

U. S. DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL FALLS ON CONFERENCE LIKE A BOMB

TWO HUGE POWER PLANTS WILL BE DEVELOPED SOON

Mountain Island and Great Falls to Provide Power.

GET 140,000 HORSEPOWER

Southern Power Company to Spend Millions Developing Hydro-Electric Plants at Once.

Plans for the construction in the immediate future of two new hydro-electric power plants with a maximum combined generating capacity of 140,000 horse power were announced by officials of the Southern Power company in this city yesterday.

This announcement, indicating as it does the resumption of the construction program of the Southern Power company, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the industrial development of North and South Carolina. It means that the development of hydro-electric power in this section, which unquestionably has been held back on account of the lack of hydro-electric power, will go forward at a pace never before equaled.

It is significant that the resumption of the building program of the power company is to be marked by the building, not of one power plant, but of two plants simultaneously, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars and increasing the maximum generating capacity of the company by approximately 40 per cent.

The plant which will be completed first will be a new power house immediately adjacent to the present power station at Great Falls, N. C. It will be known as Great Falls No. 2 and will have a generating capacity of 60,000 horse power, having three generating units of 20,000 horse power each. No additional dam will be required for this plant as the water which it will utilize is already being used by the present power station.

The second new power station will be at Mountain Island on the Catawba river, near Newry, N. C. The dam for this station will be a concrete dam with a capacity of 80,000 horse power, having three generating units of 26,667 horse power each. In order to facilitate the construction of the dam and power plant at Mountain Island, the Southern Power company has purchased from the Georgia Railway and Power company and other producers of power, a very considerable quantity of electricity which has heretofore been supplied by power secured from outside territory, unless a large number of customers were to be cut off. In the face of this situation the power officials have felt impelled to begin further development even in the face of continued high cost of construction work and equipment.

10 JO SAYS



Bomb Dropped Into Cellar Of Secret Diplomacy and Direct Hit is Registered

Sent European and Asiatic Representatives to Readjust Their Ideas in the Privacy of Various Hotel Suites and Private Residences—Powers Challenged to Prove the Sincerity of Their Protestations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States today dropped a bomb into the sub-cellar of secret diplomacy, and registered a direct hit. The gunner was Mr. Hughes, secretary of state for this government, and the bomb was a hot offer to the powers of the world to prove the sincerity of their protestations by a program of naval disarmaments to commence at once.

The scene of this extraordinary and unexpected act, which has sent European and Asiatic representatives to readjust their ideas in the privacy of various hotel suites and private residences, was a great square ball, balconied on three sides and filled with men of many nations. Men with here and there a woman, for this business of making and unmaking wars is still a man's business. It is typical of the world situation as it still exists while war exists in the majority yesterday.

CHURCH DACKING MARCH WITHOUT ANTI-BEER BILL MARTIAL MUSIC

Methodist Protestants Urge Its Passage by Congress.

Raleigh Service Band Gets in Duet With Administration.

May Cut its Own Throat in Effort to Punish American Legion for Ignoring Union.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 12.—An interesting feature of the morning session of the annual conference of the North Carolina Methodist Protestant church, in session here, was the adoption of a resolution which was transmitted by telegraph to the United States senate, urging the passage of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill.

The election was opened with a prayer by Rev. J. H. Brown, pastor of Guilford county. A period of business followed, during which the reading of pastors' personal reports, which had been deferred from the previous session, was resumed.

A telegram of fraternal greetings was received from the Alabama conference. The principal business of the conference was the report of the superintendent, H. A. Garrett, disclosed that over \$14,000 had been received in donations during the year, and that much improvement had been made.

The conference, a fraternal, fraternal and insurance organization of ministers of the conference, held a meeting and elected officers and added several new members to the conference. Officers elected were Rev. R. B. Brown, president, of High Point; J. H. Moton, vice president, of High Point; Rev. R. S. Trotter, secretary-treasurer, of Asheville.

A feature of the closing moments of the afternoon session was the report of the board of education. Much discussion ensued on an item of the report relating to the selection of the members of the board of trustees of the new Methodist Protestant college, to be located at High Point. President Andrews appointed a committee of six members to nominate the members of the board, which will be composed of ten members.

The evening session was devoted to an educational rally, and was presided over by Dr. F. R. Harris, of Henderson. A song service preceded the educational program, which was led by the conference musical director, Rev. R. S. Trotter, of Thomasville. A beautiful solo was rendered by Miss Young, of this city.

The first speaker of the evening was J. Norman Willis, leading layman of Greensboro. He spoke of the undertaking of building a college in North Carolina, and stated that the denomination had started something that it could not finish, meaning that there would be always something to add to the institution after the erection of the building and the beginning of operations.

Other speakers were: M. Johnson, D. D. Asheville; Dr. W. A. Hanner, president of Elon college; Dr. F. A. Harris, presiding officer; Prof. F. C. Amick, member of faculty of Elon college; Rev. A. O. Dixon, D. D., of Baldwinsville; Rev. D. A. Brumwell, of Lexington.

President Andrews read a list of suggested names for the new college, and spoke of the number of institutions as an important matter.

OPEN DIPLOMACY WITH A BANG STARTLES VISITING DELEGATES

Nothing Like Hughes' Proposals Had Ever Been Known in Parleys in Which They Had Figured or Read About. Caught Wholly Unprepared—Opening Session of Armaments Conference Brist but of Great Import.

BY NORMAN HARGOOD, Staff Correspondent Universal Section. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Like a bolt from a blue sky, without warning or prelude, the proposal of Secretary Hughes today at the opening of the conference on limitation of armaments in Continental Hall.

That Great Britain, Japan and the United States shall immediately destroy capital ships to the tonnage of one million, eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand forty-three tons.

That there shall be begun at once a naval holiday for ten years.

That after the ten years ships cannot be replaced until they are twenty years old.

That never shall the most powerful ship measure more than 35,000 tons.

From the moment that the President appeared at the little door to the south of the platform, just two minutes before the official opening hour of 10:30, until the adjournment at 12:45, there elapsed but a trifle over two short hours.

Besides the program for reducing armaments the regular business accomplished was the appointment of two committees to carry along the main work of the conference.

One is a committee on program and procedure regarding limitation of armaments. This committee will consist of representatives of the five major powers.

The other is a committee on program and procedure with regard to the problems of the Pacific, and this includes representatives not only of Great Britain, the United States

Japan, France and Italy, but also of Belgium, Holland, Portugal and China.

When the President appeared at the little door it was evident he was high strung with the fever of the moment and when he walked to the center of the platform, smiling and greeted with applause, he maintained this intense look.

President Harding speaks. After the prayer the President began to speak at 10:46. He spoke just 11 minutes. Then he turned and shook hands with the American delegates in order: Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge, Mr. Root, Senator Underwood. As this brought him to the end of the row he shook hands with two or three other friends nearby, and this feature of the day for the same door as quietly as he had come.

Already Secretary Hughes was on his feet. "We will proceed," he said, "with the organization."

Immediately Mr. Balfour stood up and proposed, along with a graceful tribute, that Mr. Hughes preside over the general meetings of the conference and all the committee meetings at which he might be present.

Mr. Hughes began to speak at 11 and finished at 11:40. These 40 minutes might as well have been 40 minutes, so rapid was the audience in the sequence of the secretary's statements.

By 10:15 the assembly room in Continental Hall was filled, practically every seat being taken except those

Conference Enveloped in An Atmosphere of Great Cordiality at Opening

Reference Apparent everywhere a Notable Feature.

TEN-YEAR NAVAL HOLIDAY PROPOSED BY AMERICA AT OPENING OF CONFERENCE

PARTY LEADERS ON BOTH SIDES GIVE APPROVAL

Senators and Representatives of Both Parties Commend Plan for Limitation of Naval Armaments Generally and Enthusiastically.

MR. SIMMONS FAVORS IT

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—General and enthusiastic commendation was given by members of Congress to the American plan for limitation of naval armaments. Leaders of both parties joined in expressions of approval.

"I feel that the program, a wonderful ideal in dealing for success," said Senator Page, republican, Vermont, chairman of the senate naval committee. "Ordinarily, it might be difficult to attain such a consensus of all peoples of the world as it is, I feel sure that the program, a feasible, practical and liberal one, from the American and also other points of view, will be translated into an agreement."

Similar views were expressed by Senator Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, ranking minority member of the senate foreign relations committee.

President of Hughes. The boldness and candor of Secretary Hughes' proposals were commended by Mr. Simmons, republican, Washington, who has active charge of naval appropriation bills in the senate.

Senator Simmons, democrat, North Carolina, said he was "thrilled in his heart" of the Hughes suggestions.

"I think it was a bold play," said Senator Simmons. "I hope that the other nations will agree to it. It is not a well-devised scheme that the United States has taken the lead toward world peace."

"The plan is a mastery one," said Senator Smoot, republican, Utah. "Its conception and presentation reflect honor upon the nation. I am sure that it will bring about success of the conference."

Senator McCumber, republican, (Continued on Page Four)

CAR DEMOLISHED BY TRAIN ON SOUTHERN

Winston-Salem Lads, Returning From Football Game, Have Narrow Escape.

WINSTON-SALEM, Nov. 12.—Five high school boys who attended the Winston-Salem-Chapel Hill football game in the latter city yesterday had a narrow escape from serious injury about 4 o'clock this morning. They were returning home in a Ford coupe, owned by one of the boys, when it was struck by a freight train, about five miles out from Charlotte on the Salisbury road.

Only a few seconds in English. (Continued on Page Four)

EUROPE AWAKES TO EVENT'S IMPORTANCE

BY C. F. BERTHELETT, Universal Service Staff Correspondent. PARIS, Nov. 12.—On the very eve the people of Europe seem to have suddenly awakened to the paramount importance of the Washington conference on limitation of armaments.

Editorials in even the anti-British papers which have hitherto been antagonistic to Harding are echoing the London Mail's declaration that "this is the most important conference since the dawn of civilization."

"Whatever the results," says Auguste Gwynn in The Journal Debats, "the United States and Japan must remain neighbors and comprehend that they cannot destroy each other. France by reason of its antecedents is best able to prove the truth of this fact, but she should first begin by practicing in Europe what she preaches."

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—More drastic and far reaching than the most ardent advocate of disarmament dared to hope, America's proposals were suddenly laid before the armaments conference today at its first session by Secretary Hughes.

A 10-year naval holiday in the proposal in short, and the United States, Great Britain and Japan shall scrap 68 capital ships aggregating 1,878,943 tons.

Within three months after the conclusion of an agreement, the United States would have 38 capital ships, Great Britain 22 and Japan 10. The tonnage of the three nations respectively, of would under such a plan, be 600,650; 594,450, and 318,700.

Ships which 20 years old might be replaced under the plan, and the replacement scheme is 500,000 tons for the United States, 500,000 tons for Great Britain and 500,000 tons for Japan.

The United States would scrap 44 capital ships aggregating 644,744 tons; Great Britain 17 aggregating 518,000 tons; and Japan 17 aggregating 318,700 tons.

The Japanese leader was pressed for a statement as to whether actual agreement to limit naval armaments might not be linked up with far eastern settlements so that the one would hinge on the other in reaching final conclusions. He reiterated that he was prepared to deal with each question separately and had no preference as to the order of consideration.

Stating his own impressions as to Mr. Hughes' proposals, the Baron declared they were "the most complete and logical suggestions for limitations of naval forces he had heard. He was in favor of the general principles stated by Mr. Hughes, and added, and could say that Japan was ready to accept the proposals if they contained in the proposals to the extent possible."

Again urged to say what his attitude on the question of Pacific bases in relation to the proposed plan of limitation of navies would be, Baron Kato said he must await American proposals under the naval base heading of the agenda.

Before he entered the room, however, Kato Mochizuki, of the Japanese parliament, heading the official delegation sent to Washington by the opposition or Constitutional party in Japan, discussed the base question at length. He insisted that it must be considered in determining the relative naval forces of the Pacific powers.

Mr. Mochizuki said he proposed to insure peace in the Pacific by the dismantling of outlying island fortifications by both the United States and Japan. If the American insisted in those island groups where American fortifications were planned prohibited that course, he said, then at least an agreement should be reached to stop all expenditures on existing forts.

Baron Kato was asked if "his question of Pacific bases was in dispute between the political parties in Japan, but he declared to convene on Japan's internal political issues. He was well aware, however, he said, that the "people in general" in Japan desired reduction of naval armaments and the Japanese delegation had come to Washington, expecting to meet that desire.

HUGHES PLEASUED WITH ARMAMENT CONFERENCE

THINKS HUGHES' PROPOSALS WILL PUT OTHER NATIONS SQUARELY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

BY H. E. C. BAYANT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Hughes made a hit here today with his program for the limitation of armaments. He gave the public a convincing case for his proposals. Should his recommendations be accepted the entire country would be North Carolina congressmen would have much to say in the day of the arms conference. Mr. Bayant had an honor roll and was pleased with the results.

"Mr. Hughes put the question squarely upon the other nations," said he, "and they must now be ready to give President Harding credit for any success he achieves in this undertaking."

THREE NATIONS WOULD SCRAP 68 CAPITAL SHIPS

Proposal More Drastic Than Anybody Had Expected.

FOREIGN ENVOYS STUNNED

Sweeping Challenge Presented to Great Britain and Japan at Very Outset.

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