

YALE BEATS PRINCETON, 13 TO 7

TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

FOOTBALL EXTRA

The Evening



World.

FOOTBALL EXTRA

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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SCRAP MANY SHIPS, BUILD NO MORE, U. S. URGES

HALT CAPITAL SHIP PROGRAM FOR 10 YEARS, AMERICA'S PLAN

Secretary Hughes Surprises the Delegates With This Country's Suggestions—Willing to Destroy 15 Capital Ships on Which Over \$330,000,000 Have Been Spent—England and Japan's Proposed Loss in Naval Strength Much Less Than That of the United States.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (Copyright, 1921).—The United States has laid its cards on the table face up.

In the first public session Secretary Hughes, head of the American delegation, surprised everybody by announcing the American proposal for the limitation of armament. These principles were advocated:

1. That all capital ship building programmes either actual or projected should be abandoned.
2. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain older ships.
3. That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned.
4. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as a measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft presented.

Then followed technical details of the building programmes of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, with suggestions as to exactly what vessels should be scrapped.

It was a bold and unexpected stroke on the part of the American delegation and it fairly took the breath away from the visiting delegates, who have been accustomed to secret conference before anything so concrete is made known. Realizing, however, that public opinion is America's greatest pillar of strength in bringing the conference to a successful end, Mr. Hughes took the entire world into his confidence and showed how far America was willing to go to achieve a reduction in tax burdens. It was this paragraph in Mr. Hughes's address which indicated the extreme to which the United States is willing to go:

"The United States now is completing its programme of 1916 calling for ten new battleships and six battle cruisers. One battleship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from sixty to over eighty per cent. of the construction has been done. On these fifteen capital ships now being built over \$330,000,000 have been spent. Still the United States is willing, in the interest of an immediate limitation of armament, to scrap all these ships."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the United States would not reduce armament unless the other nations agreed, but if the plan were accepted, fully thirty capital ships, aggregating 845,740 tons, would be scrapped.

Mr. Hughes suggested in his plan that "for a period of not less than ten years there should be no further construction of capital ships." Tremendous applause greeted this statement.

For Great Britain, Mr. Hughes suggested that construction on the four new Hood battleships be stopped and that in addition all pre-dreadnoughts—second line battleships and first line up to the King George V. class—be scrapped. This would mean, he explained, a total of nineteen capital ships or a total tonnage to be wiped out, including the new F. ods, of 583,375 tons. This is less in tonnage than the United States could lose, thus preserving the idea of "the existing naval strength of the powers concerned."

For Japan, Mr. Hughes proposed that all two new battleships and four battle cruisers be abandoned. He remarked that "this does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of these ships has been begun."

Next Mr. Hughes advocated that Japan should scrap the famous Mutsu and Kiso, the most powerful battleships ever planned, as well as four battle cruisers authorized, but not laid down. The total number of new capital ships scrapped would be seven and the total tonnage 289,000, which, together with ten battleships of the second line, would mean a grand total of 448,928 tons.

It will be noted that under this plan the United States would agree to give up the most tonnage, 845,740, as compared with Britain's 583,375 and Japan's 448,928.

Replacements are always a vital factor, as nations are accustomed to consider certain ships out of date every few years. Here came Mr. Hughes's

(Continued on Second Page.)

HERE IS THE NAVAL PROGRAMME PROPOSED FOR ALL THE WORLD BY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Destruction Immediately by the Three Great Powers of Sixty-six Capital Fighting Ships, a Total of 1,878,043 Tons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The American proposal given by Secretary Hughes is as follows:

That there immediately be destroyed by the navies of the three great powers, sixty-six capital fighting ships and a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

Within three months after making an agreement the navies would consist of designated and agreed upon ships as follows:

United States: 18; Great Britain: 22; Japan: 10.

In tons this would be: United States, 500,550; Great Britain, 604,450; Japan, 289,740.

Replacements would be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:

United States, 500,000 tons; Great Britain, 500,000 tons; Japan, 200,000 tons.

Subject to the ten-year holiday limitation capital ships could be replaced when they are twenty years old. No replacement would have a tonnage of more than 350,000.

A total tonnage in cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers for each power would be fixed as follows:

For the United States, 450,000 tons; for Great Britain, 450,000 tons; for Japan, 270,000 tons.

The total tonnage of submarines allowed each power would be as follows:

For the United States, 90,000 tons; for Great Britain, 20,000 tons; for Japan, 34,000 tons.

The total tonnage of airplane carriers was proposed as follows:

For the United States, 80,000 tons; for Great Britain, 80,000 tons; for Japan, 45,000 tons.

In each case it would be provided that no Government whose present tonnage exceeds the prescribed limit would be required to scrap such excess until replacements have begun.

Cruisers 17 years old could be replaced by new construction.

Similarly, destroyers, flotilla leaders and submarines could be replaced when 12 years old, and airplane carriers when 20 years old.

Limitation of airplane construction was not outlined in detail in the

(Continued on Second Page.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The women insisted on their right to hear Parley Besiege Continental Hall, but Guards Prove Adamant and Drive Them Out.

(Racing Results, Scratches, Entries and Selections on Page 6.)

JAPAN TO COMPLY, FAR AS POSSIBLE, SAYS BARON KATO

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The American Armament Limitation plan, as outlined to the Armament Conference to-day by Secretary Hughes, was described by Admiral Baron Kato of the Japanese delegation as very drastic but a good proposal to have been placed before the conference.

Baron Kato added that although it was too soon to express a definite opinion on the subject, his impression was that "Japan will comply with the American proposal as far as possible."

PRESIDENT OPENS CONFERENCE WITH "AMERICA'S CREED"

"We Have No Sordid Ends to Serve," He Tells Envoys.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In his address opening the conference on Limitation of Armament to-day, President Harding said:

"Mr. Secretary and members of the conference, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great and happy privilege to bid the delegates to this conference a cordial welcome to the Capital of the United States of America. It is not only a satisfaction to greet you because we were lately participants in a common cause, in which shared sacrifices and sorrows and triumphs brought our nations more closely together, but it is gratifying to address you as the spokesman for nations whose convictions and attending actions have so much to do with the weal or woe of all mankind."

"It is not possible to over-appraise the importance of such a conference. It is no unseemly boast, no disparagement of other nations which, though not represented, are held in highest respect, to declare that the conclusions of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress—the fortunes of the world."

"Here in a meeting, I can well believe, which is an earnest of the awakening conscience of twentieth century civilization, it is not a convention of remorse, nor a session of sorrow. It is not the conference of victors to define terms of settlement, nor is it a council of nations seeking to remake human kind. It is rather a coming together, from all parts of the earth, to apply the better attributes of mankind to minimize the faults in our international relationships."

"Speaking as official sponsor for

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOOTBALL SCORES

Team	1st Period	2d Period	3d Period	4th Period	Final Score
Princeton	0	7	0	0	7
Yale	7	0	3	3	13
Navy	7	0	0	0	7
Penn State	6	7	0	0	13
Harvard	0	0	3	—	—
Brown	0	0	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	0	7	0	—	—
Dartmouth	0	7	0	—	—
N. Y. U.	0	0	7	—	—
Rutgers	7	7	7	—	—
Columbia	0	21	0	—	—
Ohio U.	7	7	7	—	—
Fordham	7	0	—	—	—
Muhlenberg	0	12	—	—	—
Cornell	0	7	0	7	14
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	21	7	—	—	—
Delaware	0	0	—	—	—
Syracuse	0	0	7	—	—
Colgate	0	0	0	—	—

DARTMOUTH FIRST TO SCORE IN GAME WITH PENN ELEVEN

Capt. Robinson Makes Touchdown Early in Second Quarter.

FRANKLIN FIELD, Phila., Pa., Nov. 12.—A biting, drizzling rain and swampy gridiron failed to dampen the spirits of the Navy or Pennsylvania State College when they crashed here this afternoon for what may prove to be the mythological football championship of the East for 1921. The Nittany Lions were first on the field and received a tremendous ovation. They splashed their way through a few snappy formations when a tremendous howl from the Navy stands announced the arrival of the undefeated sailors. Despite the disagreeable weather, 20,000 persons were in their seats as the game started and hundreds more were appearing rapidly.

Navy went into the game a slight favorite, having defeated Princeton and gone through the season without having its goal line crossed. State College, although undefeated, was tied by Harvard which in turn was defeated by Princeton.

State College won the toss and elected to defend the west goal with a slight wind at its back. Koehler kicked off less than twenty yards, and when the ball hit a state man, Parley told on it for the Navy. A low line plunge, an effective forward pass and an end run by Koehler, followed by a line plunge by Barochet, gave the Navy its first touchdown. Barochet kicked goal. Navy, 7; Penn State, 0.

Holles kicked off to Killinger who carried the ball back to his own 40-yard line. On two attempts Killinger made only 3 yards. A forward pass was incomplete, Killinger skirted the Navy right end for 16 yards and

(Continued on Second Page.)

O'HEARN SCORES TOUCHDOWN FOR YALE IN FIRST PERIOD, GARRITY FOR TIGERS IN 2D

80,000, Greatest Crowd in Football History, See Bulldog-Tiger Contest—Big Ovation at Bowl for Marshal Foch.

LINE-UP OF THE TEAMS, WITH NUMBERS OF PLAYERS

YALE.		PRINCETON.		
No. Player.	Hgt. Wgt. Pos.	No. Player.	Hgt. Wgt. Pos.	
34. Hulman	5.11 170 L.E.	176 5.10	Swively	2
21. Into	6.01 200 L.T.	205 5.11	Keck	9
35. Crulshank	6.00 210 L.G.	191 6.00	Baker	30
31. Landis	6.01 185 Centre	187 5.11	Wittmer	11
40. Guernsey	5.08 220 R.G.	196 5.11	Morgan	48
32. Diller	6.00 175 R.T.	186 6.00	Hopper	31
17. Sturm	5.10 178 R.E.	174 6.00	Stimson	6
11. O'Hearn	5.11 170 Q.B.	164 5.11	Laurie	17
1. Aldrich	5.11 165 L.H.	172 5.11	Garrity	13
2. Jordan	5.11 190 R.H.	170 5.11	Gilroy	10
3. Mallory	5.10 171 F.B.	171 5.11	Cleaves	33

Officials—W. J. Crowell, Swarthmore, Referee, David Fultz, Brown, Umpire, G. N. Bankhart, Dartmouth, Linesman, B. S. Schwartz, Brown, Field Judge.

By William Abbott. YALE BOWL, NEW HAVEN, Nov. 12.—The Bulldog and Tiger clashed this afternoon while a faint sun bravely tried to shine down on the greatest crowd in American football history. Eighty thousand spectators completely filled the immense stadium. Several thousand unable to procure seats watched the struggle from aerial perches on the runway around the top of the bowl.

A strong wind from the East continually threatened trouble, but the sun finally triumphed and overhead conditions remained favorable. The gridiron with its new white lines, appeared in good shape, although a trifle soft. The gray stands soon took on bright flashes of color.

Across the field Princeton's sections assembled under a giant orange and black banner that waved high in the air. Opposite were Yale rooters cheering and singing under a big blue emblem.

Scattered among the assemblage were many tiny French flags. They soon came into service. Out from the Princeton section marched Marshal Foch and an escort of French and American officers. Slowly the little band marched across the field. Up rose the Princeton stands to cheer Foch. Nearing the Yale side the blue sections thundered the reception to the Allied Commander.

Marshal Foch was hardly in his seat when the Yale student band in dark blue trousers and white jerseys paraded in through the Princeton entrance. Coming to a halt in the middle of the band struck up the Marseillaise while the entire stands uncovered in tribute to the distinguished visitor who had his first view of America's strenuous college sport.

CHEERS FROM ROOTERS AS TEAMS TAKE FIELD. With the impressive reception to Marshal Foch over, the Yale and Princeton squads started out at the same time, to receive a hearty welcome from both sides of the bowl.

Princeton's band marched in at this time and soon the Nassau stands boomed out their famous cannon bang. The Tiger team ran through a short signal drill with Rutan in Keck's place at left tackle. It was announced that the giant Princeton Captain had a broken blood vessel in his leg but would play.

Both squads soon left the field. The rival cheer leaders remained in full charge and kept up a continuous racket of songs and yells. In a few moments the Yale variety reappeared on the field and set the battle scene. Close on the heels trotted the

(Continued on Second Page.)

COLUMBIA SCORES 3 TOUCHDOWNS IN SECOND PERIOD

Local Eleven Makes Slow Start Against Ohio—Koppish Is Star.

FRANKLIN FIELD, Phila., Pa., Nov. 12.—Ohio University journeyed in from Athens to meet Columbia on Southfield this afternoon, for the first time that the two colleges have faced each other in football. Half an hour before the game started few people were in the stands, due no doubt to the raw, cloudy weather.

The Columbia team appeared early for its preliminary warm up but after a few minutes of punting were called back to the dressing room by coach O'Neill for final instructions. While the Columbia team is in the heavier, the two elevens looked evenly matched due to Ohio's speed and smooth team play.

FIRST PERIOD. Columbia kicked off and Little ran

(Continued on Second Page.)