

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS
Published Every Day in the Year
By Greensboro News Company

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
Nov. 12—Hughes submits general program for ten-year naval holiday and limitation of armament.
Nov. 14—France and Italy agree to act together on questions coming before the conference.
Nov. 15—Great Britain and Japan accept American program.
Nov. 16—China presents ten principles.
Nov. 17—The other nations represented accept in principle China's proposals that she should return to the family of sovereign nations.
Nov. 21—Britain promises that France will not be left to defend herself alone.
Nov. 22—The committee on naval armaments agrees to the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China.
Nov. 23—The committee on foreign postal privileges in China.
Nov. 24—Resolutions are adopted looking to abandonment of foreign courts in China.
Nov. 25—Japan makes formal request for a 10-10-75 naval formula.
Nov. 26—Japan and France agree to return to the status quo in the Far East.
Nov. 27—The committee on the neutrality of China in case of war in which China is not a party.
Nov. 28—The committee on the provision for use of wireless stations in China.
Nov. 29—Chinese dissatisfied over Shantung negotiations.
Nov. 30—Text of the four-power treaty to enjoin the Anglo-Japanese alliance is laid before the conference and made public.
Dec. 1—The committee on the increase of maximum tonnage of each power during and after the ten-year naval holiday.
Dec. 2—The committee on the Japanese offer of China to buy Kiao-Chow.
Dec. 3—The committee on the Japanese offer of China to buy Kiao-Chow.
Dec. 4—China asks of the powers in conference that the Japanese demands treaty, and all treaties granting special spheres of influence in China.
Dec. 5—Four-power treaty signed.
Dec. 6—Agreement is reached by the three powers on the 10-10-75 naval holiday.
Dec. 7—The committee on the increase of maximum tonnage of each power during and after the ten-year naval holiday.
Dec. 8—The committee on the Japanese offer of China to buy Kiao-Chow.
Dec. 9—The committee on the Japanese offer of China to buy Kiao-Chow.
Dec. 10—The committee on the Japanese offer of China to buy Kiao-Chow.

FAILURE IN AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

No more terrific blow has been dealt the reputation of a diplomatist of modern times than the sudden collapse of the Washington conference, coupled as it is, with the bald assertion that the collapse is due to the blundering of Mr. Hughes. It may be so, but we shall certainly incline to give Mr. Hughes the benefit of the doubt until the conference has actually adjourned without doing anything worth while about aeroplanes and submarines.
But, after all, what was to have been expected? The Borah resolution demanded a conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan to consider the limitation of naval armament, the author of the resolution unquestionably having in mind capital ships, the most expensive of naval armament. It was Mr. Hughes' own idea to extend the conference to take in six other nations and to make it a sort of opposition league of nations. The matter of the capital ships was easily arranged, for everybody had too many of them anyhow, and everybody has come to be extremely skeptical of their value in modern warfare. But when Mr. Hughes began to run a second-class Geneva conference he got into trouble, for he was not prepared to bring the only thing that holds the league of nations together—a mutual guarantee of security. Even as mild and innocuous a guarantee as that afforded by the four-power treaty is encountering opposition that is likely to increase, rather than to diminish.
The gravamen of the charge against Mr. Hughes, however, appears to be tactlessness. Regardless of the excellence of his intentions, he has contrived to inflame French opinion to the point where the French people actually believe that the United States and Great Britain are conspiring to grab the world, and shove France clear off it. This is an astounding charge. Mr. Hughes has succeeded so well in impressing his own countrymen with his integrity and impartiality that it is fairly incredible that Europe should suspect him of being a trickster. If that is indeed the case, then Charles E. Hughes as a diplomatist is a complete and lamentable failure; for that is not a matter of policy, good or bad, but a question of temperament. Furthermore, there is no excuse for a diplomatist who has so blundered in charging the French with undue touchiness. If they are abnormally touchy, it was the diplomatist's business to know it, and to conduct the negotiations accordingly.
It is perfectly true that Mr. Hughes is not particularly successful in his human encounters. His attitude is too chillingly abstract to make him a popular man; but at that it is no more so than Mr. Balfour's, and yet Mr. Balfour is a brilliantly successful diplomatist. Mr. Hughes' personality may not fit him for a diplomatic career, but it is hardly credible that that alone accounts for the failure of the conference.
Much more likely is it that when the original program was extended to cover more than capital ships, and the capital ships of the three great maritime powers, Mr. Hughes undertook a task that no human being could have accomplished successfully. Where Wilson failed Hughes had small chance to succeed, from the very beginning. Wilson, indeed, had the foresight to realize that the only way out was the Franco-Anglo-American defensive alliance, and the courage to take that way. He was defeated in the senate, and that defeat settled all hopes of American success at composing the quarrels of France and England.
In short, the administration has essayed the impossible task of running with the hare and holding with the hounds—of obtaining all the benefits that would attend vigorous and sincere support of the league of nations without incurring any of the responsibilities and dangers attached to it. Naturally, it has failed. It must continue to fail until such time as this country makes up its mind to face its duty and discharge it.

PARAGRAPHS.

It may be a quiet revolt in India, but it is making noise enough in London.
High Point is up to its ears in a "home-building drive." Making sure of starting the new year right by starting right before it arrives.
France, of course, has all faith in the excellent intentions of her British neighbors, but she means to keep a submarine ace in the hole, all the same.
A British ship has been seized by an American revenue cutter as an alleged run-runner. The British may come to take prohibition seriously yet.
Apparently the secret service, by arresting the man in Warsaw in connection with the Wall street explosion got nothing but bum information—and they didn't want it spelled that way.
Mr. Wells, excusing his inability to interpret America, says: "You Civil war was fought before I was born." How dared we to fight a war before Mr. Wells arrived to tell the world about it?
According to Mr. Tumulty's serial on "Wilson As I Know Him," the United States had in Mr. Tumulty one of the greatest Presidents and one of the most perspicacious politicians in its history.
Certain Washington countenances that wear a look of deep bewilderment these past few days got it from a sudden and surprising discovery that, for a dead one, the league of nations has an astoundingly lively and energetic stinger.
Commissioner Cox told the people at the Swift Island bridge celebration that the state commission will build, "in the near future," 400 miles of permanent road and 600 miles of soil type. The former means an expenditure of not less than ten million dollars, probably nearer 15 millions, and the latter from a million and a half to three millions. It looks like a year's job for the commission, with its indicated expansions beyond the original plan of ten million a year.
"The disappointed farmer now reads the account of his industrial ruin by the light of his burning corn. Millions of laborers are frequenting the soup houses, the bread lines and the auction block as in the days of chattel slavery. Business has discovered that it was crucified on the cross of politics." It is the new Democratic chairman, Mr. Hull, who is putting out the rousements; and is an effectual reminder that this gladsome New Year we are all expecting the day after tomorrow is to be a campaign year.

THE GORGAS MEMORIAL.

The Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine is to be a monument to the memory of Major General William C. Gorgas. It will be built in Panama, with a field work extension in connection with the University of Alabama, for the training of sanitary engineers, health officers and public health nurses. The Panama government has given a building, about which others will be grouped. Organization is now being made for creation of an endowment fund, to support the work of the institute, which will consist in part in research into the causes of tropical diseases.
This memorial will appeal especially to people of the south. Dr. Gorgas was a native of Mobile, an alumnus of Sewanee, and his father, General Josiah Gorgas, was chief of ordnance of the Confederate army, later headmaster and vice-chancellor of the University of the South and president of the University of Alabama. It was in fighting yellow fever in Texas, at the risk of his life, that the young assistant surgeon of the United States army won fame as the head of his profession in this

DEBTS IN A SET FREE.

Eugene Y. Debs, the leading socialist of this country, and several times candidate for president on that ticket, walked out of the federal prison at Atlanta on Christmas day a free man. He had been in the prison since he returned to his home in Chicago. Debs was sentenced to 10 years in prison by a federal court in May, 1918 and began his term in April, 1919. President Harding at the same time commuted the sentence of Debs to 30 days for various war-time offenses, but the statement was made that he extended mercy to no one who had been guilty of sabotage or other kinds of forcible resistance to law. The acts of Debs were not pardoned, but commutations, and therefore did not carry a restoration to full citizenship.
Debs is an old man, a charming and benevolent old man, who perhaps would not be called a worm. To his credit it is the fact that our case, kind and would make any personal sacrifice which he deemed beneficial to mankind. His fault is that he cannot see that men cannot be ready at all times to be kind to one another, which a dreamer, a philosopher or a statesman, as the case may be, dares good. Not being able to see this fact he looks with contempt upon present conditions and methods and will defy any authority which he believes to be good people who cannot see as he does. Thus Mr. Debs, not believing in war, and looking forward to universal peace, could not understand that since war was in the world it must be met and handled as war. His idea was that universal peace must be hastened, not by defeating Germany but by refusing to fight. Hence he tried to obstruct the draft, not because he loved Germany, but because he believed that war was justifiable. He acts very much like the ardent temperance man who would not take a spoonful of liquor if it were the only thing in the world that would save his life. When a man suffers from a cause and it afterwards succeeds and demonstrates its wisdom, we call him a martyr. If it fails or is found to be unwise, we call him a crank.
The President has done well, we believe, in liberating this old man. If he is dangerous he would not have been less in prison, and now that the war is over and men feel safe that they feel they are kind to an old man of this type—Monroe Journal.

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SAPIRO ROUSES TOBACCO PRODUCERS AT KINSTON.

Answers Criticisms of Co-operative Plan and Urges Farmers to Fight.
Raps Some of the Management.
Kinston, Dec. 29.—Nearly 1,000 LeNoir county farmers crowded here today to hear Aaron Sapiro of California discuss the co-operative tobacco marketing plan. They applauded him for two hours, while he told of the progress of co-operative marketing. Dr. J. Y. Joyner presented Mr. Sapiro. Dr. Joyner said the fight for co-operative marketing had reached the last stage, that of slander, and refuted the rumor that he himself had not signed the contract.
"You growers," Mr. Sapiro said in opening, "are struggling under the worst marketing system in the world, and any change would be an improvement. Nothing could be as rotten as the present auction system of selling tobacco."
After taking up one by one the criticisms of co-operative marketing and answering them in a straightforward way that aroused his audience to applause, Sapiro turned to Wilson and Kinston warehousemen who are now fighting the movement. "We are not fighting the warehousemen," he said, "we are fighting the system. We are not fighting the warehousemen in Wilson and Kinston on trucks if they carry it to our own receiving stations. The day of Wilson as a 50,000,000 tobacco market is gone. She will go gradually down, down because the warehousemen do not want their selfish interests to dominate them, said Sapiro. Judge Bingham, of Kentucky, a native of North Carolina, had said that if the warehousemen of Wilson, who do not give the growers a chance he would build a warehouse in Kinston for them," he declared.
Sapiro read to the growers from a clipping Bickett's vision of "a little paradise in North Carolina" and offered the growers a chance to realize that through co-operative marketing or to continue living "in bondage." Referring to the burley growers' association of Kentucky, Sapiro said it was now in better shape than any association he had seen in its first year, and that he was at the time for 48 co-operative associations. Following the meeting many more growers signed up five-year contracts.

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RAILROADS WILL SOON INSURE ALL EMPLOYEES.

Delaware and Hudson Take Out Group Life and Permanent Disability.
New York, Dec. 29.—Many railroads of the country are expected to insure their employees it was indicated tonight after the Delaware and Hudson company announced it had taken out group life and permanent disability insurance for every one who has been on its pay rolls six months or more.
Large insurance underwriters said that other railroads were negotiating for similar protection for their employees.
Each Delaware and Hudson employee of two years' standing was insured for \$500 and those in the service for six months, but less than two years, for \$250. The company to pay the entire cost, and the men to select their own beneficiaries.
At death the insurance will be paid in a lump sum, and to permanently or totally disabled workers in monthly installments. A plan by which the workers banded in class groups could increase the amount to a maximum of \$1,000. The company to pay part for the additional premium and the balance the remainder, was also announced. In addition the company said it had arranged for the workers to take-out "at exceedingly low rates" insurance against accident or death. A monthly workmen's compensation law, loss of work through sickness, and also unemployment.
No medical examination is to be required. Employees may have their certificates without medical examination for policies of the same amount, paying the regular rates for their ages at the time of substitution.
Groups of employees, consisting of not less than three-fourths of those in any one class, who desire insurance above \$500, must apply for it before March 1st next. The cost of a \$1,000 policy a month, the company the premium in excess of this amount.
Sickness insurance and accident insurance are to be borne alike by the policyholder applying for it. The insurance to be paid beneficiaries for six months at \$15 a week, the sickness premium being \$1.25 a month and accident insurance at 24 cents a month.
"The company," said the announcement, "will undertake directly to insure employees against unemployment resulting from dismissal for any cause, including those who are dismissed for six weeks, or for so much of that time as a discharged employee may be unable to find employment, conditioned upon each employee having subscribed for a continuing term of insurance for at least two or three forms of insurance provided under the group plan.
This provision for unemployment insurance is prompted by the desire of the company to provide continuous employment under conditions as favorable as possible to promote greater ease in conditions of employment by freeing the employes from anxiety, and to secure the maintenance of the most highly successful operation of the property which is obtainable only through interested co-operation."

WARM OPPOSITION TO TARIFF ON CRUDE OIL.

Mid-Continent Producers Reg For It, While Consumers Fight Increase.
Washington, Dec. 29.—Varying duties on crude oil were proposed before the senate finance committee today by spokesmen for mid-continent producers and all duties were opposed by American and Mexican representatives.
The mid-continent producers, who are classes of oil consumers in this country.
Renewing the fight for a tariff levy, which was lost in the house by an overwhelming vote, the Republican, Oklahoma, said he was satisfied with the original rates proposed by the ways and means committee, 35 cents a barrel on crude and 25 cents a barrel on fuel. Senator Curtis, an Oklahoma Republican member of the finance committee, had introduced an amendment to the tariff bill proposing these duties.
A duty of \$1 a barrel was urged by H. C. Gray, a Texas oil producer, secretary of the Mid-Continent Oil Producers' association, who said this would equalize the difference in the costs of production in Mexico and in the mid-continent fields. W. H. Gray, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a representative of a association of Independent Oil producers, suggested no specific rates, but urged that the President be empowered to assess a duty equivalent to the combined import and export levies imposed by Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, from which the chief American imports come.
Spokesmen for the domestic producers said, and some members of the committee agreed, that the mid-continent industry would be in a condition at this time. Mr. Smith said that 200,000 small wells could not continue in operation at present prices and that a tariff ought to be enacted both as a protection and as a conservation measure.
Opponents of a duty on oil said tariff protection was not necessary and would serve only to increase the price to consumers. They laid particular stress upon what the tariff would do to the effect on the farmers, the merchant marine, the navy, the consumers of manufactured gas, railroads and industries using oil for fuel and upon the users of automobiles, trucks and tractors.
It also was argued by the opponents that higher priced oil would increase the cost of and retard road building and building operations over the country and that the government would be aided in constructing the roads it would have to pay part of the duty. This also was true, they said, with respect to oil used by the navy.
EDDIE BRIETZ GOES TO CHARLOTTE NEWS STAFF
Well Known Newspaper Man Becomes Sports Editor of the Charlotte News.
(Special to Daily News.)
Charlotte, Dec. 29.—Edwin Brietz, well-known North Carolina newspaper man, whose home was originally Winston-Salem, but who for the past few months has been in the representation of the United Press at its New Orleans district office, has accepted the position of sports editor on the Charlotte News and entered upon his new duties today.
Brietz will handle reportorial work in connection with the management of the sporting page of the Charlotte News.
MR. WHITE ARRIVES.
Forest Avenue Baptist Minister and Family in the City.
Rev. E. E. White, Forest Avenue Baptist church's new pastor, arrived in the city last night and will begin active work in his new field next Sunday.
Mr. White was accompanied here by his wife and two children. They will make their home in the church parsonage on Hickory avenue. The church is located on the corner of the city, where he has held the pastorate of the Nashville Baptist church for some time. He is well known in the city, having graduated at Wake Forest before he came to the ministry.
Weekly Cotton Statistics.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Weekly cotton statistics. Total forwarded to mills, 24,000 bales. Total stock on hand, 1,000,000 bales. American Stock 91,000 bales. American 52,000. Exports 8,500 bales. Total bales in 1921, 1,000,000. Imports 1,000 bales, and forwarders.

PUBLIC PULSE.

A LETTER TO MR. COX.
Editor of The Daily News:
Publication by The Daily News of the letter wither will be appreciated.
Respectfully,
E. P. HAYES.
(Inclosure)
Randeman, N. C., Dec. 29, 1921.
J. Elwood Cox, Esq.,
High Point, N. C.
Dear Mr. Hayes:
Assuming that the news item appearing in the Greensboro News of the 28th, was authorized by you, the people of Randeman and vicinity are in a mood to surrender their rights, according to the rules of justice and fair play, without a fight.
We cannot, for the life of us, understand why we have been handed the proposition that the paper of the 28th would indicate. We have been resting more or less satisfied that our case was so severely founded on justice, and having already been granted by the State Highway commission, that we could not and would not be denied.
Are you a trader and a commercial interest situated on the route for the tourists from other states (who, of course, pay no taxes in our state) to be most considered?
Respectfully submitted,
ERNEST TALLEY, Secretary.

THE NATURE OF THE FILLING COUNTS.

From an Associated Press account of a "gift-exchange party" in New York we call the following lines: "scrupulous ones who received playing cards traded them with whist players who had received books they did not have time to read."
Here is a noble opportunity for exhibition of the Tar Heel capacity for moral indignation—as vast as any in the world. Whist players who have no time to read books! It is a tempting theme for thunderous denunciation. Especially does it lend itself to exploitation in this state, perhaps the worst book market in the union. A great many North Carolinians will wax wondrously indignant over the very idea.
We confess, we were called upon to choose between a woman who spent every spare moment playing whist and one who spent hers reading, we should unhesitatingly choose the reader. But at that we might be wrong. So much depends upon what she reads. It takes considerably more intelligence to play a good game of whist than to follow the works of, for instance, Harold Hill Wright; and as between a whist-friend and a Wright friend there is no comparison intellectually. Furthermore, there is nothing nasty in whist; while within the past two months there has been a wild rush upon the Greensboro bookstores for a recent novel that stinks to high heaven—and most of the purchasers were women. Incidentally, some of the very women who swallowed this perfumed filth avidly, profess to be scandalized by such sincere and honest books as "Brass" and "Erik Dorn."
"Reading maketh a full man" or woman—but so does the stock in trade of the bootlegger. Whist fills nobody; but it is not always desirable to be full.
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SAPIRO ROUSES TOBACCO PRODUCERS AT KINSTON.

Answers Criticisms of Co-operative Plan and Urges Farmers to Fight.
Raps Some of the Management.
Kinston, Dec. 29.—Nearly 1,000 LeNoir county farmers crowded here today to hear Aaron Sapiro of California discuss the co-operative tobacco marketing plan. They applauded him for two hours, while he told of the progress of co-operative marketing. Dr. J. Y. Joyner presented Mr. Sapiro. Dr. Joyner said the fight for co-operative marketing had reached the last stage, that of slander, and refuted the rumor that he himself had not signed the contract.
"You growers," Mr. Sapiro said in opening, "are struggling under the worst marketing system in the world, and any change would be an improvement. Nothing could be as rotten as the present auction system of selling tobacco."
After taking up one by one the criticisms of co-operative marketing and answering them in a straightforward way that aroused his audience to applause, Sapiro turned to Wilson and Kinston warehousemen who are now fighting the movement. "We are not fighting the warehousemen," he said, "we are fighting the system. We are not fighting the warehousemen in Wilson and Kinston on trucks if they carry it to our own receiving stations. The day of Wilson as a 50,000,000 tobacco market is gone. She will go gradually down, down because the warehousemen do not want their selfish interests to dominate them, said Sapiro. Judge Bingham, of Kentucky, a native of North Carolina, had said that if the warehousemen of Wilson, who do not give the growers a chance he would build a warehouse in Kinston for them," he declared.
Sapiro read to the growers from a clipping Bickett's vision of "a little paradise in North Carolina" and offered the growers a chance to realize that through co-operative marketing or to continue living "in bondage." Referring to the burley growers' association of Kentucky, Sapiro said it was now in better shape than any association he had seen in its first year, and that he was at the time for 48 co-operative associations. Following the meeting many more growers signed up five-year contracts.

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RAILROADS WILL SOON INSURE ALL EMPLOYEES.

Delaware and Hudson Take Out Group Life and Permanent Disability.
New York, Dec. 29.—Many railroads of the country are expected to insure their employees it was indicated tonight after the Delaware and Hudson company announced it had taken out group life and permanent disability insurance for every one who has been on its pay rolls six months or more.
Large insurance underwriters said that other railroads were negotiating for similar protection for their employees.
Each Delaware and Hudson employee of two years' standing was insured for \$500 and those in the service for six months, but less than two years, for \$250. The company to pay the entire cost, and the men to select their own beneficiaries.
At death the insurance will be paid in a lump sum, and to permanently or totally disabled workers in monthly installments. A plan by which the workers banded in class groups could increase the amount to a maximum of \$1,000. The company to pay part for the additional premium and the balance the remainder, was also announced. In addition the company said it had arranged for the workers to take-out "at exceedingly low rates" insurance against accident or death. A monthly workmen's compensation law, loss of work through sickness, and also unemployment.
No medical examination is to be required. Employees may have their certificates without medical examination for policies of the same amount, paying the regular rates for their ages at the time of substitution.
Groups of employees, consisting of not less than three-fourths of those in any one class, who desire insurance above \$500, must apply for it before March 1st next. The cost of a \$1,000 policy a month, the company the premium in excess of this amount.
Sickness insurance and accident insurance are to be borne alike by the policyholder applying for it. The insurance to be paid beneficiaries for six months at \$15 a week, the sickness premium being \$1.25 a month and accident insurance at 24 cents a month.
"The company," said the announcement, "will undertake directly to insure employees against unemployment resulting from dismissal for any cause, including those who are dismissed for six weeks, or for so much of that time as a discharged employee may be unable to find employment, conditioned upon each employee having subscribed for a continuing term of insurance for at least two or three forms of insurance provided under the group plan.
This provision for unemployment insurance is prompted by the desire of the company to provide continuous employment under conditions as favorable as possible to promote greater ease in conditions of employment by freeing the employes from anxiety, and to secure the maintenance of the most highly successful operation of the property which is obtainable only through interested co-operation."

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WARM OPPOSITION TO TARIFF ON CRUDE OIL.

Mid-Continent Producers Reg For It, While Consumers Fight Increase.
Washington, Dec. 29.—Varying duties on crude oil were proposed before the senate finance committee today by spokesmen for mid-continent producers and all duties were opposed by American and Mexican representatives.
The mid-continent producers, who are classes of oil consumers in this country.
Renewing the fight for a tariff levy, which was lost in the house by an overwhelming vote, the Republican, Oklahoma, said he was satisfied with the original rates proposed by the ways and means committee, 35 cents a barrel on crude and 25 cents a barrel on fuel. Senator Curtis, an Oklahoma Republican member of the finance committee, had introduced an amendment to the tariff bill proposing these duties.
A duty of \$1 a barrel was urged by H. C. Gray, a Texas oil producer, secretary of the Mid-Continent Oil Producers' association, who said this would equalize the difference in the costs of production in Mexico and in the mid-continent fields. W. H. Gray, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a representative of a association of Independent Oil producers, suggested no specific rates, but urged that the President be empowered to assess a duty equivalent to the combined import and export levies