

NAVAL LIMITATION RESUMES PLACE OF FIRS IMPORTANCE

AMERICAN AND BRITISH EXPERTS ABOUT READY TO MAKE THEIR REPORT

Japanese Have No Announcement, But Won't Delay.

CRUCIAL POINT 5-5-3 RATIO

It Is This Point Upon Which the Conference Will Center Its Attention.

TURN FROM THE FAR EAST

To Subject of Naval Armament Without Complicating Procedure of the Conference—Postal Facilities of China.

Washington, Nov. 26.—(By Associated Press)—The problem of naval limitation, left in the background while the far eastern negotiations are developing step by step the policies of the powers toward China, has been advanced to a point where it may soon resume a place of predominating interest in the arms conference.

It was indicated today that both the American and British experts had virtually completed their work on details of the American reduction plan, and would be ready to report to the conference early next week. The Japanese experts had no similar announcement to make, but it was assumed they would not permit themselves to be put in the position of delaying seriously the progress of the negotiations.

The crucial point in the discussion, as viewed by the American delegation at least, is the "5-5-3 ratio" of capital ships strength which forms the basis of the American plan, and is upon this ratio that the considerations of the conference are expected to center when it turns again to the naval question. It was said authoritatively today that in the opinion of the spokesmen of the American government all questions of naval armaments are of secondary importance only, and can be settled easily once there is an agreement on capital ships.

Get Back to Armament.

Conference officials are understood to feel that the attention of the delegates can be diverted from the far eastern problems to the subject of naval armament without complicating the procedure of the conference, and the American delegation in particular has shown a desire to get back into the naval discussions as soon as possible. The experts will permit. The American delegates are declared to be well satisfied with the progress made in the far eastern negotiations but impatient to get the naval negotiations out of committee for a more definite exchange of views among those who will actually have the final decision.

Another of China's problems reached the point of a virtual "agreement in principle" during the day at a session of the committee of the whole devoted to a discussion of the maintenance of foreign post offices and postal systems on Chinese soil. The delegates all agreed there should be a withdrawal of the foreign postal machinery as soon as conditions warrant, and a sub-committee headed by Senator Lodge of the American delegation, drew up later formal adoption of a declaration of principles under which each of the powers would investigate conditions for itself and withdraw when it considered it practical to do so.

Abolish Territorial Rights.

The report is to be presented to the full committee Monday, and at the same time another sub-committee will present for approval a resolution which calls for a gradual abolition of the extra territorial rights in China as soon as China's judicial machinery will warrant the change. It is expected that the dispatch of an international commission of jurists to China to study the situation will be recommended in the sub-committee report and agreed to by the conference.

In the discussion of the postal question today, the delegates of Japan are understood to have expressed serious doubt whether the present postal facilities of the Chinese government would fully meet the demands made upon them should the foreign system be withdrawn. It was also said to have been suggested by some delegates that the Peking government might find difficulty in enforcing reforms which might be agreed to here, in view of the unsettled state of the internal affairs of China. The virtual decision to leave withdrawal to the discretion of each individual power was the result.

Although no formal mention of it was made in the committee meeting, President Harding's suggestion for a continuance of the conference plan in international relations was a question of absorbing interest in private conversations between delegates. Few of the delegates would comment on it publicly, and the only hint as to the possible attitude of the other nations came from Mr. Viviani, head of the French delegation, who endorsed the suggestion, saying it was not only "a high thought," but a practical one, and from a British spokesman who declared that an "association of nations" would be approached.

(Continued on Page 11, Second Section.)

AUTO ACCESSORIES CO. IN HANDS OF RECEIVERS

The Willys Corporation, But Not The Willys-Overland Company, Goes To The Wall.

Toledo, Nov. 26.—Frank P. Kennis, vice president of the Ohio Savings Bank, Toledo, and Clem O. Miniger, president of the Electric Auto-Lite corporation of Toledo, were today appointed receivers for the Willys corporation, manufacturers of automobile accessories.

HAS NO CONNECTION WITH WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY

New York, Nov. 26.—John N. Willys, president of the Willys corporation, federal receiver for which were appointed in Toledo today, issued a statement here, emphasizing that it was not the Willys-Overland company which was affected. The latter company, he said, was a separate and distinct corporation and was not interested in the Willys corporation.

9 Persons Drowned When Steamer Sinks

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Nine persons lost their lives when the lake steamer City of New York sank in Lake Ontario off Stony Point in a storm late yesterday.

Five bodies—one woman and four men—were picked up by the steamer Inletville H. at 8 a. m. today and brought here. The bodies were found in a yawl belonging to the City of New York. Nearby another boat bearing the steamer's name was drifting but it was considered to be unconnected with the one in which Captain Harry Randall, master of the ill-fated steamer, his two boys and a member of the crew, sought safety when the steamer went down. It is believed they were washed away from the boat.

The dead are: Captain Harry Randall, Zeleza Bay, Ont.; Mrs. Randall and their two children; Esley Warren, mate, Zeleza Bay, Ont.; Harry Dorey, deck hand, Zeleza Bay, Ont.; Earl Doney, engineer, Zeleza Bay, Ont.; Joseph G. Gallagher, fireman, Kingston, Ont.; Frank Gallagher, deck hand, Kingston, Ont.

DR. ISAAC TAYLOR DIES IN HOME IN MORGANTON

An Affection of the Heart Cause of Death, After Two Days' Illness.

ONE OF STATE'S LEADERS

(Special to Daily News.)

Morganton, Nov. 26.—Dr. Isaac M. Taylor, eminent physician and alienist, and recognized throughout the state as an authority in his profession, died at his home here at 4 o'clock this morning, after an illness of two days. He became suddenly ill Wednesday night with an affection of the heart and almost from the first hope of his recovery was despaired of.

Dr. Taylor had been a resident of Morganton for 27 years, coming here shortly after the organization of the state hospital for the insane, where for 17 years he was assistant physician under the late Dr. P. L. Murphy. For the past 10 years he conducted a private sanatorium for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, Broad Oaks sanatorium, holding a high place among similar institutions. He was born in New Bern 64 years ago, a son of the late Dr. Alexander Taylor and Sarah Cole Taylor. The Taylor and Cole families were prominent and influential in the eastern part of the state. He spent much of his young manhood at Chapel Hill and graduated at the University of North Carolina in the class of 1897 in medicine. Later professional training was received at the college of physicians and surgeons, Columbia university, New York, where he graduated in 1902. He came to Morganton from China Grove, Rowan county, where he first practiced medicine in January, 1899.

Dr. Taylor married Miss Susan Evans of Fayetteville, a niece of Dr. Murray, with their six children, three of whom are still living. His children are Alexander Taylor, Jr., J. W. Vernon and Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Morganton, Erasmus Taylor, medical student at Wake Forest college, and Misses Harriet and Catherine Taylor. His daughter, Bryn Mawr, Pa. An only brother, J. A. Taylor, of Morganton, also lives here.

In the North Carolina Medical association Dr. Taylor was regarded as a leader. He was also a member of the North Carolina Medical association, returning only last Friday from the annual meeting of that body in Hot Springs, Ark. He served a term on the state board of examiners, being chairman of the board.

Locally Dr. Taylor was considered one of Morganton's most loyal, civic-minded citizens, evidencing always a keen interest in the town's progress and welfare, and rated as one of its leading citizens. His interment will be made in the family plot here.

HONEYCUTT THROWS UP HANDS; WILL GO TO PEN

News Merchant To Take Sentence Of Five Years In Federal Prison In Atlanta.

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 308 Merchants National Bank Bldg. Raleigh, Nov. 26.—A. J. Honeycutt, news merchant under five-year sentence in federal court, threw up his hands this evening, gave up the fight to avoid service in Atlanta, and will take his sentence.

Honeycutt, who had trafficked in stolen property taken from railway cars, drew all over 10 years, but the higher courts reversed one of the judgments of five years. He has dissipated the bulk of his \$100,000 fortune in defending himself. Sentence will probably be passed next week.

The grand jury's true bill against Dr. Taylor, charging him with a narcotic act, will start this case December 9. The case against Dr. J. H. Lowry, of Raleigh, similarly charged, was set for today, but was continued.

WOMEN BELIEVE ARMS PARLEY WILL SUCCEED

Four Americans on Advisory Committee Express Optimism in a Letter To Lady Astor.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Conviction that the Washington conference "has marked a new era in diplomacy" is expressed by the views of the women members of the advisory committee to the American delegation in a letter addressed to Lady Astor, member of the British house of commons, made public today.

The letter which is signed by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edison, Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, is in reply to a letter from Lady Astor transmittal of the views of the women members of the advisory committee to the American delegation with respect to the armament conference.

ASSOCIATION PLAN OF MAKING AS PRACTICAL AS LEAGUE OF WILSON

Would Be Natural Growth of Closer Relations.

MORAL STRENGTH GREAT

Would Not Formally Guarantee But Any Nation Would Hesitate to Buck It.

MEANS END OF ISOLATION

Harding and Hughes Have Succeeded in Making America Regard More Favorably the League of Nations.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, Nov. 26.—Foreign representatives here are cautious about discussing President Harding's suggestion that an association of nations will grow out of the present conference. They shrink from the expression of opinions because they are aware of the part which the United States senate played in wrecking President Wilson's plan of international co-operation. They know too little of our constitutional system to feel sure that the loose plan Mr. Harding suggests would not have to come before Congress for approval.

All that Mr. Harding has in mind apparently is that this conference will necessarily be followed by other similar meetings. The holding of frequent conferences necessarily draws the nations to the attention of each other in an indefinite organization which may be called an association.

Mr. Hughes has always had the intention of settling at the present conference the question of the surface in the far east and laying other and more difficult issues for subsequent adjustment. This necessarily involved other and later far eastern conferences. He was aware that Japan would not be content to accept her relations with this country and with China, was ready to make certain concessions. He gives her the opportunity to make those concessions, that is all.

China Stumbling Block. There remains China. It will be a slow process for China to get upon her feet. Difficult questions will arise. Hence the need for future conferences. The agreement likely to be passed upon various elements of the Chinese problem. They will have to report to somebody, presumably to future conferences. Land disarmament will also have to be acted upon in a year or two.

One may call this loose getting-together of the nations of the world for specific purposes an association of nations. It will be one for all practical purposes. It will not have a constitution or covenant. It will not do about all that Mr. Wilson's league of nations would have done to promote mutual understanding and co-operation.

It will not guarantee the territorial integrity of countries, or rather it will not guarantee nations from attack and spoliation, though in practice many nations are reached with Wilson's idea by the fact that it will be in effect such a moral guarantee, and Mr. Wilson described as more binding than one that was contractual.

President Harding is appropriating Mr. Wilson's idea and making it practical. His plan for associating the nations is tentative. It is a natural growth. Mr. Wilson started at the other end to create a complete organization of nations.

It is not clear why the league of nations advocates should be well pleased with what Mr. Harding has done. He has demonstrated the utility of international co-operation. He has shown that the United States is ready to take its part in world affairs. He has made it possible for the United States to take its part in the world. He has made it possible for the United States to take its part in the world.

Of Mr. Harding's loosely constructed association of nations the supreme council promises to be the continuously functioning and most effective part. This provides for the frequent conference of the five great powers of the world. In effect it is Mr. Wilson's league council, possessed of a freedom and scope of action which the league council had not.

The annual conferences, if they come to pass, of the other nations will correspond to the annual assembly of the league. There being no covenant to Mr. Harding's association the five great powers will play a larger part in it than they would have in the league. It is an organization where their powers are limited by certain agreements with respect to the rights of smaller nations in the assembly.

What Mr. Harding has started may grow as human institutions do. It may come to have its own unwritten constitution in time. At present it is not much more than a pious hope. But whether you call it an association or not, Mr. Harding has ended the irreconcilable grip of foreign relations and put a step to American isolation.

Forecast by States.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Virginia: Cloudy, probably local rains in interior Sunday; Monday cloudy and cooler. North Carolina and South Carolina: Partly cloudy, probably followed by local rains by Sunday night; Monday partly cloudy and cooler. Georgia: Local rains Sunday; Monday partly cloudy and cooler. Tennessee: Cloudy and cooler; local rains Sunday; Monday fair and cooler. Louisiana: Sunday partly cloudy, somewhat unsettled; Monday generally fair.

Arkansas: Sunday, generally fair except showers in northeast; cooler, Monday fair, warmer. Oklahoma: Sunday fair, cooler in east; Monday fair, warmer. West Texas: Sunday fair, cooler in east; Monday fair, warmer. West Texas: Sunday fair, cooler in east; Monday fair, warmer.

RESTRAINING ITSELF IS JOB OF BRITISH PRESS

British Hope M. Briand Did Not Say Just What He Is Reported to Have Said—Call Conference Later.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

London, Nov. 26.—A desire to avoid as far as possible the stirring up of animosities among the allies, thereby affecting the atmosphere at the Washington conference, is reflected in the tempered comment on Lord Curzon's speech Thursday night in which he criticized France for her land armament position and her treaty with Angola and the Ruhr.

Had the Washington conference not been on, Lord Curzon would have been far less generous with France, particularly on the near eastern matter which British officials feel keenly. Common sense shows how the deep roots of animosity for disarmament have taken hold in the British press. Friend and foe of Lord Curzon emphasize the necessity of reducing armaments to the minimum but they are at variance on what the minimum should be, and in considering France's relations with Germany.

Newspapers friendly to the government reiterate and praise the foreign minister's statement that France is in a position to make a sacrifice of conscience that behind a huge army, but others express sympathy for France's fear of future trouble, if she is not protected by something more than world conscience.

There are differences of opinion on this question, the British are disappointed over two events—that the head of the French delegation is leaving Washington so soon after his pronouncement of the French position, and that the British are not to British capital ships probably being wanted by Great Britain to chase submarines to explore the ocean bottom. They hope M. Briand did not do this, but there is no denial forthcoming.

While there is some interest here in the report that the French premier may stop in London on route to France and to confer with Lloyd George, the general interest is in the fact that Great Britain will demand a meeting of the supreme council as soon as the Washington conference is out of the way.

In the street and Whitehall today there were more than usual reticence in discussing the latest dispatches with France, the whole atmosphere reflecting a desire not to say anything that might in any way hinder the progress of the conference, but there is no denial forthcoming.

Evidence of the efforts of London newspaper editors to restrain themselves in discussing the latest dispatches with France, the whole atmosphere reflecting a desire not to say anything that might in any way hinder the progress of the conference, but there is no denial forthcoming.

Two Men Killed When Engine's Boiler Bursts. Engineer H. W. Gerow, Raleigh, and Negro Fireman Dead—Brakeman E. J. Murphy Fatally Injured.

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 308 Merchants National Bank Bldg. Raleigh, Nov. 26.—Engineer H. W. Gerow, of Raleigh, and his negro fireman E. J. Murphy, of Middleburg, are perhaps fatally injured as the result of a boiler explosion tonight two miles south of Youngville on the Seaboard Air Line railroad.

A derailment accompanying the boiler accident has not been accounted for. The engine, pulling northbound freight train No. 86, was a Santa Fe type, one of the biggest, No. 409. Seaboard officials say the shops tonight could give no information as to the cause of the accident. The engineers were instantly killed.

Engineer Gerow was 34 years old. He married the daughter of A. Dugli, famous caterer of Raleigh, a descendant of the late Governor Johnston. He was known as widely as any man in the state. Murphy, who is a popular brakeman, was 27 years old and was being treated in Wake Forest college hospital.

TAR HEEL AND WIFE IN NEW MEXICO SHOT ON PORCH OF THEIR HOME—No Clue to Slayer.

Galtup, N. M., Nov. 26.—Mystery shrouds the double slaying here last night of J. W. Blackwell, Jr., a mine clerk, and his wife, who were shot to death on the front porch of their home, according to the sheriff's office.

The bodies were discovered at 8 o'clock this morning by C. E. Upland, a friend of Blackwell. Each had been shot once through the breast. The couple, according to authorities, had just returned from a theater and stepped on the porch when they were shot.

Powder burns were found on the dress worn by Mrs. Blackwell. A local dentist and his wife who passed the Blackwell residence last night told the authorities they saw a woman, running down the street after two shots were fired.

Neighbors corroborated the dentist's story, hearing two shots. One man told the police he saw a man with a leather coat running down the street after he had heard the shots. Blackwell came here with his wife from North Carolina about seven years ago.

CONFERENCE LIKELY TO LAST OVER CHRISTMAS

Think That By Working Through Christmas Get Through By End of December.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 26.—Members of several delegations to the Washington conference informally suggested tonight that any thought of adjourning the sessions for the Christmas holidays be abandoned in the expectation that by adopting such a course the deliberations could be definitely concluded by the end of December.

The negotiations were proceeding so smoothly, they pointed out, that the conference could be expected to complete its work in much shorter time than was at first deemed possible. For this reason it was suggested that delegations who had planned to go home for Christmas might well be urged to abandon this intention so that the sessions could be continued without interruption. In such a case it was said the conference might end by December 25 or 26.

LIMITS OF ARMAMENT MEETINGS ARE GREATLY ENLARGED BY HARDING

No Reason Why Any Nation Should Stand Outside.

ALREADY GREAT CHANGE

Suggestion of Association of Nations Far Cry From Mr. Hughes' Specific Plan.

WASHINGTON IS PUZZLED

Waiting For Somebody To Clarify Situation After Presidential Bombshell—May Have To Linger Long Time.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, Nov. 26.—Two facts dominate the history of the second week of the Washington conference, namely, the Anglo-French row, which was not unexpected, and President Harding's comment Friday on the possible broadening of the conference, itself, which is in reality the most striking single circumstance since Mr. Hughes' opening speech. As to the Anglo-French row, everybody has the feeling that the conference and it may now be dismissed so far as it has American significance. On the other hand, the President's startling proposal may lead to a revision of all estimates of the conference, so far as the conference is concerned.

Between the President's later proposal and Mr. Hughes' opening speech it is obvious that there is a very wide difference. Under Mr. Hughes' impetus the conference has been working on the subject of the limitation of armaments, with the idea that specific and definite agreement here would be the main contribution to the gathering. This objective was simple and restricted, there has been an expectation that Christmas would see the work done and the delegates gone.

Takes In New Aspect. As it now stands, however, there seems every reason to believe that the conference will be more than usual reticence in discussing the latest dispatches with France, the whole atmosphere reflecting a desire not to say anything that might in any way hinder the progress of the conference, but there is no denial forthcoming.

The President's suggestion comes as a profound surprise. It opens horizons far more considerable than any one had expected would be explored, and it may be expected to have a profound effect on the boundaries of the conference. It is not clear how the conference will be affected by this suggestion, but it is not clear how the conference will be affected by this suggestion.

Up to the present moment the Washington conference has resolutely set itself against any intermingling in European affairs. It has successfully resisted a number of British, French and Italian attempts to interest the United States in European problems. The result has been a profound disappointment to every European, although this disappointment finds little expression in the public press either at home or abroad. However, and since the case of Asia, the United States has, to a surprising extent, avoided assuming a leadership which would carry with it a similar assumption of responsibilities.

If now, however, this Washington conference is to be broadened, it seems at least possible following President Harding's suggestion of yesterday, we are bound to have Lloyd George come here to reopen the British case against France politically. It is not clear how the conference will be affected by this suggestion, but it is not clear how the conference will be affected by this suggestion.

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THE AIKEN VOLUNTEERS SAVED DAY IN AUGUSTA

Fire Early Saturday Did Over Million Dollars' Damage—Town Short of Hose—No Lives Lost.

(By Associated Press.)

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 26.—Loss from the fire which early this morning threatened the entire business section of Augusta and finally rased half of the block bounded by Broad, High and Ellis streets, will not exceed \$1,500,000, according to estimates of business men and local underwriters.

Fire Chief Frank G. Reynolds, however, believes that the loss will not exceed the million mark. Chief Reynolds tonight also stated that but for the sprinkler system of the J. B. White and company department store and the timely assistance of the Aiken fire department that the White building and the Genesia hotel would have been totally destroyed.

Lack of sufficient hose handicapped the local fire fighters and the arrival of the Aiken volunteer department with 1,000 feet of additional hose saved the day in the opinion of the Augusta fire department.

No lives were lost in the fire. Police and hotel officials today checked up lists of hotel guests and no missing persons have been reported to the police. Only two casualties resulted from the fire, according to hospital reports, Fire Captain F. Crouch, of Augusta, and Fireman A. B. E. Smith, of the Aiken department receiving minor injuries.

The loss is confined to the following buildings: Johnson building, total loss. Harrison building, total loss. Albion hotel, total loss. Genesia hotel, partly burned. J. B. White and company, partly burned.

The Augusta Chronicle, total loss. Sparks also ignited three stores two blocks from the big blaze, all three stores being gutted. The first fire was discovered in the Johnson building shortly after 1:30 o'clock and, fanned by a stiff breeze, soon spread to adjoining structures. The Harrison building was soon engulfed in flames and the Albion hotel, the Albion hotel was in flames. At the sounding of the first alarm, however, guests at the hotel were aroused, and rushed into the street with the few personal belongings they could gather. All officials escaped unhurt.

At this time another alarm was sounded for the fire in the 400 block of Jackson street and so fast were the flames of the Broad street fire spreading that Fire Chief Frank G. Reynolds telephoned for assistance from Aiken, Waynesboro, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Atlanta. The Aiken fire department responded with the first alarm. Fire Chief Reynolds arrived from Waynesboro.

The flames had spread to the Genesia hotel by this time and the firemen from Aiken were put to work on this blaze. They were able to confine the blaze in this block, which contains the Harrison and Johnson buildings, to the Genesia hotel. Meantime, the local firemen succeeded in checking the spread of the original blaze and shortly after 3 o'clock had the blaze under control. It was extinguished by 8 o'clock, after burning almost seven hours. The blaze on Jackson street was confined to the three stores and the buildings that were completely gutted.

COMPANY LOSES A CANAL

WORTH ABOUT \$2,000,000

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 26.—The South Carolina Supreme court today rendered a decision that the Columbia canal property, valued at approximately \$2,000,000 has reverted to the state of South Carolina.

The Supreme court decision sustains a decision by the lower court. The property, which the Columbia Gas and Electric company, an effort was made to take the case to the Supreme court of the United States. The state Supreme court decision today declares that the canal property reverts to the state. It is a decision which is expected to have a profound effect on the boundaries of the conference.

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CURZON SPEECH TENDS TO SHOW BRITISH SEEK TO BREAK FRENCH TIES

Tired of Moral Alliance and Want It Ended.

USING THE UNITED STATES

Since America Frowns On Alliance Britain Thinks to Get Out, Too.