolina will grow in prosperity for the individual and for the state as a whole.

Record Of North Carolina Fire Insurance Companies From 1899 To 1920 Inclusive

Year	Premiums	Assets	Cash Capital	Surplus
1899	\$ 146,595.07	\$ 484,456.13	\$ 277,390.00	\$ 55,322.08
1900	162,105.53	746,791.70	415,044.00	201,942.00
1901	214,048.45	1,446,120.78	487,743.00	230,047.78
1902	348,973.99	1,790,373.47	592,905.00	279,714.33
1903	558,523.23	2,902,609.04	942,994.00	338,865.08
1904	441,704.02	1,778,729.78	873,238.00	306,916.82
1905	595,053.68	2,144,388.21	1,125,735.00	295,374.82
1906	891,475.09	2,930,415.98	1,434,100.00	696,584.81
1907	1,735,483.78	3,838,811.03	1,672,300.00	562,725.95
1908	1,809,040.48	3,579,842.32	1,611,800.00	458,963.09
1909	1,211,725.41	3,387,351.83	1,596,800.00	637,911.46
1910	1,314,402.30	3,296,033.32	1,472,900.00	641,890.56
1911	1,180,237.13	3,302,539.33	1,472,900.00	730,750.35
1912	1,249,021.53	3,417,009.00	1,472,900.00	831,495.41
1913	1,100,308.42	3,427,790.08	1,472,900.00	890,157.42
1914	1,112,290.49	3,539,461.34	1,472,900.00	924,786.51
1915	734,029.53	3,464,628.41	1,500,200.00	964,048.15
1916	1,087,713.79	3,577,104.00	1,540,200.00	964,240.55
1917	1,284,973.58	3,908,803.45	1,571,200.00	1,132,563.91
1918	1,281,885.00	4,406,024.12	1,631,200.00	1,229,379.37
1919	1,072,295.10	5,247,227.24	1,876,500.00	1,517,490.03
1920	2,514,990.16	6,976,722.23	1,893,100.00	1,672,778.41

These figures will give you an idea of how splendidly the Fire Insurance Companies comprising The Association of North Carolina Fire Insurance Companies have grown since 1899. They are figures for every citizen to take pride in and to help in bettering within the next decade.

Ask Your Local Agent to Place Your Fire Insurance With a Home Company

Patronize Home Institutions

THE PROSPERITY OF ANY STATE OR COMMUNITY IS DEPENDENT UPON THE LOYALTY OF ITS PEOPLE TO HOME INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES