

U. S. PREPARES FOR ARMS PARLEY

All Departments of the Government Tabulating Mass of Information.

By A. L. BRADFORD, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 29.—All departments of the government, under orders of President Harding, are hard at work tabulating a mass of information for use of the American delegates at the conference on limitation of armaments.

Officials have found that the armament question is related to virtually all phases of governmental activity.

While the state department is trying to clear up some diplomatic problems preparatory to the conference, the war and navy departments are compiling the latest information regarding fighting forces of the world.

The cost of war and preparedness is being tabulated for all nations by the treasury. The effect of armament limitation on commerce and labor is being studied by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis.

The drain of war on the coal and oil industry is being studied by the interior department, while the agricultural department has figures revealing the effect of the last war on food production.

The gravest care is being exercised in picking advisors and experts for the American delegation who are thoroughly versed in every angle of all these problems.

With these physical preparations—even down to provision for the entertainment and comfort of the various delegations—being rushed, Secretary of State Hughes, head of the American delegation was beginning to see complete victory ahead for holding the conference in accord with American principles and plans.

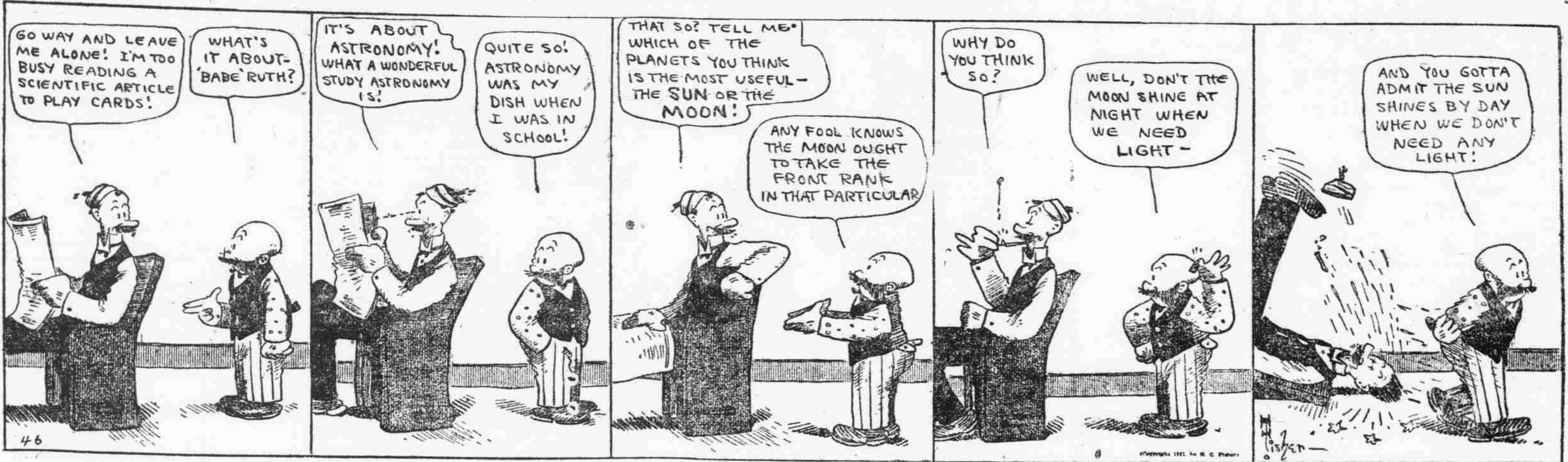
Hughes has had two big difficulties to overcome in the negotiations he has conducted to pave the way for the successful opening of the Washington conference. These were:

1.—The desire of Great Britain, prompted by the dominion premiers, to hold a preliminary conference on the Far Eastern situation with the United States and Japan in London, a plan which was finally dropped because of Secretary Hughes' insistence that there be only one conference, and that that be held in Washington.

2.—Japan's hesitance to agree to a discussion among all the powers, in the conference, of problems in the Pacific and Far East, where Nippon holds a special position.

In accepting President Harding's formal invitation to the conference, Japan noted reservations to the proposed discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, and this question has not been completely settled yet.

MUTT AND JEFF



A KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL IS WHERE JEFF OUGHT TO HANG OUT THESE DAYS.

By BUD FISHER

LAW PROFESSORS ON HIGH COURT

Constitute a Majority of New International Court of Justice.

Geneva, Sept. 29.—Professors of international law constitute a majority of the members of the new Court of International Justice, as just elected by the League of Nations. Its composition is as follows:

Five professors of law in universities, and two who are both professors of law and lawyers.

Two jurists. One statesman.

At least five are professors of international law, while one is a professor of the history of political and civil institutions.

The professors are Moore, of the United States; Altamira, of Spain; Anzilotti, of Italy; Huber, of Switzerland; Oda, of Japan; Weiss, of France; and Bustamante, of Cuba.

The lawyers include Finlay, of Great Britain and Loder of Holland. Altamira and Anzilotti are both professors of law and lawyers.

Nyholm, of Denmark, is called a jurist and Barbosa of Brazil a statesman and constitution-maker.

Many of the 11 judges are or have been diplomats or members of commissions or international tribunals which entitle them to be classed as jurists and statesmen of international repute.

Here are brief sketches of the 11: John Bassett Moore, of the United States, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University for 30 years; has been Third Assistant Secretary of State and Counselor of the State Department; member of numerous international tribunals or commissions and once member of the Permanent Court at the Hague.

Vicecount Robert Dannatyne Finlay, of Great Britain, studied medicine; he came a lawyer, member of Parliament, Solicitor General, Attorney General, Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, Chancellor of England and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Max Huber, of Switzerland, is professor of International Law in the University of Zurich, juris-consult in the political department of the Swiss Government and was a delegate to the Hague Conference in 1907.

Dedrik Galtrup Gledie Nyholm, of Denmark, has been a member of the Mixed International Tribunal at Cairo since 1906 and a member of the Court of Arbitration.

Senator Rui Barbosa, of Brazil, has been Vice-President of that country, Minister of Finance, member of the Second Hague Conference and was one of the authors of the Brazilian constitution.

E. C. J. Loder, of Holland, is a specialist in maritime law, has been a member of the Holland Supreme Court and was a member of the commission which drew up the plan for the International Court of which he is a judge.

Dr. Yorozu Oda, of Japan, is professor of the Law College of the Kyoto Imperial University, is a samurai of the former Saga clan, studied law in England, France and Germany and is the author of works on the science of law and Japanese administration law. He is 53 years old.

Charles Andre Weiss, of France, is an Alsatian, born in Mulhouse. He is professor of law in the University of Paris; a member of the Institute of France, juris-consult for the French Foreign Ministry, member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Senator Rafael Altamira y Crevea, of Spain, is professor of the history of political and civil institutions in the University of Madrid. He was a member of the Commission of the League of Nations which elaborated the project for the International Court of Justice and was president of the Ibero-American Institute of Comparative Law. He was a member of the Arbitration Commission established in 1914 in the dispute between France, Spain and Germany over mining rights in Morocco.

Dionisio Anzilotti, of Italy, is a lawyer, Under-Secretary General of the League of Nations, professor of International Law in the University of Rome, and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Professor Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, of Cuba, occupies the chair of international law in the University of Havana, and is dean of the law faculty. He is a member of the European Institute of International Law, president of the Cuban Society of International Law. He was a Cuban delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, a delegate to the Peace Conference at Versailles, a member of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague. He has been a Senator and President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cuban Senate and is the author of books on international law.

Senator Rufa Barbosa, of Brazil, has been Vice-President of that country, Minister of Finance, member of the Second Hague Conference and was one of the authors of the Brazilian constitution.

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SOUTH AMERICA HAS OWN LEAGUE

President Leguia Suggests New Reapproachment of the Peoples.

Lima, Sept. 29.—A cordial rapprochement between the civilized peoples of the southern half of the New World is the urgent and immediate need of today, said President A. B. Leguia, speaking at the opening of the Simon Bolivar Museum, one of the features of the centennial celebrations. The museum building, the president recalled, was the same in which Bolivar, liberator of the northern republics of South

America from Spanish rule, drew up the invitation and bases for the congress of American republics and conceived, more than a century ago, the idea for a society of nations to serve as a council in great quarrels and a point of contact in case of common dangers.

"Such was Bolivar's thought, a thought which here took shape and found a happy expression," continued the president. "A century has passed and events have proved for us that the talented liberator was right and foresaw future storms. My government is therefore of the opinion that this occasion and this spot are fitting to once more proclaim after the lapse of years, the need for a fraternal union—vigorous and sincere—between the peoples descended from the same generous trunk and their union further with all the other peoples of America."

A new antichthonic league, composed

of people of one hemisphere, the president said, will unquestionably be the "opus which the future conceals from us enshrouded in its impenetrable shad-ows. But that which today is pressing the urgent and immediate need, is a cordial rapprochement between the peoples of this hemisphere and that an effective deed of restitution shall extinguish on American soil all intentions of and attempts at conquest."

WOULD AUTHORIZE REDUCTION.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Shipping Board would be authorized to modify the selling prices of vessels bought during the war under a resolution introduced Wednesday by Senator Curtis, Republican, Kansas. Reduction of the purchase price only to pioneer buyers from the shipping board is proposed.

WOULD CONFISCATE ROYAL POSSESSIONS

Berlin, Sept. 29.—(By the Associated Press).—The Independent Socialist party Wednesday introduced in the Reichstag a bill aiming at the thorough elimination of the last vestiges of monarchistic Germany.

The main clauses of the measure provide that all the property of former Emperor William and the former German Princess, both public and private, shall be confiscated; civil and military functionaries holding monarchist views or tolerating monarchist manifestations, or who refuse allegiance to the Republic, shall be dismissed without pension and military men shall not be permitted to carry arms except while on active service. The bill also proposes the introduction of trial by jury.

AIRPLANE ALTITUDE RECORD SHATTERED

Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Lieutenant John A. MacReady, test pilot at McCook Field, Wednesday shattered the world's altitude record, attaining a height of 40,800 feet in the same La Pere biplane used by Rudolph C. Schroeder, who set a record of 38,180 feet on February 28, 1920.

Lieutenant MacReady was in the air one hour and 47 minutes, requiring all but a few minutes of total flying time to reach his mark. At 39,000 feet he formed on his oxygen tank, but he pressed on until the altimeter registered 41,000 feet. At this point his engine coughed and died. He then glided safely to the ground.

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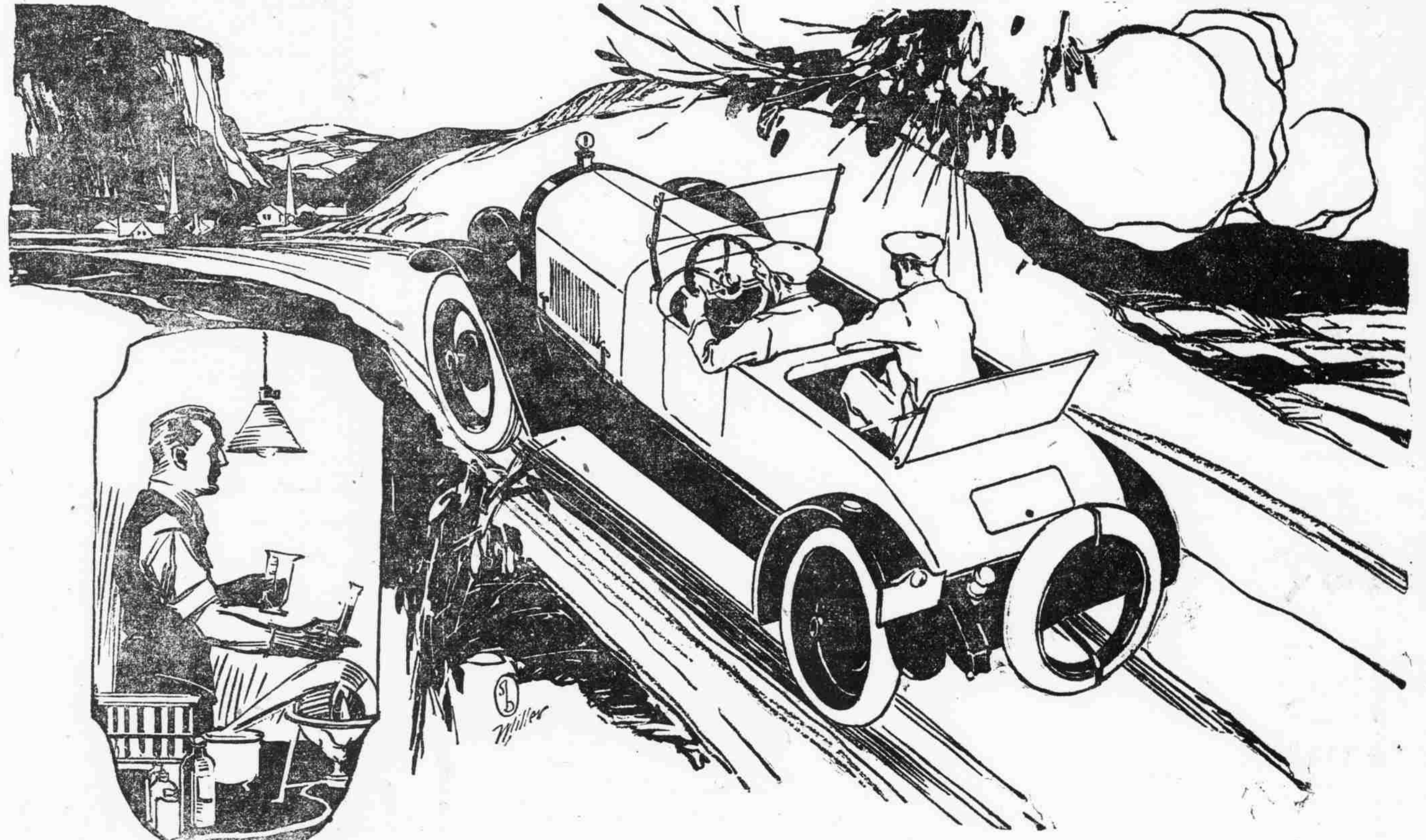


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ORDINARY gasoline varies as widely in its qualities as the crude petroleum from which it is refined.

Many grades of commercial gasoline are one-sided—advantageous perhaps for one purpose, such as quick starting, but lacking in the all-around balance that means consistently smooth, economical running. This one-sidedness may be traced to the lack of diversity in the basic crude.

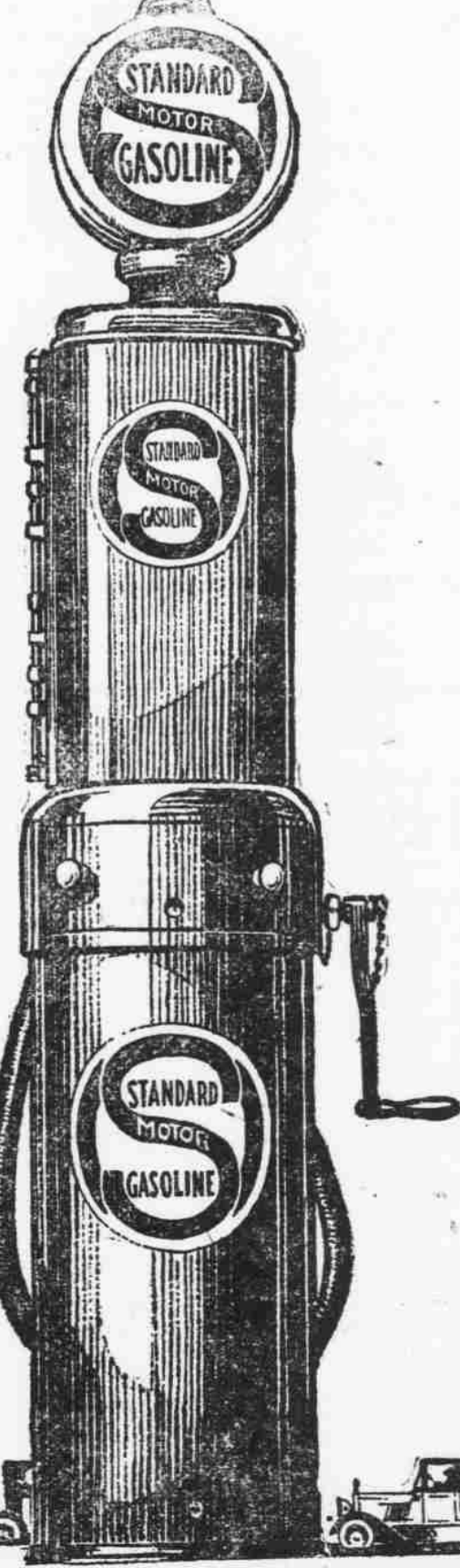
The improved "Standard" Motor Gasoline is the result of our access to widely varying sources of supply—covering almost every developed field—and our many years of refining experience.

Its perfect balance you may prove for yourself in your own motor.

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