WEATHER
Partly cloudy today, Thursday unsettled.

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

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VOL. XXV. NO. 121 ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT POSTOFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1921 DAILY AND SUNDAY, $9.00 PER YEAR DAILY ONLY, $7.00 PER YEAR PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALLIES' DELEGATES PLEDGE ADHERENCE TO AMERICAN PLAN

FOUR POWERS ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE AND GET TO WORK ON DETAILS

Britain, Japan, France and Italy Tell What They Want.

BRITISH OBJECT TO SUBS

Would Halve America's 90,000 Tonnage—Japs Object to 60 Per Cent. Proportion.

ITALY SEEKS BIGGER NAVY

France, Too, and While Five Technical Experts Sweat Over Naval Details, Conference Proceeds to Discussion of Far East.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 15.—The sweeping American proposal for reduction of naval armament became the accepted fundamental policy of the armament conference today by the unanimous assent of the five great powers.

Seconding the bold lead of the United States, the accedited spokesmen of Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France rose in their places at today's plenary session of the conference and one after another declared the readiness of their governments to accept the American proposal in spirit and in principle, but with the reservation of a right to suggest modifications of detail.

Then the problem of these details, which everyone realizes may yet occupy the prolonged attention of the conference and involve the success or failure of the whole plan, was referred for preliminary examination to a committee of five technical naval advisers, one from each of the big five powers. Within this committee first of all Great Britain will ask for a further reduction of the limit proposed on submarine tonnage. Japan will endeavor to prove her right to a greater ratio of naval strength than has been suggested for her, and France and Italy will request that their naval questions be considered along with those of the three stronger naval powers embraced in the American plan.

Delicate Questions to Solve.

Thus the diplomacy of the American delegation has won its first victory in the conference, but still stands itself confronted with questions of admitted importance and delicacy whose solution is requisite to attainment of the purposes for which the nations were called into consultation.

While the technical advisers wrestle with the armament proposals and the delegates themselves continue informal conversations on the American plan, the other big subject of the conference, the far eastern situation, will be given its first formal consideration at an executive meeting tomorrow of the delegations of all the nine interested nations. Tonight every one of the delegations was in a waiting attitude toward the far eastern questions, and if any nation had a comprehensive plan of settlement to present at the outset it was carefully concealed.

The lead in accepting the principle of the American naval proposal was taken in today's meeting of the conference by Great Britain, whose historic naval supremacy would eventually give way to an equality of strength with the United States, if the plan became an actuality. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, announced the British acceptance in a speech that stirred the emotions of delegates and spectators and started a discussion in which diplomatic cards were laid on the table in a manner unprecedented in international conferences.

British Fear Submarines.

While the hall still echoed with applause for the speech of the British statesman, the chief delegate of Japan, Admiral Baron Kato, was on his feet to pledge the readiness of the island empire of the east to proceed with "sweeping reductions" in her fleet. Senator Schanzer for Italy and Premier Briand for France added in their turn a pledge of co-operation in the program laid down by the United States.

Mr. Balfour alone made specific mention of the modifications that would be suggested as the negotiations progressed. Reduction of the figure set as a maximum of submarine tonnage was the project on which he indicated his government would be most insistent, but later members of the British group elaborated the suggestions they are to put forward somewhat as follows:

First: Reduction of the submarine tonnage the United States, Great Britain and Japan would be allowed to maintain in the proposed limited fleets. The figures in Secretary Hughes' proposal were 90,000 tons in submarines for Great Britain and the United States and 54,000 tons for Japan. It was indicated that Great Britain would urge cutting this in half to 45,000 tons for the two powers and a similar reduction for Japan. In addition the British propose to limit the size of submarine units in such fashion as to confine them to defensive operations and make them unusable over sea.

Second: That to protect future knowledge and skill in capital warship construction, each nation retain one capital ship building yard capable of producing a ship a year and scrap all other warship building facilities.

Third: That allowances be made in the American replacement schedule of light warcraft, such as light cruisers and gunboats, not of particular use in any naval offensive or defensive operations, for the adequate policing of the seas by all naval powers.

Japs Want More.

So far as could be learned tonight, the Japanese modifications to be urged will be in connection mainly with the fixing of Japan on the basis of 60 per cent of the naval strength of either other power. Her spokesman, it was learned, will later endeavor to show that some increase of tonnage should be afforded here. The suggested increase will probably relate to all classes of ships, including submarines.

A strong impression prevails that the British proposals for limitation of the size of submarines will not prove acceptable to American naval officers. It is well known that American naval opinion regards the submarine as a potential war weapon of greatest value to the United States and not to be surrendered, on any argument thus far presented. To reach its full efficiency, American officers argue, the submarine must be a sea keeping vessel of great size so as to be habitable for her crew. There were decided expressions against the Brit-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

She Wants Seat In the Next Congress

Mrs. Winiford Mason Huck, from Illinois, who is a candidate for the position of congressman-at-large from that state.

BAPTISTS START 91ST CONVENTION, SPEEDING THEIR ROUTINE TASKS

Adopt Resolutions Commending American Armament Position.

OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

Annual Sermon By Rev. T. C. Davis; Missionary Speech By Dr. B. C. Henning.

BIG GROWTH IN MISSIONS

Report of Secretary Maddry Shows 210 Workers Are In Missionary-Pastor Harness—Board of Missions Has Balance In Treasury.

By T. W. CHAMBLISS.

Rocky Mount, Nov. 15.—Speeding up the engine and getting every ounce of power in order to accomplish four days' work in two days, the Baptist state convention stood still a bit of time late this afternoon in order to hear Dr. William Louis Poteat, of Wake Forest college, read a series of strong resolutions, commending the position taken by the government at Washington concerning the conference for the limitation of armament. Without waiting for discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

There is a spirit of calm confidence pervading the convention in this, its 91st annual session. All disposition toward debate seems absent and the convention organized this afternoon without a single conflict. President B. W. Spillman and Recording Secretary W. M. Gilmore, were re-elected by acclamation. Then came the order from the president to proceed to elect a corresponding secretary of the board of missions. In less time than it takes to tell it, Dr. Charles E. Maddry was re-elected by acclamation and the convention rose as one man and united their voices in that old hymn, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

Dr. Henning In Fine Address.

The convention was organized and without taking a formal ballot and all done in three minutes.

Tonight, Dr. B. C. Henning, for many years pastor at Elizabeth City, but now the representative of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, thrilled the convention in an address of half an hour, but every minute was well used.

Following Dr. Henning the convention listened to the annual sermon. The preacher, Rev. T. C. Davis, of Albemarle, was at his best and all who have ever heard Dr. Davis will agree that he has no superior within the bounds of the state convention.

Dr. Livingston Johnson introduced to the convention pastors who have come into the state during the year. These are:

Rev. R. J. Bateman, Asheville; Rev. J. H. Broom, Kannapolis; Rev. B. O. Myers, Ramseur; Rev. J. R. Sorrel, Parkton; Rev. R. I. Corbitt, Maiden; Rev. H. T. Stevens, Greensboro; Rev. R. L. Creel, Asheville; Rev. J. M. Richardson, Kernersville; Rev. A. P. Bagby, Wake Forest; Rev. R. C. Campbell, Canton; Rev. W. K. Collins, Cliffside; Rev. L. S. Mons, Columbia; Rev. A. L. Turner, Clinton; Rev. H. M. Stout, Broadway; Rev. J. T. Green, Wake Forest; Rev. W. R. Wallace, Wake Forest; Rev. H. N. Corpenning, Wake Forest; Rev. W. M. Powell, Biltmore; Rev. O. L. Lee, Greensboro; Secretary A. L. Stephens, Rev. C. S. Norwood, Durham.

Officers Re-elected.

Immediately following the announcement of President B. W. Spillman, that the convention was ready for organization, the messengers re-elected Rev. B. W. Spillman, D. D. as president to serve his fourth term. Recording Secretary Walter M. Gilmer, of Sanford, was also re-elected. There was no opposition in either case.

Rev. J. W. Kincheloe, of Rocky Mount; Rev. E. L. Wells, of Edenton; and R. L. Lemons, of Salisbury, were elected vice-presidents. Rev. Chas. E. Maddry, was re-elected corresponding secretary of the board of missions. The committee on enrollment reported a larger number of messengers present than at the organization last year. Dr. Maddry read the annual report of the board of missions and it was referred to a committee for report later. The same action was taken concerning the reports of the board of education and the board of ministerial relief.

With little discussion, the board of missions was authorized to aid financially in the support of a part-time school of applied stewardship to be located at Badin. This is to be in the nature of a demonstration of the plan of such an institution.

Dr. Poteat introduced resolutions petitioning President Harding with reference to the present conference for the limitation of armaments. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and Dr. Poteat was instructed to

(Continued on Page Four.)

EXPECT TO COMPLETE WORK OF CONFERENCE BEFORE 1921 PASSES

'Out of Trenches By Christmas," Predicts Government Official.

NO FAR EAST DYNAMITE

Hardest Work Ahead Will Be Drafting Document Embodying Technical Agreement.

ALL BENDING TO TASKS

Officials at Washington Recognize That Conference Is Only a Beginning Of Solution of the Problems Of the World

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

By FRANK SIMONDS

(Copyright, 1921, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Washington, Nov. 15.—"We shall get the conference out of the trenches by Christmas." This forecast was made to me today by a high government official who had full cognizance of all that has happened and all that is planned to do. This in itself is a final proof that there will be no far eastern pronouncement comparable with that on disarmament of last Saturday, and that those who have to handle that complex question are fully satisfied there will be no dangerous tension.

This means in substance, moreover, that the conference has now become a committee or a series of committees who are to deal with the various questions before the assembly. The statements of the British and Japanese representatives today indicated that there will be modifications in the American program as presented, but they gave very definite assurance that in the main the acceptance was conceded in advance.

Preparing Document.

The hardest work that now lies ahead is the preparation of the document which will embody the agreements and giving the technical character of the subject, the extraordinary number of details. The drafting of this document promises to be one of the gravest problems ever faced by the makers of a state paper. With the first two open sessions of the conference over, there is every reason to believe that even the technical work will not suffice to delay the delegates beyond the Christmas holidays or produce the confusion and disappointment of Paris where all the high hopes had faded long before the treaty of Versailles became a fact.

Summarizing briefly, one may believe that Mr. Hughes and his associates have resolved to do the one thing that it was possible to do; to do it as clearly and as promptly as possible, and to make the doing of it the contribution of the Washington conference to international peace.

Just a Beginning.

In their minds the Washington conference is no more than a beginning. A successful Washington conference is not the solution of all the world problems. It is only the beginning, and a modest beginning, of such a solution. It is an experiment made with faith and confidence. The question of the limitation of naval armaments is perhaps the only question in the world which supplied a chance for a concrete beginning. The agreements on this subject are to be after all the main if not quite the exclusive contribution of the present gathering.

With the translation of the conference into committees it necessarily goes underground for the moment. Probably the next important public session will be one at which the prime minister of France will be asked to make a presentation of the French views on the limitation of land armament which is the chief message M. Briand brought here. No one believes that after his explanation any serious effort will be made to discuss the question of the limitation of land armaments, but it is recognized that his countrymen expect of him such a statement as shall clarify American opinion on French conditions and necessities.

A considerable period of dullness must now ensue, and the surprises are likely to be few. The main lines of the conference are now known. The adjustment of the views of the foreign countries to the American program are the main business which remains to be transacted.

FRANCE IS INTERESTED IN THE ARMY QUESTION

France, After Necessities of Life and Safety Secured, Has No Thoughts of Disturbing World Peace.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 15.—France took the first step today toward bringing the question of land armaments, of armies, before the Washington conference.

In concurring for France in the essential principles of the American proposals regarding naval establishments, Premier Briand touched upon the army problem as far more vital to France. By agreement M. Briand probably at a public session of the conference later this week will present "most fully" as Secretary Hughes stated, "the views of France with regard to the subject of land armament."

There was no intimation in the remarks of M. Briand that he had a definite plan for reduction of armaments to suggest. He did say, however, that he was satisfied that the conference conferees would be convinced "that France, after the necessities of safety and life have been adequately secured, harbors no thought whatever of disturbing the peace of the world."

M. Briand's statements were construed generally as showing his purpose to explain fully why France regards it necessary to retain the great force in her armies. As the nation with the largest army, the premier pointed out today, it was appropriate for her to take that question up, but neither at the conference nor in any other quarter is there suggestion that any such sweeping proposal for reduction of armies is to be expected as the naval plan put forward by the United States.

MRS. SIDNEY P. COOPER IS STRICKEN ILL AT RALEIGH

308 Merchants National Bank Bldg.
The Greensboro Daily News Bureau.

Raleigh, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Sidney P. Cooper, president of the North Carolina federation of women's clubs, is quite ill in the Yarborough hotel, having been stricken on the way from Henderson to Winston-Salem, where she was to have made a presidential visit tonight. She had improved late this evening under the care of doctors and nurses, but is not removed from danger.

Temperature Report.

The temperature in Greensboro and vicinity yesterday, according to A. R. Horry, local government observer, was: High..... 69 Low..... 46

NORTH CAROLINA WINS IN RATE BATTLE WITH THE CITIES OF VIRGINIA

Get Substantially All Reforms That Were Asked.

END PREFERENTIAL RATES

Railroads Are Ordered to Put In Effect New Rates By January 15.

JUBILATION OVER VICTORY

Attorney For the North Carolina Chambers of Commerce Calls the Result Big Victory For Shippers of the State.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

By THEODORE TILLER.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A final victory for North Carolina in the famous Virginia-North Carolina freight rate controversy was achieved when the Interstate Commerce commission handed down an order putting into effect substantially all the rate reforms asked by the chambers of commerce and the corporation commission of North Carolina to remove the discrimination in favor of the Old Dominion Gateways.

J. H. Fishback, attorney for the chambers of commerce of the state, in a statement analyzing the commission's decision, said here tonight that the Tar Heel victory was practically complete. The order of the commission today was supplemental to its original order, which did not cover all the points at issue and it establishes a readjustment to both northern and southern cities and North Carolina shipping points.

The decision of the commission is a long one, containing many figures and a general summary of the controversy. On the whole, however, and from the viewpoint of the layman, it may be summed up by the statement that the commission recognizes that the Virginia cities have enjoyed preferential freight rates and the railroads serving this entire Atlantic seaboard territory are ordered to put in new rates on or before January 15, 1922, that will put North Carolina shippers on an equality with Virginia cities, taking into consideration what differences there may be in distance of the haul.

Victory All the Way.

Attorney Fishback's statement, prepared after examination of the decision, which was not rendered until late this afternoon says:

"North Carolina shippers win a victory all along the line and the order of the commission and the rates to be put in as a result of it will remove the discrimination long existing in favor of the Virginia cities. The chambers of commerce of the state and the corporation commission get substantially what they asked for. The railroads, I understand, have prepared a scale of rates in accordance with the order.

"In the northern adjustment the commission fixes the percentage and relationship finally on the first and the lower classes of freight and North Carolina will get the relationship as to the Virginia cities and points in the north to which she is entitled. These were not provided in the rates which the railroads proposed to put in under the first decision of the commission and the chambers of commerce protested them recently.

"There will be considerable reduction on practically all classes of freight from and to the eastern cities, such as Boston, New York, Baltimore, Harrisburg and so on. The carriers have drawn up a schedule in accordance with the final order of the commission and these detailed rates soon will be available for publication. Under the commission's order rates between the north and east and North Carolina will be reduced to all parts of the state of North Carolina, and on all classes. Related reductions in commodity rates are to follow later under the commission's order. There is a general equalization of the Virginia and North Carolina rates and the unjust discrimination long enjoyed by the Virginia cities will end.

"The commission's order will also adjust rates to the south. Heretofore Richmond and Norfolk have enjoyed at the expense of North Carolina preferential rates into North Carolina, Georgia and the southeast. These rates are now to be adjusted and North Carolina will get the advantage of its nearness to points in the southeast.

Reductions to Shippers.

"Except to points in Tennessee, which in some cases are about the same distance from Virginia cities as from North Carolina points, the North Carolina shippers will get reductions of 12 to 15 to 45 cents and more on shipments to the south, and these reductions under the Virginia cities will put the two sections on substantial equality.

"Leaving out technical discussion of rates and classes, the order of the commission may be summed up for the people of North Carolina by the statement that it constitutes a victory in both the northern and southern adjustment and is practically in accordance with what the chambers of commerce and the commission fought for, although the commission was not an active party to the northern adjustment controversy. The order removes disabilities under which North Carolina shippers have labored for years and there should be an early revival of trade under the influence of this important victory."

Finding the rates both to north and east unduly prejudicial against the North Carolina cities, the commission directs that new rates be established by the carriers in accordance with the following order:

"It is ordered that the above named defendants, according as they participate in the transportation, be and they are hereby notified and required to establish, on or before January 15, 1922, upon notice to this commission and the general public by not less than 30 days filing and posting in the manner described in section 6 of the interstate commerce act, and thereafter to maintain and apply between the points in said zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the one hand, and points in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida on the other, rates on classes other than first not in excess of rates constructed by applying to the first class rates the same percentages of first class as are contemporaneously maintained, in the case of such other classes, with respect to rates from and to Richmond and Norfolk to and from the same points.

Must Hurry With Rates.

"It is further ordered, that the above named defendants, except James C. Davis, director general of railroads, according as they participate in the transportation, be and they are hereby notified and required to establish, on or before January 15, 1922, upon notice to this commission and to the general

(Continued on page two)

Land Armament Certain To Come Up In Conference

Reduction of Navies Without Cutting Down Armies Would Leave France Too Great a Force In Europe and Japan Too Powerful in the Far East—Must Further Limit the Tonnage of the Undersea Craft.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

By C. W. GILBERT.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, Nov. 15.—Great Britain, through Arthur James Balfour, head of the British delegation to the conference, unreservedly accepts the American proposal for the limitation of naval armament.

It is expected that, after the interpreter has translated Mr. Balfour's address into French for the benefit of the non-English speaking delegates, Admiral Kato will make a similar unreserved acceptance for the Japanese.

To the British acceptance Mr. Balfour attached no conditions. He "threw out the suggestion" that too large a tonnage was allowed in Mr. Hughes' plan for submarines, but by this he did not mean that, unless the submarine tonnage was reduced, Great Britain would withhold her approval. The submarine question was treated as a detail to be worked out in the committee as the naval plan is perfected.

Along with this suggestion that the tonnage of undersea craft be further limited came a further suggestion, much less stressed, that submarines be limited to defensive purpose and the building of large cruising submarines whose sole use could be attack be forbidden. This remark of Mr. Balfour's was loudly applauded by his auditors. Obviously its omission from the American plan whose purpose was to limit navies to defensive uses was an oversight.

The submarine, Mr. Balfour said, was a defensive weapon for the weak and could not properly be abolished. He did not ask its abolition. All he suggested was that too large a tonnage had been allowed in the American plan, which he remarked permitted more submarines than any country had now.

The interests of this country and England differ widely with regard to submarines. The United States having a long coast line might require many submarines for defense and would not be subject to attack by hostile submarines especially if undersea cruisers be forbidden. Great Britain, on the other hand, lying near the continent of Europe is subject to attack by submarines of small radius. During the last war she was nearly brought to starvation by the German undersea raiders.

But if Mr. Hughes' theory is correct that navies under his plan are shorn of their offensive power, then fewer submarines are needed for defense and a large allotment of defensive submarines is not necessary. At any rate, the submarine question has to be considered from the point of view of a people located as the British are against whom the defensive submarine can be used offensively. No doubt a compromise will be reached between the American and the British position.

Mr. Balfour alluded to the absence of any proposals for land armament reduction in Mr. Hughes' plan. He did not stress the defect, but implied that a reduction of naval armament implied also a reduction of land armament.

To an European familiar with political conditions upon the continent this necessary relation is obvious. If England's navy is cut down while the army of France is left where it is the political importance of England on the continent is diminished, or to put it another way the whole continent of Europe is made the political backyard of France. Already the part of France in European politics is too large. Naval disarmament still further increases it.

What is true of France in Europe is even more true of Japan in Asia. Limitation of naval armament confirms Japan's position as the supreme power in the far east. If you add to her being unassailable navally by any one power the fact that she possesses the sole large and effective army in the east you find her in a position of dominance in Asia like that of the United States in the western hemisphere.

This question of land armaments is going to assume an importance in the conference that was not expected in the beginning. The logic of the situation compels action upon it. And it presents difficulties vastly greater than either naval disarmament or the political complications of the far east. Mr. Balfour's gentle admonition served as a reminder that the conference cannot adjourn and leave land armament where it is without producing vast political consequences.

The English leader's manner in referring to land armament was curious. He spoke as if what the conference would consider would be decided by some one other than himself. At this moment and throughout his whole speech his air was that of a man called upon to listen to what some one else would propose and to agree to it.

The effect of Mr. Hughes' method of injecting unexpectedly a full program of disarmament into the conference has been temporarily at least to make the delegates feel that the initiative is with the United States. Mr. Balfour alluded laughingly to the fact that Mr. Hughes' proposal was a "well kept secret."

Behind all his remarks was the suggestion that up to now at least there has been no effective conferring behind the scenes. Mr. Balfour had talked with his own experts on submarines, but it was plain that he had not talked with the Americans. His treating of the submarine issue as a detail was plainly not the result of assurances from the Americans that it presented an issue easily compromised. It is a detail because Great Britain accepts disarmament even if she cannot have it in every detail exactly as she would wish it.

The openest kind of diplomacy prevails up till the present moment. But the limitation of armament is a subject more proper for public discussion than are the political problems of the far east.

UNION PLANS TO MEET WAGE CUTS COMPLETE

Requests For Revision of Rules From Railroads Considered; Counter Demands Made.

NAME ADJUSTMENT BOARD

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Plans of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to meet demands of the railroads for revision of rules and working agreements for further wage cuts were completed today at the close of a two-day session of 650 general chairman and officers.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers, and William S. Carter, president of the firemen and enginemen, explained the settlement under which the recent general strike order was cancelled and received their followers' indorsement of their action.

Requests from 98 railroads for revision of rules and working conditions were considered, and the counter demands formulated. Mr. Stone announced tonight the unions were agreed on a concerted program in the rules cases.

Announcement was made today that the four big brotherhoods have signed agreements with roads in the eastern, western and southeastern districts for setting up adjustment boards, provided for in the Esch-Cummins transportation act. Two assistant grand chiefs will represent the engineers on the boards—F. A. Burgess on the eastern and southeastern, and H. P. Daugherty on the western. Representatives of the other unions have not yet been selected.

Creation of the boards is expected to speed up the work of the United States railroad labor board by relieving its docket of the hundreds of petty cases of individual grievances. All such disputes will be first referred to the nearest adjustment board for arbitration, and only in event o fa deadlock on the board will the case come before the government tribunal here.

Each of the boards is to have eight members, one from each of the brotherhoods and four representing the roads in its territory. Meetings will be held monthly in New York, Washington and Chicago. The agreements run for one year, and may be renewed.

Roads in the eastern territory which have already signed the agreement include the Baltimore and Ohio system; New York Central; Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad; Lake Erie and Western; Toledo Ohio Central; Zanesville and Western; Kanawha and Michigan, Boston and Albany; Michigan Central; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; Indiana Belt railway, Cincinnati Northern; Kanawha and West Virginia, and Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute railroad.

The southeastern district agreement bears the signatures of the Atlanta and West Point; the Western Railway of Alabama; Atlantic Coast line; Central of Georgia; Charleston and Western Carolina; Chesapeake and Ohio; Florida Eastcoast; Georgia railroad; Louisville and Nashville; Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis; Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis; Norfolk and Western; Norfolk Southern; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; Seaboard Airline; Winston-Salem Southbound and the Gulf and Ship Island railroad.

In the western territory the agreement has been approved by 18 roads

TUCKER IS NOMINATED FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Whiteville Man Named For Eastern District — Kitchin On Way to Scotland Neck.

HIS HEALTH MUCH BETTER

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

Washington, Nov. 15.—Another appointment under the "Greensboro slate" of the Republican organization in North Carolina went through today when President Harding nominated Irving B. Tucker, of Whiteville, to be district attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina.

Mr. Tucker will succeed E. F. Aydlett, of Elizabeth City, who has filed his resignation subject to acceptance at the time his successor qualifies. The eight-year Democratic control of the attorneyship in the eastern district will expire on December 23, although Mr. Aydlett's commission has a longer time to run. Attorney General Daugherty, however, is making a practice of appointing Republicans when an office rounds eight years of Democratic control. No trouble here is expected about the confirmation of Mr. Tucker.

The senate late today confirmed the nominations of two postmasters recently submitted. James B. Houser was confirmed as postmaster at Cheryville and Bettie Martin as postmaster at Biscoe.

Wm. S. Carawan was nominated today as postmaster at Columbia, N. C.

Representative Claude Kitchin, who has been under treatment in a hospital at Albany, N. Y., passed through Washington today en route to his home in Scotland Neck. The Democratic floor leader of the house appeared much improved in health and was in cheerful frame of mind. He appears well on the way to recovery.

An additional advance for the financing of agriculture in North Carolina was made today by the War finance corporation. It announced a loan of $150,000 to a North Carolina bank for agricultural purposes.

Forecast By States.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Virginia: Fair Wednesday; Thursday unsettled and warmer, probably rain.

North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday unsettled and somewhat warmer.

Georgia: Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, continued warm.

Florida: Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, no change in temperature.

Extreme northwest Florida, Alabama: Fair Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, probably showers, colder by Thursday night.

Tennessee: Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, followed by rain Wednesday night or Thursday; colder Thursday.

Louisiana: Wednesday partly cloudy, continued warm; Thursday unsettled, colder in north.

Arkansas: Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer; Thursday probably rain, colder.

Oklahoma: Wednesday partly cloudy, colder in northwest; Thursday unsettled, colder.

East Texas: Wednesday cloudy, unsettled; continued warm; Thursday unsettled; colder in interior.

West Texas: Wednesday partly cloudy, colder in the panhandle; Thursday partly cloudy, colder.

REPUBLICANS CONTEND MR. GRISSOM IS SLOW FIRING OUT DEMOCRATS

They Think He Ought to Bounce Every Democrat.

PIE PLATE MOVES SLOWLY

And the Faithful Are Getting a Bit Impatient With the New Collector.

ILLITERACY IS DECLINING

Between 1911 and 1921 the State Average Has Dropped From 12.3 To 8.2. Merchants' Secretaries In Session.

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 308 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, Nov. 15.—Collector Gillian Grissom is drawing fire from his own people in failing to bounce Democrats incontinently from his office and filling them with the faithful of the G. O. P.

Mr. Grissom's leisure in getting rid of Democrats is all the more galling to members of his own party because they have looked upon him, not without some ground for doing so of course, as somewhat of a partisan who would welcome an official opportunity to surround himself with men of his own party. But Collector Grissom has quite a number of Democrats in his office in Raleigh, perhaps more of them than of Republicans, and the pie plate gets round to the faithful so slowly that they make outcry against their leader.

Mr. Grissom began his work here with a candid statement to the Democrats in which interrogatory he had a complete understanding. He asked these Democrats if they would accept reappointment of indefinite character, the collector not himself knowing when that tenure would end. They all agreed. They were willing to stay on and help him, taking their chances as everybody else does, and especially willing to help him all they could to get started off properly.

It greatly pleased Mr. Grissom. He liked the way Bailey went out and the way the deputies remained in. They can go any time they are asked and will not be sore. And Mr. Grissom has said that he is not going to allow any man to hurry him into putting these recommissioned men out. The attitude of the new collector pleases Democrats, who had been wont to regard him a very passionate partisan.

As for the general office force the collector is a Republican entirely surrounded by Democrats. He has made a flying start and is keeping up a good lick. The larger appointive places have been filled by Commissioner Blair on recommendation of Collector Grissom. Republicans have these places. But Democrats are not dying by decapitating processes as the faithful had hoped, and they are nagging a little at their leader.

Illiteracy Declining.

White illiteracy showed marked decline in the decade between 1911 and 1921, according to the state department of education, the state average dropping from 12.3 to 8.2, with a grand total of 105,318 white illiterates of more than 10 years.

New Hanover leads a list of counties which are now under 5 per cent illiterate as to their white population. There are nine such counties. But there are yet 12 counties which have not come down below the average of 10 years ago, and the table furnishes interesting characteristics.

The counties which have less than 5 per cent white illiteracy are New Hanover, 1.8; Craven, 3.3; Mecklenburg, 3.5; Guilford, 4.1; Pender, 4.5; Rowan, 4.6; Buncombe, 4.8; Hoke, 4.8, and Warren, 4.8. The group of 12 counties which remain above the state average of 12.3 10 years ago includes Wilkes, 17.1; Yancey, 16.2; Graham, 14.9; Stokes, 14.5; Swain, 13.5; Surry, 13.3; Burke, 13.0; Mitchell, 12.8; Avery, 12.8; Jackson, 12.7; Caldwell, 12.6, and Greene, 12.5.

The rural population shows 9.2 illiteracy and the urban per cent 4.0 of white unlettered. The school attendance shows an average of 89.5 among these white, a gain in 1920 from 80.7 in 1910. In other words, the attendance increased in the span of 10 years 9 per cent. This will do much to bring illiteracy down to the very bottom.

The whites and negroes in the state this year show a percentage of 13.1 of illiteracy. This is a reduction of 5.1 per cent from the 1910 census which disclosed 18.2 percentage of white and negro illiterates. The increased attendance on the schools is after all, perhaps, the most striking thing in an unusual lot of figures.

Discuss Band Incident.

The city commissioners this morning took up the fall-down of the service band at the late armistice celebration and heard Capt. A. L. Fletcher who accepted responsibility for the failure of the band to play the war music that day.

Captain Fletcher said that he had not thought it necessary to order the band out and that in the general misunderstanding incident to the employment of a non-union band to play the dance engagement, the commanding officer had allowed a number of the union members of the band get away before an order could be made. The celebration and the dance were entirely distinct events, he said, and as soon as the members understood this they volunteered their services, waiving their union feelings and offering to serve for patriotic purposes.

Mayor Eldridge, commissioner of finance, was not convinced easily and he insisted that the failure of the band to play was a large element in the way of complete success. The city appropriates $600 annually to the service band. Major Gordon Smith took the same position as Captain Fletcher and said the whole thing grew out of a misunderstanding. Captain Fletcher assured the mayor that his men were ashamed of it.

Mayor Eldridge thought an order should have been given and that in the military orders and not invitations are issued. Captain Fletcher responded with something of asperity that the peace-time conduct of a military organization is a very different thing from the hard-boiled methods of war. He was not going to attempt Prussianization of his band, he said. If the governor calls on the military it will come out and orders will be orders. But due consideration always will be shown the men, their families and their occupations when peace calls are made.

The commissioners took the case under advisement after the public affair was heard and discussed the appropriation behind executive doors.

Merchants' Association Secretaries.

Secretaries of the local merchants' associations of North Carolina are meeting here tonight and tomorrow to discuss purely business affairs of the association, salesmanship and the like. W. A. Clarke, Jr., of Richmond, and Miss Isabel Craig Dawes, of Richmond, are attending the conference. Mr.

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