

THE WEATHER
North Carolina: Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate temperature.

The News and Observer

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WILSON DID NOT FEAR WAR WITH CENTRAL EUROPE

"To Proud To Fight" Intended To Mean War Only As Last Resort

LUSITANIA TRAGEDY DEEPLY MOVED HIM

Sinking of English Vessel By German Torpedo Greatly Aroused Him But He Doubtful If Country Would Support War After Emotionalism Passed

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM, BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY. (7th Installment)

Every sympathizer with Germany pursued the President relentlessly with insistent demand that England should be brought to book for the unreasonable character of the blockade which she was carrying on against our commerce on the high seas.

The pressure upon us at the White House for satisfaction at the hands of England grew more intense with each day. I recall a conversation I had with the President shortly before the congressional elections when the President's political enemies were denouncing his kind treatment of England and exhorting him for the stern manner in which he was holding Germany to strict accountability for her actions.

Then looking squarely at me, he said: "I have gone to the very limit in pressing our claims upon England and in urging the British Foreign Office to modify the blockade."

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300 MEXICAN RADICALS THREATEN LIFE OF CONSUL FROM THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov. 14.—A crowd of 300 radicals in which were a number of soldiers in uniform, congregated before the American consulate at Tampico, Mexico last night and threatened the life of the consul, the State Department was informed late today. The demonstration it was said was in connection with the conviction for murder by a Massachusetts court of Sacco and Vanzetti, Italians. Officials of the department expressed the belief that the Mexican government would take full steps to protect the consul.

CAR FARES HERE TO BE INCREASED

Chamber of Commerce Recommends That City Withdraw Opposition

An increase in street car fares in the city of Raleigh from seven cents, with four tickets for 25 cents, to eight cents, with two tickets for 15 cents, was foreshadowed yesterday, when the directors of the Chamber of Commerce unanimously recommended that the City Commissioners withdraw their opposition to the company's application for an increase which has been pending before the North Carolina Corporation Commission for more than a year.

The advice of the chamber directors was sought yesterday by Mayor Eldridge, who stated later that he would be bound by their recommendation. It is understood that Commissioners Bray and Moonenhan will also take the same position, although the matter will not come before the board until formal notice of its action is received from the Chamber of Commerce, which is expected today or tomorrow.

First Strenuously Opposed
The petition of the Carolina Power and Light Co., for higher fares was filed with the Corporation Commission in October, 1920, and was strenuously opposed by the city at a hearing held in December. An order issued by the commission in January of this year denied the increase on account of the falling price of all commodities, but a finding of fact was made to the effect that the company had not made an exceed three per cent on its investment and the city of Raleigh was ordered to appear on May 1, and show cause why the increase should not be put into effect. In accordance with the order, another hearing was held in June, at which the city also opposed the increase, and the case has since been in the hands of the commission.

Within the last few weeks the company was informed by the city that it would press for the immediate passing of the company's double track on Hillsboro Street from Park Avenue to the State Fair Grounds, the construction having been delayed because of lack of funds since the extension of the city limits in August, 1920. The letting of the contract by the State Highway Commission for the Garner link of the Central Highway has also necessitated the immediate paving for three blocks on South Bloodworth Street. The estimated cost of the paving is \$35,000.

Several weeks ago the company asked the city commissioners to allow it to abandon its Smithfield Street line, which would have eliminated the necessity of paving on Bloodworth Street. Informal refusal

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HUGHES BRINGS REVIVAL OF HOPE TO REPUBLICANS

Auspicious Beginning Arms Conference Heartens Old Guard

ELECTION RESULTS HAD MADE THEM BLUE

Sorry Record of Congress Bringing Protests From Voters and Something Must Be Done; Washington Full of Rumors Over Plans For Arms Congress

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By EDWARD E. BRITTON (By Special Leased Wire)

Washington, Nov. 14.—That the auspicious beginning of the arms conference has given cheer to Republican leaders along political lines may be regarded as certain, for sad as it is to say, yet it is the truth, that to the machine Republican there is nothing that transcends in importance the holding of reins of government. It was that the Republican party might gain control in Washington that the hopes of the world in the League of Nations with American participation were ruthlessly dashed to the ground and sneering materialism took the place of the glorified idealism born of the insistence of Woodrow Wilson that the League of Nations be entered without the Versailles peace pact.

It is that same sneering materialism which animates the Republican Old Guard in its calculation as to what the Republican party will get out of the wide open offer of Secretary Hughes for a vast scrapping of the navies of the world. I venture the thought that if it had been a Wilson proposal that we would have seen Republicans with assumed statesmanlike poses seeking for flaws, unless they could find something of good in the proposal for Republican success at the polls.

Puts Hope Into Party
That the offer of Secretary Hughes as to navy scrapping and its reception by the country has heartened Republicans can be gathered in any casual conversation with them. Last Tuesday's election results threw the red flag of political danger directly into the faces of the G. O. P. leaders. Democratic victories at the polls in widely separated sections of the country gave the warning cry to them and the party generally of "Republicans, beware." And immediately that the warning signal was flashed into view by the voters the Republican campaign committee became active in making plans to do something, anything, to stem the rising tide of popular revolt against Republican sluggishness in giving attention to the vital domestic affairs and in getting order out of the chaos of Republican incompetency in Congress had thrust upon the economic conditions of America. The people were every day being given fresh proofs that Republican campaign promises were not being kept. The big burden of blame has been directed against the Senate though the House has not escaped, for it is realized that the legislation which it initiated in the tariff and revenue bills was in the interest of big business and that the ordinary man was handed more burdens for his tax weary back, but there has arisen an undercurrent of complaint against President Harding for not pressing upon Congress that it must give its attention in dead earnest to the passage of the measures for

But obviously Saturday's session was only a postscript and to-night Washington is clamorous to know whether Mr. Hughes means to abandon any definite program in the Far East—a course which would make the conference superficial at least in the most gigantic success in recent history—or is hiding his time to make a new stroke.

Beware of Foreign Comment.
Once again I counsel readers to beware of believing all that appears in the foreign comments or in the expression of opinion by visiting foreign journalists. In both cases real opinions are frequently disguised both by a desire to be courteous and a wish to avoid exciting unpopularity and thus prejudicing their national interests.

Notwithstanding all the widespread expression of approval of Mr. Hughes' program as spoken on Saturday there is a deep undercurrent of criticism to be heard among all the foreign delegations and journalists which finds no public expression as yet. Exactly this thing happened at Paris and contributed to the final ultimate complete abandonment of the League of Nations and Europe. To America Mr. Hughes' proposal seems specific, definite and clear, as it is within limits, but as one distinguished British journalist representing a liberal newspaper indicated to me today, even liberals stand aghast at a policy which contemplates disarming peaceful powers, such as the United States and Great Britain, without providing any means of dealing with predatory powers such as still exist in the world.

Chaos Lies In Far East.
The chorus of applause that has been in foreign papers does not accurately represent the present opinion of those who have to deal directly with international relations. This is because Europe cannot separate the question of armaments from the question of policies and still finds itself fearful of what may be the consequence of a disarmament of the United States and Great Britain in the existing situation of the

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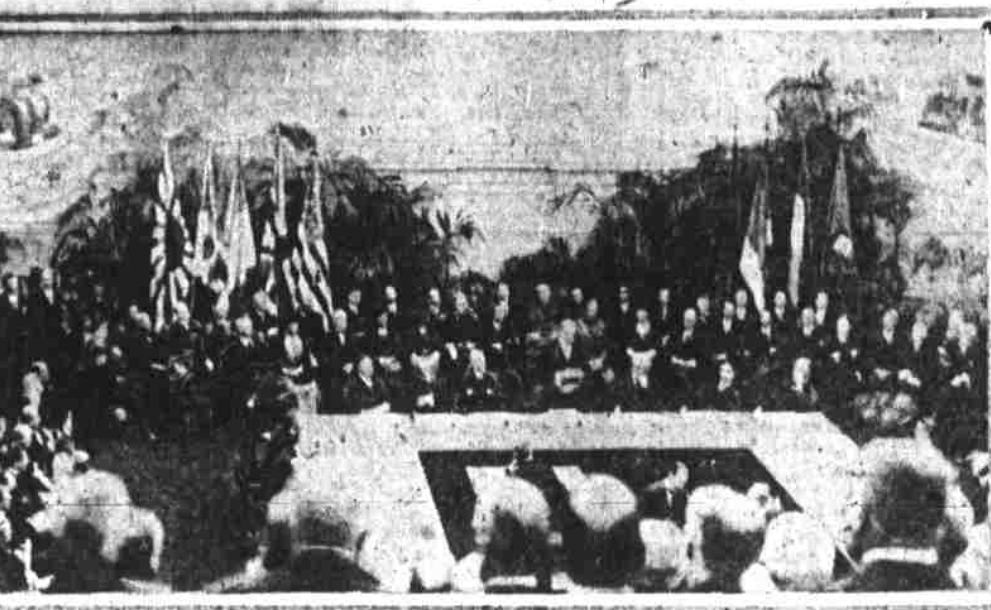
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Opening Of Limitations Of Armaments Conference



Secretary of State Hughes, delivering his address before the opening session of the Limitations of Arms Conference in the Continental Hall at Washington. Secretary Hughes, who was elected chairman of the conference, created a sensation when, in his address, he proposed officially to Great Britain and Japan that they join with the United States in scrapping all big battleships now building, or contemplated, and enter into a "ten-year naval holiday."

INTEREST TURNS TO FAR EAST PROBLEMS

Far East Dominates All Discussions On Eve of Second Arms Meeting

WILL HUGHES SPRING ANOTHER SURPRISE?
Simonds Warns Against Accepting European Commitment at Face Value

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
Washington, Nov. 14.—On the eve of the second meeting of the Washington conference one interrogation dominates all discussions: What of the Far East? Is Mr. Hughes preparing another bomb shell in the shape of a second definite and specific program such as took the conference by surprise on Saturday?

Nothing is perhaps more impressive now than the fashion in which after two days of reflection, interest and attention have turned back to the Far Eastern problems. The American tendency to regard disarmament and Pacific problems as unrelated finds no echo in the European mind.

Unmistakably the Japanese and French representatives are overjoyed at the fact that Mr. Hughes' first address avoided alike the subjects of land forces and of Asiatic questions. Yet there is a significant tendency on the part of the British to emphasize the fact that limitations of naval armament without reduction of land forces gives France unquestioned supremacy on the continent of Europe, while a similar limitation without agreement in the Chinese area establishes Japanese domination in the Far East beyond all challenge.

What Will Hughes Do?
What is Mr. Hughes going to do about the Far East? Washington expected with reason, in view of what had happened in recent weeks, that his opening address would bear as heavily upon Pacific problems as upon sea power. It now believes that the final version of Mr. Hughes' speech which relegated the Far East to a relatively minor place was something of an eleventh-hour decision, not imposed, induced in part by the Japanese maneuver of earlier days. In any event the surprise was almost equal to the relief when Mr. Hughes avoided pressing home a specific program in the Far East.

But obviously Saturday's session was only a postscript and to-night Washington is clamorous to know whether Mr. Hughes means to abandon any definite program in the Far East—a course which would make the conference superficial at least in the most gigantic success in recent history—or is hiding his time to make a new stroke.

Beware of Foreign Comment.
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DOORS CLOSED TO DISCUSSIONS AT ARMS CONGRESS

ITALY AND FRANCE TO WORK TOGETHER AT ARMS MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Nov. 14.—(By the Associated Press)—At a conference late today between Premier Briand, head of the French delegation, and Senator Schanzer, president of the Italian delegation an agreement was reached for a harmonious attitude by the two countries toward questions coming before the armament conference.

The agreement covers not only questions arising out of the conference on limitation of armament but also those which may come up during the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern affairs.

The agreement which finally resulted between the two countries was described as "complete" and it was said in well informed circles, would contribute to the realization of the purpose which President Harding had in mind when he conceived the conference.

DECLARES PEACE WITH GERMANY

President Harding Signs Proclamation Formally Declaring Peace

Washington, Nov. 14.—Peace between the United States and Germany was formally proclaimed today by President Harding.

The President in a proclamation signed at 3:25 p. m. today declared the state of war between the United States and Germany, existing from April 6, 1917 to have terminated in fact July 2, 1921, when the joint peace resolution of Congress was approved by the executive.

Issuance of the proclamation which followed exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Berlin, signed at Versailles, was the first of a series of three steps which when completed will return the United States to a complete peace status.

The second step probably will be the promulgation of a proclamation declaring the war with Austria to have ended and the third the issuance of a similar proclamation with respect to Hungary.

Must End Certain War Laws
Until the third and final step is taken the purposes of the formal proclamations will not be achieved in the opinion of officials. These purposes are stated to be to put an end without doubt to certain war laws unaffected by the congressional resolution of repeal approved last March 3. Notable among these war laws are sections of the espionage act, the Liberty bond act and trading with the enemy act.

Disposition of the cases of Eugene V. Debs and others convicted of violation of war laws likewise will await the third and final step.

Attorney General Daugherty has prepared an opinion for the President suggesting a method of disposing of the Debs case and, it is understood, proposing definite treatment of the cases of others convicted of similar offenses. This opinion, however, has not yet been presented to the President and Mr. Daugherty has indicated that there may be last minute changes before its submission.

To Resume Diplomatic Relations
The proclamation issued today has no bearing on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. State Department officials asserting that the exchange of ratifications in itself restored such diplomatic relations. Just when Germany will resume her old diplomatic status in Washington is not known to officials here but it is expected that Baron Edmund Hermann, former Counselor of the German Legation at Budapest, will arrive in Washington shortly to arrange for a technical installation of a German embassy.

Press dispatches from Germany have indicated that the German government was having difficulty in making a suitable response to the Washington and London proposals for limitation of armaments.

It is of what transpired at today's meetings were kept in closest confidence. It was indicated that Secretary Hughes for the American delegation, had proposed open sessions in proposals which frequent exchange of views would result should be in the public. Some of the other sessions which absolute secrecy and the committee plan was decided in by way of a compromise.

ASHEVILLE DOCTOR WITNESSED HANGING
Asheville, Nov. 14.—Dr. J. J. Eason, of Asheville, was stationed at Le Sur-Tid, France, during the World War and stated yesterday that he witnessed the hanging of the American soldier shown in a picture in the possession of Senator Thomas Watson, in connection with his charges.

Dr. Eason stated that in his opinion the hanging of the soldier was strictly legal, as he had been convicted for an assault on a French girl eight years ago. The picture was published in various newspapers and was recognized by the Asheville physician.

COST TO AMERICA TO BE \$500,000,000

Proposed Scrapping of Present Naval Program Would Cost Half Billion

Washington, Nov. 14.—(By the Associated Press)—Actual cost to the United States of the scrapping of the present naval building program naval officials estimated today, would be between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000, exclusive of any salvage plan that might reduce this total. In his statement to the conference on limitation of armaments Saturday presenting the American proposal, Secretary Hughes said the work already done had cost \$320,000,000, but these figures do not include costs incident to abandonment of the ships under construction.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said today that the American program would save the government about \$200,000,000 in naval expenditures.

The figure is the difference between the total cost of completion of the ships, about \$800,000,000, and what scrapping them all would cost, included in the scrapping costs are allowances for reimbursement of contractors for work they have been compelled to do in their yards in preparation for the huge craft to be built.

Not to Stop Work Now
There is no intention on the part of the government to stop work on the new ships until an agreement actually is reached by the conference and ratified by the governments involved. That was made plain today. Construction on the great majority of the vessels is proceeding very slowly, however, the diversion of available building funds averaging about \$2,000,000 a year per capital ship involved. The only ships upon which work has been brought to a complete standstill pending developments in Washington are the two at New York navy yard. Stoppage there, it was said, does not increase probability of damage suits for breach of contract.

In any case, it was added, expenditures now in progress on ships that may within a few weeks, perhaps, be ordered scrapped are of such a nature that they could not be saved in any case. The bulk of the \$2,000,000 a year for each ship is for materials ordered and which would have to be paid for in any case. Only in one or two cases is there a large labor force at work on actual building of the ships.

One phase of the program naval officials have been struck with is its probable effect on the three great shipbuilding plants doing most of the government work. Those plants it was said today were engaged almost entirely on government work and on those ships which would be scrapped under the plan. All three, it was predicted, would in all probability be forced to close down. They are the plants of the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Fore River (Mass.) Company, and the Newport News Company.

It was very evident that naval officials quite generally expected Mr. Hughes' program to be accepted with only minor modifications. There was some surprise indicated that the British delegation had not announced acceptance from the time when the plan was presented, leaving to a later time such adjustment of the details as might seem desirable. The modifications which Mr. Balfour, heading the British group, will submit tomorrow it was said apparently could have been worked out afterward as well as before a general agreement.

TEN ARE BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 14.—Ten lives were lost and more than a score of people injured in a fire of undetermined origin which partially destroyed a five-story tenement house on West 17th street before dawn today. The building was occupied by fifteen families, mostly Armenians and Greeks. Only a few of the dead, two of whom were children have been identified. Nine were burned on the tenth died in a fall from a ledge where he had clung until exhausted.

Police Fail to File Charge Against Mrs. Sanger
New York, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who was arrested for a charge of distributing obscene literature, was discharged by city magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan when police officials failed to produce evidence in court to substantiate charges upon which they were arrested last night when they resisted efforts of the police to break up a birth control meeting.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS "IN PRINCIPLE"

Acceptance, However, Contemplates Several Changes In American Plan

Washington, Nov. 14.—(By the Associated Press)—Great Britain's acceptance "in principle" of the American proposals for limitation of naval armaments contemplates an alteration of the plan in several important details.

The British acceptance will be presented at tomorrow's plenary session of the conference by Arthur J. Balfour, head of the mission who has plenipotentiary powers. Japan's acceptance "in principle" although it has been forecast by the statements of Baron Admiral Kato, may be delayed as the Japanese mission is obligated to confer with Tokyo.

Mr. Balfour may not outline the details of the reservations Great Britain wishes to make, but they are substantially described this way: Instead of a flat ten-year holiday Great Britain wants the replacement program to be an elastic one—spread over a period of years.

Mr. Balfour would like to see the submarine outlawed from naval warfare; falling this she wants to see their tonnage and equipment distinctly limited. She feels that the submarine fleet allowed by the American program are too great, she has never had so large a submarine fleet as the proposals would allow her.

The United States, Great Britain feels, would have her at a disadvantage in airplane carrying ships, under the terms of the American proposals, because while Great Britain has an equipment of these craft, the United States would have to build new the number allowed. They would be of later design and of superior improvement, while the British ships would be obsolete.

Great Britain wants the replacement program spread over a period of years, because, British naval experts argue, the program could be carried on with a very small equipment of building plants at a small scale, probably a ship at a time. If a flat ten-year holiday were to be declared, they say, the facilities for making a wholesale replacement of the end of ten years would have to be kept in organization and although great fleets of warships might be consigned to the junk pile, the facilities for reproducing them still would exist.

Such a program, the British naval experts say, does not go to the root of the question. Therefore, they will propose that for instance, a one ship production equipment be left to each nation, to be in with a replacement program extending over a period of years, and that the immense properties, equipment, technical staffs, and other organization which would have to be kept in readiness to take up a replacement program in ten years be dispersed with.

OBTAIN FIVE JURORS FOR ARBUCKLE TRIAL

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14.—Roscoe C. Arbuckle appeared today in the role of defendant in manslaughter proceedings arising from the death of Virginia Rappe, like himself a figure in the "hot ton" period of building plants at a small scale, probably a ship at a time. If a flat ten-year holiday were to be declared, they say, the facilities for making a wholesale replacement of the end of ten years would have to be kept in organization and although great fleets of warships might be consigned to the junk pile, the facilities for reproducing them still would exist.

Arbuckle's wife was in court but did not sit beside him at the court, set today.

Arbuckle's chief counsel, for Arbuckle, stated that the defense would make no effort to discuss the character of the dead girl. He told the court this freely.

When arraignment came late this afternoon five jurors, one of whom a woman, had been accepted tentatively.

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