

DEFINITE POLICY URGED BY DEWEY

Fleet Should Consist of 48 Battleships of the Line Before 1920.

Views of General Board

Lack of Understanding by People Prevents Adoption of Consistent Program.

Washington, November 30.—Admiral Dewey's views of the naval program the United States should adopt if it is to guard its international policies in the family of nations, are transmitted to President Wilson with the report of Secretary Daniels.

The admiral's views, which embody the recommendations of the Navy General Board, are that the fleet should consist of forty-eight battleships of the line before 1920. It is possible, and that the building program should begin this year with four Dreadnoughts, sixteen destroyers, eight submarines and minor craft. Admiral Dewey points out that if four first-class ships were laid down this year they would not increase the strength of the navy, but would only replace the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon and Iowa, which, he declares, should be withdrawn even from the reserve line. Pending for a continuing building policy unaffected by political parties or change of administration, and says:

"The general board does not believe the nation stands ready to abandon or modify any of its well-established national policies, and repeats its position that the naval policy of the country should be to possess a fleet powerful enough to prevent or answer any challenge to these policies. The absolute strength necessary to accomplish this is a question that depends upon the national policies of prospective challenges and the force they may bring against us, and hence, is relative and varies with their naval policies and building program.

Forecast is Accurate. The forecast of the board, with regard to naval development in other countries, has proved remarkably accurate. The absence of any definite naval policy on our part, except in the general board, and the failure of the people, the Congress and the executive government to recognize the necessity for such a policy, has already placed us in a position of inferiority which may lead to war, and this inferiority is progressive, and will continue to increase until the necessity for a definite policy is recognized and that policy put into operation.

"The general board, while adhering to the policy it has consistently followed for the past ten years, and believing that the naval needs of the nation call for a fleet of forty-eight ships of the first line in 1920, recognizes conditions as they exist, and the futility of hoping or expecting that the ships and men in policy calls for will be provided by 1920.

The board does believe, however, that this result may be eventually attained by the adoption by the government of a definite naval policy, and the putting of it before Congress and the people clearly and succinctly.

By this method responsibility for a rupture of our peaceful relations with other nations due to our naval weakness, or any national disaster in war due to the same cause, will be definitely fixed. The general board believes that the people, with full understanding of the meaning of and reasons for naval power, will instruct the legislative branch of the government, and that that branch, in the same understanding, will provide the means. By the adoption and advocacy of a clearly defined policy the department, with whom the responsibility first rests, will have done its duty, and the responsibility with the people and the legislative branch of the government.

Placing of Responsibility. If the people, having been given the meaning of and the reasons for naval power, fail to instruct the Congress the responsibility and the resulting material loss and national humiliation rests upon them, and if the Congress having been instructed by the people, fails to provide the means, then the responsibility is theirs.

"The general board believes that only a lack of understanding of these views by the people at large prevents the adoption of a consistent naval policy, and recommends to the department a system of publicity in all matters relating to naval policy, acting through patriotic organizations, the press, or by whatever means a knowledge of the naval needs of the nation may be brought before the people of the country, with the meaning and reasons for them. The general board believes that an understanding by the nation of the navy's role as a guarantor of peace and an upholder of those doctrines and policies which have become a part and parcel of our national existence will fix a naval policy that will meet these needs, and that the nation will support the formulation of those opinions in 1920, the general board has consistently recommended a building program based on the policy of a forty-eight battleship strength in 1920, with necessary lesser units and auxiliaries; and these recommendations have varied only in the lesser units of the fleet, as development and improvements have varied the relative value of those lesser units and the auxiliaries.

Board's Field Policy. These recommendations have been made in the presence of a fixed and definite policy adopted by the board for its guidance, after mature and deliberate consideration of all the elements involved and after a careful estimate and forecast of the future as

J. F. DIBBS IMPORTER

ANNOUNCES

The Most Complete and Elaborate Line Ever Shown in the City: ORIENTAL RUGS, CARPETS, REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

Now, at the very season of the year when gifts are a most important problem, an inspection of our rare Oriental Rugs and Carpets will prove suggestive. Among the many home decorations and gift things, there are hand-made Filet, Venice, Madeira, Irish and Philippine embroideries, cut work in neckwear, covers, etc., as well as Japanese Kimonos.

A Visit Will Prove Delightful. Prices are Remarkably Moderate.

Telephone Monroe 5211 201-203 North Fifth Street, Corner Grace.

to what would be the naval development of those foreign countries with which conflict might be probable, and what should be our own development to insure peace if possible, or superiority of force if war should be forced upon us. Expressed in concrete words, the "policy" of the board has been to provide the nation with a fleet equal superior to that of any probable enemy as a guarantor of peace; and its forecast was that a fleet of forty-eight battleships, with the attendant lesser units and auxiliaries ready for action by 1920 would accomplish this result.

DANIELS OUTLINES NEEDS OF NAVY IN REPORT TO WILSON

(Continued from First Page.)

With the expense of large battleships, indicates that the end is not yet. No single nation, with large interests, can safely take a vacation in the building of battleships. That much to be desired vacation must come through concerted action. If it is not hastened by appeals for the peaceful settlement of national differences, the day is not far distant when the growing burden of taxation for excessive war and naval expenditures will call a halt.

The suggestion of a vacation for one year in battleship building has met with hearty approval, and I venture the earnest hope that this will bear fruit in a well-considered plan by navy-building nations not to let unnecessary competition go to further the expense. It is manifestly not possible for the proposed cessation in battleship construction to be declared at once. It is not a vacation we need, but permanent policy to guard against extravagant and needless expansions. Any vacation proposed would, of course, take into account the conditions in government navy yards and in private establishments, where battleships are built under contract. The whole force is at present concentrated in building ships, for which material has been purchased, time should be given for shipbuilders to obtain commercial orders, so as not to ask shipbuilders to incur loss.

Suggests Conference. I venture to recommend that the war and navy officials and other representatives of all the nations be invited to hold a conference to discuss whether they cannot agree upon a plan for lessening the cost of preparation for war. I trust the tentative suggestion for a naval holiday by the strongest of the powers will be debated, and the matter seriously considered by an international conference looking to reduction of the ambitious and costly plans for navy increase. I trust that this country will take the initiative and that steps will be taken by a conference of all the powers to the reduction of the heavy cost of the army and navy.

Fuel for the Navy. Immediate acquisition and operation of oil wells and refineries to furnish fuel for the navy, government manufacturer of armor, more naval chaplains, better educational facilities for enlisted men and a graduated retirement law are the other chief recommendations.

The secretary thinks that the time has come when the navy should be freed from excessive prices charged by

private manufacturers of armor-plate, guns and gun-forgings, powder, torpedoes and other supplies and ammunition, so he recommends appropriations for an armor-plate factory and an increase in the gun factory, the powder factory and the torpedo works. He refers to his effort to secure reasonable prices from the armor companies, and asserts that without its own plant the government would be at the mercy of three manufacturers in time of war. History does not warrant an assumption, he adds, that the patriotism of these companies will prove superior to their desire for profits. The report comments upon contracts made by the companies to supply foreign navies with armor at prices much below those charged their own government, and directs particular attention to the fact that they at present supply armor for the Japanese cruiser Haruna at \$408.25 a ton, while charging \$504 to \$549 a ton for armor for the American battleship No. 23.

Price Steadily Advances. The recommendation regarding oil wells and refineries follows the transformation of modern nations from coal to oil burners. The report says the price of oil is steadily creeping upward, is now twice as much as in 1911, and is suggesting a large item in the expense account of the navy in the future, unless the navy controls its own wells. Therefore, Mr. Daniels opens the navy should be located in its own oil from its petroleum reserves in the Elk Hills and Buena Vista fields, California; its refineries should be in operation; oil lands should be leased in the abundant fields, and oil tanks erected at various ports.

The report speaks of the wrecking of the Pearl Harbor dry dock as "the naval tragedy of the year," and says the report declares that too much money has been spent ashore for buildings, and too little for docks and warships, though no definite recommendations are made for the location of new docks pending the building of "an adequate and well-proportioned navy."

SOLDIERS PATROL STREETS.

Repressive Measures of Army Officers Stir Towns People. Zabern, Alsace, Germany, November 29.—Soldiers today patrolled the streets in order to hold in check the townspeople who are highly incensed at the repressive measures of the German army officers and the arrest and detention for alleged disorderly conduct of thirty citizens, who, however, were charged by the civil courts yesterday. So strict were the measures taken that there was no sign of rioting.

Personal Investigation.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Major-General Erich von Falkenhayn, Minister of War, has gone to make a personal report to the Emperor on the situation at Zabern in Alsace. The Zabern incident, though no definite recommendations are made for the location of new docks pending the building of "an adequate and well-proportioned navy."

Generally Fair Weather in South

Washington, November 30.—Another week of disagreeable weather is ahead of the eastern part of the country, according to the Weather Bureau.

The eastward movement of a disturbance now over the lower Appalachians, says the weekly bulletin, issued tonight, "will result in a continuance of unsettled, rainy weather during the early days of the week, with possibly some snow over the extreme northern districts. Generally fair weather will follow for a day or so after, but the eastward movement of another marked disturbance now over Arizona will probably be attended by rains over the southern districts, and rains and snows over the northern districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward, beginning about Monday morning along the eastern slope of the mountains, reaching through the Plain States into the Central Valley and the Gulf region about the middle of the week and the lower Lake region and the East about Thursday or Friday. This disturbance will be followed by fair and colder weather that will reach the Central Valley after the middle of the week and the Eastern States by the end of the week. However, temperatures will not be unusually low.

"In the South and Southwest the weather will be generally fair, except that rain is probable Monday in the South Atlantic States. It will be somewhat colder in the Gulf States, but the Arizona disturbance probably will prevent any frosts of consequence for several days at least."

STRONG FEELING OVER SECRETARY

Many Ministers Oppose Supporting One in Missionary Field.

QUESTION COMES UP TO-DAY

Discussion May Delay Reading of Conference Appointments.

BY MAMIE BAYS.

Charlotte, N. C., November 29.—It is expected that the appointments of the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South will be read at the close of the session of Monday morning, or certainly during the afternoon, unless some discussion is sprung on the floor which will tend to delay the session. The work of the cabinet has been completed and most of the reports of the boards and standing committees have been read and adopted, leaving little of the routine business of the conference yet to be transacted.

That which may provoke an interesting and an important discussion Monday morning is one item of the report of the board of missions. This item has not yet been made public, but it is known that the recommendation will be made that Rev. Frank Siler, a former member of this conference, who has just been received again into the conference by transfer from the North Georgia Conference, will be recommended for conference missionary secretary, at a salary of \$2,500, and it will be recommended further that Bishop McCoy so appoint him. There is strong opposition to these two recommendations upon the part of many of the preachers in the conference, but the report is that all of the eleven presiding elders and the presiding bishop approve them. The report, however, cannot be adopted unless the majority of the conference votes in favor of the measure. The opposition to the appointment of a conference missionary secretary is based chiefly upon the claim that the office is unnecessary, and that this being the case the expending of the amount of money proposed as a salary for the secretary is an unnecessary expenditure, and could be used to better advantage in other channels of the work of the church. During the year 1910-11 and again from 1911-12 there was a missionary secretary in the field of this conference, but there has been none during the past year. The amount contributed to missions during the past year amounted to more than \$400,000, increase over what was given to this cause the year previous when a secretary was employed.

Feeling is Strong.

Due to the fact that the session of the conference is so near the close there may be no lengthy discussion of the report, but the feeling upon the part of some of the preachers is so strong against the appointment of a secretary of missions for the conference that it will not be surprising if the question receives more than passing attention on the floor of the conference and that the close of the session, should the report not be adopted, the situation will be such that another meeting of the cabinet will be necessary, because of the fact that if Mr. Siler is not recommended for the position of missionary secretary, he will be without an appointment until other provision can be made for him, and if this becomes necessary, it will in turn necessitate the making of changes in a number of the other appointments. The rumor is that many of the changes of the conference will receive new pastors this year and some of the changes to be made in the appointments will cause surprise that is more than usual.

To-day many of the members of the conference are so near the close of the session that they are not recommending churches of the several denominations represented here, and they preached to large congregations. Bishop James H. McCoy presided in Trinity Church this morning. At the close of the sermon he ordained the class of preachers elected for the session. Rev. J. C. Rowe, D. D., of Asheville, preached in the same church this evening, and he will be the presiding bishop in the ordination service both morning and evening.

The Conference Love Feast was Held

The conference love feast was held to-day many of the members of the conference are so near the close of the session that they are not recommending churches of the several denominations represented here, and they preached to large congregations.

The Weather.

Forecast: Virginia—Cloudy Monday, with rain; snail and slug warmer interior; Tuesday probably fair. North Carolina—Local rains Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Special Local Data for Yesterday. 12 P. M. temperature, 50. 3 P. M. temperature, 51. Maximum temperature up to 51. P. M. temperature, 48. Minimum temperature, up to 46. P. M. temperature, 46. Normal temperature, 44. Excess in temperature, 4. Excess in temperature since March 1, 51. Accumulated excess in temperature since January 1, 928. Deficiency in rainfall since March 1, .028. Accumulated deficiency in rainfall since January 1, 1.66.

Local Observation N. P. M. Yesterday. Temperature, 50. Humidity, 79. Wind-direction, N. E. Wind-speed, 15. Weather, Partly Clear.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES. (At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.) Place. Ther. H. T. L. T. Weather. Raleigh, 41 50 45 Cloudy. Atlanta, 41 50 45 Cloudy. Boston, 41 50 45 Cloudy. Buffalo, 46 52 48 Cloudy. Calgary, 26 26 26 Clear. Charleston, 58 62 58 Cloudy. Chicago, 48 52 48 Cloudy. Denver, 32 36 32 Cloudy. Duluth, 26 26 26 Cloudy. El Paso, 68 72 68 Clear. Hatteras, 52 58 52 Clear. Havana, 26 26 26 Clear. Jacksonville, 29 32 29 Clear. Kansas City, 49 53 49 Rain. Louisville, 60 60 60 P. cloudy. Memphis, 68 70 68 Cloudy. New Orleans, 70 72 60 Cloudy. New York, 42 44 42 Clear. Norfolk, 48 50 48 Clear. Oklahoma, 52 54 52 Cloudy. Pittsburgh, 48 52 48 Cloudy. Raleigh, 41 50 45 Cloudy. St. Louis, 56 60 56 Clear. St. Paul, 36 38 36 Cloudy. San Francisco, 60 60 60 Cloudy. Savannah, 69 69 69 Cloudy. Spokane, 49 44 44 Cloudy. Tampa, 74 82 62 Cloudy. Washington, 44 50 44 Cloudy. Winnipeg, 59 52 52 Cloudy. Wytheville, 40 44 44 Rain.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. December 1, 1913. Sun rises, 7:07. Morning, 7:15. Sun sets, 4:51. Evening, 5:00.



SOVEREIGN has made the greatest success of any cigarette ever put on the Southern market. SOVEREIGN sales are growing 10,000,000 a month — "QUALITY TELLS."

The South has always smoked good Cigarettes because Southern smokers know good tobacco. That is why SOVEREIGN had to be remarkably better to succeed—and the American Tobacco Company knew it.

All our knowledge, experience and skill—gained in the manufacture of billions of cigarettes—were concentrated on the production of SOVEREIGN.

We obtained the finest grade of Southern-grown Old Belt tobacco ever put in a cigarette. We aged this tobacco until sweet and mellow—then rolled it in the most expensive cigarette paper ever brought from France.

Better tobacco, better paper and better workmanship have made SOVEREIGN the big Southern favorite in 18 months—selling nearly 100,000,000 a month and growing faster than any brand ever sold in the South. First, last and always "QUALITY TELLS."

The American Tobacco Co.

TO KILL FUGITIVE BY FORCING IN GAS

Outwitted Officers Will Attempt to Asphyxiate Lopez in Battered Mine. Bingham, Utah, November 29.—While Ralph Lopez, the slayer of six men, to-day was attempting to batter down a bulkhead at the entrance of the tunnel in the Utah-Apex mine, a posse penetrated an incline and brought out the bodies of Deputy Sheriffs Hulsey and Nadrich, who yesterday were killed by the desperado in a subterranean fight. A development late to-day was the report that Mike Cranovich, who shot and seriously wounded his wife several days ago, also is a fugitive in the mine, and is co-operating with Lopez.

Two deputies on guard at the mouth of the mine opened fire with rifles when Lopez began breaking down the bulkhead, and he retreated into the mine after having slain one deputy. That he is suffering from hunger is the belief of the officers, as he has been in the mine with only a small supply of food since Thursday. Hundreds of Americans and foreigners to-day begged in a dozen different tongues for the opportunity to search the mine for the murderer. Only five, led by E. P. Strauser, Mayor-elect of Bingham, were allowed to penetrate the workings. After making two attempts, they brought out the bodies, which had been dragged by Lopez some distance up an incline. Repeatedly outwitted since Lopez began his career of bloodshed on November 21, the pursuing sheriffs of seven counties to-day decided to batter up the mine and attempt to asphyxiate the fugitive with poisonous gas. Accordingly fourteen of the fifteen exits were stopped with bulkheads, and the work of preparation for forcing in gas is under way.

Dies on Eve of Reconciliation. Camden, N. J., November 30.—On the eve of his reconciliation with his wife from whom he had been separated for several months, Harris Davis, thirty-three years old, died in the Cooper Hospital to-day. Davis's wife had determined to seek a settlement of their difficulties, and learned that he was in the hospital. It was her intention to forgive and forget and begin married life anew.

The Gift of Untold Possibilities

When you give a savings account in the PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, you give more than money. You give a gift that cannot fail to please—a gift that becomes more attractive and valuable as time goes by. Think what it will mean to your boy or girl to have a BANK ACCOUNT with a deposit of \$1, \$5, \$10 or more! How they will take pride in it, lay aside, build it up! Unconsciously they will acquire a splendid habit, which will help them as long they live.

We welcome small accounts, and allow 3 per cent compound interest.

Planters National Bank Capital and Surplus \$1,800,000

Advertisement for \$100 or More Saved with 5 1/2% Guaranteed interest. Richmond Trust & Savings Co., Trustee.