

THE WEATHER
North Carolina: Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, no change in temperature.

The News and Observer

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HOPEFUL SPIRIT AT ARMS PARLEY, MR. WELLS FINDS

Optimism in Washington, However, Is Tempered By Congestion

NO REST POSSIBLE IN AMERICAN CAPITAL

English Writer Finds "Fermenting Vat Overflows With Press of All The World"; Conference To Be Effective Must Lay Egg To Reproduce Itself

By H. G. WELLS. (By arrangement with the New York World and the Chicago Tribune.) How are we getting on in Washington?

The general mood is hopefulness tempered by congestion, mental and physical, and by sheer fatigue. There is no rest in Washington, no cessation. Last winter I was a happy invalid at Amalfi, I sat in the Italian sunshine, the hours were as globes of golden time, my mind and my soul were my own. Now I live to the tune of a telephone bell and the little feverish American hours slip through my hot, dry hands before I can turn my thoughts round. I wish I could attend to everything. The conference has evolved two committees, one on Disarmament and one on Pacific affairs, which meet behind closed doors, so that one has three or four divergent reports of what has happened to choose from, delegates at all hours and in all directions call together the press men to make more or less epoch-making statements; there are particular conferences with representative business men of this country and educationists of that, and so forth; one is called upon by a multitude of well-informed people insistent upon this fact or that point of view, eloquent sidelights from South China, Albania, Czechoslovakia, clamour for attention. And there are tenable, a formidable multitude of more pestiferous who want to do something—they know not what. The weather here is unqually warm and inclined to be cloudy, a brewhouse atmosphere, due entirely, one humorist declares, to the tremendous fermentation that is going on.

Three Questions of Importance.

These questions stand out as of importance and significance. The naval disarmament discussion, as one could have foretold, becomes a haggle for advantages. Each power seeks to disarm the other fellow. Great Britain detests the big raider submarine and wants none of it; it is America's only effective long range weapon. A clamour comes to us from across the ocean from the French Senate for unlimited submarines. These will be to attack Great Britain, they say, as the most possible use for them. Perhaps the French Senate does not really want war with Britain, but this is the way to get it. Japan is asking for a 7 to 10 instead of a 6 to 10 basis for herself. And so on. So long as unsettled differences remain, disarmament discussions are bound to degenerate in this fashion. Settlements and sincere disarmament are inseparably interwoven. The French, however, have led in an important pronouncement, promising evacuations and renunciations in the Chinese area on the part of France, Great Britain and Japan follow suit. Lord Riddle, on behalf of Britain, has followed suit, Britain is ready to relinquish everything, with the justifiable exception of Hong Kong, a purely British creation. And Mr. Briand has explained why France must have an enormous army to overawe Europe, but that still leaves certain possibilities of military restraint open for consideration. We are still discussing whether we may hope to see conscription banished from the earth. About such things swim up through the boiling activities of the Washington vat, not merely as passing suggestions and happy ideas but embodied in more or less concrete proposals, we cannot fail, however jaded we may feel, from also feeling hopeful. The conference has got only to its third session and we already seem further from war in the Pacific and nearer security there than at any time in the past two years.

How Provide For Reproduction.

After these intimations of success in this world discussion, of which Washington is the controlling nucleus, turn our minds naturally enough to the continuation and final outcome of this great initiative of President Harding's. The more fruitful the conference seems likely to be in agreements and understandings, the more evident is the necessity for something permanent arising out of it, to hold and maintain in spirit and in fact, this accumulation of agreements and understandings. The Washington conference before it breaks up and disappears, must, in some way, lay an egg to reproduce itself. In some fashion it must presently return. Because we have had to bear in mind that in the final and conclusive sense of the word, the conference can decide nothing. It has produced a fine and generous atmosphere about it; it will probably arrive at an ef-

INTERPRET LAW TO CONFORM TO NEED OF SCHOOLS

So Superintendent Brooks Tells Meeting of County Superintendents

CONSTITUTIONAL TERM MUST BE COMPLIED WITH

Defines Limits of State's Control Over Schools, and Tells Superintendents He Intends To Exercise That Authority; Reviews Work of Past Three Years

"Gentlemen, the law must be interpreted in such a way as to insure the operation of the schools of the State for six months; the constitution says that they must be run for six months, and the law must be so interpreted." Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, assured the one hundred members of the Association of County Superintendents at their initial session here yesterday afternoon.

"Where the State law says that you shall do certain things, there the Superintendent steps in, and insofar as he is able, he sees that the law is observed. The law has nothing to say as to how your schools shall be conducted in the school room, nor does it say that the State Superintendent shall select your teachers. We can advise in these matters, but the actual operation of the schools, the final responsibility for their work is in your hands.

Must Run Six Months

"The law says that the schools shall run six months; it says that all teachers shall be certified; that you shall keep a record of the work done in your counties, the teachers employed and their grades, the money collected and expended, and that the State Superintendent shall have the supervision of the enforcement of these provisions. That is the relation of the State to the County schools."

"Thus briefly Dr. Brooks outlined to the County Superintendents the policy of the State Department of Education, and what it aims to do. The County men heard him through without comment, question or applause. For two hours thereafter Dr. Brooks elaborated and explained various phases of the school laws of the past session of the General Assembly, and State Auditor Baxter Durham explained briefly the workings of the new audit system being worked out for the counties.

Reviews His Work

Preliminary to the detailed explanation of the school laws, Dr. Brooks briefly reviewed the work that has been done in education in the State during the past three years. He called attention to the fact that right now there is \$20,000,000 being spent for new school buildings in the State as against a total valuation of all school property of \$15,000,000 three years ago and 15 million for salaries and administrations as against four million three years ago.

"It is remarking the rural districts of the State," Dr. Brooks continued, "He has discussed incidents of progress that have been made in many of the counties. 'The people are with us—the great rank and file of the people who want their children to have equal opportunity of education, and it is up to us to prove that what we say is the truth.

Some Few Reactions

"There are enough reactionaries to persecute the saints," he continued with a smile. "It is costing money to run up into the air and get it. Most of the counties have levied the required taxes without protest. Some few of them have endeavored to obstruct the way, but in the main, all of you have given the program wonderful co-operation."

Dealing with the problem of teachers' salaries, Dr. Brooks explained that better salaries were absolutely necessary for better teachers. He called attention to the fact that the salaries of the superintendents themselves had been raised on a corresponding basis, and that aside from other considerations, they had a material interest in the success of the program.

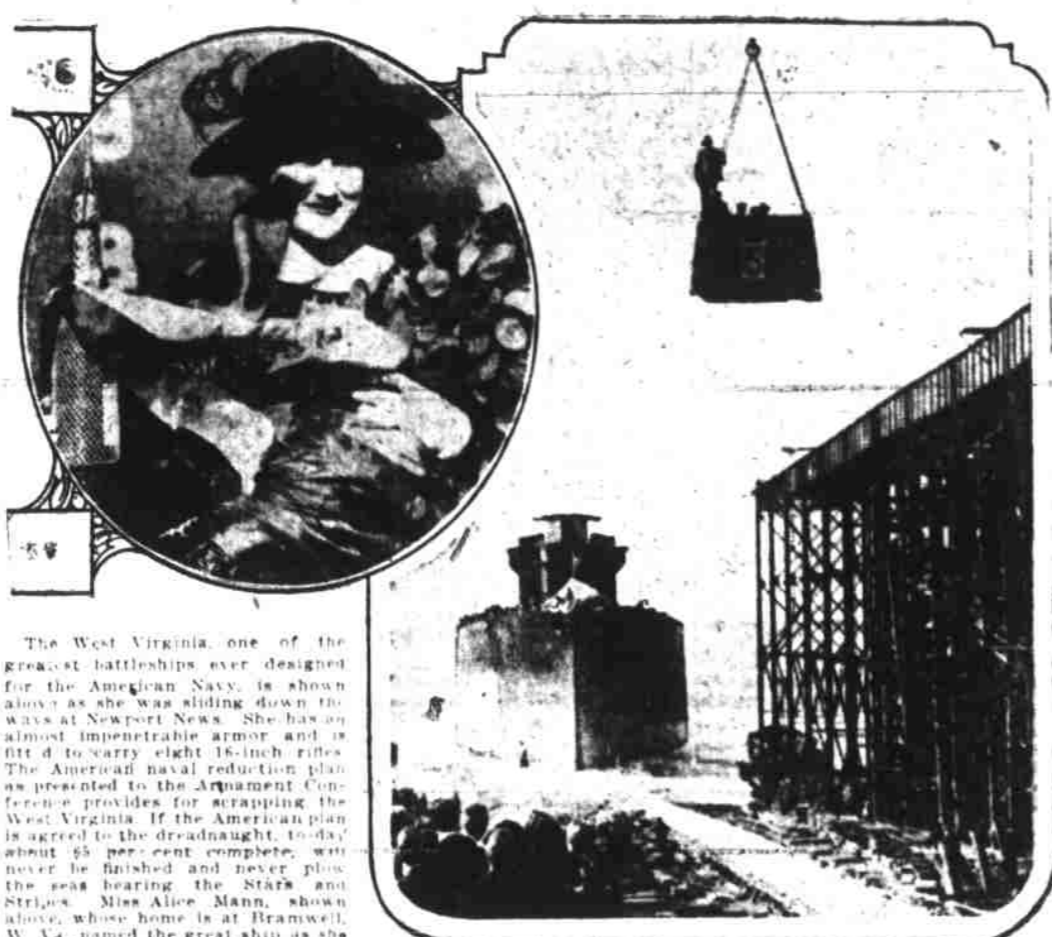
Then he laid down the law as enacted by the General Assembly, and the interpretation of the courts that the counties must levy sufficient taxes to run the schools six months. He cited the statutes on the certification by the State Department of every teacher in the State, and the requirement of a uniform system of book keeping in each county by which the Department might keep check on the work being done in the counties.

System of Audits

The formalities of securing the county quotas of the five million building fund were explained briefly. Most of the counties have already complied with the law and are now awaiting the sale of the bonds in January. Dr. Brooks then discussed the manner in which the county funds should be divided among county and city schools, and what should be done with it when the division is made. The county's money must be paid over to the treasurer.

The audit system was then up, and Dr. Brooks yielded the floor to Major Durham, who has been working out a system of audits which will be later approved by the Board of Education to be installed in each county. A uniform report blank will

BEST U. S. WARSHIP LAUNCHED, BUT FACES SCRAP HEAP



The West Virginia, one of the greatest battleships ever designed for the American Navy, is shown above as she was sliding down the ways at Newport News. She has an almost impenetrable armor and is fitted to carry eight 16-inch rifles. The American naval reduction plan as presented to the argument conference provides for scrapping the West Virginia. If the American plan is agreed to the draught, today about 45 per cent complete, will never be finished and never plus the sea hearing the Stars and Stripes. Miss Alice Mann, shown above, whose home is at Bramwell, W. Va., named the great ship as she left the ways.

Virginia-Carolina Game Is Definitely Called Off

University Authorities Refuse To Disqualify Wilfred I. Johnson

FACULTY BACKS UP ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

Action Breaks Up One of Oldest of Football Classics

Cancellation of the Virginia-Carolina football game, scheduled to be played at Chapel Hill tomorrow, because of the refusal of the University of North Carolina to disqualify Wilfred I. Johnson, star half-back on the Carolina team, was announced last night.

The announcement apparently brings to an end the oldest football game in the South. The series was commenced in 1892 and the annual meetings between the two teams had attained the status not only of football classics, but of events in the outcome of which virtually the entire population of both states were profoundly interested. The first game was played in Atlanta, but the scene of encounter was later removed to Norfolk and still later to Richmond, where a majority of the twenty-two games of the series were played, and which remained the scene of battle until 1919 when the custom of alternating between the athletic fields of two institutions was established.

In 1919, the game was played in Chapel Hill for the first time in history and last year the two teams met in Charlottesville, Va. State wide interest has always been maintained in the games and this time the attendance would have represented every nook and corner in North Carolina. More than 8,000 seats had been sold in advance and a large number of people, coming from remote sections of the State and from Virginia, had already started to the game when the announcement was made that it would not be played. Something like 12,000 people in North Carolina would have to change their plans for tomorrow and for some of them it will mean the change of an annual custom that has been observed with a break for years on end. Special trains had been arranged from several points in this State and in Virginia.

Faculty Sustains Committee.

Following a last minute notice of a protest of the eligibility of Johnson, four members of the University of Virginia faculty committee on athletics arrived in Chapel Hill yesterday morning and went into session with the Carolina committee. After a deadlock lasting all day, a meeting of the full faculty of the University of North Carolina was held and after two hours debate resolutions were passed by a practically unanimous vote, upholding the action of the athletic committee.

Johnson was in 1919 a member of the Davidson eleven, in 1920 he played with State College, matriculating at the University immediately after the end of the football season. There was a strong protest against Johnson's playing with the University from alumni and the matter was fully investigated and passed upon by the faculty athletic committee at the beginning of the session. Under the "one year rule" as found in the eligibility rules printed in the University catalogue, it is required that any student in order to play on an athletic team shall have attended the University for two consecutive terms of the preceding session and passed a required number of hours work. Johnson was de-

WILSON FRANKLY GOES TO COUNTRY

After Confering With Colonel House, He Writes Appeal Himself

BURLESON DID NOT FATHER THE IDEA

President Did Not Follow Tumulty's Advice Nor Did He Make Apologies For His Decision; An Unpublished Speech Made After His Defeat In 1918

WOODROW WILSON, AS I KNOW HIM BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY

(25th installment of CHAPTER XXXIV (Continued))

Appeal For A Democratic Congress

Some time after this I had a long conference with Colonel House, and when I next discussed the matter with the President, he informed me that he and Colonel House had finally agreed that the thing to do was frankly to come out without preliminaries of any kind and to ask for the election of a Democratic Congress. I told him that I thought the method I had proposed for bringing him into the discussion was one that would be most effective and would cause least resentment, but he was firm in his resolve to follow the course he finally pursued. He was of the opinion that this was the open and honorable way to ask for what he thought would be a vote of confidence in his Administration.

Not Burleson's Idea

It has often been stated that in this matter the President had acted upon the advice of Postmaster General Burleson, and many of those individuals throughout the country who criticized the President's appeal, pointed an accusing finger in Mr. Burleson and held him responsible for what they said were the evil consequences of this ill-considered action. In fairness to Mr. Burleson, it must be said, that he had nothing to do with the appeal and had never been consulted about it.

These facts are now related by one party by way of apology for what the President did, for in openly appealing to the country he had many honorable precedents of which the gentlemen who criticized him were evidently ignorant. As Mr. George Creel, in his book, "The War, The Word, and Wilson," says, "In various elections, George Washington pleaded for 'united leadership' and Lincoln specifically urged upon the people the wisdom of 'swapping horses in midstream.'"

In a paragraph in Herndon's "Life of Lincoln," I find the following appeal:

"He did his duty as President, and rested secure in the belief that he would be re-elected, whatever might be done for or against him. The importance of retaining Indiana in the column of Republican states was not to be overlooked. How the President viewed it, and how he proposed to secure the vote of the State is shown in the following letter written to General Sherman:

Washington, September 19, 1864. Major General Sherman: The State election of Indiana occurs on the 11th of October and the loss of it to the friends of the Government would go far towards losing the whole Union Cause. This had effect upon the November election, and especially the giving the State Government to those who will oppose the war in every possible way, are too much to risk if it can be avoided. The draft proceeds, notwithstanding its strong tendency to lose us the State. Indiana is the only important State voting in October whose soldiers cannot vote in the field. Any-

SENATE REJECTS "LINK" JOHNSON FOR FEDERAL JOB

Nomination of Georgia Negro Republican Leader Turned Down

ANOTHER SMASH AT THE ADMINISTRATION

Senator Watson Leads Fight Against Confirmation and Is Assisted By Senator Harris, Irvin B. Tucker Gets Across As Eastern District Attorney

The News and Observer Bureau, 601 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Landed Wire.)

Washington, Nov. 22.—And so Henry Lincoln Johnson gets the knock-out from the Senate. That it gets it in the neck. The nomination of the Georgia negro member of the Republican National Committee was presented to the Senate with a favorable report from the District of Columbia committee, that is, from the Republican members of the committee.

In the executive session of the Senate the debate is said to have waxed hot, this being led by Senator Tom Watson against the confirmation of the negro, and associated with him was Senator Harris of Georgia. Charges of Johnson's transactions with clients in Georgia are said to have been the basis of the attacks while other voices are said to have been raised in objection to having a negro put in charge of white girls and white men. Senator Hollis is said to have spoken freely in the matter as well as other Southern Democrats.

Another Smash at Administration. The defeat of Johnson is regarded as another smash at the administration for the continued holding of the nomination of Johnson before the Senate is understood to have been at the insistence of the organization Republicans. The understanding on the outside is that the confirmation of Johnson was defeated by the addition of the votes of Western Republicans to the votes of Southern Democrats. It is also said that the reason for bringing the nomination before the Senate at this late day of the session was that there was some thought that in the closing hours there would be no strenuous fight made against the nomination.

There should be flowers of regret sent to "Link" by Linney, for certainly it was Henry Lincoln Johnson who was the big factor in getting the North Carolina negroes to let up on Republican State Chairman Frank A. Linney, though Mr. Linney will swear that this is not so. But to those who stand without the door and heard from those inside of the developments of the meeting of the Senate Judiciary committee which vetoed the Linney nomination there is no doubt but that the Georgia negro helped to turn the trick for the present United States attorney of the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Tucker Gets Across Line

Irvin B. Tucker, of Whiteville, went across the line this afternoon with the confirmation by the Senate of his nomination for United States attorney of the Eastern District of North Carolina. There was no opposition to his confirmation and his another celebrated "hog combine" gets the bacon that had been held aside for them by the North Carolina Republican machine. It is the understanding that Mr. Tucker will take over the office on some date agreed upon by him and the retiring district attorney, E. P. Aydlor, of Elizabeth City. On December 22 the office will have been in charge of eight years in charge of Democratic officials which the Republicans think too long any way, though there would be two more years left for Mr. Aydlor if he had held the office for the full term.

Christine Nilsson Dead

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—By the Associated Press.—Christine Nilsson, the noted operatic soprano, died here this morning.

Camp Bragg Landowners Get Court Award of \$906,546.40

Litigation between the War Department and owners of 25,000 acres of land condemned for the use of Camp Bragg will be brought to an end toward the last of the week when Judge H. G. Connor, Judge of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, signs the decree fixing the values upon the land taken by the Government. Values tentatively determined upon by Judge Connor give the claimants approximately seventy per cent of the amount asked for when they came into court. For the 25,000 acres to which the War Department has not yet the title, the Court has determined \$906,546.40 as against \$1,311,247.22 for the value fixed by the Board of Appraisers named by the court last January. Blue Gets \$311,191. Neill S. Blue, owner of more than 11,000 acres of land, gets \$311,191 instead of the \$520,510 for which he fought through a hot week of court last July. The next largest award of the court will be approximately \$193,900 as against \$290,000 contended for in the court, and awarded

ARMS DELEGATES TAKE UP DETAILS OF BIG PROBLEMS

Conference Authorizes Appointment of Sub-Committee to Study China's Fiscal Affairs

LAND ARMAMENTS TO BE DISCUSSED AGAIN AT AN EARLY SESSION

Senator Oscar Underwood, Member of American Delegation, Suggests Sub-Committee to Make Study of China's Financial and Revenue Troubles, Especially Customs Regulations; Encouraging Progress Being Made In Discussion of Far Eastern Affairs; Naval Armaments Also Under Discussion Informally; Briand Expected to Make Another Plea In Behalf of France's Position

DAVIS ARGUES IN RICHMOND COURT

Former British Ambassador Appears For Greensboro Electric Company

Richmond, Va., Nov. 22.—Arguments on the question as to whether the Southern Power Company can be compelled to sell electric current to the North Carolina Public Service Company, occupying the cities of Greensboro and High Point, whether it prefers to do so or not, was argued today before the United States circuit court of appeals and submitted.

No decision is anticipated before the February term of court. The case was appealed from Greensboro, where Circuit District Judge Boyd refused to issue a mandamus compelling the Southern Power Company to continue selling its product to the public service company. John W. Davis, New York lawyer, former solicitor general of the United States, and later American ambassador to Great Britain, arguing for the public service company for the cities of Greensboro and High Point, joint appellants, insisted that the Southern Power Company had dedicated its service to public use and, therefore, had no right to discontinue it.

The same position was taken by Andrew L. Brooks, Greensboro attorney, also argued for the appellants. Judge W. P. Byrum of Greensboro and W. S. O. Robinson of Charlotte, counsel for the appellee, urged the action of the Southern Railway Company in establishing the Southeastern Express Company without incurring litigation at the hands of the American Express Company, which had been using its trains previously.

That, they contended, indicated clearly that the railroad had the right to substitute its own service for that of another if it saw fit to do so. Litigation in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company emerged victor over the Western Union Telegraph Co. in contest over its right to discontinue using its right of way, after the contract had expired, was also cited.

Counsel on the other side contended that these cases were not analogous. The contract had been with the Southern Power Company and the North Carolina Public Service Co. having already expired, the appellate court will issue an order directing that the service be continued until the question is finally settled.

Consider Naval Plan

It is possible that the naval plan may receive some consideration at tomorrow's meeting of the five delegations which constitute the armament committee of the whole, but the greater attention is expected to center on land armament in view of the recent defeat of Mr. Briand's proposal. It is the preservation of her army with the moral backing of the principal powers that most interests France at the present stage of the negotiations, and it is known that Mr. Briand would be pleased to take back to France with him a formal conference endorsement of the position he has taken against material reduction.

Whether the other delegations will be willing to go so far as to take formal action on Mr. Briand's proposal is just now an uncertain thing. It is just now granted that at tomorrow's meeting there will be many general expressions of appreciation for the reasons which impel France to maintain the largest army in the world.

Talk Over Problems

Land, naval and Far Eastern questions were talked over by Secretary Hughes today with the American advisory committee of twenty-one, and after he had presented a report on the present status of the negotiations, a number of sub-committees were instructed to prepare reports for the American delegates on various subjects of detail. The submarine issue raised by Great Britain will be one of the questions to be thus investigated and another whose inclusion was regarded as forecasting an entirely new angle of the negotiations will be the use and legitimacy of new weapons of warfare. Thus far that subject has not been mentioned in the conference papers.

Chinese Finance

The sub-committee on Chinese administrative autonomy, authorized today by the full body of delegates of the nine nations sitting as a committee of the whole on the Far East, is expected to find its chief task in an attempted re-arrangement of the customs regulations, which for many years have kept China from imposing a duty of more than five per cent on her imports. In addition, there is expected to be an inquiry into the various international agreements by which certain specified items of the republic's tax returns must be turned over immediately for payment of foreign obligations. All of these restrictions, the Chinese declare, have resulted in such a curtailment of national revenues as to make economic progress impossible. Since the conference began the Chinese delegates have emphasized the tariff autonomy principle as one of the most important they wished to establish and there