

NEW AND HOPEFUL TURN IS TAKEN BY ARMS CONFERENCE

FRENCH 10-SHIP PLAN IS SUBMITTED WITHOUT APPROBATION OF PARIS

Shantung Controversy Closer to a Settlement. ALBERT SARRAUT SPEAKS He Presents France's Naval Experts' Views; Hughes Stimulates Good Cheer.

JAPS HEAR FROM TOKIO Settlement of Shantung Depends On Few Details Regarding the Return To China of the Tsinan-Tsintanfu Road.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Conference delegates took a new and hopeful turn tonight when it became known that the French 10-ship building plan was submitted without the approval of the Paris government and that direct conversations between China and Japan had brought the Shantung controversy closer to a settlement.

Naval sub-committee action toward a five-power pact on naval limitation awaits an answer from Premier Briand on both the 10-ship projects submitted by French delegates now here and upon the joint courier proposal concurred in by Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Italy, that France accept a capital ship strength of 175,000 tons as compared to her present 164,000 tons in dreadnaughts.

A three-hour session of the sub-committee today was almost entirely taken up by Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation, in presenting views of French naval experts now here as to the naval needs of France.

Secretary Hughes made a brief reply tending to stimulate good feeling among the committee members. The official communique, however, would admit nothing beyond the physical facts that the committee met, talked, adjourned and would meet again.

The Shantung Problem. Settlement of the Shantung problem apparently depends on satisfactory arrangement of a few details involved in Japanese return of the Tsinan-Tsintanfu railroad in the neighborhood of the city.

Further instructions on the subject were received today by the Japanese delegates, and although their exact nature was not disclosed, there was evident tonight among both Japanese and Chinese a feeling that a final agreement was only a question of hours.

As to the French proposals for a new fleet of 10 35,000-ton capital ships, which stunned conference circles when they first became known yesterday, it was learned that they were framed here by direction of Admiral Debon, chief French naval expert, under his authority from the delegation to present the views of the French naval general staff.

Premier Briand and former Premier Viviani both had left Washington before the admiral's proposals were framed. The Paris government has now been informed by cable of the situation and of the counter proposition.

It was evident tonight that the 175,000-ton capital ship limitation for France was proposed by the American delegation originally, although the form in which it was presented was not disclosed.

The Italian Position. The position of the Italian delegation as it is understood to have been developed during the committee sessions is that the Italian government has two principles to maintain in the naval ratio discussion, one, that the Italian navy should be on an equality with that of any other power in the Mediterranean; two, that the Italian ratio should be as low as possible for Italy's purely defensive purposes.

Knowledge that the French 10-ship building plan, which up tonight had seemed a stumbling block in the way of the conference, was merely the suggestion of the French naval staff here, as to what it deemed desirable for France, put a new face on the present deliberations of the naval committee. The connection of the French experts outlining their views was not only it is understood, authorized by the French delegation as a means to bring about a full discussion of the general problem of naval relativities, but it was also supported by conference precedent.

The only written presentation of Japan's first claim to a naval ratio of 70 per cent as compared with the American fleet, so far as known, was made by Japanese experts in the original committee of experts, abandoned later by the naval committee of 15 on which conference delegates themselves sit. Except for that change, the French suggestion probably would have been presented to the experts' committee. It appears to have been drawn up for that purpose.

GRAND OLD MAN RUFF GETS INTO ACTION AND FLAYS BOWIE OF ASHE

Tam Wanted to Take Penalty Off of Taxpayers. HENDRICKS BILL IS DEAD

Mr. Hendricks Would Have the Jury in Capital Cases to Indicate Degree of Guilt. BANK BILL BY LAMBETH

Murphy Thinks the Communities Should Prosecute Big Criminals, Such as Bank Criminals, House Unfriendly. The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 209 Merchants National Bank Bldg. By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, Dec. 17.—Grand Old Man Ruff got into real action today when his next door neighbor Tam Bowie undertook to take the penalty off taxpayers who don't pay their tribute by the end of January, and Grand Old Man Ruff won.

The real merits of the bill will not get the regular tryout. Bowie was fighting to have the measure put upon the calendar for the first session after the morning hour. Doughton insisted that it go before the finance committee. The Alleghany man is chairman of that committee.

Mr. Bowie told the house that meant death, that the chairman of the committee call it together when he saw fit. The Alleghany man fought like a wildcat for his own committee and won. It was evident that Speaker Grier was against Mr. Hendricks, but there was no known to the chair by which the house could block the flight of the bill to the Doughton committee, save the vote.

Hendricks' Bill Put to Death. The house put to death Representative Hendricks' bill modifying the death penalty in three of the four capital offenses. Mr. Hendricks would have laid upon the jury the duty of indicating the degree of guilt and the punishment to fit the crime. The bill which was introduced early in the session, got out for consideration tonight.

The Thomasville bank cases had a little indirect airing today, too. Senator Lambeth of Davidson had introduced a bill allowing the governor a limit of \$1,500 in rewards for big criminals. The senate passed the bill, but the house was not friendly to the proposal.

Josephine Pulley, Negro, Meets Instant Death When Truck and An Auto Hit Near Rocky Mount. (Special to Daily News.)

Rocky Mount, Dec. 17.—One person was killed and several injured when a truck and an auto collided on the highway near Rocky Mount, Va., last night.

Josephine Pulley met instant death when she was thrown out by the force of the impact and lodged between the two colliding machines. Mr. Cochrill was badly cut about the face and head as well as subjected to bodily injuries when he was pitched forward against the steering wheel and through the windshield.

Senator Dewey, of the district in which Graham county is located, opposed the bill because he did not believe the township system for road work as effective or as efficient as the county-wide measure. When the measure came up he moved the bill be tabled and gave his reasons for making this motion.

It took the senate about an hour Saturday morning to dispose of the local road bill taking one of the townships out of the general highway district of Graham county this morning. The bill was finally approved and passed by a vote of 10 to 4.

Forecast By States.—Virginia: Clearing and colder Sunday; Monday fair. North Carolina: Generally fair and much colder Sunday; Monday fair.

Alabama: Fair Sunday and probably Monday; colder in south Sunday, rising Tuesday. Tennessee: Fair Sunday, colder in east; Monday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

HOUSE PASSES A BILL CARVING 20 MILLIONS FOR RELIEF OF RUSSIA

Use Funds of United States Grain Corporation. BILL GOES TO THE SENATE

Opponents of Measure Fought It to Last and Sought to Murder It. TWO SOLID HOURS DEBATE

Chairman Madden Protests Against Use of the Funds and Tells Congress There Are Conditions at Home That Are Appalling. (By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 17.—A bill authorizing the President to expend \$20,000,000 out of the funds of the United States grain corporation for relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia was passed tonight by the house 114 to 51.

Opponents of the measure fought it to the last and forced a roll call on the ground that the vote as announced did not include a quorum of the house. The roll call resulted 181 to 71 and the bill now goes to the senate.

In wrangling over the measure the house attempted to chop it to pieces with amendments. The first amendment was an amendment by Representative Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama, to reduce the amount from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which was defeated, 78 to 69.

There had been two solid hours of debate during which a flood of eloquence was let loose on the argument that the starving children of Russia, regardless of the bolshevik ruin that had brought about their distress, should have their cry for bread silenced with American food, when a new fight was started over proposals to tear the bill to pieces.

Protesting against the use of funds for the people of a foreign nation, Chairman Madden, of the appropriations committee, declared it was easy to vote a tax on the backs of the American people, and cry at the same time for economy.

Other Arrests Expected. (By Associated Press.) New York, Dec. 17.—(Special to Daily News.)

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Local authorities, while admitting that special guards had been placed around the exchange and other buildings, refused to attach any great importance to reports that threatening letters had been received by a number of brokers.

Mr. Burns, on his arrival, added nothing to his statements in Washington that the arrest in Warsaw of Wolfe Lindenfeld, former representative in New York of Lenin and the third international and later in the service of the department of justice, would clear up the mystery which had surrounded the case.

During the investigation, which extended around the world with the offer of rewards exceeding \$100,000 and resulted in the arrest in this country and Canada of a score of suspects, who were subsequently discharged, Mr. Burns maintained from the first that the explosion was the work of the third international, as indicated now in dispatches from abroad.

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FRANCE LAYS CLAIM TO BIG WIN IN ORDER TO TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Britain Finds It a Jest Too Deep For Laughter. BUT TREATS IT SERIOUS

So France Will Cross United States and Force Us to Exert Pressure On France. EUROPEANS ARE AT ODDS

Day of Reckoning Between France and England At Hand and Nations Are Far Apart—England Ready To Throw France Overboard. (Copyright, 1921, by Publications Public Ledger.)

Washington, Dec. 17.—The news from abroad that France is seeking a treaty of alliance with England as plain France's demand here for a ratio in the naval agreement that will permit her to build ten super-hoods. France makes her claim here for the purpose of trading with her premier.

France's super-hoods are a jest. The British find it a jest too deep for laughter. If they treated this imaginary fleet of a bankrupt nation the way they treat the possible fleets of Germany and Russia, as something to be considered when it begins to come in, being something which may cause all three of the great naval powers to modify the agreement in the future.

But England, perhaps to get France into the position of crossing the path of the United States and opposing the American program, insists that an imaginary fleet be treated as a reality. It may be that her plan to modify is to induce the United States to use pressure upon France, for the day of reckoning between France and England is at hand, in the conference which is coming between M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George.

The two countries have been drifting steadily toward the signing of the treaty of Versailles. They are at odds over German reparations. They differ over Poland and the little entente. They have had a violent altercation over Turkey, leading Lord Curzon in the midst of this peaceful conference here in Washington to launch a bitter attack upon his cross-channel neighbor.

France finds herself drifting toward isolation as Japan did before this conference was called. Only one incident has saved her from the appearance of isolation in this conference and that was Mr. Hughes' insistence that France be included in the four-power pact in the Pacific, and the American secretary's motive was not so much approval of France as regards to America's preclusion of any other country's entering into a combination with England and Japan alone.

Great Britain is now all the reader to throw France overboard, to isolate her. Europe because the conference here in Washington is based in the Pacific, giving her more opportunity to concentrate on Europe and because she sees in closer relations between herself and this country a chance to free herself from a partner in Europe who embarrasses her.

France is fighting not to be isolated. Her one point of attack upon England is in the navy. Given a navy, given even a fleet of submarines, France's friendship becomes a liability to England. Thus equipped, France may pursue her aims on the continent and England will have to veil her despair.

There is the whole politics of France's extraordinary demand for the right to build a navy which has not and is not likely to have money to build. Probably France makes her capital ship demand largely because her submarine allowance will be proportioned to her capital ship quota.

Behind France's imaginary capital ships lie submarines and behind submarines lies the issue of the political hegemony of Europe for which Great Britain and France are more than ever rivals.

CITY IN DARKNESS FOR MORE THAN HALF HOUR Southern Power Company Line Trouble The Cause—Causes Much Trouble In Daily News Office.

All of Greensboro was in darkness for more than half an hour last night, every electric light in the city being affected and all machinery operated by electricity stopped. Officials of the North Carolina Public Service company stated that the lack of current was due to trouble on a Southern Power company's wire between Charlotte and Salisbury, the current which supplies Greensboro coming to this city via that wire.

The Daily News, especially, suffered through the inability to secure light and power. All of the linotype machines, together with the rest of the machinery in the plant which is all operated by electricity, were stopped. The current was off so long that the metal pots of the linotype machines became cold and an additional 10 minutes was required to re-heat the metal before the machines could be operated after the current was turned on.



Self Confessed Slayer of Physician

Rumor of a New Plot to Blow Up Stock Exchange TO GUARD STREET

Burns Is Satisfied Arrest of Lindenfeld Will Clear Up the 1920 Explosion. OTHER ARRESTS EXPECTED

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