

THE WEATHER
Forecast North Carolina—Fair
Sunday and Monday; little change
in the temperature.

The News and Observer

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Good Morning

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, LIMITED.

The agreement at the Conference yesterday for an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan to "respect the insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific" and to adjust controversies by joint conference in, so far as the terms may make it effective, the League of Nations, Limited.

All that the four power agreement hopes to accomplish now, and all the reduction in armament it is now agreeing upon, would have been secured, and much more, in 1919 if the Republican Senate had been guided by patriotism instead of partyism.

Then any "alliance" was a crime and Wilson a "traitor" because he wished a world league to settle disputes, end war, and reduce the costs of army and navy. Now, in a limited and less effective way, the Conference has adopted the Woodrow Wilson ideas, and no wonder the people acclaim him the greatest living statesman.

The people of the South are more and more disgusted that, when an accidental Senator shows bad manners, he attributes it to "Southern blood." Southern blood asserts itself truly in courtesy, self-restraint, and good manners. It is a misnomer to call misbehavior and threats of violence a manifestation of Southern blood.

Marshal Foch's train only missed the wreck on the Seaboard a few hours. The Seaboard speeded him through the State on schedule time and in a way to win the thanks of all soldiers of the World War and all who know the chivalric French Marshal.

The spirit of Andrew Jackson was in evidence at Monroe when that fine town gave splendid welcome to the commander-in-chief of the allied armies. Jackson and Foch are buddies in the pantheon of military leaders and patriots.

The Legislature will not reduce the \$300 exemption from taxation on the thousands of hard-working and poor John Smiths in North Carolina. To do so would be to follow the North Carolina Democrats to follow the example of the Republicans in Congress who exempted the rich and placed taxes on the overburdened poor.

The whole State is seriously trying to find the way to a just and equitable tax system, to the regulation of bond issues, and to other difficult questions. The answer is a Constitutional Convention to be held in 1923. Composed of able men it would give the time needed and write a Constitution that fits present-day conditions.

The last Constitutional Convention in North Carolina was held in 1868. It only patched up the old 1868 Constitution. The crying need is for a convention to write a Constitution for the North Carolina of the Twentieth Century.

If a four power alliance will help the peace of part of the world, that is proof that the League of Nations was the remedy for all the world.

Monroe did itself proud in its reception of General Foch. No city in the State could have handled the event more perfectly.

To Legislators: Do not pass any new bill to exempt any banks or individuals from taxation. If there is merit in petitions, let the matter come up before the regular session.

THE WEATHER

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 10, 1921.
Forecast: North Carolina—Fair
Sunday and Monday; little change
in temperature.

TEMPERATURE
Highest temperature 55
Lowest temperature 29
Mean temperature 42
Deficiency for the day 2
Average daily excess since January first 2.5

PRECIPITATION (in inches)
Amount for the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. 0
Total for the month to date 0.83
Deficiency for the month 0.60
Deficiency since Jan. 1 17.71

HUMIDITY
8 a. m. 12 m. 8 p. m.
Dry bulb 31 40 47
Wet bulb 20 40 42
Rel. humidity 87 43 66

PRESSURE
8 a. m. 30.12 8 p. m. 30.25
Barometric fall 8 a. m. to sunset 5:00 p. m.

BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTS NEW PLAN FOR CO-OPERATION

Piece Work System, Tried For Five Months Is Made Permanent

DESIGNED FOR ECONOMY AND EFFICIENT WORK

Will Develop Larger Degree of Local Interest, Responsibility and Control in Public Health Matters; Board Will Get More Federal Money

The State Board of Health in session here yesterday adopted as a permanent policy the piece work system which has been in operation by agreement between county and State health authorities for five months.

This, according to Dr. W. S. Rankin, State Health officer, makes a radical change in the relation between the State Board of Health and the county health departments. The new policy, outlined by Dr. Rankin in a statement issued yesterday, is designed to more adequately insure the wise expenditure of funds by both the State and counties in public health work which is of mutual interest to both State and county and which is carried on largely through county officers. This change he says is also designed to develop a larger degree of local interest, responsibility, and control in public health matters. The alteration in policy represents the product of some ten years' experience on the part of the Board in dealing with local health problems, and the Board feels that in this new policy it has completed the foundation for efficient local health service.

Full Membership Here.

With the full membership of the board present, including Charles A. Waddell, of Asheville, successor to J. L. Ludlow, of Winston-Salem, the board repealed the policy heretofore observed providing for a consulting engineer's position formerly held by Col. Ludlow. This, it was explained, is due to the fact that the board now has a fully organized and well equipped engineering department.

The board yesterday set aside out of the appropriations made by the General Assembly \$25,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of the Maternity and Infancy Act of Congress. By this act the State receives its pro-rata share of \$1,000,000 fund matched dollar for dollar by the State, for use in carrying forward and enlarging the activities heretofore conducted by the Bureau of Hygiene in this State. In addition, the State receives with this condition, \$10,000 for the first year and \$5,000 each year for five successive years to be used in this work.

Members of the board present at the meeting yesterday were Dr. J. Howell Way, Wayneville, president; Dr. B. H. Lewis, Raleigh, Charles A. Waddell, Asheville; Dr. Thomas E. Anderson, Statesville; Dr. Charles O'By, Lenoir County, Greenville; Dr. F. R. Harris, Henderson; Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Jacksonville; Dr. E. J. Tucker, Roxboro; Dr. A. J. Crowell, Charlotte.

Ranking Statement

The new relation of State to county public health work is set forth in a statement issued yesterday by Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary State Board of Health.

Until within recent months the State Board of Health and county authorities of twenty-two counties have attempted to deal with their local public health problems on budgets representing the pooled financial interests of the counties, the State, and certain allied agencies, namely, the International Health Board, the American Red Cross, and the United States Public Health Service. There have been two general principles of understanding which controlled the expenditure of these budgets. The first principle was that each financial participant should have the right to approve the personnel employed. The second principle was that the plan of work to be followed should be definitely stated in writing and likewise receive the approval of each of the financial participants.

Under the above plan it was the privilege of any one of the interested agencies, state, county, or allied agency, to nominate the personnel or to propose the plan. In a few instances the counties have nominated their personnel and in every such instance the other participants have approved. In most instances, however, the county authorities have asked the State to find and propose the personnel to be employed, not being able themselves to find satisfactory officials for the available salary. The local authorities have had the right to suggest their own plan of work, but in practically all instances the State has been asked to prepare and submit the plan to be followed, and, except in a very few cases, the plan submitted by the State has been adopted without amendments.

Disadvantages of Old Plan

The plan of work followed until within recent months appears on its face to be, and, as a matter of fact, is, both reasonable and fairly satisfactory to all parties concerned. However, nothing is permanently satisfactory that can be improved. There are several disadvantages in the former plan of work, which, if possible, are to be avoided.

The first disadvantage of the former plan of work was that, as a

The Need of The Hour Is A New State Constitution

The State of North Carolina of 1921-22 is not the Commonwealth we knew in 1875 when the last Constitutional Convention was held. It was then simply an agricultural State, the industrial expansion pressing slowly under the handicap of war impoverishment. Reconstruction and war had left their marks; but the spirit and courage of the people had not been broken. The men and women of that generation quailed before no hardship and met every demand to preserve the integrity of the Commonwealth and the civilization upon which the larger development and greater progress rest.

In 1875 a Constitutional Convention was held, but nearness to the war and war issues, and the lack of a real working majority in either party composing the body, prevented the writing of a new Constitution. The changes were devised to meet imperative conditions of that day, but did not embrace the needed declarations in the fundamental chart of the State. Since that time there has been much tinkering with the Constitution, not a few amendments to meet the changing conditions, but the Constitution of today in its essence is the Constitution of 1868 plus amendments in 1875, and at various other dates. The 1868 document contained sections which should not be changed, and some of the more recent amendments should be incorporated, at least in spirit in the new Constitution which the State needs in the new day upon which it has entered.

Instead of continuing patching the roof of a leaking house, the wise man in sunshine puts on a new roof. Instead of living in the small house, with outworn shingles, the wise man with the enlargement of his family, builds him a larger and more suitable house, commodious enough for his present and future comfort and the pleasure of those who seek his hospitable shelter. He says in the spirit of Oliver Wendell Holmes in "The Chambered Nautilus," which should be the spirit of all North Carolina today:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

The State has outgrown its present Constitution. It has moved to higher levels, but in its fundamental charter it is still living in a "low-vaulted past," and in a large sense the need is to move into a "temple, nobler than the last." There are three questions which are giving serious concern to the most thoughtful men of both parties, which call for a new Constitution. They are the questions of taxation and the limitation upon bond issues and the educational policy.

When revaluation was undertaken the pledge was made that the gross increase in taxation would not exceed ten per cent. When the slump in agricultural products made itself felt in the slump of the value of land, the attempt was made to make the valuation "speak the truth." Conditions have brought about higher rates of taxation, in some counties many times more than the ten per cent. Bond issues on cities and towns and other subdivisions should be limited, and there is need of wiser constitutional provisions than now exist which will hedge all bond issues about with every possible safeguard. The Constitution requires a six months' school which cannot be carried out within the limitation of taxation. This conflict should not exist in the written Constitution of the State, leaving it to judicial interpretation, another name for judicial law-making. Are the judicial provisions in the Constitution? Are there not other great things which will be unfettered by a new Constitution?

At the last session of the General Assembly the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote of both political parties, voted in favor of submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to the people of the State. The House did not then concur. At a previous session both houses favored a Constitutional Convention but it failed by default.

Today taxation, policies of educational advancement, bond issues and other questions which legislation finds it difficult to adjust all demand for the best settlement the calling of a Constitutional Convention and the writing of a new State Constitution.

The special session of the Legislature can serve the State today and tomorrow by calling an election to be held at the "next general election" on the question of a Constitutional Convention and the election of the members of the Convention if the people approve holding a Convention. It will put in the best way the solution of many difficult and vexed questions.

Unless this special session submits the question, no Convention can be had before 1925. If it is called by the body now in session, the Convention can be held in the spring of 1923.

To Legislators:
"Who knows but you have been called to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

WOULD FIX LIMIT OF COUNTY SCHOOL TAX AT 39 CENTS

Measure Introduced In House Would Withdraw Right of Mandamus

OFFERED BY MATTHEWS TO CLARIFY SITUATION

This Is Most Important Matter In House For Day; Senate Passes Sams Bill For Prompt Payment of Obligations of Political Subdivisions

Thirty-nine cents is set as the limit to which counties may go in levying taxes for the schools in a measure introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Matthews of Bertie, to answer assaults that have been made upon the administration of the schools and to clarify the general educational situation. The bill stipulates that no mandamus will lie against the county commissioners to force that body to levy a tax in excess of the 39-cent limit.

All tax levies that have been directed by the State Department of Education for the present year, of whatever rate, are validated in the provisions of the bill, and counties that have resisted the mandate of the Department to levy above 39 cents are directed to levy up to 39 cents. Three counties in the State have held out against the State Board, and out of this opposition grew the litigation on which the Supreme Court handed down its decision during the past week.

The educational bill was the principal measure before the House yesterday. In the Senate the Sams bill providing more effectual means for the prompt payment of the obligations of political subdivisions of the State was advanced to the third reading. The Erwin bill empowering municipalities to create planning commissions and the Walker bill increasing the legal speed limit for motor vehicles were passed and sent to the House for action. Both the Senate and House adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday evening.

Victory For Brooks.

If the Matthews educational bill passes, and it has formidable backing in the House and Senate, State Superintendent Brooks will have consolidated all that he has won in his fight to have the counties levy sufficient taxes to support the schools on his enlarged program, but restrictions are thrown around him in fixing the limit at 39 cents and withdrawing the mandamus provision that, it is believed, satisfy the critics who charge reckless extravagance.

Section three of the bill directs the Department of Education to reduce special appropriations from the school funds from approximately \$800,000 to \$642,750. The present schedule of teacher salaries will be maintained, but not increased. County Boards of Commissioners shall not be required to levy more than seven and a half cents for the building fund. Retrenchment and economy, without crippling the schools, is the declared intent of the framers of the bill. It was drawn after extended conferences between administration leaders and that wing of the General Assembly led by Representative Bowie opposing Dr. Brooks.

Schools Whole Show.

Matters of schools occupied the center and both wings of the stage in the House yesterday morning. The school deficit resolution, held up all the week by the opposition of Mr. Bowie, passed the House by an 83 to 4 vote after Mr. Bowie had withdrawn his amendment striking out the \$75,000 appropriation to the Indian Normal School at Pembroke. A letter from Dr. Brooks explained that much of the fund was already obligated in contracts.

With that out of the way the House waded through a vast array of second and third reading roll call bills, most of them local in character, until the Administration bill providing for the consolidation of school districts by county boards of education was reached. Opposition developed and from that debate that brought Speaker Grier down from the dais to take a hand.

Hits Secured Snag

The bill was conservative in its provisions, Representative Matthews explained, providing for vote of the people in the districts concerned before there was consolidation, but the House had grown wary. Mr. Grier liked not the idea of consolidating if it meant that already established school buildings were to be scrapped. He wanted it to go back to committee for fuller investigation. It went back by a substantial majority.

Thirty-five new bills flowed across the reading-clerk's desk, all of them entirely local save the one offered to clarify the school tangle, and the Hall bill that would exempt all new buildings in the State from taxation for a period of two years. Mr. Hall thinks that the bill would give a decided impetus to new construction in the State.

No new legislation can get into the House after the expiration of the morning hour next Tuesday, unless the House is minded to reconsider a resolution offered by Mr. Wright, of Guilford. He wanted to put a stop to new legislation Monday, but the House resisted that on the grounds that many of the members would be out of the city Monday and unable to get their bills introduced on time. Next Saturday is the time set for adjournment. The resolution

FOUR POWERS FORMALLY ACCEPT NEW AGREEMENT; TERMINATE OLD ALLIANCE

N. C. MAY BE THIRD IN VALUE OF CROPS

Preliminary Estimates Indicate That Such Will Be The Case

MAY BE LED ONLY BY TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA

Value of Minor Crops The Unknown Quantity Which Makes Estimates Uncertain; Government Figures To Be Made Known December Seventeenth

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham and Agricultural Statistician Frank Parker are eagerly awaiting the annual Census Bureau figures giving the value of agricultural crops for the States of the Union for the year 1921. These figures are due to be given out about December 17th. In the meantime Major Graham and Mr. Parker are doing a little figuring of their own and they have ground for hoping that instead of being sixth in the list as was the case last year, North Carolina may be third or certainly fourth.

According to their calculations and estimates Texas will be first with around \$475,000,000; California will be second with something like \$390,000,000 and North Carolina third with around \$200,000,000.

Certain unknown quantities entering into the equation make it possible that the final results will be different from what it appears now they will be. One of these unknown quantities is the value of the crops other than the 22 principal crops on which the figures have been estimated on the basis of the November crop reports. Mr. Parker assuming that these crops will bear the same relation to the whole as in 1920, the latest figures at his command, estimated that the total value will be as stated, about three hundred millions.

Value of Principal Crops

Group	Production	Value
Corn, bushels	48,700,000	\$40,000,000
Wheat, bushels	1,842,000	1,118,000
Oats, bushels	2,287,000	1,378,000
Barley, bushels	5,500	2,500
Rye, bushels	800	420,000
Huck-wheat, bushels	85,000	77,500
Rice, bushels	4,000	5,000
Potatoes, bushels	4,050,000	8,600,000
Sweet potatoes, bu.	10,253,000	19,971,000
All hay, tons	700,000	14,550,000
Tobacco, pounds	295,000,000	\$3,510,000
Lint cotton, pounds	371,000,000	\$5,918,000
Beans, bushels	11,000	28,500
Clover seed, bushels	22,000	264,000
Peas, bushels	4,780,000	6,214,000
Apples, bushels	741,000	1,842,000
Total		\$233,364,450

Adding to this amount the value of all other crops calculated from the 1920 figures the estimated total of around three hundred million dollars is reached.

Value in the Peak Year

A comparison of these figures with those of the peak year of 1919 shows how values of crops have shrunk. In that year the value of North Carolina's crops (none of the figures include livestock) was \$654,804,000, and the State was fourth. Texas was first with \$843,405,000. Figures for other leading farm states in that year were: Illinois, \$803,827,000; California, \$510,167,000; New York, \$488,408,000; Pennsylvania, \$434,916,000.

Comparative figures for last year when the great slump had gotten under way but had not struck the country with full force are: Texas \$727,400,000; Iowa, \$459,191,000; Illinois, \$439,179,000; California, \$475,750,000; New York, \$456,507,000; North Carolina, \$412,337,000. Mr. Parker says that revised figures for 1920 may put North Carolina in fifth instead of sixth place.

Banker Found Guilty

Baxley, Ga., Dec. 10.—A verdict of guilty was returned today against V. H. Maguarie, former cashier of the Baxley Banking Company, who was charged with the embezzlement of \$18,000. He was sentenced to serve a year and a day in the penitentiary.

Found Not Guilty

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Dr. T. P. Allen was found not guilty this morning at Dayton where he was on trial charged with killing "Brush Gardner" on May 28 last.

FOR SHAME!

(Monroe Journal)

The Senate of North Carolina yesterday passed a bill reducing the personal property exemption from \$300 to \$100. Whether it will pass the House or not remains to be seen. The Senate passed the same bill at the last regular session but the House refused to do so.

This is peasant business of the smallest kind. The same forces that are demanding that we return to the old system of levying no tax upon thousands of acres of unused land in eastern North Carolina and elsewhere held by speculators are demanding that the tax assessors be required to ransack the home of every poor white man and negro who has nothing else and find his little dab of household stuff and his cow and pig and put them upon the tax books. There is prosperity and wealth enough in this State to pay the taxes without resorting to such shameful business as this.

NEW YORKERS IN SEABOARD WRECK

Private Car of Thos. W. Lamont, New York Financier, Turns Over

Pinehurst, Dec. 10.—Thomas W. Lamont, of the house of J. P. Morgan and Co. and a party of his friends, including Arthur H. Lockett and William Cruger Cushman, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury this morning when Seaboard southbound train, No. 1, on which they were travelling to Pinehurst, encountered a broken rail about 30 miles north of here, near Cameron, and promptly rolled over. Mr. Lamont's party left New York yesterday afternoon in a private car attached to the Seaboard and they arrived at Pinehurst this morning attired in an amusing variety of costumes and traveling in a battered five-wheeler.

The most remarkable thing about the accident was that although three of the rear cars including the Pinehurst sleeper and Mr. Lamont's private car, left the rails and turned over or plunged down the embankment, not a soul was injured. It occurred at a spot just south of a bridge over Crane Creek, a mile and a half south of Cameron, a spot over which Marshal Foch's northbound train had passed in safety a few hours earlier, and it was due to the slowing for the bridge that the accident resulted in nothing worse than an inextricable mixing up of the luggage and clothes of the passengers.

Very few of the passengers had finished dressing for breakfast when the thing occurred, but all of them made the best of the situation, donned such apparel as they could lay hands on, commandeered all the stray Ford's in the vicinity and made their way to Pinehurst in time for a belated breakfast, leaving the luggage, etc., to be gathered up and sent on by truck.

Only the three Pullmans in the rear were derailed, the engine and front cars having passed over the spot safely. Traffic on the main line of the Seaboard was blocked for about six hours. Passengers were transferred to other trains going south.

PEANUT ASSOCIATION NOW IN OPERATION

Scotland Neck, Dec. 10.—The Virginia Carolina Peanut Growers' Association, Inc., which was organized during the summer months is now so far as Scotland Neck and the surrounding towns are concerned actively functioning, and daily large quantities of peanuts are being brought to market here, from whence they are shipped to the storage warehouses of the corporation at Suffolk, Norfolk and Petersburg.

L. M. Pittman and B. G. Neblett are the representatives of the concern at this point and both are kept busy weighing, grading, and marking the peanuts that are being brought in to fill the guarantees of the large peanut farmers from this section who have from the beginning taken no little interest in the establishing and working of the association.

Sir Robert Borden III.

Washington, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sir Robert Borden, Canada's representative at the armament conference, was unable to attend today's plenary session of the conference, being confined to his hotel by what his physician described as a severe cold.

Award Nobel Prize

Christiana, Norway, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Nobel peace prize for 1921, it was officially announced today, has been divided equally between Hjalmar Branting, Premier of Sweden, and Christian Lange, of Norway, secretary of the Interparliamentary Union.

U. S. Steel Tankage Report.

New York, Dec. 10.—The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation, made public today, showed 429,542 tons of unshipped orders on hand November 30. This is a decrease from October's unshipped orders, which totalled 428,629 tons.

Quadruple Arrangement To Preserve Peace In The Pacific Is Announced To The World

SENATE MUST RATIFY NEW TREATY IN ORDER TO MAKE IT BINDING

Agreement Is For a Period of Ten Years and Is Confined Entirely To The Pacific; Terms Provide That Four Powers Are To Respect Each Others' Island Possessions and Are To Meet In Consultation In The Event of a Dispute or Threat; Is Expected To Hasten Decision On Naval Ratio and Other Important Questions; Delegates Regard It As Putting The Conference Over The Top Of The Hill

Washington, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—A new quadruple agreement to preserve peace in the waters of the Pacific was announced to the world today by the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France.

As a consideration of the international realignment Great Britain and Japan agreed to resign to the scrapheap the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, long viewed with apprehension in both America and Asia.

Ten-Year Treaty.

The provisions of the agreement, which is in the form of a ten-year treaty, are confined to "the region of the Pacific Ocean." Under their terms the four powers are to respect each others' island possessions and to meet in consultation if a dispute arises or if the rights of any of the four are threatened by any other power. Announcements of the treaty terms were made at a plenary session of the armament conference by senator Lodge, of the American delegation, and was followed by expressions of approval by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, China, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Senate Must Ratify.

To be binding on the United States the treaty must be ratified by the Senate, several of whose members withheld comment tonight pending a further study of the text. Once it was declared on by it by some of the "irreconcilable" group of the Versailles treaty fight, but Republican leaders and some Democrats declared ratification was certain.

The signatures of the representatives of the powers have not yet been affixed to the document, and there is an intimation that they may be withheld until the question of naval ratio has been settled definitely. The naval situation remains unchanged pending word from Tokyo, but there is general confidence that approval of the American "5-5-3" plan will be made unanimous in the very near future.

Acceptance Certain.

In lieu of signature, the principal delegates have put their initials on the official copy of the treaty, and Senator Lodge said tonight that this act of affirmation was to be interpreted as meaning that the document has been "approved to all intents and purposes."

The treaty agreement is expected in itself to hasten a decision not only on the naval ratio but on all the other issues before the armament conference. The delegates believe they are over the top of the hill, and a British spokesman went so far tonight as to characterize today's session as "practically the break up of the conference" so far as major considerations are concerned.

One of the first impulses of some of the Senators was to compare and contrast the treaty with the League of Nations covenant, which so lately was the center of a bitter Senate fight. By an official spokesman of the American delegation, it was pointed out tonight that a feature of the covenant on which attack was conducted was omitted from the four power peace agreement. In Article Ten of the League the members agreed to "respect and preserve" each others' territorial integrity, but in the new treaty the pledge is to "respect" territorial rights in the Pacific.

The omission of the guarantee to "preserve" the integrity of foreign nations is declared by the American delegates to constitute an all-important distinction between an alliance and a compact for peaceful solution of future controversies.

Senator Lodge spoke as follows: "I should be inexcusable indeed if I did not feel deeply gratified by the opportunity which has come to me to lay before the conference a draft of a treaty, the terms of which have been agreed up by four of the great powers of the earth in regard to the islands of the Pacific, which they control either as possessions or dominions. I will begin by reading to the conference the treaty which is both brief and simple and which I am sure is full of meaning and importance to the world's peace."

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan."

"With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation

(Continued on Page Four)