

North Carolina: Fair Thursday and probably Friday; mild temperatures.

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GOVERNOR HELPS TO OPEN HIGHWAY TO CHAPEL HILL

Morrison Joins In Felicitations In Durham Over Completion

GENERAL CARR ALSO HELPS TO CELEBRATE

Chief Executive's Fling at "Some Newspapers" Only Fly In Ointment of Day of Rejoicing; Durham Business Men Give Dinner To Visiting Guests

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE. (Staff Correspondent) Durham, Nov. 23.—This has been a day of felicitations and celebrating in these parts. The occasion was the formal opening of the twelve-mile stretch of concrete highway that links the Hill city with Chapel Hill.

Governor Morrison was on hand to felicitate in behalf of North Carolina and he did the job in his usual felicitous manner. He shared with General Julian S. Carr, who claims the honor of having from both Chapel Hill and Durham, the unusual honor of making two speeches on the same subject on the same day.

Governor Morrison, in extending felicitations not only to Durham but also to the entire State upon the completion of the road stepped aside for a moment to place the only fly in the ointment of an otherwise perfect day of felicitations, even the Republicans coming in for a generous share of praise from His Excellency. He took another fling at "some papers who think they ought to run the State."

He was talking on his favorite theme of law enforcement. He had made a tremendous hit with his audience by calling on Durham people to make the Hill city the "safest city in North Carolina." He had pledged his sincere cooperation to enforce the law impartially and rigorously to the end that law and order might prevail. He had reminded Durham people of the greater obligation resting upon them because of the presence of Trinity college in their own midst.

"The pardon power will never be used as long as I am governor," he had declared amidst vociferous approval, "to justify criminality and bring the courts into contempt."

"It is absurd for the people of North Carolina to be asked to attempt to adjudicate every case tried in the courts," he continued. He had said it. But there was more to come—more generalities.

"When some papers make up their minds to destroy you they will do it if you don't look out," he added. Across the table sat representatives of some half dozen leading dailies in North Carolina, who had been invited to attend the celebration.

When R. O. Everett after an eloquent speech had proposed a toast to "Our Governor," the series had joined in the felicitations. They had applauded the Governor for his vigorous appeal for law and order. Even as the speeches did on an historic occasion they turned one to the other and asked "Is it 11?"

The felicitating began with a dinner at the Marlborough hotel at noon and concluded with more formal exercises at New Hope school house, midway between the two ends of the highway. The dinner was served under the joint auspices of R. O. Everett, chairman of the local committee that has backed the building of an improved highway, and Manager E. I. Bugg, of the hotel. Judge R. H. Sykes was master of ceremonies.

The exercises at New Hope school began when Mayor John M. Manning of Durham and W. S. Robertson, of Chapel Hill, felicitated each other and Dr. W. P. Fox, president of Trinity College, felicitated, President Chase, of the State University. President Chase was to have returned the felicitations but was detained on account of negotiations in connection with arranging an armistice between his institution and the University of Virginia. General Carr spoke for him. Dr. Fox Robertson, of Durham, presided at these exercises.

John Sprunt Hill, resident member of the State Highway Commission, in behalf of Chairman Frank Page formally declared the highway open in a happy speech.

Col. Wade Harris, editor of the Charlotte Observer, was on the program for an address but was unable to attend.

Ovation For Miss Berry. Miss Hattie M. Berry, secretary of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, was the single lady member of the otherwise all-male group who was given an ovation when she was called on for a speech. Governor Morrison got his most vigorous applause in his afternoon speech when he praised the work of Miss Berry.

WILSON REALIZED DIFFICULTIES OF MISSION TO PARIS

President Was Actuated Only By Sense of Duty, Declares Mr. Tumulty

SELF-EXPLOITATION NOT IN HIS MIND

Gave Careful Consideration To Naming of Peace Commission; Thought Root Too Conservative and For That Reason Does Not Name Him As Member

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY 20th Installation CHAPTER XXV THE GREAT ADVENTURE

As we conferred together for the last time before the President left Washington for the other side, I had never seen him look more weary or careworn. It was plain to me who had watched him from day to day since the armistice, that he felt most keenly the heavy responsibility that now lay upon him of trying to bring permanent peace to the world. He was not unmindful of the criticism that had been heaped upon him by his enemies upon the hill and throughout the country. The only thing that distressed him, however, was the feeling that a portion of the American people were of the opinion that, perhaps, in making the trip to Paris there lay back of it a desire for self-exploitation, or perhaps, the idea of garnering certain political advantages to himself and his party.

If one who held this ungenerous opinion could only have come in contact with the greatly overworked man on the night of our final talk and could understand the handsome, unselfish purpose that really lay behind his mission to France and could know personally how he dreaded the whole business, he would quickly free himself of this opinion. Discarding the object of the trip with him in his usually intimate way, he said: "Well, Tumulty, this trip will either be the greatest success or the supreme tragedy in all history; but I believe in a Divine Providence. If I did not have faith, I should go crazy. If I thought that the direction of the affairs of this disordered world depended upon our finite intelligence, I should not know how to reason my way to sanity; but it is my faith that no body of men however they concert their power or their influence can defeat this great world enterprise, which after all is the enterprise of Divine mercy, peace and good will."

He feared difficulties. As he spoke those fearful words, he clearly foresaw the difficulties and dangers and possible tragedy of reaction and intrigue that would soon be exerted in Paris, perhaps to outwit him and if possible to prevent the consummation of the idea that lay so close to his heart; that of setting up a concert of powers that would make forever impossible a war such as we had just passed through. Indeed, he was ready to risk everything—his own health, his own political fortunes, his place in history, and his very life itself—for the great enterprise of peace. "This intolerable thing must never happen again," he said.

No one more than Woodrow Wilson appreciated the tragedy of his appointment that might eventually follow out of his efforts for peace, but he was willing to make any sacrifice to attain the end he had so close to his heart.

He realized better than any one the great expectations of the American people. Discussing these expectations with Mr. Creel, who was to accompany him, he said, "It is to America that the whole world turns today, not only with its wrongs but with its hopes and grievances. The hungry expect us to feed them, the homeless look to us for shelter, the sick of heart and body depend upon us for cure. All of these expectations have in them the quality of terrible urgency. There must be no delay. It has been so always. People will endure their tyrants for years, but they tear their deliverers to pieces if a millennium is not created immediately. Yet, you know and I know that these ancient wrongs, these present unhappinesses are not to be remedied in a day or with a wave of the hand. What I want to see—with all my heart I hope that I am wrong—is a tragedy of disappointment."

Considerations Taking Root. The President and I had often discussed the personnel of the Peace Commission before its announcement, and I had taken the liberty of suggesting to the President the name of ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root. The President appeared to be delighted with this suggestion and asked me to confer with Secretary Lansing in regard to the matter. I conferred with Mr. Lansing, to whom the suggestion, much to my surprise, met with hearty response. At this conference Mr. Lansing said that he and the President were attempting to induce some members of the Supreme Court—I think it was either Mr. Justice Day or Chief Justice White—to make the trip to Paris as one of the Commission but they were informed that Chief Justice White was opposed to the selection of Supreme Court Judge to participate in any conference not connected with the usual judicial work of the Supreme Court.

After this conference I left for Philadelphia, to remain with my husband's mother who was seriously ill, and when I returned to the White House

Principal Speakers Opening Session North Carolina Teachers Assembly

DR. SPRIGHT DOWELL, Auburn, President Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

DR. HARRY CLARK, Nashville, Tenn., Secretary Southern Commission on Accredited Schools.

PEACE OF WORLD LEFT UNTOUCHED BY ARMS PARLEY

Washington Conference Now Seems To Be Running Into Slack Water



H. G. WELLS. (By arrangement with the New York World and the Chicago Tribune)

The Washington Conference, after its tremendous opening, seems now to be running into slack water. It has had its three great days, in which Secretary Hughes and Mr. Briand and Mr. Brand have respectively played the leading parts. The broad lines of a possible naval reduction and of a possible Chinese and Pacific settlement are shaping themselves in men's minds.

Mr. Brand has spoken and now departs. France will not disarm until she has a binding treaty which her former allies are not yet prepared to give her. She ignores the assurances of her proven allies and the bankruptcy of the Great War. She goes in fear of a possible "assault" on three coasts. She retains her great army, and especially her "colonial" army. Mr. Briand's departure has something of the effect of France shaking the dust from her feet and departing from the conference. But France cannot step out of her share in the leadership of peace in this fashion. France has not finished with the Conference yet. She will speak now at Washington with a voice perhaps less romantically impressive but more practically helpful. She has explained the terrors of her position and the assembled delegates have said: "There, there," to her as politely and soothingly as possible. But nobody really believes in the terrors of her position. Mr. Hughes is a man of great tenacity of purpose and his chief reply to Mr. Briand's speech is to keep military disarmament upon the agenda. A third committee of five powers has been added to deal with land disarmament. It is doubtful if it can get very far unless it can bring in German and Russian representatives to reply to the alarmist charges of M. Briand.

Follows Hughes' Lead. With the information of this third committee, the Washington Conference would seem to have got as much before it as it is likely to handle. The Hughes impetus has done its work and done its work well. The Conference has followed his rigorous lead almost too rigorously. It has cut off a manageable part of the vast problem of world peace and seems well on the way to manage it. That is exemplary if limited. To manage a sample is to go some way towards demonstrating that the whole is manageable. A war on the Pacific has been averted, I think, at least for some years. But the more general problem of world peace as a whole, the problem of ending war for good, still remains untouched and it is still to be in mind that that is so.

It is impossible not to contrast this phase in the life of the Washington Conference with the great propositions of the opening days, when President Harding was speaking at Arlington and in the Continental building of making an end to offensive—and with that of defensive—war forever in the world. It is impossible to ignore this shrinkage of aim and to refrain from measuring the vast omissions. That prelude, one perceives, was the prelude to something greater than this present Conference, and more than this conference must ensue from it. The haggling and adjustment that is now going on in the committee of five powers on naval limitation and in the committee of nine powers on the Pacific settlement I will not attempt to follow. It is a matter for the experts and diplomatists; the public is concerned not with the methods of the wrangle but with the general purport and practical outcome. We of the general public are incapable of judging upon the merits of battle cruisers and the possible limits to the size of submarines. Our concern is to see such things grow rarer and rarer until they disappear. I will not apologize, therefore, for going outside the Conference chamber for the matter of my next few paragraphs. I will go back from Mr. Secretary Hughes and his proposals and their consequences to President Harding and to the great expectations with which the Conference assembled.

Europe Needs Ventilation. These expectations looked not merely to an arrest of international competition on the Pacific and to giving threatened China a breathing time to bring itself up to modern conditions, they looked frankly toward the establishment of a world peace. But so far as Europe goes, where, as M. Briand's speech reminded us, the nations are locked together in a state of extreme danger, the Conference has as yet done nothing. It is quite possible to believe that it will do very little. It is doubtful if the peace of Europe can ever be dealt with effectively in Washington.

Two Thousand Teachers Here For 38th Assembly

First General Session Held at Auditorium; Welcome By Governor

DOWELL AND CLARK SPEAK ON EDUCATION

County Unit of School Organization Urged By Alabama Educator

Welcomed to the city by Governor Morrison, two thousand members of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly gathered last night in the first general session of the convention, heard Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Dr. Harry Clark, secretary of Southern Commission on Accredited Schools, and today will continue their session with a full and varied program.

More teachers than have ever attended a meeting of their organization in Raleigh thronged the city last night, and more are coming today with promise that this year's meeting of the assembly will touch new high water marks in the point of attendance and in the scope of the program undertaken. Every minute of today and tomorrow is crowded with something of vital interest to the teacher.

Teachers' Something City. Every hotel and boarding place in the city is overcrowded, and hundreds of private homes have been thrown open to the influx of visitors. Today hundreds of the visitors will forsake the city for a brief time to attend the Carolina-Virginia ball game, returning for the continuation of the sessions tonight. Tomorrow afternoon will see the closing of the program which began with a brief business session yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Preliminary to the formal opening of the assembly night the two thousand teachers, under the leadership of William Beach, of Winston-Salem, and Paul J. Weaver, of Chapel Hill, sang very much as they would sing their pupils back at home to sing when the period of music works its way around in the day's program. This morning there will be more music, under the leadership of the Raleigh school children.

With President Latham in the chair, the convention last night got under way at 8:30. Mayor Eldridge was introduced, and he, in turn presented Governor Morrison, apologizing a little for his presumption in undertaking to present a man that the State knows, he said, a lot better than it does the mayor of Raleigh. He commended the Governor for his program of progressive legislation.

The Governor was in fine speaking trim, and for three quarters of an hour, recounted to the assembled teachers the things that have been done and the things that are contemplated for making North Carolina greatest among the States. "We have learned how to make money in North Carolina, and we have learned how to spend it for the glory of God and the uplift of humanity," he declared.

Bailey Speech Unsound. Without calling the names of anybody, he gave an accurate picture of the address delivered a week ago by J. W. Bailey before the State Farmers' Union, wherein Mr. Bailey drew a dismal picture of the breakdown of agriculture in the State. The Governor called the maker of the speech a brilliant man. "It is a distressing thing to read, although he knows it isn't so when we read it," he concluded. "Even if it were so, think what a lot better off we are than the others of the States."

Then followed the Governor's well known review of the State's greatness in agriculture, in its manufactures, its per capita wealth, its great cotton crops, its great tobacco crops, its manufactures of both these staples. "But it is not these material things alone that make us great; it is the use that we make of these riches that we have learned how to acquire," the Governor stated.

Reviews Program. "He reviewed the program for schools enacted at the last session of the General Assembly, provision for insane asylums, schools for the feeble minded; hospitals for the afflicted, the road program, the enlargement of the colleges and universities in the State. "We did everything," he declared, "that was for the upbuilding of the great Old State of North Carolina. We left nothing undone."

In the matter of finances, he went at some length into the history of

MEASURE BRINGS DISAPPOINTMENT

Republican Senator Moans Because of Taxes On Big Business

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

Washington, Nov. 23.—"This tax bill is a disappointment to the people of this country" was one of the swan songs which wailed the extra session of Congress into the sine die period. It was sung in the Senate and it was not done by a Democrat. This was the declamation of Senator Calder, regular Republican of New York. And he was meaning because of the taxes put on the easy street gentlemen who make up big business, for he continued his Jeremiah with sadness in his voice about "disappointment" at the bill saying: "Particularly the men who have looked forward to its enactment in the hope that it would inspire the business men of America to renewed activity." And then he lamented some more about taxes placed upon wealth, but not one time did he raise his voice in commiseration with the average citizen on account of his tax burdens. And of this same bill Senator Boies Penrose, chief among Republican apostles, gives as his opinion that it is "a makeshift."

There is agreement among the Democrats that both Senator Calder and Senator Penrose are right but they are disgusted with the bill for entirely different reasons, for they have been fighting the Fordney measure, and the Penrose inequity because of its favors to the rich and its burdens for the poor. It is so inequitable, so unjust, so iniquitous a bill that its Republican daddies ought to be ashamed of it. They will later hear from the country as to their failure to do things of value to the whole people.

To Name Another Negro. Another negro to be nominated for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia by President Harding is the rumor that follows quick on the heels of the rejection by the Senate of the negro, "Link Johnson, who was backed by the Harding administration. And the next negro up is to be an Ohio negro, a negro from the president's own state. Senator Willis, of Ohio, who succeeded President Harding in

PROBLEMS OF FAR EAST AGAIN COME BEFORE "BIG NINE"

Several Clashes of Opinion Between Chinese, French and British Occur

CENTRAL POINTS OF INTEREST AT PRESENT

Delegates Showing Some Impatience Over Slow Progress Being Made With Naval Limitation Plan; Conference To Take a Day of Rest Today

Washington, Nov. 23.—By the Associated Press.—When the arms delegates quit work for the Thanksgiving Day recess these consistent ones embraced the central points of interest in their discussions.

Whether the effort to apply generally accepted principles to specific cases in the Far East would bring definite accomplishments or only lead to futile delays.

Whether, in view of the position of France and the general situation in Europe, any serious attempt should be made to agree on a limitation of land armament.

Whether a way can be found to hasten consideration of details of the naval limitation plan, which is proceeding smoothly, but too slowly to satisfy some of the delegates.

Clashes of Opinion. Of these questions, the first was brought sharply to the fore tonight by several clashes of opinion regarding elements of the Far Eastern negotiations. At India's executive session of the nine delegates, the right of the Chinese delegates to speak for the whole of China was reported to have been questioned by France, and later a British interpretation of the general principles already adopted was challenged by some of the Chinese.

Earlier in the day the land armament problem has been debated behind closed doors by the delegates of the "Big Five" powers, without further result than the appointment of a sub-committee to consider collateral subjects like the use of airplanes and poison gases.

France, making his farewell speech to the conference, presented his argument that his country dared not disarm unless she had guarantees from the other powers, and although the general discussion drew renewed expressions of sympathy from every other national group, no one proposed any formal joint declaration of policy.

Show of Impatience. On the side of the naval reduction program developments were so completely out of the picture that some of the delegates showed impatience and pointed out the possible danger that the negotiations might become confused by too exhaustive a discussion of details. It is possible the naval experts will be asked to simplify their methods so as to expedite action.

Tomorrow will be a day of rest so far as meetings of the conference and its subdivisions are concerned, although it may see some real progress through consultations among the various individuals and groups.

AIR TRAVEL BETWEEN SPAIN AND ARGENTINA

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press)—Hugo Eckener, manager of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, who has just returned from a trip to South America, said today that negotiations between Spain and Argentina were expected to result in the opening of trans-Atlantic air communications between Southern Spain and South America.

He said the Zeppelin works was planning the construction of an airship of 15,000 cubic meters, capable of traveling 70 miles an hour and of carrying thirty or forty passengers, besides mail and small parcels between Spain and South America, and of making the trip in four or five days.

Herr Eckener predicted a complete revolution in commercial relations between Europe and South America by the means. He said a Spanish company was being formed to supply the necessary capital and that the technical organization work would be done by Germans.

REED EXPUNGES HIS REMARKS ON VOLSTEAD

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Senate today for the second time in as many days expunged Senatorial remarks from the record. This time, however, the remarks were stricken out at the request of the man who made them, Senator Reed, Democrat of Missouri, who by telegraph from his home in Kansas City asked that his statements of August 18 in which he denounced Representative Volstead, Republican of Minnesota, be expunged.

The paragraph to which Mr. Reed referred described Mr. Volstead as a man "who thinks more of getting a bootlegger than he does of preserving the palladium of human liberty" and contained other remarks concerning the Minnesota representative.

A resolution to strike out the statements was introduced in the House three weeks ago by Representative Newton, Republican, of Minnesota, but no action has been taken. The Senate action was on motion by Senator Curtis Republican, of Kansas, who acted at the request of Mr. Reed.

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VIRGINIA-CAROLINA TEAMS TO MEET AT CHAPEL HILL TODAY

President Alderman, of University of Virginia, Gives Permission For Official Game

NEARLY 20,000 PEOPLE EXPECTED TO WITNESS BIG GRIDIRON BATTLE

Definite Action Clarifying Situation Arising Out of Cancellation of Game Because of Refusal of Carolina To Disqualify Wilfred I. Johnson, Star Half-Back, Taken By President of Virginia Institution Last Night; Matter of Eligibility of Johnson To Be Taken Up Later; Alumni of Two Universities Bring Strong Pressure To Bear and Student Body and Team at Charlottesville Threaten Uprising; A Day of Tense Events

RETIREAT ON FAR EAST QUESTIONS

Leadership Passes To Root In Consideration of Chinese Problems

By FRANK H. SIMMONS. Washington, Nov. 23.—"The question of naval armament was a far cry from the question of the Far East as the day of retreat."

This comment, made by one of the members of the "Big Five" cabinet, still fairly describes the situation. The policy of limitation of naval armament was a policy of exploration. What was being done in the Far East represents a policy of exploration. In the one case not only definite principles but specific appointments were laid down. In the other, what is going on is a search for areas of agreement.

The United States is not prepared to go to war with Japan to save China or to establish a China and an India as China that corresponds with the outlines of contemporary geography and geography with the facts known in all chronicles. Hence the change at the present hour.

Root Takes Leadership. This change, which is taking place in the center, may involve a two-fold. Mr. Hughes conducted the first of the opening moves, which included the question of the Far East. The naval gesture was executed with his character and his temper. Now, in a totally different kind of operation, the leadership has passed to Mr. Root, and the agreement respecting the Far East will bear the imprint of the genius of a man who was one of Mr. Hughes' most distinguished predecessors.

Mr. Root is dealing with reality. Let us not forget in the sense that Mr. Hughes used the word, Japan occupies a position from which she cannot be expected to accept "peace and the force is lacking. The main question is how far she is willing to go in order to maintain her place in the circle of Western Nations to what extent she is ready to waive certain advantages which she possesses, and to refrain from the further intensive exploitation of other advantages.

The French correspondents, who see the thing perhaps more coolly and dispassionately than we do, interpret the four points agreed upon on Monday as to China as meaning in substance the recognition of the validity of all the treaties signed by China with the various powers in the past. This means in ordinary language to conceding in advance that whatever is to be done on behalf of the open door in China and the principle of the integrity of China will be based on what has happened in the past and been sanctioned by treaties in the Far East.

Will Stay in Manchuria. We can then put the thing quite bluntly by saying that Japan is going to stay in Manchuria, although she may recognize that technically Manchuria belongs to China. She is going to get out of Shantung and Eastern Siberia. China is going to have some relief from interference in her fiscal affairs, but there is no going to be any four power alliance designed to back China, put her on her feet, or to enforce certain principles in the Far East.

When you come down to the bottom fact it is this: The conference in Washington is proceeding by unanimous consent in the Far East. One dissenting vote will block any proposition, and there is no intention of trying to vote down an opposing delegation because more voting will do nothing.

The United States, Great Britain and Japan are sitting around a table trying to formulate principles. It is enough so that they can all agree and then they will vote and get out of the room. The United States will try to keep some of the principles as far as it is possible into a permanent declaration of policy. What is going on is all very simple and well understandable if reduced to a human parallel. Nobody wants to fight. All three countries recognize that a certain point Japan will fight rather than give in and diplomatically withdrawing to hide the points where a compromise is impossible and emphasize those in which agreement is certain or probable.

This process may go on for a considerable time. It is bound to be confusing and misleading, but if you conceive that the three principal nations are sitting down and discussing the Far Eastern question not with the intention of enforcing any ideas upon each other, but as a result of exploring areas of agreement, you will get an accurate idea of what is going on.

Everyone who knows at all of the public and professional career of

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The annual Thanksgiving Virginia-Carolina football game will be played on Emerson Field at Chapel Hill this afternoon at 2 o'clock as originally scheduled.

Definite announcement of the revocation of the action of the faculty athletic committee of the University of Virginia in cancelling the game on Tuesday night was contained in a telegram sent last night by President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, to President H. W. Chase, of the University of North Carolina.

Alumni Bring Pressure. Announcement that the game would not be played created consternation among alumni of both institutions, and efforts were immediately instituted to bring pressure upon the University of Virginia authorities to rescind their action, which resulted from the refusal of the University of North Carolina to disqualify Wilfred I. Johnson, Carolina star half-back.

Early yesterday morning Col. Albert C. Cox, president of the North Carolina Alumni Association, and Julian H. Hill, of Richmond, Virginia, president of the Virginia Alumni Association, took the lead in petitioning President Alderman to permit the game to be played. Alumni of both institutions received hearty support from the football team and students of the University of Virginia, who were as a unit demanding that the game be played without reference to the eligibility of Johnson.

Uprising at Charlottesville. Apparent failure of these efforts caused a general uprising at the University of Virginia yesterday afternoon and the announcement from Charlotte Manager Robert E. Harrison that the game would be played with or without the approval and that the team would leave Charlottesville for Chapel Hill last night.

However, further consideration by President Alderman caused him to give his sanction to the playing of the game. As matters now stand, the game will be played as if Virginia's protest had never been made. But President Alderman and the Virginia students have both gone on record as approving the position of the Virginia athletic committee in regard to the eligibility of Johnson and President Alderman has expressly reserved to take such future action as may seem to him wise and proper.

Alderman's Telegram. President Alderman's telegram to President Chase, which constitutes the basis on which the game will be played, is as follows: "I authorize our team to play the Thanksgiving game, not as an exhibition or unofficial game, but as a regular game."

First Ray of Hope. The first intimation that the decision to cancel the game might be changed was given in a telegram received late Tuesday night by Captain Lawrence of the Carolina team, from Captain Binschard, of the Virginia team, advising that all members of the Virginia squad wished to play Carolina with or without Johnson.

Early yesterday morning it was learned that resolution in a similar tenor had been passed at a mass meeting of the student body of the University of Virginia. As soon as this information reached here, Col. Albert C. Cox, president of the Carolina alumni association, sent the following telegram to President Alderman: