

THE WEATHER
Fair and somewhat warmer today;
Monday unsettled and warmer, prob-
ably local showers.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL
On your paper. Send renewal five
days before expiration in order to
avoid missing a single copy.

VOL. CXIV. NO. 136.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1921.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: SEVEN CENTS

Naval Holiday of Ten Years and Scrapping of Sixty-Six Capital Ships by Three Great Nations Proposed by The United States at Opening of Washington Arms Conference

AMERICA PLACES CARDS ON TABLE TO REDUCE ARMS

Announcement of American
Program For Disarma-
ment Comes Like Bolt
Out of Clear Sky

PROPOSAL BY HUGHES
TO SCRAP WAR VESSELS
MEETS WITH APPROVAL

William Jennings Bryan,
Apostle of Peace, Among
First on His Feet to Con-
gratulate American's Sec-
retary of State When He
Makes Announcement to
Arms Congress at Open-
ing Session; In Statement
to News and Observer, He
Declares That United
States Has Set Pace For
World Peace

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.
By EDWARD E. BRITTON
(By Special Leased Wire)
Washington, Nov. 12.—Laying
its cards on the table the United States
at the opening of the international
arms conference turned them
face up to the other nations in the
game of reduction of navies and
said: "It's your next play."
The announcement of American
program came like a bolt from the
clear sky. There was no secret
diplomacy about it. The offer to
take a naval holiday for ten years,
to scrap \$330,000,000 worth of war-
ships now in construction on which
this vast sum has already been ex-
pended, fifteen ships in all, two
of the big vessels already launched,
to scrap the major part of all the
older battleships, a total of 30 capital
vessels, if the plan of its pro-
posals for the scrapping of capital
ships by Great Britain and Japan be
accepted, was in the language of the
streets, a "sock dolager."

Came an Electric Shock
The effect of the big offer for
limitations of armaments was as if
an electric shock had been admin-
istered to the big audience assembled
in continental hall. The people were
on their feet at once and the hall
resounded with the applause of ap-
proval. It seemed that Secretary
of State Hughes had sensed the de-
sire of America in his plain offer.
It fulfilled the earlier declaration of
President Harding for "less of arma-
ment and none of war," as the wish
of this nation.

The Associated Press and the
special writers of international re-
putation engaged on the staff of the
News and Observer for the open-
ing will tell the details of the epoch-
making session and the wide open
American offer, but in addition I am
giving to the readers of "Old Re-
liable" a summing up of impressions
of session and of American proposal
by William Jennings Bryan. He is
writing articles covering the con-
ference for a press association and
is attending the sessions with other
members of press, but he gave for
The News and Observer a special in-
terview. That he approved the pro-
posal made by Secretary Hughes was
evident the moment it was made.
He was the first man on his feet,
applauding the announcement. As the
secretary who as Secretary of State had
secured some 30 peace treaties he is
without doubt the premier authority
on the questions at the bottom of
conference.

WILL REORGANIZE SERVICE BAND

Refusal to Play For Armi-
stice Day May Cost Band
Appropriation

A complete reorganization of
the band of the Service Company 1st
Infantry, following refusal or fail-
ure of some of the union members
of the band to play for the Armistice
Day parade and celebration in Bal-
dwin Friday will be undertaken im-
mediately, according to Captain A.
L. Fletcher, commanding officer of
the Service Company. Captain
Fletcher was yesterday served with
a notice from the City Commissioners
to appear before that body Tuesday
morning at ten o'clock to show cause
why the appropriation of \$600 made
to the band by the city should not
be withdrawn.

An early misunderstanding result-
ing from announcement that the
Armistice Day committee would in-
vite an army band from Camp Bragg
to play, and disappointment among
union members of the band over the
employment by the American Legion
of a non-union orchestra to play for
the Armistice Day dance, are de-
clared to be largely responsible for
the action of members of the band.

Says It's Not Strike
Captain Fletcher, although chagrined
at the conduct of the members
of the organization, yesterday
explained that it was not a strike.
Members of the band had not been
formally ordered out, since the or-
ganization, after the first misunder-
standing had been patched over, had
accepted the invitation.

Thursday night, report was made
to Captain Fletcher that union mem-
bers of the band, following the failure
of a union orchestra to secure
contract to play for the American
Legion dance, had received orders
from their organization not to play
for the parade and exercises in the
auditorium. Captain Fletcher im-
mediately got in touch with Major
W. H. Moody, official of the Musicians
Union, who informed him that no
such action had been taken.

Promised to Be There
Albert Sloan, director of the band,
was reached and he gave Captain
Fletcher assurance that the band
would be in readiness. But Friday
morning only seven members of the
band were present, seven non-union
musicians and two union men. The
pieces were of such character that no
showing could be made and no at-
tempt was made to play.

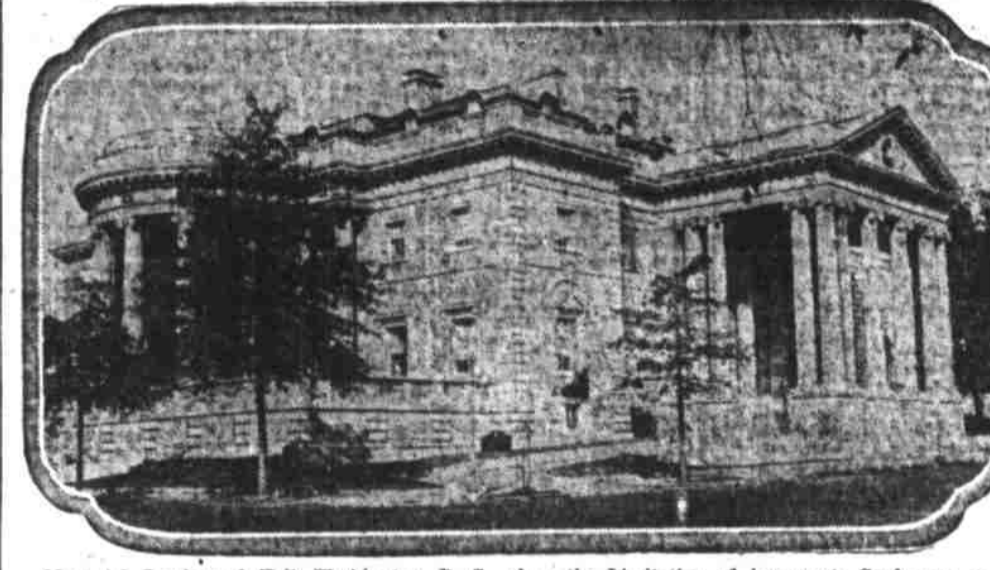
Explanation was made yesterday
some of the members of the band
received what they understood to be
notice that they would not be ex-
pected to play, after which they
went out of town or went to their
regular work in the mills about Bal-
dwin, which did not close down for
Armistice Day.

The action of part of the band is
regarded as extremely surprising be-
cause of the fact that the organiza-
tion refused two engagements to
play out of town in celebrations from
which they might have received
good financial returns. The playing
in Raleigh was without compensa-
tion.

The order served on Captain
Fletcher follows:
"Whereas, the Service Company of
the National Guard located in Bal-
dwin is supported in part by an ap-
propriation from the funds of the
city, such appropriation having been
made in view of representations by
officers of the National Guard that
the outstanding feature of the com-
pany was to be a band which would
be available to furnish music for all
public occasions; and

"Whereas, such band was organiz-
ed as a part of said company, and
was, on the eleventh day of Novem-
ber, an essential part thereof; and
"Whereas, on said eleventh day of
November, being Armistice Day, a
solemn memorial day, so proclaimed
by the President of the United States,
the Governor of North Carolina,
and the Mayor of the City of Bal-
dwin, when a parade of civic and
military organizations, followed by
patriotic exercises in the Auditorium,
was an event that attracted large
numbers of people to the city and
drew thousands of our citizens to
the streets; and
"Whereas, said Service Company
Band, for reasons which are un-
known to the Board of Commis-
sioners, refused and neglected to ap-
pear in said parade and to furnish music
for said national and local celebra-
tions of a day famous in the history
of American arms; now therefore,
"It is ordered that notice be is-
sued to Captain A. L. Fletcher,
Commanding Officer of said Service
Company, to appear before the
Board of City Commissioners on
Tuesday, the fifteenth day of Novem-
ber, at ten o'clock in the morn-
ing, to show cause why the approp-
riation heretofore made for the
(Continued on Page Two)

Where Proposal For World-Wide Disarmament Was Made



Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., where the Limitation of Armaments Conference met yesterday. The building is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful buildings in the capital.

HARDING OPENS ARMS CONGRESS

President Declares United
States Has No Selfish
Purpose

Washington, Nov. 12.—Gathered
with the chosen representatives of
the nations about him, President
Harding today opened the confer-
ence of limitation of armaments,
pronouncing its keynote in these
words—the creed of America in all
the deliberations:
"Gentlemen of the Conference,
the United States welcomes you with
unselfish hands. We harbor no fears;
we have no sordid ends to serve; we
suspect no enemy; we contemplate or
apprehend no conquest. Content
with what we have, we seek nothing
which is another's. We only wish
to do with you that finer, nobler
thing which no nation can do alone."
"We wish to sit with you at the
table of international understanding
and good will. In good confidence
we are eager to meet you frankly,
and in spite and offer co-operation.
The world demands a sober con-
templation of the existing order and
the realization that there can be
no cure without sacrifice, not by one
of us, but by all of us."
"I do not mean surrendered rights,
or narrowed freedom, or denied as-
pirations, or ignored national nec-
essities. Our republic would no more
ask for these than it would give. No
pride need be humbled, no national-
ity submerged, but I would have a
mergence of minds committing all
of us to less preparation for war
and more enjoyment of fortunate
peace."

Reads Speech Slowly
Mr. Harding read his speech slowly
and deliberately from small printed
pages which he held in the hollow
of his left hand. With his right
he punctuated his statements with
driving gestures.

The first applause came when
the President declared that the con-
ference must have a "signal influ-
ence on the fortunes of the world."
There was more applause when Mr.
Harding asked how civilization ever
could justify the destruction of the
last great war. Still again he was
answered by loud clapping when he
said war should be "outwaged" and
the resources of the world turned
into constructive channels.

The audience and some of the
delegations came to their feet ap-
plauding when Mr. Harding declared
America wanted "less of armament
and none of war," and wanted to
work to that end.
The President concluded at 10:53
o'clock.

NEGRO CONVICTED IN IREDELL OF MURDER

Statesville, Nov. 12.—Robert Ben-
son, negro, was found guilty of murder
in the first degree in connection
with the killing of J. Robert Dish-
man by a jury in Iredeell Superior
court here today. Sentence has not
been pronounced.
The negro clubbed Dishman to
death when the latter's automobile
struck and demolished Benson's buggy
while it was standing in the road
a few miles west of Statesville on
September 18.

DANIELS THRILLED BY STORIES OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Lawton, Okla., Nov. 12.—Joseph
Daniels, former Secretary of the
Navy, in an address here last night,
commenting on the honors paid the
unknown soldier at Arlington, said:
"The body represents not only one
man who died for his country, but
it represents alike the five million
men who served in the army and
navy in the great war."
"I do not recollect any stories
that thrilled me more than those
carried by the Associated Press on
the unknown soldier," Mr. Daniels
said.

FIVE RESIDENCES BURNED ACCOUNT OF DEFECTIVE FLUE

Angier, Nov. 12.—Fire believed to
have been caused by a defective flue
resulted in the destruction of five
dwelling houses here this morning
destroying an estimated loss of
\$8,000.

DELEGATES SHOW CORDIAL SPIRIT

Representatives of Various
Delegations Make Speeches
of Good Will

Washington, Nov. 12.—(By the
Associated Press.)—Seldom has a
conference of nations assembled in
an atmosphere of greater cordiality
than that which enveloped the open-
ing session of the armament confer-
ence.
From the moment Secretary
Hughes called the conference to or-
der until the last delegate had filed
out of the hall the deference every-
where apparent was a notable feature
of the proceedings. Even the as-
tonishment of delegates and spec-
tators at the naval reduction propos-
al of the American government failed
to halt the exchange of courtesies or
develop any manifestation of doubt
that the negotiations would be
crowned with success.

Balfour First to Arrive
Arthur J. Balfour, head of the
British delegation, was the first
among the foreign delegates to
strike the general note of harmony.
He stirred the whole body of dele-
gates and spectators to prolonged
applause when he proposed that as
an extraordinary tribute to Secretary
Hughes and the United States
Secretary of State act as chair-
man by common consent and with-
out a formal election.

Later, when the conference ap-
parently had concluded its business,
the galleries helped the spirit of
good feeling along by calling for
one after another of the distin-
guished foreign delegations until
every head of a visiting delegation
had made a speech.

Briand First to Speak
Premier Briand, of France, was
the first to be thus brought to his
feet by an impromptu demonstra-
tion of regard from the spectators.
Then followed similar demands for Prince
Tokugawa, head of the Japanese and
representatives of Italy, China,
Belgium, The Netherlands, and
Portugal. Members of the Senate
and House took a leading part in
the spontaneous demonstrations.

Premier Briand spoke in French,
but with a warmth that moved many
who could not understand him. He
declared France was entering the
conference "with all her will and
with all her heart" and was ready
to make any sacrifice for success
provided only her own safety were
kept secure.
"Here with our friends," contin-
ued the foreign premier, "we shall
speak heart to heart and looking
into each others eyes, and we shall
tell you in what situation we find
ourselves, and we shall let you know
all we can do."

Japanese Delegate Talks

Only a few sentences, in English,
were spoken by Prince Tokugawa,
declaring the readiness of the Jap-
anese government and people to en-
ter wholeheartedly into the negotia-
tions.
"All humanity," he said, "is in-
terested in the great purpose for
which this meeting has been called.
We are here to compose difficulties,
not to create them. We mean seri-
ously to promote true and honest
friendship among nations, not to im-
pair it. We propose, not to pre-
scribe terms or to dictate a consti-
tution to a dubious world, but to
carry out the plain dictates of com-
mon sense."
"The world needs peace. It calls
for political and economic stability.
And all co-operate with the powers
here so worthily represented for the
accomplishment of such a lofty end,
under the guidance of the distin-
guished presiding officer, will be for
Japan a source of greatest pleasure."

Italy Ready to Help
Senator Schanzler, speaking for the
Italian delegation, assured the con-
ference that Italy "will be second to
no other nation in working with
faith and diligence to the end that
the purpose which has inspired your
President in calling us to this as-
sembly may achieve a full triumph
for the good of all mankind."
"I make one feel that we were at last
(Continued on Page Two)

SOLONS ENDORSE ARMS PROPOSAL

General and Enthusiastic
Commendation by Mem-
bers of Congress

Washington, Nov. 12.—(By the
Associated Press.)—General and
enthusiastic commendation was given
by members of Congress today at the
American plan for limitation of naval
armament. Leaders of both par-
ties joined in expressions of ap-
proval.

"I feel that the program, a won-
derful ideal, is destined for success,"
said Senator Page, Republican, ver-
nal, chairman of the Senate naval
committee.
"Ordinarily, it might be difficult
to attain, but with feeling of all peo-
ple of the world as it is I feel sure
that the program, a feasible, practical
and liberal one, from the Ameri-
can and also other points of view,
will be translated into an agreement."

Hitchcock Endorses Program
"Similar views were expressed by
Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Ne-
braska, ranking minority member of
the Senate foreign relations com-
mittee.

"The boldness and candor of Sec-
retary Hughes' proposals captured
everybody," said Mr. Hitchcock.
"The program is enormous and I be-
lieve will be a success. I feel proud
that we have such a secretary of
state as Mr. Hughes."
Senator Poindexter, Republican,
Washington, who has active charge
of naval appropriation bills in the
Senate said the program presented
"a very good basis if properly
worked out and proper guarantees
for fulfillment are given." The gen-
eral plan as I view it," said he,
"puts the United States on an equal
footing with Great Britain and gives
Japan a somewhat higher relative
position."

Some Democratic leaders, includ-
ing Senator Swanson, of Virginia,
former chairman of the Senate com-
mittee and Representative Padgett
of Tennessee, former chairman of
the House committee, and others
withheld comment.
"I am afraid I have been too gen-
eral at the outset," said Senator
Moos, Republican, New Hampshire,
of the foreign relations committee,
stating that he proposed further
study of the proposal.

President Has Authority

One Democratic Senator pointed
out that the naval appropriation bill
of 1916 had a clause giving the Pres-
ident power to conclude an arma-
ment limitation agreement without
a treaty. Another pointed out that
the disarmament clauses relating to
Germany in the treaty of Versailles
declared specifically that Germany's
disarmament was stipulated in order
to prepare the way for other powers
to limit their armament. From the
same source came the suggestion
that Germany might well be invited
to the present conference, to be a
party to a voluntary agreement of
limitation, as a factor of the French
demands for an army for potential
defense against Germany.

Simmons Approves Proposition

Senator Simmons, Democrat, North
Carolina, said he was "heartily in
favor" of the Hughes suggestions.
"I think it was a bold play," said
Senator Simmons. "I hope that the
other nations will agree to it and if
not it will demopstrate that the
United States has taken the lead to-
ward world peace."
"The plan is a masterly one," said
Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah.
"It's conception and presentation re-
fect honor upon the nation. I am
sure that it will bring about success
of the conference."
Senator McCumber, Republican,
North Dakota, said the American
plan was "splendid." "I have no
doubt that it will insure a successful
outcome," said Mr. McCumber, a
member of the foreign relations
committee.
"It is a splendid beginning," said
Senator Fletcher, Democrat, Florida.
House Leaders Endorse It
Speaker Gillett, of the House of
representatives said:
"The definiteness and explicitness
of Secretary Hughes' proposals
(Continued on Page Two)

AMERICA SEEKS TEN YEAR HOLIDAY IN BUILDING OF NAVAL WARFARE VESSELS

Ceremony at Arlington Primarily a Ceremony

H. G. Wells Says America Does Not So Much Mourn
Tragedy of War As It Seeks To Arouse Itself To
That Tragedy; Contrasts Strongly With
Similar Event in London

By H. G. WELLS
(By arrangement with Chicago
Tribune and New York World.)
I am writing this just after my re-
turn from the funeral, in the
national cemetery, of the American
unknown soldier at Arlington, a
very stately and moving ceremony,
under the bright blue sky and the
cold keen air of a Virginia Novem-
ber day. The hour had been chosen
in state at the capital and it was
carried through Washington to the
cemetery at the head of a great pro-
cession in which the supreme court,
the cabinet, Senators, members of
the House of Representatives, war
veterans and a multitude of socie-
ties marched on foot, a march of
nearly two hours and a half dura-
tion.

Much of this gathering was of the
substance of all such processions,
but one or two of the contingents
were rich with association and sug-
gestion. There were fifty or sixty
very old men, bent, white-headed,
one with a conspicuous long white
beard, veterans of a civil war that
was fought out to an end before I
was born. They came close to a con-
tingent of men who had been spe-
cially decorated in the great war,
erect and eager still on the better
side of the prime of life. They had
fought in a great fight against a
division, a separation that today,
thanks to their sacrifices, has become
inconceivable.

They had fought to seal the Fed-
eral union of what were also warring
states. The young men who marched
before them had fought in a war up-
on a greater stage of the old world.
Some day the tale of those stand-
ard heroes will have shrunk to the
dimensions of that little band of pa-
thetic and glorious old men. Will
they live as complete an assurance
that their cause also has been won
forever, the new war veterans of the
greater union that has yet to come?

Many Points of Contrast
There were many points of contrast
between the ceremony I have just
witnessed in the graceful marble an-
phitheatre in the beautiful Virgin-
ian open country and the burials
that have taken place in the very
hearts of London, Paris and Rome.
In the face of a common identity
of idea they mark an essential dif-
ference in the nature of the occa-
sion.

Yesterday I went to see the people
who were filing past the flag day
covered coffin. It was a crowd fair-
ly representative, I thought, of the
Washington population, as one sees
it on the streets, all classes well re-
presented but chiefly it consisted of
that well-dressed, healthy looking
middle class sort of people who pre-
dominate in the streets of most
American cities. They came to hon-
or a national hero, the personifica-
tion of American courage and loyal-
ty.

Few, I think, were actual mourners
of the dead soldier. The couples
and groups of people I saw hurrying
up the sloping paths to the en-
trance of the capitol, filing up the
steps to the round, or dispersing
on the other side were characterized
by a sort of bright eagerness and
approval.

A Different Sort of Crowd
They contrasted very strongly
with my memory of the great col-
umn of still and mournful people
under the dark London sky, eight
deep, stretching all up Whitehall
and down Northumberland avenue
along the embankment, a col-
umn which moved on slowly step by
step and which faded away at night
to be replaced by fresh mourners
the morning to do honor to the un-
known warrior in London. That
crowd with its wreaths and flowers
represented the families, the lovers,
the sisters and friends of perhaps a
quarter of a million of dead men
from London and the South and
center of England. The moved mute
tragedy of its loss was overwhelm-
ing. It reduced all the ceremony
that had gathered it to comparative
unimportance. But the remote dis-
tances of America forbade any such
concentration of sorrow. There may
have been the relations and friends
of a thousand men at most upon the
scene at Arlington. The loss of the
District of Columbia itself was less
than a hundred killed. A group of
wounded men in the amphitheatre
rest of the gathering at Arlington
struck the most intimate note. The
spared a person's grief. They
were sympathizers rather than
sufferers.

For Most It Was Holiday.
For most here, it was a holiday, a
day and a night, but a holiday.
By it, America did not so much
mourn the tragedy of war as seek
to arouse itself to that tragedy.
Everywhere The Stars and Stripes,
the most decorative and exhilarating
(Continued on Page Two)

Secretary Hughes Proposes Tremendous Scrapping of Ships Now Under Construction

PROPOSES IMMEDIATE
DESTRUCTION OF 66
BIG FIGHTING BOATS

Subject to Ten Year Holiday
Limitation, Capital Ships
Could Be Replaced When
They Are Twenty Years
Old; Under Proposed Plan
United States Would Have
Eighteen Capital Ships,
Great Britain Twenty-
Two and Japan Ten; Re-
duction Would Take Place
Within Three Months After
Agreement Is Made

Washington, Nov. 12.—(By the
Associated Press.)—More drastic
and far reaching than the most ar-
dent advocate of disarmament dared
to hope, America's proposals were
suddenly laid before the Arms Con-
ference today at its first session by
Secretary Hughes.

A ten year naval holiday is the
proposal in short, and the United
States, Great Britain and Japan
shall scrap 66 capital ships, aggregat-
ing 1,578,943 tons.
Within three months after the
conclusion of an agreement, the
United States would have 18 capital
ships; Great Britain 22; and
Japan 10. The tonnage of the three
nations respectively would under
such a plan be 500,000; 604,480 and
299,750.
Ships when two 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 300,000 tons
for Japan. No replacement ship
could exceed 35,000 tons.
The United States would scrap 30
capital ships aggregating 845,740
tons; Great Britain 19 aggregating
583,375 tons, and Japan 17 aggregat-
ing 448,225 tons.

"Very Drastic," Says Kato.
The figures include old ships to
be scrapped, ships building or for
which material has been assembled.
Characterized by Baron Kato, the
chief Japanese delegate, as "very
drastic" but probably suitable as a
basis for discussion, and by Mr. Bal-
four, head of the British delegation
as "statesmanlike utterance, prag-
matic with infinite possibilities and
most hopeful of satisfactory results,"
the American proposal, concrete and
detailed, fell on the opening moments
of the great conference like a bomb
shell.

The foreign delegates were stun-
ned. No other word describes their
feelings.
Principal Features of Plan.
The principal features of the
American plan proposed were:
That for not less than ten years,
competitive naval building cease
between Great Britain, the United
States and Japan.
That all capital ships building or
planned be scrapped and a few re-
served in the water be de-
stroyed within three months of ratifi-
cation of the agreement.

That the older ships of each fleet
also be destroyed reducing the
British force to twenty-two battle-
ships, the American to eighteen and
the Japanese to 10, each ship to be
retained being specifically named.
That during the laid down ten year
capital craft be laid down except
under a detailed replacement scheme
included in the proposal which
would provide for ultimate equality
of the British and American fleets
and for a Japanese force at sixty
per cent of the strength of either of
the other two.

That all other naval craft be
similarly provided for in the same
ratio, specific figures for aggregate
tonnage in each class being laid
down.

Disregards Naval Aircraft.
That naval aircraft be disregarded
in the scaling down of tonnage owing
to the convertibility of commercial
aircraft for war purposes.
That no naval building of any
character be undertaken in any of
the three countries on foreign ac-
count during the life of the agree-
ment.
That no capital ships hereafter laid
down exceed 35,000 tons.
That the life of a battleship shall
be fixed at twenty years and that
ships to be replaced be destroyed
before the replacement vessel is
more than three months passed com-
pletion.
That no battleship replacement
whatsoever be undertaken for ten
years from date of the agreement.
That no combat craft be acquired
except by construction and none be
so disposed of that it might become
part of another navy.
That regulations to government
conversion of merchant craft for
(Continued on Page Two)