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NEW SERIES, VOLUME 10. NO. 3.

BRITAIN BACKS U. S. AS TO JAP DEMANDS

ADMIRAL KATO'S POSITION SAID TO INVITE NAVAL RIVALRY BETWEEN GREAT NATIONS.

BUILDING RACE MUST STOP

Content Departure From 5-5-3 Ratio Would Mean Disguised Continuance of Capital Ship Race—If You Don't Stop Some Time, You Will Stop No Time, American Delegates Argue Against Nipponese.

Washington.—The American delegation to the armament conference is opposed to the Japanese demand for an increase in capital ship tonnage over that allotted them in the five-five-three Hughes proposal.

The attitude of the Americans is based on the fundamental premise that the five-five-three ratio represented the comparative naval strength of England, America and Japan on November 12, and so, to meet the American stand, made known here, it is altogether likely that the Japanese will reply that it is possibly just that the proportions should stand in the relation to the strength of the three navies on November 12, but they will argue that those relations were not five-five-three, but something like five-five-three and a half.

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, made it very plain in his speech accepting in principle and spirit the Hughes proposal that his government agreed to the ratio of five-five-three as measuring the strength of the three navies, and believed that ratio should be maintained in the final settlement.

It is the attitude of the American delegation that it is proposed to stop now competition in the building of naval offensive ships, which are capital ships. Having carefully figured the comparative strength of the three big navies as of November 12, it is the American position that the ratio of five-five-three represents a fair ratio to be adopted, and that any departure from this ratio means not cessation of competition in capital ships, but a disguised continuance of the competition.

If you don't stop some time you will stop no time, is the way the Americans see it. And, always regarding the five-five-three ratio as fair, the United States delegates hold that it does not mean stopping naval competition to be competing in an effort to get a little more than the ratio representing where the racing nations stood on the day it was proposed to call a halt.

26,000 ARMOUR EMPLOYEES ACCEPT CUT IN THEIR PAY

First Time in History of Industry That Wage Reduction Was Bought About by Agreement.

Chicago.—Employees of Armour & Co., 26,000 in all, through their plant governing committee, agreed with officials of the packing house that a wage reduction is necessary and fixed its amount. The cut is effective November 28.

Officials of Swift & Co. announced that after an all-day conference, representatives of the Chicago Assembly of Employees had voted that a readjustment of wages was necessary, had extended a vote of confidence in the management, and had voted to leave the wage readjustment to the discretion of the management. Swift & Co. announced reductions for the various classes of employees of the Chicago assembly, practically corresponding to those fixed by the employees of Armour & Co. and effective on the same date, November 28. Company officials said they expected the other 16 assemblies of employees to take similar action.

This is the first time in the history of the industry that a wage reduction has been arrived at in such a manner.

Attorney General Named to Bench. Austin, Tex.—C. M. Cureton, attorney of Texas, has accepted appointment as chief justice of the supreme court of the state, succeeding Justice Nelson Phillips, resigned.

Four Fatal Hunting Accidents. Madison, Wis.—Although the deer season is only six days old, the toll of casualties among hunters is already high. Four hunters have been accidentally shot to death and another wounded seriously in the Wisconsin and Upper Michigan woods.

Funeral Services for Miss Anna Mae. St. Louis, Mo.—Funeral services were held here for Miss Anna Mae St. Louis, who died in St. Louis Saturday, the daughter of a former Chief of the Missouri National Guard. Burial was at St. Louis.

Mothers' Pension Bill Fails to Go Through

Baton Rouge, La.—The mothers' pension bill by Representative Tobin of Natchitoches to provide for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the maintenance of a mother's pension by the state died in the Senate Monday, when it failed by two votes of getting the required number of twenty-one to pass. But even before the Senate roll call was taken the bill had been effectively killed by reason of the house of representatives having already adjourned.

Under the law all measures carrying appropriations must be in the hands of the governor five days before the final adjournment of a legislative session. Monday was the last night on which the mothers' pension bill could have passed. Amendments to the Tobin bill already had been adopted by the Senate and had the bill finally passed Monday night it would have been necessary for it to have gone to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. Three minutes before the Senate roll call began on the bill the House adjourned and the bill already died at that time.

Louisiana With Federal Aid, to Build Good Roads

Baton Rouge, La.—Governor Parker has been notified by Arthur Woods, chairman of the committee on civic and emergency measures, of the president's conference on unemployed, that the good roads emergency legislation had passed and that the Louisiana quota out of the \$75,000,000 to become available at once would be \$996,989.64, to be payable to the State January 1. In round figures, this is a million dollars for road construction in Louisiana starting with the new year, contributed by the federal government.

This million is in addition to the already unexpended balance of \$116,002 already allotted to Louisiana and now available for highway building. This makes a total of \$1,112,991.64 federal money now subject to use in Louisiana for roads.

The State, through its State Highway Department, is ready to put on a drive for the immediate construction of 300 miles.

Louisiana Destroys Bonds

Baton Rouge, La.—An \$8,000,000 bond fire is a rarity in these days. Lighting a cigar with a \$1,000 bill looks fine on the stage, it was a reality at the state capitol last week. The state put on an \$8,000,000 bond fire. They were real bonds at that. Bonded obligations of the state, issues which had become obsolete, had accumulated in the vaults of State Treasurer Howell Morgan until he did not have room for the latter day records and moneys of the commonwealth. He appealed to the legislature, to both house and senate, to name a committee to act with him in officially destroying these obligations and getting them out of the way.

Rice Crop Practically In.

Lake Charles, La.—The 1921 rice crop in Louisiana and Texas on November 19 was 5,333,274 bags, according to a statement this week by H. G. Chalkley, president of the American Rice Growers' Association. The sales and deliveries to date were 1,809,035 bags, the statement continued, and the average yield per acre was eight bags. "Practically the entire 1921 crop of Louisiana and Texas is in the bag," Mr. Chalkley explained. "It is safe to say that only 10,000 bags remains unthreshed."

Tuberculosis Test to Be Given.

New Orleans.—A campaign of wide scope than any yet attempted was launched Wednesday by city and federal health officials to rid New Orleans' milk supply of tubercular germs by means of the Koch tuberculin injection test in cattle. Tests will be continued by city and federal agents until every dairy cow in Orleans parish has been tested for tubercular infection, Dr. H. G. Patterson, city food inspector, said.

Rigid Enforcement of Dry Law.

Shreveport, La.—Hugh C. Fisher, recently appointed United States district attorney for Western Louisiana, has announced his department would start more rigid enforcement of the federal prohibition law. He declared there would be prosecutions providing for severe penalties.

Notaries for Western Louisiana.

Baton Rouge, La.—Acting Governor Bouchaud made the following appointments, which were confirmed by the senate: John Baptiste L. Fontenot, Ville Valie, notary public; F. X. Moulton, Lafayette, notary public; E. H. Haley, Lake Charles, notary public.

Has 401 Living Descendants.

Villa Platt, La.—Mrs. Francois Bugnac, 96 years old, who was buried Wednesday, had 500 descendants, 401 of whom are living, relatives announced Thursday.

Legislature Concludes Sessions.

Baton Rouge, La.—The extra session of the Louisiana legislature adjourned Saturday, having put in the full seventy-five days allowed under the constitutional call.

Robert Percy Schiele Dies.

Vidalia, La.—Robert Percy Schiele, 69 years old, a citizen of Concordia parish all his life, being engaged in extensive planting operations, died Tuesday.

Three Per Cent Oil Tax Passed.

Baton Rouge, La.—Three per cent severance tax on oil and gas went through the senate Tuesday by a vote of 27 to 8.

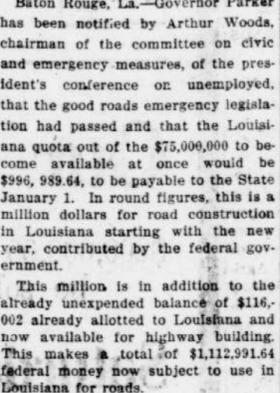
One Cause for Argument.

"Some men keep on arguing," said Jud Tunkins, "not because they are sure they're right, but because they hate to end an interesting conversation."

Objection to Smoke is Old.

In the seventeenth century, during England's first smoke agitation, it was recommended that all factories be moved from the city to a distance of eight miles to remove the nuisance.

One of the World's Famous Buildings



The official residence of Premier Lloyd George at No. 10 Downing street, where the Irish peace delegates have been in session with the representatives of the British government.

50 PER CENT SURTAX ACCEPTED BY HOUSE

PLAN GOES OVER DESPITE PLEA OF HARDING.

201-173 Vote Follows the President's Request for a 40 Per Cent Compromise.

Washington.—Disregarding the expressed wish of President Harding, the House voted, 201 to 173, to accept the Senate amendment to the tax revision bill fixing the maximum income surtax rate at 50 per cent on incomes of \$200,000 or more.

Ninety-four Republicans, most of them from the Middle and Far West, joined with the practically solid Democratic minority in supporting the amendment. Announcement of the result brought applause from both sides of the chamber, with some of the Democrats breaking into cheers.

Three hours before the vote was taken the House listened to the reading of a letter from President Harding to Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee, suggesting that the House and Senate compromise. The executive said he still believed the original House rate of 32 per cent was "nearer to a just levy and the more promising one in returns to the public treasury," but that in view of the legislative situation he thought it "wholly desirable" that there be a compromise at 40 per cent.

Immediately after it became known that the President had written Fordney, spokesman for the "insurgent" Republicans, said the letter could not affect the result. They had claimed a total of 93 Republican votes, or one less than was cast for the amendment. Among the majority members supporting the amendment were: Chairman Campbell of the Rules Committee; Representative Green, of Iowa, ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, and Chairman Haugen, of the Agricultural Committee.

GIRL DRIVES AUTO OFF BOAT AND IS DROWNED

Passengers on New York Ferry Panicked Stricken at the Screams of Victim.

New York.—Becoming confused as she drove her auto onto the driveway on the ferry boat Wehawken and placing her foot on the accelerator instead of the brake, a young woman, believed to be Miss Edith B. Stewart, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., high-school teacher, crashed her machine through the iron chains that guarded the riverward end of the driveway and car and driver disappeared under the waters of the Hudson River.

The surface of the water was troubled with big air bubbles, and a number of roses and carnations floated to the surface. Pinned under the sinking car, the young woman did not rise to the surface. Using grappling hooks, the police marine division later in the day recovered the young woman's body and the car.

Hundreds of passengers on the ferryboat were thrown into a panic as the young woman, screaming with fright, drove into the river. Police were called and immediately ordered everybody off the boat and made way for the marine division.

U. S. Legation in Denmark Guarded.

Copenhagen.—The American legation here is being strictly guarded by police on account of a hostile demonstration being planned following several laborite and communist meetings in denunciation of the conviction for murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by a Massachusetts court last summer.

Gotrey (Okla.) Bank Not Opened.

Enid, Okla.—The Bank of Gotrey, at Gotrey, northwest of here, was not opened. A posted notice stated the affairs of the bank were in the hands of the state bank examiners. The last published statement of the bank showed deposits of \$170,000.

Burns sustained when her wedding gown, which she was sitting caught fire from a stove, proved fatal to Miss Marguerite Butler, of Wynona, Okla. Her funeral was held on the date set for the wedding.

CHINA'S TEN DEMANDS ACCEPTABLE TO JAPAN

JAPANESE DISPLAY A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS.

Principles of Open Door, Territorial Integrity and Political Independence Meets With Approval.

Washington.—Japan's reaction on the principles proposed by China for the guidance of the Washington conference during its consideration of the Chinese part of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is as distinctly favorable as was Japanese acceptance in principle of the American project for limitation of naval armament.

China submitted to the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions a proposal that ten general principles be applied in the determination of questions relating to China. China's ten demands seek generally the application of the policy of the open door and equality of opportunity, respect for the territorial integrity and political and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic.

The proposals of China are generally acceptable to the Japanese, who will not reject the general principles submitted by Minister Sze for the guidance of the conference, and trust that in the specific application of these principles to details of the Chinese situation, as affecting foreign powers, China will be as broad and liberal as the statement submitted by the Chinese minister.

The Japanese are ready to proceed with the consideration of the Chinese problem—which is only one of the principal sections of the Far Eastern question—in a spirit of fairness and accommodation with free and frank interchange of views, hoping that the particular interests of China will be harmonized with those of Japan, England, America and those of the rest of the world.

COL. GILBERT DENIES HANGINGS IN FRANCE

Omaha, Neb.—Charges of unwarranted hangings of American soldiers overseas, recently made in the United States Senate by Senator Watson of Georgia, were denied here by Col. William O. Gilbert, who had charge of the American Expeditionary Force headquarters at Chaumont, France.

"There is not one word of truth in the tale of these executions," Col. Gilbert was quoted as saying. "If I remember rightly, there were about 10 men executed in France," adding that the death penalty was not inflicted except for murder and criminal assault.

"If these brutal hangings of men without trial had occurred," he said, "rumors of them would have reached our office, even though we would have no official record of such things. "Not one man was executed for military offenses. There was no man more careful to see that a soldier was not executed except on proof positive of his guilt than General Pershing. He took extreme care and personally went over every case, turning down a great many of them."

Insurgents Killed in Battle.

Mexico, Lower California.—Thirteen Mexican revolutionists were killed in a battle and four more executed after a summary court-martial near Algodones, 20 miles west of Mexicali, capital of the northern district of Lower California.

Negro Shot to Death by Mob.

Heiema, Ark.—Will Turner, negro, charged with an assault on a young white woman here, was taken by a mob from a sheriff's posse while being removed to Marianna for safekeeping, and shot to death by members of the mob.

Second Choice System Abolished.

Baton Rouge, La.—After a year's trial, the second choice system of balloting in Louisiana was abolished, when the Senate passed a bill returning to the double primary system.

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