

Harvard it Beats Yale Brawn, 10-3

Blue Plows Through for 11 First Downs to 3 for Rivals, but Lacks Power to Cross Line

Owen's Long Run Wins for Crimson

Veteran Back Goes Over for Touchdown After Brilliant 57-Yard Dash

By Grantland Rice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Yale, some day in the dim and distant future, will discover that mind is still above matter and that the conquering drive sheet, raw power belongs back in the vanished glory of Neolithic days when the cave man ruled the world.

The cave man now belongs to the forgotten ages and Yale took another step in the same direction this afternoon when 78,000 souls saw Harvard win by the score of 10 to 3 in a thrilling battle, where Yale got the first downs and Harvard got the points.

Yale made eleven first downs to Harvard's three and Harvard made ten points to Yale's three. And therein lay most of the story of another bulldog defeat, closing out the bitterest year the Blue has ever known.

Owen's Run Beats Bulldog

From the two army corps of blue and crimson there was one Harvard man who carried the victorious tide in Harvard's favor by one of the greatest runs of the year. For, after all, above all technique and strategy, it was the fifty-seven-yard dash of George Owen, a brilliant star in his final battle, that lifted the conquering Crimson out of the dark valley and dumped the battered Bulldog into the grotto of despair.

The first period had been under way only a few minutes when Charley O'Hearn deep in Yale territory, lifted a long spiral against the wind, a spiral that sailed on beyond midfield until it finally fluttered into the hands of Owen. Owen rushed forward and out of the end of the field, straight for Harvard's 40-yard line and just as the first sweep of a Yale cheer swung out across the field George Owen, a brilliant star in his final battle, that lifted the conquering Crimson out of the dark valley and dumped the battered Bulldog into the grotto of despair.

For fifty-seven yards the Crimson star had worked his way through the scattered Blue defense, and while he had had only a few yards to go in the goal in his bewildering dash he had more than offset Yale's total driving power for the rest of the game.

Crimson Horde Scents Victory

As Owen, closing out a great career, passed mid-field the entire Harvard delegation came to its collective feet with greater racket than Bedlam ever knew in its noisiest hour. And as he finally planted the ball within a brief stride of Yale's goal line and it became evident that there there Harvard once more was moving to the upland country, the din became so terrific that an artillery blast would have passed unnoticed. Two Harvard players stepped back to stop the cheering, but no longer any question as to what might happen. On the first play he went Owen through, just as he sent him through a year ago on Cambridge.

Three Men in Vestibule "Hold Up" Mail Train

Outing Police Turn Out With Shotgun, but Band—Prove To Be Tramps

Army Beats Navy, 17-14, And Routs 3-Year Jinx

Results of College Football Contests

Table with columns for EAST and WEST, listing college names and scores.

Aerial Tactics Feature Hard-Fought and Spectacular Battle; West Pointers Turn Tide in Last Period

Game Ends in Darkness

Smythe's 50-Yd. Sprint Into Middle Territory Gives Soldiers Winning Score

By W. B. Hanna

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—In the daylight and in the twilight the Army football eleven blazed a trail to two touchdowns this afternoon in the annual game with the Navy and won by a score of 17 to 14 in a gripping game as has been played in moons and moons.

The Navy's three-year-long grip on the Army-Navy championship was torn away with a victory brilliantly and splendidly won. But, be it said on behalf of the seagoing losers, they waged battle as brilliant almost as did the winners and within three points of being successful.

In the last five minutes of the final period dim, vaguely outlined figures carried on the struggle to the bitter finish, for by that time dusk for some time had been a forerunner of night, and the blue and gold of the Navy and the black and gray of the Army were being absorbed into the blend of night.

The game began at 2:30 and finished at 5 o'clock, but into those two hours and a half, save for the rest period, was crammed a game of surge and sweep and aerial boldness and fireworks such as no other game this year has attained. In quality of play, bold and well executed tactics and changes in fortune and outlook of almost bewildering frequency every other contest of the season was surpassed by this one.

Both Use Aerial Attack

It was a game in a thousand, clearly lined up on the gridiron background, and the aerial game was king. If you were to pick out features you would choose the forward passing. It was the able execution of this play, resorted to in every period, which won the conventional regard for rendered a lead, no matter which side held it, far from a guarantee of victory.

Territory meant nothing, by which it meant that long distance to the goal line, instead of being a hardship and a bugaboo, was merely an inspiration. Forward passing, long runs and the such conditions in every period, but the significance here by no means an insignificant part of the game. In fact, two well schooled hard playing and resourceful eleven often and quickly devised the means to shoot from mid-field or beyond to the 10-yard zone in less time than it takes to tell it.

Seldom is a game played with less hesitation in choosing plays and with less success on each side. There was scoring in every period, but first, in which the Navy had the better of it, and in which both sides were close to a touchdown. The Navy in the line, the Army in the back field, and the Navy placed by the placement of the 45-yard line, a noble lift. The Army made a touchdown in the third period, and the Navy retaliated with one in the fourth period.

Then, with the scoring 14 to 10 against them, the Army battlers, watching the Navy's lead, as confident as ever of victory, rallied to the support of Smythe, the most conspicuous player on the field and its most vivid performer, and flung a mobile wall around him when he caught a punt in his own territory and ran fifty yards to within close scoring distance.

Smythe's Run Stellar Event

That run told the tale. Smythe first pointed to his left and almost impinged on the side line. He wormed his way through a pack of Navy men, cleared them and sped to his right. He crossed the field on the bias and outpaced several Navy players. He planned the play out a few, and the one loach—it looked like Conroy in the dim light—flopped flying Smythe eleven yards from home.

One moment a Navy victory had beckoned, the next moment defeat stared the midshipmen in the face; the next moment it was Smythe's long run that decided the game. The Army was just typical of the game. The Navy started in a touchdown and victory, but there was hard and episodic battling before it became a fact accomplished.

Klan Masks Political Plot, Hylan Insists

Employers' Lock-Out of Bricklayers Is Expected to Close Construction Worth \$100,000,000

Mayor, as He Starts for Home, Sees Scheme to Terrorize While Powers Carry Out Their Plans

Each Side Lays Blame on Other

No Move Toward Peace in Controversy Dating Back to the Brindell System

All was ready last night for the opening of hostilities to-morrow in one of the most important disputes in the history of New York building construction—a lock-out by the employers of the 8,000 members of the Bricklayers' Union.

Actually, the controversy between the two sides concerns only about 25,000 building trades workers—the bricklayers and two rival unions of laborers—but in reality the lock-out will throw nearly all of the 125,000 wage-earners in the building trades out of employment, since virtually all the construction jobs now under way in the city cannot proceed without the bricklayers.

This means there is to be almost complete cessation of building construction throughout greater New York, the value of which is estimated at over \$75,000,000 an 100,000,000. It was declared last night by representatives of both sides that only a most unexpected turn in events could prevent the lock-out, and nothing by way of a peace move was made yesterday.

Each Side Blames the Other

"The bricklayers have taken no action which would warrant the employers to alter their plans in any particular," said Christian G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

"The bricklayers will not deviate in the slightest from the stand they have taken with regard to the employers," declared an official of the Bricklayers' Union.

Representatives of both sides continued to issue statements blaming the other side for the lock-out. The employers holding that an internal dispute among the unions forced them to declare a shut-down, and the union leaders placing the responsibility on the employers on the contention that the latter's object is to force the building trades laborers into one of the rival unions declared to be favored by the employers.

The underlying causes of the controversy date back for a considerable period, with ramifications extending far into the past. The lock-out is the result of the long and bitter struggle of the Lock-out Committee and the system created by Robert P. Brindell in the building trades unions. As the result of these exposures the American Federation of Labor decided to support the Bricklayers' Union, and that the organized labor force and situation needed a speedy and thorough house cleaning.

For this purpose, John Donlin, president of the federation's building trades department, was sent to New York. He found such a state of affairs as to cause him to recommend revocation of his charter of the Building Trades Association, which is the creation of the union, on the ground that the council was in control of a group of business agents—the Brindell system—and in the hands of officials closely representing the employers, as provided in the federation's rules.

New Union Then Formed

Then Mr. Donlin began a reorganization movement of the building trades unions, succeeding in winning over several of the largest and most powerful from the council among the New York bricklayers. A part of the move was the formation of a new union of laborers under charter of the International Brotherhood of Building Trades and Laborers of America, with F. Paul A. Vaccarelli at the head. Meanwhile, the council gave its support to a dual laborers' organization known as the Independent Bricklayers' Union, headed by G. B. Dioguardi.

A fight for membership ensued between the two, with the employers, it was charged, aiding the "independent" union in its efforts to gain members. Out of about 18,000 building trades laborers in New York, he succeeded in getting more than 6,000 into his organization, with prospects of further inroads into the rival union's membership. This was accomplished in the face of constant friction with the employers.

Just what precipitated the move has not been definitely stated, but it is believed that the Bricklayers' Union, acting in support of Vaccarelli's organization, sent an ultimatum to the Mason Building Trades Union, which is the outgrowth of the Building Trades Employers' Association, declaring that the bricklayers would, after November 16, refuse to work with any materials handled by members of the "independent" union.

"Shooting" in Schools Is Ordered Stopped

Britain Did Not "Allow" German Fleet to Sink, She Tells Clemenceau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The British Embassy, in a formal statement to-day, took exception to the recent declaration of former Premier Clemenceau of France that Great Britain had "secured a guaranty" of national safety by letting the surrendered German fleet sink in Scapa Flow.

The statement follows: "M. Clemenceau is reported in the press as having stated in a speech made by him on November 21, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, that Great Britain let it (the German fleet) go to the bottom of Scapa Flow and thus secured her guaranty.

"The British Embassy is authorized to declare that any suggestion that the British government willfully allowed the German fleet to be sunk at Scapa Flow is not only untrue, but without any possible foundation in fact.

"By the terms of the Armistice, in the negotiations for which France was one of the principals, the British authorities were not permitted to place any guard on board the German vessels and they were therefore unable to take any measures to prevent the German crews opening the sea-cocks. The British authorities' powers were confined to insuring that the fleet did not steam out to sea or open fire.

"A statement in the above terms was issued by the British government on June 21, 1919, a few hours after the German fleet had been sunk."

"Tiger" Learns New Thrills in Gridiron Battle

Clemenceau Pronounces Yale - Harvard Struggle for Victory 'Magnificent,' if Just a Bit Too Noisy

Crowds Cheer Ex-Premier

Visitor Showered with Red Chrysanthemums as Snake Dance Celebrates Score

By Boyden Sparkes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Georges Clemenceau, whose life has been devoted to a succession of struggles of ideas, of political platforms, of nations and of alliances—without the Harvard-Yale football game here to-day and got a tremendous thrill out of the experience.

"Magnificent sport!" exclaimed the "Tiger" with sparkling eyes as he reclined to-night in a thickly cushioned chair in his private car in the railroad yards. A polka's faded cap sheltered his bald head from treacherous drafts, his feet and hands were tucked under his arms, and he could not put from his mind the pictures left there by his day's adventure.

"I liked it very much," he said. "Sincerely I liked it. At first, too, I liked the noise, but there can be too much of a something. It was so with the Yale-Harvard game. I had heard of the old man who only a few years ago was keeping alive the courage of France while the fate of the world rested in the struggle of opposing lines of mud-covered men who hurled death at each other from trenches that scarred the earth from Switzerland to the English Channel—this old man watched with enthusiasm the contest of two football teams. He could not be so very old, in spite of his eighty-one years, and he was as much a college hero to-night as the twenty-one-year-old 187-pound Harvard left half, George Owen, who carried the ball fifty-seven yards until only a push over was needed for a touchdown.

Harvard Cheers 'Tiger'

When the game was over it was Clemenceau who was cheered in the Harvard stadium. He was surrounded by a shower of red chrysanthemums, it was Clemenceau about whom ungraciously figure the victory celebrants tried to wind their snake dance.

Possibly the old man learned something as he sat there, first in the sun in the Harvard section and then in the colder atmosphere of the Yale rosters. He may have learned that more than half of the Harvard team during the last part of the game were assisted to the side lines to nurse their injuries, that before him was isolated for the first time something that he remarked with thankfulness when he discovered it in two million Yankees who swarmed into France in the darkest hour of the war.

"Magnificent!" was his estimate to-night, and it is hardly possible that he was thinking only of the 10 to 3 Harvard victory.

M. Clemenceau left Boston at 8:30 this morning. His objective was the same as that of some 75,000 other atoms of humanity, surging into New Haven on trains, automobiles, trolley cars and on foot, but because of the respect with which he is regarded the way was made a trifle easier for him than for the mass of the rosters. The private car he rode was switched on to a siding, and immediately Thomas Kamm, secretary of Yale University, stepped aboard, bearing credentials of admittance to the Yale Bowl, without which it is not possible to even the way.

U. S. Opposes Secret Pacts At Lausanne

Ambassador Child Asks Open Door in Fact as Well as Name; Deplores Scramble for Privileges

Allies Point to Mandates Refused

Declare America Wants Her Share of the Benefits Without Responsibility

By Wilbur Forrest

Special Cable to The Tribune

LAUSANNE, Nov. 25.—Ambassador Richard Washburn Child started the Near-East conference here to-day by delivering what was virtually an ultimatum on behalf of the American government against private agreements between the negotiating powers for special economic privileges in Asia Minor to the exclusion of interests of American nationals.

His statement, in which he gave the Allies to understand he is cognizant that a scramble for territorial and other special privileges is going on here and demanded the open door in fact as well as in name, overshadowed completely all the other developments of the day.

Declines to Name Target

In an interview after the conference session the ambassador declined to say whether his declaration was aimed specifically at a possible deal between the Allies or one between the British and the Turks regarding the Mosul oilfields in the Mesopotamia. The questions of Turkish restoration in the Mosul fields and Turkish boundaries in Asia Minor will be before the conference soon, possibly the first of next week. That private interviews and unofficial discussions are going on outside the conference relative to exclusive exploitation of rights in the Near East by European powers is undeniable.

The reaction to the American "view-point" in the Allied delegations might be described as one of suppressed indignation. Although it is impossible to find a single British, French or Italian representative who will speak openly a composite of the undercurrents of opinion might be summed up something as follows:

"The position of the United States is that, risking nothing, it must share in the pot. The powers have certain responsibilities and responsibilities. And making the Near East in their risk, a risk in which the United States declined to participate.

Refused Mandates

Although the United States refused all Asia Minor mandates, especially that over Armenia, thrice, she desires her position to be clarified. It is her desire to see the Near East in the hands of the United States, and she desires to see the United States granted the other powers. The United States protested previously against the Mandates for the Near East, held by England, France and Italy, and she considered on an equal basis.

Offer No Real Help

"The Allied delegations have indicated they are ready to extend the greatest consideration to American wishes, but they will decline to embark on a discussion of the Near East, the American notes, which, unaccompanied, do not offer any real help toward settling the question."

At the conference, re-negotiated the American open-door policy. He also comprehended his remarks and the Hughes memorandum, communicated on October 10, to the British, French and Italian Foreign Offices, in a written statement which he sent to all the delegations. The memorandum made it clear that the United States was not prepared to discuss any matter relating anything which might embarrass the peace-making efforts here, but desired to be made certain of the open door to Asia Minor.

While the note assured the conference that it did not refer specifically to the discussions now going on relative to Turkish and European frontiers, it was understood that the United States is unable to hear of concluded discussion of any territorial settlement which in turn may affect other settlements.

Attacks Private Meetings

The Tribune To-day

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