# The News and Observer

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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1921.

MANY STUMBLING

BLOCKS AT ARMS

Japan Wants Bigger Navy

Than America and Britain

Have Allowed

CHINA BIG PUZZLE

Harding's Proposed "Asso.

ciation of Nations" Wor

rying Some Senators; Sec-

retary Mellon Approves

"Muzzle Order" For Talk-

The News and Observer Bureau.

603 District National Bank Bldg.,

By EDWARD E. BRITTON

(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Nov. 30 .- "The con-

erence on limitation of armaments

may bring a blessing in co-operation

and fruition, or a curse of reaction

disappointment and antagonism"

said Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of the

First Baptist church, in addressing

his congregation just before he left

for a trip South and West. What

will be the answerf While there is

given at regular intervals encourag-

ing words from the headquarters of

the various delegations at the con

ference, there is to be found an in-

creasing pessimistic note among vari

ous special writers who are here in

of the conference. "Just what has

been done by the Washington con-

and answers his own question by

"Very little" going on to say this:

"The Hughes proposal has been ac

the present time that other interest-

ed countries should agree that she

maintain a proportion in general

tonnage slightly greater than 60 per

cent and in type of yeasel of strict-

saying:

reading:

ative "Dry" Agents

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

# **WILSON STAUNCH** FRIEND OF IRISH AT PEACE PARLEY

Wanted To Use League As Medium To Establish Independence

USED INFLUENCE TO HELP IRISH CAUSE

European Diplomatic Policies Didn't Permit Inclusion of Irish Problems at Paris Conference But League Would Have Permitted Settlement

WOODROW WILSON' AS I KNOW HIM, BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY. CHAPTER XXXVIII. (Continued) IRELAND.

Many times in informal discuss Many times in interest that sions with British representatives that came to the White House the President sought to impress upon them the necessity for a solution, pointing out to them how their failure was embarrassing our relations with Great Britain at every point. I am sure that if he could with propriety have done so, Woodrow Wilson would long ago have directly sugrested to Great Britain a settlement of the Irish question, but, unfortunately, serious diplomatic obstacles lay in the way of an open espousal of the Irish cause He was sadly aware that under in ternational law no nation has the right to interest itself in anything that directly concerns the affairs of anfriendly nation, for by the traditions of diplomacy such "interference" puts in jeopardy the cordial relations of the hations involved in

such controversy.

Long before he became President, Woodrow Wilson had cloquently declared his attitude with reference to self-government for Ireland and had openly epoused the cause of Irish freedom. In a speech delivered at New Brunswick, N. J., on Sctoher 26, 1910, he said:

Have you read the papers recently attentively enough to notice the rumors that are coming across the waters? What are he rumors? The rumors are that the English program includes, not only self-government for Ireland, but self government for Scotland, and the drawing together in London or somewhere else of a Parliament which will represent the British Empire in a great confederated State upon the model, no doubt of the Uniting its power to the end of the world. What is at the bettom of that program? At the bottom of it is the idea that no tle group of men like the English people have the right to world without drawing them into real substantial partnership, with equal weight with the voice of other parts of the country.

This voice that has been cry ing in Ireland, this voice for home rule, is a voice which is new supported by the opinion of the world; this impulse is a spirit which ought to be respected and recognized in the British Constitution. It means not mere vague talk of men's rights, men's emotions, and men's and traditional principles, but it means the embodiment of these things in something that is going to be done, that will look with hope to the program that may come out of these con-

If those who conduct the government are not careful restlessness will spread with rapid agitation until the whole country is aflame and then there will be revolution and a change of government.

this speech he plainly indicat ed that his plan for the settlement of the Irish question was the establishment of some forum to which the cause of Ireland might be brought, where the full force of the public opinion of the world, including the United States, could be brought to play in a vigorous and wholehearted insistence upon a solution of this world-disturbing ques

As we read the daily papers, containing accounts of the disturbances in Ireland, what a prophetic vision in the speech of Woodrow Wilson in

If those who conduct the government of Great Britain are not careful, the restlessness will spread with rapid agitation un-til the whole country is affame, and then there will be revolution and a change of Govern-

Attitude Toward Carson.

I recall his presionate resent-ment of the attitude and threats of Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Unionist forces in the British Parliament, when he read the follow ing statement of Carson carried is American press after the passage of Home Rule through the House of posed Parliament being thrust upon us, we solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves not to recognize its authority, I do not care twopener

whether this is treason or not."

Discussing Carson's piterance, the President said: "I should like to be in Mr. Asquith's place. I would show this rebel whether he would recognize the authority of the Government or flount it. He ought to be hanged for treeson. If Asquith does not call this gentleman's bluff, the costagion of unrest and rebellion in Ireland will spread until only a major operation will make the whether this is treason or not.

(Continued on Page Nine)



. Mrs. Harding, wife of the President, is shown here buying her Christmas seals from a modern health crusnder. The President's letter endorsing the campaign is also shown above.

### Twenty Million for State **Roads in Past Three Years**

ALL RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF WATER IN CITY REMOVED With the water line at Lake Raleigh 48 inches below the spillway, the highest level that has been reached since last July, the City Commissioners yesterday repealed restrictions on the use of city water that have been in effect

since August 26. The normal consumption of water in Raleigh is 3,000,000 gal lons daily, but the restrictions that have been in force have reduced consumption to about 2 .-000,000 gallons daily. For about one week, when the shortage was most acute, consumption was reduced to about 1,500,000 gallons a day by pumping at high pressure only during certain hours.

The repealing ordinance, which removes restrictions of every kind, is as follows:

"Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Ruleigh that the ordinance adopted August 26, 1921, making 14 unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use the city water for the purpose of watering lawns, sprinkling atreets or sidewalks, washing automobiles, filling the tanks of locomotives other than yard engines, or for any like purrepealed the same to become effective Decmber 1, 1921."

# BRYAN HOPEFUL FOR CONFERENCE

Speaks at Laying of Corner stone For Fayetteville Y. M. C. A.

Favetteville, Nov. 30 .- William Jennings Bryan today told a Fayetteville audience that he had high hopes that the arms conference at Washington would succeed in rid ding the world of "The Devil's Yoke" typified in his mind by the burden of war armament. Speaking to an outdoor crowd at the ground-break ing exercises in connection with the eginning of work on a Y. M. C. A. ouilding here, America's great apostle of peace voiced with emphasis and evident satisfaction his approval of

Mr. Hughes' program. "When Mr. Harding spoke, he said "he was very eloquent, but he was not definite. When Mr. Hughes spoke he was definite and the conferonce gasped; the whole world gasped at the boldness of his proposal. But have high hopes that that program will succeed.

Mr. Bryan had been speaking in

semi-religious vein, as befitted hir subject, searcely lifting his voice, until he referred to the emblem of the yoke, one of the holiest of emblems, the price which every creature paid to live. Every man wears the devil's yoke or Christ's yoke, he "Nations have worn the devil's yoke, and for generations the world the been wearing the devil's yoke" he said and this brought him to the subject of war and peace, and he lashed out into his old time, elaqueree, and his audience stood bushd as he compared the two minutes silence at the burial of America's unknown soldier, the most impressive noment he had ever experienced, to the ten years silence that would prevail in the shippards of the world then not a hammer would strike a rivet to build a ship of war, leading he believed to the day when all nations would wear the yoho of Christ, which "is easy," and His burden, which "is light."

Praises Daniels' Order. At one point in his speech having of \$4,434,298.58.

The total will be further increased here December 9 when hids are

Contracts Awarded Yesterday Bring Total Mileage To 1.336

AWARDS PAST MONTH REACH \$4,434,298.58

Hard Surface Construction Doubles Mileage On Gravel In Recent Awards

Contracts awarded yesterday by the State Highway Commission for highway construction brought the State's total investment in actual road work to \$20,911,386.14 since the General Assembly in 1919 reorganized the commission and Governor T. W. Bickett named Frank Page its chairman.

Thirteen hundred and thirty-six miles of roads have been built, are under construction, or under con-tract, in addition to several great bridges that account for approximately a million dolars of the total. Of this mileage, 341.04 miles is of hard surface construction, and 995 .-48 miles gravel road.

219 Miles in Month During the past month contracts awarded totaled 219.81 -- 11es, at a Contracts awarded yesterday for

hard surfaced roads totaled more than the entire milage when the new commission went into authority in In addition to the mileage completed, under construction or under contract by the State, approximately 250 miles of hard surface road, and 3,000 miles of improved sand-clay road have been taken over by the State under the Connor-Doughton-

Bowie road bill, and in the aggregate gives the State the best general system of roads in America, in the opinion of responsible engineers. Following is the tabulation of the present status of road work in the

Under Construction

Miles. Hard Surface...109.31 \$3,540,541.42 Gravel .......550.55 5.912,137.34 Bridges . 582,721.63

Hard Surface... 150. 2 \$4.598.295.25 Gravel .........101.03 657,801.54 22,484.08

Hard Surface... 81.53 \$2,886,439.42 Gravel .......333.90 2,750,740.56 Bridges . ..... Approximately one-fourth of the funds have been derived from the

Federal aid fund, with other portions coming from county participation in road work, sales tax for automobile licenses. About \$5,000,-000 of the amount has its origin in the bond issue authorized at the past session of the General Assembly. Tremendous impetus , has given construction during the past few weeks through the perfecting

of the engineering organization of the commission, and the excellent work of the drafting department which turns out the plans for construction. Both departments are working at maximum efficiency, and the next few months will probably see the total of the State's read work mount to the neighborhood of thirty million. New Record for Speed

The lettings beginning with Octo-ber 27, November 8, November 18 and November 29 have established

new records in the United States for getting road work underway, according to experienced contra tors who have been in the city dur-In that time 219.81 miles of road have been awarded at a total cos

suddenly; "Yoy have a great man here December 9 when hids are specified in the country, in my opinion, Josephus Duniels. And one of the finest things that has been done in this country, I think, was when the fluit of a miles of additional road for the fluits struck liquer out of the pates an advance is costs with the beginning of work in other states in the spring, and will let all work possible while costs are at the pres-gnt less level.

Rail Labor Board Recognizes | ference?" asks one of these writers The "Open Shop" On All

REVISED RULES WILL BE EFFECTIVE TODAY

Far Reaching Changes Made **Bailway Workers** 

Chicago, Nov. 30 .- (By the Assoiated Press.)-Economies in operation and increased efficiency, estimated to reach \$50,000,000 a year and recognition of the "open shop" on all American rafironds were forecast tonight in the promulgation of revised working rules governing railroad shop employes by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

contracts jurisdiction over approximately 400. States and Great Britain, then the basis for the negotiations.

Far-Reaching Changes. Far-reaching changes in the rules,

which supplant the national agreement made during federal control, were designed to afford a basis for permanent stability in the railroad first. One writer of conference proshops of the country and were declared by members of the labor board to be the most important work yet done by the board and of much greater significance than any decison in the past, even including wage scale adjustments.

Large economies are expected to esult from revision of the classifisation rules, which were made more elastic, and hereafter will permit members of certain crafts to de minor jobs previously done by members of other crafts. Statisticians attached to the labor board estimated that economies in operation, increased efficiency and larger output, would approximate \$50,000,000

year. Minority Recognition.

Provision for the representation of minorities who may have grievances is another important item of the new rules. Under the national agreement, negotiation for employee was placed almost wholly in the hands of labor organizations, with the result that the railroads and many industrial and civic institutions declared that the agreement forced a closed union shop on the roads. Non-union men found it impracticable to attempt to bring their grievances before the board and as he rules worked out, union officials handled the cases, taking their pre cedent from the national agreement regotiations in which union officials acted for the employes in drawing up the agreement under federal con

"The principle of the open shop established by the new rules," a statement by board members said, "will in fact, be more theoretical than practical at the present time, a large majority of the railroad shops are unionized and the existing unions are recognized by the beard and by the Transportation Act as representative of the major

Preserve Old Rules. "Most of the older working rules anctioned by the experience of rears, are preserved in full effect. Many of the more rigid rules, howfavor of the roads, although the recognized rights of the men are fully protected and the principle of ollective bargaining and union related by the Transportation Act. The rules controversy dates back to May 1, 1920, when the railroads

from government control renuous objections to the national resment were made in a hearing hich began January 10, 1921. After several months of testimony, the rules were referred back to the in-dividual reads, with instructions to ed on Page Two)

### **NEW RULES FOR** SHOP EMPLOYES the roles of interpreters of the spirit

U. S. Railroads

cepted by all 'in principle.' That may mean much and it may mean

In Rules Which Supplant The National Agreement; Greater Recognition of The Minority Classes of

ly defensive character, she might desire even to approximate that of the greater navies." No Solution of Problems Admittedly there has been reached no solution of the problem presented by Japan. The conference still debates the question of ship scrapping and Japan still insists that its allowance of vessels to remain is too small. If Japan refuses to agree The new rules become effective to the Hughes 10 10 6 program and

tial disarmament. And there are continued rumblings being heard at the United States being relegated to a secondary role in naval matters, with Great Britain standing

coedings says: the agenda continues, one is forced to ask: 'To what extent did Mesars. Harding and Hughes consult our own naval experts? Who was consulted and what was their advice! Is it possible that one of our ultra-Anglophile Admirals had something to do with it all!

"But the big stumbling block is as to the settlement of the Far Eastern question. What to do about China is the puzzle. Its delegates cry out against "internationalization" and back away from a consortium proposition in its financial affairs, authorities would take more effect There are those who hold that if another great war is to be averted the Far East problem must be solved, and to solve this they take the position that China must be set up as a state, sovereign, in the fullest meaning of that term. And here it is that Japanese and British interests as to China come into the question. Internationnal politics are playing a big hand in the conference here, and there are sharp points at iesue which may ruin all that is being attempted unless general agreement can be reached. present the conference has done nothing more than discuss what is sought, the hope being that soon there will be announcement made of agreements being reached on some of the matters being falked over."

Committee meetings and confer ences among the delegates to the arms parley went on today as usual behind closely guarded doors. The American, British and Japanese representatives took up a discussion of the disposition of the Angle Japanese alliance; the naval experts resumed their discussion of the ratio for warships limitation with the out fie consent, with the argument aplook being that the tangle will be submitted to the principal delegates for solution; the Far Eastern committee continued its discussion of Chinese affairs. On the outside the information from .) British is that Lloyd George will bring to Washington a plea for American aid in restoring and stabilizing Europe; much talk that there will be another international conference within six months, this to be held at some point ed the question raised openly for in Europe; strong opposition being planned by some Senators to Harding's proposed Association of Na-

ciation is said to be worrying a number of Senators. It is understood that many of them would re-

(Continued on Page Two)

# JAPANESE REQUEST FOR LARGER FLEET CREATES THREATENING SITUATION

## Alliances Of Release By America, Wells Suggests

UP FOR SETTLEMENT Proposes Agreement Between United States, Great Britain And France For Peacemaking Purposes And Not Against Anyone; Thinks Washington's "Entangling Alliances" Should Not Apply To Disentangling Ones

By H. C. WELLS
(By Arrangement With the New York World and the Chicago Tribune AMERICA AND ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

The power of the American impulse towards a world peace is un deniable. It has produced in succession the great dream of a League of Nations and now this second great dream of a gradually developing Association of Nations arising out of a series of such Conferences as this one. No other nation could have raised such hopes and no other political system has the freedom of action needed to give these projects the substance and dignity which the initiative of the head of

But if these projects are to earry through into the world of accomplished realities, if in a lifetime or so this glorious dream of a world peace—going on, as a world at peace must now inevitably do from achieve ment to achievement, if that dream is to be realized, certain peculiarities of the American people and the American situation have

All such gatherings and confer-

ome reality in the matter. "Tact"

Will it still be a British appendix?"

And "Tact" becomes hysterical at

the possible uses of the French sub-

America really prepared to fix and

permnent adjustment of the world's

affairs that may be arrived at by this

ever America does with herself in

for the Americans and never mind

the consequences," she must be pre-

pared to witness the decline and fall

of the white civilization in Europe

and the consolidation of a profound

this task for which she seems so in-

white civilization, the task of or-

entiments but to lay hold upon the

difficulties and intricacies of the

problem before her. She has not

nerely to criticize but to consider

and sympathize and help, and she

has to make decisions and abide by

When America really makes de-

cisions, she abides by them-vigor-

outraged by the reminder that for

Britain and the existence of the

British fleet provided a support and

shield to the Monroe Doctrine, and

also by the further reminder that

the one serious attack upon it was

made by Napoleon III during the

American Civil War- at which time,

I admit, the attitude of Great Bri

tain to the dis Unit d States was also

far from impeccable. But helped or assailed, the Monroe Doctrine-

held good. The Washington Confer-

ence has developed a position with regard to the Passific that calls now

for an American decision of equal

apported and the aggressive am-

itions of Japanese imperialism can-

be restrained, that China can be sav-

ed for the Chinese and Eastern Si

beria from foriegn conquest, provid

ed America places herself unequive

cally side by side with Great Britain

and France in framing and sustain-

and prohibition in Eastern Asia. The

Angle-Japonese agreement could be

erded, in favor of such a new peace

towards world peace would be made

It would mark an epoch in world

(Continued on Pass Two.)

pact and an enormous step fo

mere Presidential de

long time the tacit approval of

Conference or its successors?'
America Must Pay Price

at no very distant date to be faced SHANTUNG ISSUE

America and Britain Tender "Good Offices" In Famous Controversy place of India in the great World

little. How little it means in this Washington, Nov. 30 .- (By the instance is best pictured by a com-Issociated Press.)-Bringing with it munique issued at the direction of some of the sharpest issues of world Admiral Baron Kato, the text of diplomacy, the celebrated Shantung which is here given verbatim, this controversy took its place today at "Because of her geographical

the arms conference.

The result was an offer by the position Japan deems it only fair at United States and Great Britain, accepted promptly by Japan and China, to assume the role of friendly advisers in a new attempt to solve the problem and end the long and bitter adhere to any wide schemes for the debate that has swept over the con-

American Suggestion. The plan for an exercise of American and British "good offices" is understood to have originated with the American delegation after it became apparent that China had said, "that one can have nothing resolved to raise the question in the and do nothing without paying for conference proper. Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, as respective heads of the American and British groups, will meet tomorrow with by her children, she must pay for

asis for the negotiations.

On the eve of the first meeting, the best years of life. If a man total cost of \$4,434,298,59, with hard still darger number will be affected self. Word is now awaited from the Chinese delegates announced to wants to do his best in business or surface roads leading gravel by a when the normal traffic conditions ratio of 130.1 miles to 89.71 miles. are restored.

Tokio which will finally determine the night they would go into the discussions prepared to account nothing less. than unconditional withdrawal of the Japanese claims in Shantung. The the next few years, she too must be attitude of Japan was not set forth prepared to pay. If she desires iso-so explicitly, but it was assumed the lation, moral explication, irresponsi-Japanese spokesmen would contend bility and self sufficiency. "America for the reservations insisted on in the recent diplomatic exchange between Tokio and Peking.

Foreign Troops. The advent of the Shantung ques tion at the council table followed by alien system across the Pacific. If on the heels of a debate on the general subject of maintenance of foreign trops within Chinese borders, which in itself had brought the conference to a consideration of some of the serious factors in Chino-Japanese relations. Speaking for Japan Vice Foreign Minister Hantbara declared withdrawal of the Japa nese troops from several parts of China outside Shantung must await definite assurances that the Chinese

ive steps to maintain order. At Hankow, said the Japanese dele gate, repeated disorders had justified Japan in keeping her troops where the garrison in North China were remaining under specific authorization of the Boxer protocol and that those along the Chinese Enstern Rail way were acting under the Inter Allied agreement of 1918. The wil lingness of Japan to withdraw her roops from Shantung, he asserted, was dependent on the establishment of an acceptable Chinese police force.
As a result of the discussion, the

conference postponed its decision until its next meeting on Friday Among the American delegates the belief tonight was that some general declaration of principle might be adopted finally setting forth opinion of the powers that all for ign troops on Chinese soil without reaty sauction should be withdrawn as soon as conditions warrant, Radio and Telegraph

Along with the general subject of foreign troops was considered the problem of foreign telegraph and radio facilities which have been installed in China without her speciparently tending toward a reference of that feature of the negetiations to a more general conference on Pacific communications to be held next year. In its approach to the Shantung

problem, the conference is said to ave been influenced by many intricate considerations. China's representatives have indicated they want all of the nine nations to debate, and one of the Chinese delegates, Dr. Wang, declared tonight that the "good offices" negotiations by no This matter of the Harding asso- means meant that the subject was "outside the conference." on the other hand, has indicated re-luctance to debating Shantung at the ment of the nature of a treaty; regular conference receions because that roads, with instructions to this country in some "association" she accepted the invitation to Wash- some later president might set aside, that such new rules as they by means of a "gentleman's agree- ington with the understanding that or some newly elected Senate re-(Continued on Page Two)

Proposal For a Seventy Per Cent Ratio Formally Presented To America and Great Britain

REGARDED BY NAVAL EXPERTS AS WHOLLY UNACCEPTABLE PLAN

American and British Delea gates Standing Firmly By Secretary Hughes' Proposed "5.5.3" Ratio; Jap. anese Request Based On National Security Instead of Relative Naval Strength of Three Powers; Adop. tion of Security Proposition Would Upset Entire Principle of Naval Limitation; Situation Assumed Delicate Aspect

Washington, Nov. 30 .- (By the Associated Press - Japan's proposal ences as this are haunted by a pecu | for a 70 per cent fleet as necessary liar foggy ghost called "Tact," which to her national security instead of is constantly seeking to cover up a 60 per cent fleet, has been forme and conceal and obliterate some ally presented to the United States vitally impostant but rather trouble- and Great Britain.

Baron Admiral Kato, senior Jap-anese delegate, has communicated it is apparently modern survival of the ancient "Tabu." For example. personally to Secretary Hughes and a pleasant Indian gentleman sits among the British delegates at the Conference, "Tact" demands that support of the Japanese cabinet and support of the Japanese cabinet and no one shall ask him, or of him, the diplomatic advisory council in What do you conceive will be the Tokio,

Wholly Unacceptable

Association, half a century ahead? American and British naval experta, standing together on Secretary liughes' "5 5-3 plan" as the only one the slightest whisper of the word fair to all powers, regarded the Jap-"Senegalese," or any enquiry about anese proposal as wholly unacceptable. In the opinion of some of the marine. And a third question, hith-erto veiled by "Tact" under the American delegates, the situation is delicate, but not without hope that very thickest wrappings of fog, to the Japanese ultimately will accept which, greatly daring, I propose to address myself now is: "How far is the original plan.

The seriousness of the turn of affairs, in the opinion of the Americans, is that Japan in persisting in her request for a "10-10-7" ratio. her request for a "10-10-7" ratio, makes a stroke at the fundamental ides on which Secretary Hughes' proposal is based.

The other day, a freind of mine in Based On Security New York made a profoundly wise remark to me. I have found, also pan's proposal, it was disclosed, based not on a calculation of said, "that one can have nothing the strength of the existing America can, British and Japanese fleets, but it. If you do well, or if you do ill, upon her estimate of necessity for just the same you have to pay for national security. It was pointed it. If a mother wants to do her best out among the Americans and British there is no yielding by the United the Japanese and Chinese to lay the it in giving up personal ambitions, curity were to be substituted for a nage, but in the same ratio as now politics, he must sacrifice dreams of travel and adventure." And whatference would be upset.

On the basis of national security, it was said, neither the United States nor Great Britain would agree to the 60 per cent ratio which he Hughes' plan would allow to Japan. Secretary Hughes and his three colleagues of the American delegation spent nearly three hours tonight debating the situation. Heretofore, the Japanese claim had been made only informally in the sub-

committee of naval experts. on the other hand, she now takes up Baron Kato's action swept away at once the deliberations of the experts clined, as the leader and helped of considering the American limitation plan. They have had to do only ganizing the permanent peace of the with technical questions of tonnage morld upon the lines of the system of estimates involved in the American civilization to which she belongs, proposal to limit fleets on the basis then for that nobler role also there of existing relative strength in capiis a price to be paid. She has to tal ships. Japan has now taken the assume not only the dignity but the matter out of that field entirely. responsibilities of leadership. She British experts are in full accord has not merely to express noble with the Americans that the "5-5-3"

proposal is the only possible road to an agreement that is fair to all powers, particularly in view of the normous disproportion of the sacrifices in ships and money the United States has occred to undertake.

TEN CHILDREN DIE IN CROSSING WRECK

The Monroe Doctrine was such a decision. It has saved South America for South America; it has High School Bus Struck By saved Europe from a ruinous scram-Fast Moving Train at Red ble for the Spanish inheritance. It was the first great feat of Ameri-Bluff, California canism in world politics. The ex-

Red Bluff, Cal., Nov. 30,-Ten high school students were killed today south of here at the Probert Cross ing when Southern Pacific train No. 15, southbound, struck the high school automobile bus in which they were riding. Four children and the driver were injured.

The bus, enroute with children to school, had suffered an accident and was behind schedule. Two drivers were sent from the high school to bring it in. Another bus crossed ahead of the train, but this one, following closely behind in a dense fog, was struck squarely and hurled into a block signal. Enclosed in the igor. It is as plain as daylight that car, the children were unable to esappanese liberal tendencies can be cape and their bodies were hurled in all directions.

### **NEGRO YOUTH SHOT** TO DEATH BY MOB

Ballinger, Tenn., Nov. 30 .- Charged with an attack upon a nine year old white girl, Robert Murtore, 15 year old negro, was taken from officers here today and lynched. The girl was attacked last night and seriously injured. The negro mob began forming this morni, and Sheriff Plynt placed Murtors, an automobile and attempted to an automobile and attempted to es-cape the crowd. The mob overteel