

The Ballet A Decorative Art

By Andreas Pavley



Courtesy of Fashion Art Magazine.

This lovely group is from the ballet of the Chicago Opera Company, which has conferred a lasting benefit on the artistic world by its presentation of the Ballet, and it is Miss Gorden's intention to make this feature even more elaborate this season.

The great awakening has come and the ballet is now recognized not only as the art of motion, but the art which links all the others. This because it expresses both forms of rhythm—sound and vision.

Britain Wants a Substitute Before Giving Up Alliance

Seeks "Agreement" Among Principal Powers—French and British Army Policies May Clash at Arms Meet—International Poker is Started—Behind Closed Doors Delegates Thresh Out World Questions—Committee Meetings to Be Marked by Important Debates

Washington, Nov. 16.—The arms limitation conference today entered into an intricate maze of Far Eastern problems. For the first time the conference met in a closely guarded secret session.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Great Britain will not cancel the Anglo-Japanese alliance unless she gets at the arms conference a satisfactory substitute. This emanated today from persons conversant wholly with the British position.

What the empire wants is an "agreement." "Alliance" is avoided as repugnant to American ideas. She wants this agreement among America, England, Japan and perhaps China.

Behind closed doors the arms conference is today at work. Speechmaking and handclapping is being done, while the period of negotiation or "international poker" is here.

French and British May Disagree. Land disarmament, heretofore submerged by the vast problem of naval limitation, is destined to play an important and perhaps troublesome part in the arms party.

A clash between British and French viewpoints is in the cards. America today was said to be able to smooth out the clouds. Otherwise a storm is likely.

Ships That Navies Would Keep. Washington, Nov. 16.—Following are the first-class ships that the navies of the three big sea powers would keep under the "Hughes plan."

United States—Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota and Delaware—18, totaling 500,650 tons.

Great Britain—Royal Sovereign, Oak, Resolution, Ramilies, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barcham, Malaya, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Erin, King George V, Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse and Tiger—22 totaling 604,450 tons, or a little more than 100,000 tons more than America's line of battle fleet.

Japan—Nagato, Hanga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fu-So, Settsu, Kirishima, Haruna, Hi-Ye, Konge—10 totaling 293,700 tons, or not quite three-fifths of America's tonnage and a little less than half of Britain's.

New Chicago-Beertown Boulevard Be One of Finest Anywhere (By the United Press)

Washington, Nov. 17.—A private highway, 200 feet wide, consisting of six roadbeds surfaced with asphalt and connecting Chicago and Milwaukee, has been proposed.

Few Big Fights in Sight for New York Season; Pugs Shy (By HENRY L. FARRELL (United Press Staff Correspondent))

Washington, Nov. 17.—The dreaded "M. P." shines in all his glory again during the Washington conference.

REPRESENTATIVES OF POWERS WHO SIT IN GREAT ARMS MEET

Washington, Nov. 14.—The delegates of the principal powers and China to the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions, are:

United States.—Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state and head of the American delegation, and recognized as one of this country's ablest statesmen.

Great Britain.—Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council of Great Britain, distinguished statesman and prominent in the League of Nations.

France.—Aristide Briand, premier of France, heading the French delegation.

China.—Dr. S. Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to Washington.

Japan.—Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese ambassador at Washington.

Belgium, Holland and Portugal also are represented by a number of delegates and advisors in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in the conference, and it is only to this phase of the conference that China is invited.

Millions of Children Are Undernourished; Get Wrong Kind Food (New York, Nov. 15.—Over 5,000,000 school children in the United States are suffering from malnutrition, according to a bulletin issued by the National Tuberculosis Association today.)

Final Appeal for Westmoreland. Raleigh, Nov. 15.—Final appeal for executive clemency in the W. Y. Westmoreland case from Ireddell County, the prisoner having been convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to die in the electric chair November 21, will be made to Governor Morrison tomorrow.

BRITAIN AGREES FULLY, SAYS BALFOUR; WORDS ARE CHEERED

JAPS WANT FEW MORE SHIPS.

Both proposed some modifications. British reservations referred to submarines and replacements. Kato announced that Japan would present a plan of tonnage on replacements. He indicated clearly that Japan will ask that she be given a more favorable ratio than accorded under the Hughes scheme.

Announcement of the intentions of Japan seemed to assure the success of the American plan for limitation of naval armament, however.

BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Great Britain agrees "in spirit and principle" with America's sweeping program for limitation of armaments, Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, stated officially before the conference today.

The statement was greeted with loud applause. The British leader stated that Great Britain is in fullest sympathy with the policy presented by the United States.

The American plans, Balfour stated, are both reasonable and acceptable. Even greater cuts than those proposed by the United States should be made in submarines, British naval experts are inclined to think, Balfour said.

Ships That Must Go if Disarmament is Carried. Washington, Nov. 15.—If the American naval reduction plan is adopted the following ships under construction, all potential monsters:

Battlecruisers: Lexington, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, Constitution and United States.

Mammoth Fleet if Conference Fails. Washington, Nov. 15.—If Hughes' proposals for limitation of naval armaments are turned down by the other powers, the United States proposes to immediately add 14 first line battleships to the 16 now partially built and rush all 30 war vessels to completion in a few years.

Members of Congress have been informed that this gigantic program is designed to far outstrip anything England or Japan could attempt. All

really it has been tentatively agreed upon by administration leaders in Congress, in the event the arms conference ends in failure, it was revealed today.

Substitute for Alliance. Washington, Nov. 15.—British representatives were reported today to be working out a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Details were withheld, even as to whether a triple alliance of America, England and Japan was contemplated.

Britain will make her answer today to the American proposal for naval limitation.

At today's session of the limitation of arms conference Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, is to accept in principle the program of America.

Dominions' Attitude. Washington, Nov. 15.—Representatives of the British dominions followed today's speech by Arthur J. Balfour with a spirit akin to suspicion.

The dominions appear not to favor going all the way with America in declaring a ten-year naval holiday.

QUESTION IS SETTLED IN MATTER OF SHIPS

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (Copyrighted by the United Press)

Washington, Nov. 15.—Washington is the center of world interest today. Dispatches are coming in from all nations expressing approval of this nation's stand on disarmament.

What a lesson in international morality it is! The language of diplomacy is sometimes used for concealing of ideas; crafty suggestions and crafty answers pass between crafty diplomats and they are approved by crafty politicians.

Government control by a few selfish ends has often continued over periods of years because those in authority had been forced to brook them and because people were ignorant of the real ends pursued.

But the present conference has set a new precedent and its practically unanimous approval proves that "Honesty is the best policy" even in international affairs.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (Copyrighted by the United Press)

RAGGED CHILDREN PLAY BEFORE BLANK AND SILENT WINDOW FRONTS OF RUSS CITY

By EDWIN W. HULLINGER (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow, Nov. 17.—Over the golden minarets of the Kremlin, historic, fortified stronghold of the ancient city and for centuries religious capital of Russia, floats the red flag of the Revolution.

At midnight and noon the great clock, which used to toll the hymn of the empire, now sends out over the Red Place a refrain of the Internationale. A new set of chiming was installed in the tower.

Several huge red placards, with the motto of the revolution in big, black letters, are plastered on the mediaeval walls of the fortress. One of the bloodiest fights of the Bolshevik revolution was fought in this square, now the "Red Place," and 150 Red soldiers are buried in a common grave at the foot of the wall, alongside John Reed, the American engineer and writer.

Across the river, where Moscow's merchant princes and wealthy officials had their luxurious palaces and places of business, stands a lone Red guard, a peasant boy, at his sentry box at the gate of a courtyard. It was once the residence of a sugar magnate. It is now a dormitory for Red officials and guest house for distinguished foreign visitors, in Moscow on official missions.

Ragged Urchins. Up and down the Sofiyskaya Naherzhna (Russian for Riverside) a ragged children are playing on the deserted sidewalk in front of long rows of silent window-fronts. The counting-houses have been locked for three years. Grass is sprouting between the cobblestones.

Up the great hill, past the Kremlin—over ratty cobblestones and past long blocks of empty window-fronts—the broad Theatre Place, formerly center of Moscow's business life, is swarming with people. Some in old field gray, relics of service during the war; some in coarser workmen's clothes; a few in business suits which show traces of many winters and summers—for virtually no new clothes have reached Russia during the six years of war and blockade; women in men's coats and patched skirts, some in old tailored suits, with handkerchiefs for hats on their heads, peasants with their worldly property

rolled into a bundle on their shoulders. All Look Alike. They all look alike. They are all dressed very much alike. At first glance I thought they all were refugees. Such is the impression the mass makes as a whole. They are all sober. All is orderly and disciplined. Several Red guards are in evidence, but they don't seem to be bothering. The traffic moves quietly. It is a nondescript traffic; shabby droschki, hand pushcarts, one-horse trucks, peasants' carts—I saw a procession of four hayloads solemnly filing through the center of Moscow—and an occasional automobile filled with Red officers or government officials.

At the end of the place is the huge Metropole Hotel, now the foreign office. An immense placard on the wall labels it as the Second House of the Revolution. These "houses" are quite conspicuous throughout the center of the city—formerly large hotels or big office buildings—each with its huge placard in front, with Moscovskii Soviet, People's Committee, Central Workmen's Committee, etc., on them.

Inside is a businesslike scene—it might have been a large commercial concern in the United States, with one department after another, except that, instead of messenger boys and doormen, Red guards, with their inevitable long rifles and naked bayonets, are scattered throughout the corridors. A Red guard sits drowsily at the door of every important office, his rifle, bayonet fixed, leaning against his shoulder.

You are struck by the large proportion of young men and women. Everybody seems young. This is worthy of note, because it is typical of the Bolshevik movement. It is a movement of young men.

Commercial life. The small streets feeding into the Theatre Place present a scene of gradually resuming petty commercial life. Between bolted-up windows, little shops are reopening—clothing stores, toy shops, music shops, milliners, a few hardware, in fact, merchants with goods that could be, and mostly have been, packed away in cellars. The green number, however, are still closed.

WELFARE OFFICER IS INJURED IN ACCIDENT. Rev. George B. Hanrahan, welfare superintendent, was painfully but not seriously hurt Wednesday afternoon when his runabout was knocked over an embankment near Fields' Station by a truck said to belong to the West Construction Company. The car tumbled about 10 feet. Mr. Hanrahan is reported to have suffered two fractured ribs and severe bruises.

Montreal's Population. Montreal, Que., Nov. 17.—Population figures issued by the census branch give Montreal Island 712,909 for 1921, as compared with 554,791 in 1911, the increase of the decade being 28.81 per cent.

The State Farm Bureau Federation at Salisbury recently elected W. H. Hays of Charlotte president.

1922 BRIDGE PROGRAM FOR ILLINOIS IS BIG. (By the United Press)

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Illinois Department of Public Works has outlined a program for 1922 entailing the construction of 61 bridges with 109 concrete spans and eight steel spans. The concrete bridges range in span lengths from 61 ft. to 50 feet. The steel spans 100 to 170 feet. The largest bridge to be constructed is near Goodfield. It will have four concrete spans of 50 feet each, and one steel span of 170 feet. The roadway will be 20 feet wide. Another of the larger projects is near Golden Gate. This bridge will have five concrete spans each 40 feet long and a steel span of 125 feet.