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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1921.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

THOUSANDS DYING IN RUSSIA'S GREAT WHITE LONELINESS

GIBBS VISITS RUSSIAN

COTTAGE IN FAIMNE AREA

. . . . As long as I live I shall remember that room and in living death. * * A

middleaged man raised himself

from a wooden bench. He was like Lazarus rising from the

grave. He was a man with a reddish beard, so ragged that his

clothes fell away from his naked

body, showing his thighbones, arms and ribs. There was no

flesh on him only yellow skin.

He was bleeding from the mouth

and was too weak to stand. His

pale eyes ere deep in their

sockets and his face was a skull.

Over the stove where people

sleep in all Russian cottages I

saw a woman and girl. They

were lying together face down-

wards and turned their heads to

ook at us. The woman moaned

feebly but the girl was quiet.

Both were nearly dead and too

weak to speak, with the gray look

of death. At the end of the room

was another figure, most tragic

of all. It was a boy of eighteen

or so, a handsome lad with fine

features and a broad forehead.

He sat in a window seat with a

little smile about his lips, but

nearly dead. He too was so weak

he could not move or turn his

He sat there patiently until

There was no food at all in the

Two Hundred New Orleans

Cops Battle With Union

Sympathizers

New Orleans, Nov. 28.-Two hun

dred and fifty policemen battled for

pathizers of the striking river front

workers. The battle extended over

a space of five blocks in the vicinity

The clash was the first serious dis-

started when non union workers be

Police reserves from every station

were called to the scene. Police

plying clubs liberally. No shots were

According to an official estimate,

those bodily hurt. None of the in-

jured cases reported will prove fatal.

Thousands witnessed the battle

Tonight heavy forces of harbor

CHARLES E. WADDELL IS

NOW ON HEALTH BOARD

Charles E. Waddell of Asheville

succeeds Colonel J. L. Laidlow, of

Winston-Salem, as member of the

State Board of Health, according

to the announcement from the Gov

ernor's office yesterday.

The term of Colonel Ludlow ex-

pired in January but he held on

pending the appointment of a suc-

Colonel Ludlow held a place on the

State Board of Health since 1887

when he was appointed by Governor Scales, as one of the original mem-

HIS HOME IN NORFOLK

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 28.-Capt. Mat-

thins E. Manly, a native of New Bern, N. C., but for the past 14

years a resident of Norfolk, and

treasurer of the Norfolk Southern

Railway for 30 years, died this after

ncon at his residence, Botetourt

apartments, age 76 years, Captain

Manly was a captain in the Confede-

road figures in Eastern North Caro-

esteemed in this city. Captain

Manly is survived by one brother,

N. Y., and Mrs. A. H. Manly, of

Norfolk. Interment is announced

for Wednesday morning in the fam-

New York, Nov. 28.-Robert B.

Hawley, president of the Cuban Am-

erican Sugar Company, died at his home today. He was 72 years old.

He was a member of the sugar fi-

nance commission which was ap-pointed last February by President Menocal of Cuba to take charge

DIES IN NEW YORK

ily vault at New Bern, N. C.

HEAD OF SUGAR TRUST

essor by Governor Morrison.

CAPT. MANLY DIES AT

bers of the board.

central precincts station,

house, nothing to sell for food.

death should come and sit beside

head or lift his hands.

him in a friendly way.

Sir Philip Gibbs Narrates Harrowing Details of Sufferings of a Land Ravaged By Starvation

THOUSANDS SWALLOW BITS OF CLAY TO GIVE SENSE OF BEING FILLED

Always Smiling, Even When Gray Death Sits Beside Them, The Peasants of Russia Tell Their Story of Hopelessness; Mothers Weep Silently As They Show Gibbs Their Skele. ton Children; In Many Homes No Food But Straw and Leaves and Not Much of That: Assistance Given But a Drop In The Bucket of Human Misery

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.



Bussia: I have in my waistcoat pocket a small lump of blue clay and I think I shall take it out occas ionally at dinner minder to myself and others of the people I have met these recent days in Russia who sit down to tables which are bare boards.

This clay comes from a hill at a place called Bitijarsk, not far from the banks of the Volga and it is sold at 500 rubles a pood, which is about a sixtieth part of a ton. A woman who gave it to me held out a small handful and kept as she showed it to me.

But I dared take no more than the smallest piece because it was upon this clay that she was keep ing herself and her children alive for little while,

Thousands Swallow Clay Thousands of people are swallow

ing that stuff in the famine districts an hour late today with union sym-Bussia to give themselves the sense of being filled, though at the cost of horrible internal pains. In one house there is not even as much as that. There is nothing at of the foot of Canal street. Numer all but a Russian family dying of ous arrests were made and a num

hanger, nearer death than all their ber of injured were sent to how That was in a village beyond the neighbors who are starving. Volga about five versts from Tetihi, turbance that has marked the strike, the chief town of the district which in which 12,000 men are out. Bioting

I reached by boat. The president of the state had sent gan to leave their jobs for the day. a telegram from Kazan ordering a Iron bars, bricks, clubs and fists carriage with a pair of good horses were used freely by both sides. for the use of myself two companions with an interpreter. But from in the city and from across the river,

the landing stage there was no sign many of them armed with shot gum

of such means of travel. I climbed a steep hill slippery with Superintendent Molony led his forces snow and mud and walked into a in person, while officers and patroltown of wooden houses and a great men alike plunged into the struggle, ehurch of whitewashed brick, gilded crosses above pear shaped fired. though the guide books say it has at least twenty men were seriously six thousand inhabitants. About the beaten. Two bystanders were among wooden booths of the market place a few peasants were standing in the mud, but I could see no buying or hospital authorities say. The numselling, and apart from some slabs ber of arrests still was being tabuof black bread there seemed no goods lated tonight. Many men were sent in the market. The streets were to outlying precincts stations, while empty except for a Red soldier or scores of others were wrested from o, and here and there a Tartar the police by their friends. looking fellow driving an empty cart with a lean-ribbed horse. Through the little windows of the wooden guards were augmenting the police houses pale faces stared out at me, on river front duty, and large re-mostly the white wizened faces of serves were being held at the more sickly children. I had an idea that this well-built town hid some plague

within its wall-some secret herror. The horror was told to us by a man who smiled as he spoke very and unshorn, with large, meiancholy eyes. He was president of the can ton whom we found in office, with his officials, off a mechanic type like

Horses, he told us, would be ready "immediately," and we resigned our selves to hours of delay, knowing the Russian word "schichas."

A Tragedy Unveiled

It was three hours before the horses same and most of that time the peasant president of Tetiushi unveiled the tragedy of his people in the hundred villages or so which formed his commune. He answered my questions through an interpreter queer smiling shyness and slow soft speech; and the facts told revealed not only the state of his own commune but that of thousands of communes in the famine territory

There is great hunger in all the Some are worse than He pointed to their names on a big map and said, "Those are the worst."

They were the villages farthesi from the Volga and were beyond our and one of the most prominent railreach that day, horses or no horses The people were feeding on hay, lina and Virginia. He was highly grass and leaves, but now the snow falling and winter is near and grass and leaves are hard Clement Manly, Winston-Salem; and two sisters, Miss Sarah Manly, Utlea, to get. There is much typhus in villages in some places plague and the cholera.

I asked him the cause of the famine. He smiled at my question in a sembre way. The harvest, he said, had been quite destroyed. In duced a surplus of two million goods for sale beyond its own needs. This year they had raised no more than twelve poods of grain and pota-toes for each two and a half acres. The Seviet government had sent down seventeen hundred poods of seed corn to sew for next year's

(Continued on Page Pive.)

PLACED LEAGUE ABOVE PARTIZAN CONSIDERATIONS

Wilson Negotiated Best Col. Charles W. Whittlesey Treaty Possible Under Circumstances

DIDN'T GET WHAT HE ALWAYS WANTED

In Negotiating Famous Shantung Agreement, He Had To Consider Treaties Be. tween France and England and Japan; Forced To Change League Covenant

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY. (31st Installment.)

CHAPTER XXXVI. [Continued.] WILSON-THE LONE HAND

A clear inside view of the feeling of the man toward the treaty, his deep heart interest in it, and his characterization of the opposition was disclosed in a speech delivered by him to the members of the Democratic National Committee at the White House, Feb. 29, 1919. This speech is now published, in part, for the first time, as follows:

The real issue of the day, gentlemen, is the League of Nations, and I think we must be very careful to serve the country in the right way with regard to that issue. We ought not, as I know you already feel from the character of the action you have just taken-we ought not even to create the appearance of trying to make that a party issue. And I suggested this to Mr. Cummings and the others who sat by me: I think it would be wise if the several National Committeemen were to get in touch with their State organizations upon returning home and suggest this course of action - that the Democratic State organizations get into conference with the Republican State organizations and say to

'Here is the great issue upon which the future peace of the world depends; it ought not to be made a party issue or to divide upon party lines; the country ought to support it regardless of party (as yau stated in your resolution); now we propose to you that you pass resolutions supporting it, as we intend to do, and we will not anticipate you in the mafter if you agree to that policy; let us stand oack of it and not make a party

issue of it." Of course, if they decline, then it is perfectly legitimate, it seems to me, for the Democratic organization if it pleases to pass resolutions, framing these resolutions in as non-partisan language as is possible, but nevertheless doing what citizens ought to do in matters of this sort. But not without first making it a matter of party record that it has made these approaches to the Republican organizations and has proposed this similarity of action. In that way we accomplish a double object. put it up to them to support the real opinion of their own people, and we get instructed by the resolutions, and we find where the weak spots are and where the fighting has to be done for this great issue. Because, believe me, gentlemen, the civilized world cannot afford to have us lose this fight.

I tried to state in Boston what it would mean to the people of the world if the United States did not support this great ideal with cordiality, but I was not able to speak when I tried fully to express my thoughts, I tell you frankly, I choked up; I could not do it. The thing reaches the depth of tragedy. There is a sense in which I can see that the hope entertained by the people of the world with regard to us is a tragical hopetragical in this sense, that it is so great, so far-reaching, it runs out to such depths that we can-

(Continued on Page Nine.)

HISTORIC BUILDING

Dormitory at College Valued at Quarter Million Dol. lars Destroyed

Charlotte, Nov. 28 .- The historic Chambers at Davidson College, used as a dormitory in which one hundred and thirty students of the inrate army with an excellent record stitution were living, was burned this morning, the fire being discorered in the cupola at 5 o'clock. The structure was a total loss, but students succeeded in saving the greater part of their personal effects. The Chambers building was erect ed in 1873. It was the dormitory in which former President Wilson lived while a student at Davidson.

Authorities at the college estimate thit it will require \$250,000 to replace the building. Insurance on the destroyed dormitory was given at \$190,000.

All students were immediately housed and all work went on a usual today. Every one is confident afternoon a fine pep meeting of faculty and students was held. They sang "Praise God From Whom All

GONE FROM SHIP

Believed To Have Ended Life at Sea

LEAVES NEW YORK FOR CUBAN CAPITAL

Captain of Vessel Sends Wireless To Friends That He Has Disappeared; Surrounded By Germans In Argonne, He Refused To Surrender To The Enemy

New York, Nov. 28.-Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, hero of the famous "Lost Battalion," has disappeared from the steamship Tolon on which he sailed Saturday for Havana, according to a wireless message received here today. News of the famous soldier's dis

captain of his hhip: "Passenger named C. W. Whittlesey disappeared. Left several let-

Officials of the United Fruit Line operators of the ship, confirmed the fact that the passenger in question was Lieut. Whittiesev through his relatives.

Did Not Announce Plans.

Members of Mr. Whittlesey's law firm here were at a loss to account for his proposed visit to Cuba. When he left the offices of the firm Friday he announced his intention they said, of attending the Army Navy game on the following day. It has since been learned that Colonel Whittlesev purchased a ticket for Havana the following

merning and sailed that day. His business associates declared that his mind was clear and that he apparently was in good health otherwise when last seen. He seemed cheerful, they added, and declared they were unable to explain his seemingly strange action in going away as he did, without notifying them of his plans. Attended Funeral of Unknown.

C. W. Whittlesey, the soldier's uncle, declared tonight that Colonel Whittlesey attended the services for the unknown dead at Washington on Armistice day and had since appeared depressed. Mr. Whittlesey says that he last saw his nephew on Friday evening and that he did not notice any decided change in his demeanor at that time. Colonel Whittlesey, who was 36 and

nmarried, lived in a bachelor apartment on East 44th street. When he appeared at breakfast Saturday morning, he brought a suit case down from his room. He did not say where he was going and his friends did not consider the circumstance

Colonel Whittlesev is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Whittlesey, Eastern matters? of Pittsfield, Mass. He has two brothers, Elisha, of Pittsfield, and Melzar of this city.

The crisp, laconic reply: "You go to hell," hurled into the teeth of a and his men to surrender, was the rhetorical battlefield classic which overnight.

Refused to Surrender. Surrounded in the Argonne with is command, the first battalion of the 308th infantry, 77th division, Whittlesey had been cut off for four days without food or fresh water. but 87 men had been killed or wounded. At dusk on October 7, 1918, a blind-folded German bearing a white flag, crossed the line. He bore a message asking the Americans to surrender, "in the name of hu

A few hours after the messenger had been sent back with Whittlesey's reply, an American advance took place and all were rescued.

His exploit was rewarded by President Wilson with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the most cherished American war-time decoration, given only for valor outside the regular line of duty. Some months after the armistice the German officer who demanded Whittlesey's surrend er added to his laurels by publish-(Continued on Page Two)

STORM RAGING ALONG **NEW ENGLAND COAST** AT DAVIDSON BURNS Telephone and Electric Light and 53 corporations in the window Service Most Seriously

> Affected Boston, Nov. 28 .- A storm of sleet and snow that reached its height early today and then turned to rain

> caused heavy damage across central

New England. Telephone and electric light ser rices were most seriously affected, the collapse of ice laden wires and poles causing interruptions that will days to overcome. Suburbe north of Boston were without lights tonight in most cases, and at least two thousand subscribers in those places without telephones. Telegraph companies also reported service breakdowns and street cars were stalled over a wide area north of

this city. The financial loss was estimated to exceed \$1,000,000. The few marine mishaps were no believed to be serious. The Pollock Rip Sine lightship,

with eleven men on board, was torn loose from its moorings by a northeast gale. Tonight, however, she was
anchored safely under the lee of
Cape Cod in Nantucket Sound. A
Texas. They include, Mr. Hayward
three-masted schooner was in trouble
off Block Island, with the coast
guard cutter Acushnet heading to
her sid.

West Vir.

guard of the winder was to the continent to reap and sow and eat and waste, smoke in
its shirt-sleeves in a rocking chair, and let the great world from which
lits fathers came go hang. It did not come here for sluggish case. It
came here for liberty and to make the new beginning of a greater civilization upon our globe. The years of America's growth and training are
coming to an end, the phase of world action has begun. All America
guard cutter Acushnet heading to
her sid.

(Continued on Page Two.)

HARDING'S HOPES LEAD NOWHERE IN **WORLD DISORDER**

Simonds Says, European Nations Give President's Ideas Wrong Twist

NO POLICY FIXED NOR

Each Country In Europe Wants Backing of United States But This Is Impos. sible Since That Would Lead To Clash With Others

By FRANK H. SIMONDS. Wahington, Nov. 28.-Three or

four days of violent discussion of the suggestion emerging from the White House on Friday that the present conference might be widened and continued have served to permit the arrival at certain reasonappearance came in the following able estimates as to the purpose message received here from the of the proposal itself and the circumstances in which it was made Above all it is now possible to indicate with some degree of accuracy that there has been an abreality an expression of hope rather than a declaration of policy or the

association of nations.

What is true that the President the progress that has been made Washington have both con sidered the possibility that when the conference adjourned, if the present success continued, would be some natural and logical reason for some resolution or ac tion looking to some similar ses sion here or elsewhere at a later

Commissions Need Time. To take a simple illustration. The ther day it was resolved to appoint committees to investigate subjects of which the extra territoriality sit-uation in China was one. Such a commission could not report back to the present conference be cause there would not be time. Thus it was agreed that it should report to the governments here represented But would it not be natural that if many such commissions were appointed, there should be a new international meeting, perhaps in

Washington ? Again, supposing that many Far Eastern questions remain unsettled and necessarily unsettled, would it the clearing house for the necessary exchange of official views on Far

Now, I do not think I violate any confidences when I say that the un derlying idea in all this more or less private discussion which went on before the public disclosure of Fri-German officer, who called on him day was based upon the assumption that nothing would be possible un less it should be a natural and a brought Colonel Whittlesey into fame logical development of what is now taking place. Even more, the very White House suggestion itself not come as the consequence of a carefully prearranged plan, but de veloped itself in casual conversation and was the expression of hope and not the revelation of policy.

Europe Seizes Upon Hope. The fashion in which Europe leaped upon the White House suggestion must give pause and invite success in Washington might lead to an extension of a habit of international conference and with he extension an expansion in the ist of countries invited to partici-

(Continued on Page Two.)

TO TEST CLAYTON ACT Federal Grand Jury Returns Indictment Against Glass Workers

New York, Nov. 28 .- The Federal grand jury late today returned an indictment charging 51 individuals glass industry with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Joseph M. Neenan, president of the National Glass Workers' Union, also was indicted on similar charges.

mmodity. The Johnston Brokeragency, also was named in the indict ment. This agency, the indictment declares, was part of "a price scheme to enable the defendants to combine to dictate terms of sale and to climinate competition.

Indictment of Mr. Neenan, according to William Hayward, Federal district attorney, will test the validity of provisions of the Clayton act and the civil sundries service bill extending immunities to labor organizations under the anti-trust laws The corporation defendants named are located in Delaware, West Vir-

FIRST DIRECT ACTION TO LIBERATE CHINESE FROM INFLUENCE OF OUTSIDERS

America Holds Key To Enforce World's Peace

ANY PLAN MATUR: D United States Able To Reinstate Europe and Turn Back CHINA REQUIRED TO Decline, Wells Says, and Is In So Strong a Position That She Can Make Effectual Disarmament In Europe Primary Condition of Her Assistance,

By H. G. WELLS

(By Arrangement With the New York World and Chicago Tribune.) In my next article I will report progress of the

> ecount in general terms of what is happening in the I have written of a progressive rapid dissolution of our civilized organization as the dominant fact of the present time. It is very hard indeed to keep it in one's mind here in this city of plenty and lavish light that anything of the sort is going on. It is amazing how they splash light about here; the Capitol shines all night like a full moon, an endless stream of light pours down

Washington Conference; in this I will go on with my

the Washington obelisk, light blinks and glitters and spins about and spills all over the city. I find it hard to realize the reality of the collapse here myself, and yet I have seen the streets of one great European city in full daylight as dead and empty as a skull. I have sought my destination in the chief thoroughfare of ansurd exaggeration of what was in other European espital at night by means of a pocket electric light. I at least ought to keep these memories of desolution clear before me. I do not see how Americans who have never seen anything of the wrecked It is not true that there exists state of Eastern Europe and the shabbiness and privation of the Center at the present moment a clear or can be expected to feel and see the vision I find it so hard to keep even a vague but more or less tan vivid in my thoughts. Here is a country where money is still good; the gible plan for the creation of an ten dollar notes in my pocket assure me I can go down to the Treasury here and get gold for them whenever I think fit. (I believe them so thoroughly that I do not even think fit.) My intimations of the progres and the Secretary of State seeing sive dissolution over there must read like a gloomy fiction. And it is the

hardest, most important fact in the world. No Trace of European Shadow.

Everywhere here there is festival. I go to splendid balls, to glittering eceptions, I am whirled off to a most hilarious barbecue, an ox in chains easts and drips over a wood fire think of that in Russia! - Thanksgiving Day was an inordinate feast. The portions of food they give y u hotels, clubs, and restaurants are enormous by present European standards. One scems always to be enting little bits and throwing the rest away. Neither New York nor Washington shows a trace yet, that I can see, of the Ehropean shadow. There is much sunemployment, but not enough yet to alarm people. Nothing of it has atruck upon my perceptions either here or in New York. In the midst of this gay prosperity omes a letter from my wife, describing how the police had to censor the bitter inscriptions upon the wreaths that were laid upon the London cenotaph on Armistice. Day and how the veterans of the Great War who marched in the unemployment processions in London were pawn tickets in the place of their medals. I am forced by these contrasts to the question: "Suppose America patches up a fairly stable peace with Japan, lets Japan accumulate in Manchuria, Shberia and finally China, cuts her naval expenditure to nothing and allows the rest of the world, including the old English speaking home, to slide and go over into the abyesapart from the moral loss, will she suffer very greatly?"

That is a very interesting speculation. America May Pull Through.

I think she may adjust to a self-contained system, and, in a sense, pull through. It may involve some very severe stresses. At present, she grows more food than she can eat or waste; she exports foodstuffs. The American farmer sells so much of his produce for export, not a very not be natural that these should great percentage, but enough to form an important item in his affairs. be later discussed in Washington! Given a Europe and Asia too impoverished and broken up to import Finally, a suggestion coming from foodstuffs, that trade goes. The American farmer will have to sell to a some European sources, not off shrunken demand; he will have either to shrink himself or undersell his cial, would it not be worth while to fellow farmer. This will mean bad times for the American farmer as undertake some sort of a Par East- Europe sinks, farmers will be unable to buy as freely as usual, many unusual because he was in the habit of making frequent week end and gatherings and make Washington agriculturalists will be going out of business. Firms like Ford will be embarrassed by ever production. American manufacturers are also, to a very marked but not overwhelming extent, exporters and much of their internal trade is to the farmers-whose purchasing power will be diminishing. Bad times, for the industrial regions also, will follow the European disaster, perhaps even very bad times. New York and the Eastern cities, so far as the overseas traffic goes, may suffer exceptionally. For them there may be less power of recovery, for with the fall of Europe into barbarism, the center of American interests will shift to the interior. But after a series of crises, a lot of business failures and so on, I do not see why the United States-if there is no war with Japan-very little reduced from the large splender of its present habits, should not still be getting along in a fashion. America is not tied up to the Europeas system, to live and die with it, as France or Britain is tied. Little Danger From Asia Now.

And there is a limit to the areas of the Old World affected by the deal with forces like the legation ollapse of the cash and credit system in Europe. Outside the Euro guards at l'ekin authorized by peanized seacoast towns, Asia Minor is not likely to go much lower than it is at present, though most of Europe sink to the level of the consideration of the status of cor-Balkans and Asia Minor. The dissolution of Asia Minor resulted from tain foreign telegraph and wireless the great wars of the Eastern Empire and Persia; all that land was systems which they declare exist ruined country before the days of Islam. It has never recovered and in China without her consent, The Europe may never recover. Given an enfeebled Britain, there will probably be a collapse into conflict and discord throughout most of India; and round table discussion to go to a reflection. What we had was the China, unhelped, may continue in a state of confusion which is steadily expression of the President's hope destroying her ancient educated class and her ancient traditions without replacing them by any modernized educational organization. But here tonight that the Tokio government again upon the western Pacific there may be regions which need not was ready to withdraw its troops again upon the western Pacific there may be regions which need not was ready to withdraw its troops go the whole way down to citylesaness, illiteracy and the peasant life. from the areas not covered by treaty Japan is still solvent and energetic, the war has probably strained her stipulations as soon as China could very little more than it has strained America, and her participation in insure the safety of Japanese nathe world credit system is still so recent that, like America, she may be tionals and property within those able to draw herself together and maintain herself and expand her rule and culture, unimpeded, over the whole of Eastern Asia. She will be the are more widely affected than those more able to do this if a phase of disarmament gives her time to rest of any other nation by the Chinese ON LABOR IMMUNITIES and consolidate before her expansion is resumed. A war between Japan and America would be a long and costly affair and it would, no doubt, topple both powers into the same process of dissolution in which Europe ing at least a declaration of princis now welters, but I am assuming that America takes no risk of such a war for the sake of China or such like remote cause and that Japan is not eager for California. An America, indifferent to the fall of Europe, would probably not trouble itself seriously if presently Australia came under Japanese domination. It would not trouble-until the Monroe to prepare for withdrawal of their Doctrine was invaded. And it would get along very comfortably and happily.

Can America Remain Isolated?

So far as material considerations go, therefore, there is not much force in an appeal to the ordinary plain man in America to interest himself, much less to exert himself, in the tangled troubles of Europe and Asia now. He can remain as proudly "isofited" as his fathers; he can refuse help, he can "avoid entanging alliances," and rely on his own strength, In naming President Neenan the he can weather the smash, insist on pressing any sparks of recovery indictment charges conspiracy be out of the European debtor, and so far as he and his children, and postween the labor union and the glass sibly even his children's children are concerned, America can expect to sea producers to limit production thereby to go on living an extremely tolerable life. There will still be plenty pect. mabling the defendants to arbitrar- of Fords, plenty of food, movies and other amusing inventions; seed time, lly maintain excessive prices for the harvest and thanksgiving; no armament and very light taxation and as high a percentage of moral, well regulated lives as any community has age Company, an alleged selling ever shown upon this planet. Until that long distant time when the it was understood to have been ingreat Asiatic empire of Japan turns its attention seriously to expansion in the New World.

As far as present material considerations go-But I belong to one of the races that have populated America. I know the imagination of my own people and something of most of the peoples who have sent their best to this land, I have watched the people here, and listened to them and read about them, there has been no degeneration here but progress and invigoration, and I will not believe that the American spirit, distilled from all the best of Europe, will tolerate this surrender of the future, this quite hoggish abandonment of the leadership of mankind that continuing isolation implies. The American people has grown great unawares; it still does not realize its immense predominance now in wealth, in strength, in hope, happiness and unbroken courage among the children of men. The cream of all the white races did

Date For Withdrawal Which is Tentatively Fixed For January 1, 1923; Question of Troop With. drawal May Lead Dele-

Washington Arms Confer-

ence Agrees To Withdrawal

of Foreign Postoffices

and Postal System

MAINTAIN EFFICIENT

Japanese Alone Withheld

Approval of Fixing Exact

SYSTEM OF HER OWN

gates Into Troublesome Questions of Far East; Famous Shantung Agree. ment Almost Sure To Be Drawn Into The Discus.

Washington, Nov. 28 .- (By the Asociated Press.) Taking its first direct action toward the liberation of China from foreign influences the Arms Conference agreed today on the withdrawal of foreign postoffices and postal systems from Chinese goil.

The decision was conditioned only on the maintenance by China of. efficient postal facilities of her own, including retention of the present domestic organization by which a French co director general acts as advisor to the Chinese postal authorities. January 1, 1923, virtually was agreed upon as the date of withdrawal, the Japanese alone withholding final approval on that point pending consultation with Tokio. Constituting the first concrete application of the principle of Chinese administrative integrity as delineated in the "four points of Elibu Root, the postal agreement s expected to be followed tomorrow by another providing for grade ual abolition of the system of extra territorial rights under which foreign governments have set up their own courts in China, and by a discussion of China's request that foreign troops quartered within her borders without treaty sanction oe withdrawn.

Troop Question Troubleson The question of troop withdrawal may lead the delegates into some of the most troublesome questions of the Far East. Some of the force which the Chinese declare are in China without authority are Japanese quartered along the line of the within the debated territory of South Manchuria. These negotiations promise to touch upon the Shantung and Manchurian controversies for the first time, although it is considered likely that the real issues of these two problems will be put over for discussion when the conference takes up, in the very near future, the specific. subject of

Along with the foreign troop ques tion which for the present does not treaty, the Chinese will ask for a general subject is expected after a sub-committee.

In Japanese quarters it was said request, the attitude of the Japanese delegates was taken as foreca ple favorable to withdrawal. Gives Year of Grace

Although the foreign governments are to have a year of grace in which postal systems, from China, one feature of the agreement is expected to become effective as soon as the conference confirms formally the sanction voted by the delegates today in committee of the whole. This anction refers to the introduction of contraband into Chinese territory through the foreign mails, and gives Chinese customs authorities the right to search mail matter they may sus-

No explanation of the search clause was contained in the official announcement of the agreement, but serted after the Chinese had charged that large quantities of opium were being carried through China in the foreign posts in contravention of the anti-opium law. The retention of the present French co-director, M. Picard-Destelan, it was said was stipulated solely in the interest of efficient co-operation of the Chinase postal system, and so that would have the benefit of foreign experience and advice without eign domination.

The declaration to be presented tomorrow on extra territoriality was drafted today by a sub-committee headed by Senator Lodge of the American delegation and prove for the appointment of an inter-tional commission of pariets to m