STRIKE THREAT BY RAIL MEN AGAIN HEARD

General Chairmen of Two Big Brotherhoods Hold Secret Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Renewed threats of a railroad strike were heard here today as leaders of two powerful unions met in secret session.

The chiefs and general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen met for these purposes:

1. To discuss current and well-founded reports according to railroad workers, that the U. S. Railroad Labor Board had adopted and is ready to announce many working rules which labor considers unfavorable.

2. To discuss information said to be in the hands of unions that railroads were to post notices of a wage cut this week.

MEN DON'T LIKE OUTLOOK.

The session promised to be a stormy one. Several general chairmen, dissatisfied with the settlement of the railroad crisis by the railroad board are prepared to ask Warren Stone and A. S. Carter, firemen's head, just why the Oct. 30 strike vote was not put into effect.

It was understood a resolution to the labor board bordering on an ultimatum was to be prepared. This, it was stated, would outline the least the men would accept in working rules.

The three other brotherhoods were not represented at the meeting.

The Railroad Labor Board was prepared to use drastic measures to prevent another railroad strike crisis.

The board has issued an order prohibiting the men to call a strike without the permission of the board. It is known board members has prepared themselves for the present situation.

IRISH CABINET GETS LAST WORD FROM BRITAIN

Must Accept Lloyd George Proposal Without Vital Changes.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British government today delivered an ultimatum to Ulster that she must accept Premier Lloyd George's proposal for settlement of the Irish question without vital changes, it was officially announced.

The Sinn Fein delegation remains unyielding in its demand for an all-Ireland parliament.

"The British government has attempted a disgraceful betrayal of Ulster," said Mr. Andrews, minister of labor in the Ulster cabinet. "The proposal for an all-Ireland parliament must be withdrawn before there is a further conference."

Despite protestations on the part of the Ulster cabinet, however, the British government is determined, by its bold stroke, to bring "Ulster into line" and to "get on" with the Irish peace settlement.

AUTOMOTIVE MEN TO HOLD SESSIONS

State Association to Open Convention Here.

Starting tomorrow the first sessions of the two-day annual convention of the Indiana Automobile Trade Association will be staged at the Athenaeum, Massachusetts avenue, New Jersey and Michigan streets.

Secretary of State Ed Jackson will welcome the conventionites, and after the response E. S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, of Cleveland will forecast "The Future of Our Business."

Three nationally recognized leaders of automobile dealing and sales will address the convention. Harry G. Moock, general manager of the National Automobile Dealers Association will give new facts of the organization and its work and what is being done to stimulate better conditions. F. W. A. Vesper, treasurer of the N. A. D. A. will give a talk on "The Business of Being an Automotive Merchant and C. W. Treadwell, manager of sales instruction of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, will talk on "Territory Analysis."

At 6:30 o'clock the annual banquet will be held in the convention building. There will be an entertainment as well as some brief sales hits and a short film hitting the right and wrong way to manage sales.

All men of the automotive trade are invited to be present. Local non-members of the State association will be especially welcome at all the sessions, and though a large attendance by State dealers is assured, Lynn M. Shaw, secretary, said that there will be plenty of room.

VOTERS' LEAGUE TALKS ELECTION

Board of Directors Holds Meeting Here.

Recounting of recent municipal campaigns over the State occupied a large part of the time at the meeting of the board of directors of the Indiana League of Women Voters today at the Claypool Hotel. Miss Helen Benbridge of Terre Haute told of the active part the league took in the fight waged in her city and Mrs. Isaac Born of Indianapolis discussed the work done here doing the campaign, saying that, although no organized work by the league as a body had been done officially, the members of the organization had been factors in electing certain candidates.

Formal discussion of district conferences to be carried on during this month and next, composed the remainder of the business. Mrs. Walter Greenough presided in the absence of the president, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley of Elkhart, who did not arrive in the city until this afternoon. The session was to be resumed this afternoon.

Among the directors present were Mrs. Richard Edwards of Peru, Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, Mrs. Ella Bagotkahrer of Anderson, Mrs. J. J. Littrel of Elkhart, Mrs. Corine Warrington of Ft. Wayne, Miss Benbridge of Terre Haute, Mrs. Guy Osbon of Jasonville, Miss Roberta Stahr of Elkhart, Mrs. W. T. Barnes and Mrs. Born of Indianapolis. A number of other board members arrived this afternoon.

Charges Dismissed Against Five Negroes

Charges against five negroes, arrested Oct. 29, in a raid on King Hillards' restaurant, 540 West Maryland street, were dismissed in city court today. McKinley Davis, who was arrested in the raid was found guilty of operating a blind tiger and fined $50 and costs and sentenced to serve ten days in jail.

The other negroes were: Hillard, charged with operating a blind tiger; Phillip Barber and Joe Shaw charged with carrying concealed weapons and Jerry Garner, charged with operating a blind tiger. Blind tiger charges against Chester Sands, 223 Giesendorf street, were dismissed.

Briton in Studied Reply Tells of Dangers Confronting England

CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Full official text of Mr. Balfour's speech follows.

"Mr. Chairman:

"You have invited those who desired it to continue the discussion which began on Saturday, last. I think it would be very unfortunate if we were to allow the events of Saturday to pass without some further observations on the part of those to whom you, Mr. Chairman, addressed your speech and, if for any reasons which I shall venture to explain in a moment, I am the first to take up the challenge, it is because of all the powers here assembled, the country which I represent is, as everybody knows, most intimately interested in all naval questions.

"Statesmen of all countries are beginning to discover that the labors and difficulties of peace are almost as arduous and require almost as great qualities as those which are demanded for the conduct of a successful war.

"The struggle to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium, so violently interfered with by five years of war, is one that taxes and must tax the efforts of everybody.

NOVEMBER 12 WORLD ANNIVERSARY.

"I congratulate you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that you have added a new anniversary which henceforth will be celebrated in connection with this movement towards reconstruction in the same spirit in which we welcomed the anniversary celebrated only a few hours ago, of the date on which hostilities came to an end. **If the eleventh of November is a date imprinted on grateful hearts, I think Nov. 12 will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who in the future shall look back upon the arduous struggle now being made by the civilized nations of the world, not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.**

"I count myself among the fortunate of the earth in that I was present, and to that extent had a share in the proceedings of last Saturday. They were memorable indeed. The secret was admirably kept. I hope that all the secrets, so long as they ought to be secret, of our discussions, will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I have my doubts. But, however that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I thought eloquent, appropriate, in every way a fitting prelude to the work of the conference which was about to open, or which, indeed, has been opened by the President, without supposing that anything very dramatic lay behind. And suddenly I became aware, as I suppose all present became aware, that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event.

"It was led up with such art. The transition seemed so natural, that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words, which have now gone round and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise; it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event suddenly springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of world reconstruction had been worthily opened.

"The absolute simplicity of the procedure, the easy transition and the great dramatic climax were the perfection of art, which shows that the highest art and the most perfect simplicity are very often combined.

"Now, I said I would explain why I venture to rise first today to deal with the subject which is in all hearts. As I have hinted, it is because the British empire and Great Britain, the two together, are more profoundly concerned with all that touches matters naval than it is possible for any other nation to be, and this not, believe me, for any reasons of ambition, not for any reasons drawn from history or tradition, but from the hard, brutal necessities of plain and obvious facts.

DEPICTS PERILS OF EMPIRE.

"There never has been in the history of the world a great empire constituted as the British empire is. It is a fact, no doubt familiar to everybody whom I am addressing at the present moment, but has everybody whom I am addressing imaginatively conceived precisely what the situation of the British empire is in this connection?

"Most of my audience are citizens of the United States. The United States stands solid, impregnable, self-sufficient, all its lines of communication protected, doubly protected, completely protected from any conceivable hostile attack. It is not merely that you are one hundred and ten millions population; it is not merely that you are the wealthiest country in the world; it is that the whole configuration of your country, the geographical position of your country, is such that you are wholly immune from the particular perils to which, from the nature of the case, the British Empire is subject.

"Supposing, for example, that your Western States, for whose safety you are responsible, were suddenly removed 10,000 miles across the sea. Supposing that you found that the very heart of your empire, the very heart of this great State, was a small, a crowded island depending for overseas trade, not merely, not chiefly, for its luxuries, but depending upon overseas communication for the raw material of those manufacturers by which its superabundant population lives; depending upon the same overseas communication for the food upon which they subsist. Supposing it was a familiar thought in your mind that there never were at any moment of the year within the limits of your state, more than seven weeks food for the population, and that their food had to be replenished by overseas communication.

BRITON CAN'T FORGET DANGER.

"Then, if you will draw that picture and if you will see all that it implies and all that it carries with it, you will understand why it is that every citizen of the British empire, whether he comes from the far dominions of the Pacific or whether he lives in the small island in the North Seas, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives, and that without sea communication he and the empire to which he belongs would perish.

"Do not suppose that I am uttering laments over the weakness of my empire. Far from it. We are strong, I hope, in the vigorous life of its constituent parts. We are strong, I hope, in the ardent patriotism which binds us all together. But this strategic weakness is obvious to everybody who reflects; it is present in the minds of our enemies, if we have enemies. Do not let it be forgotten by our friends.

"These reflections, with your kindness, I have indulged in, in order to explain why it is that I am addressing you at the present time. We have had to consider and we have considered the great scheme laid before you by our chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. **We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armaments and preparations for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by the courage and patriotism of statesmen.** I do not pretend, of course—it would be folly to pretend—that this or any other scheme, by whatever genius it may have been contrived, can deal with every subject; can cover the whole ground of international reconstruction.

OTHER NATIONS NOT CONSIDERED.

"It would be folly to make the attempt, and it would be folly to pretend that the attempt has as yet been made in any single scheme. As was most clearly explained by the Secretary of State on Saturday, the scheme deals and deals only, with the three nations which own the largest fleets at present in the world. It therefore of necessity omits all consideration for the time being of those European nations who have diminished their fleets and who at present have no desire, and I hope never will have any desire, to own fleets beyond the necessities that National honor and National defense require.

"Again it does not touch a question which every man coming from Europe too must feel to be a question of immense and almost paramount importance; I mean the heavy burden of land armament. That is left on one side, to be dealth with by other schemes and in other ways. What it does is surely one of the biggest things that has ever yet been done by constructive statesmanship. It does deal with the three great fleets of the world and in the broad spirit in which it deals with those fleets, in the proportion of disarmament which it lays down for those fleets, the government of the country of which I represent is in the fullest and heartiest sympathy with the policy which the United States have brought before us for our consideration. They have, as we think most rightly, taken the battle fleet as the agressive unit which they have in the main to consider, and in the battle fleet you must include those auxiliary ships without which a modern battle fleet has neither eyes nor ears, has little power of defense against certain forms of attacks, and little power of observation; little power of dealing, with an equal foe to which it may be opposed.

APPROVES OF GENERAL PLAN.

"Taking those two as really belonging to one subject, namely, the battle fleet; taking those two, the battleships themselves and the vessels auxiliary and necessary to a battle fleet, we think that the proportion between the various countries is acceptable; we think the limitation of armaments is acceptable; we think it should be acceptable; we firmly believe that it will be accepted.

STRUCTURE STANDS CLEAR AND FIRM.

"However, there may be other questions of detail—questions connected with replacement, questions connected with cruisers which are not connected with or required for fleet action. But those are matters for consideration by the technical experts, and however they be decided, they do not touch the main outline of the structure which the United States Government desires erected and which we earnestly wish to help them in erecting.

"That structure stands, as it seems to me clear and firm, and I cannot help thinking that in its broad outlines, whatever may happen in the course of the discussions during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects, for the admiration and for the use of mankind.

"I have little more to say. It is easy to estimate in dollars, or in pounds, shillings and pence, the saving to the taxpayer of each of the nations concerned which the adoption of this scheme will give. It is easy to show that the relief is great. It is easy to show that indirectly it will, as I hope, and believe, greatly stimulate industry, national and international and do much to diminish the difficulties under which every civilized government is at this moment laboring. All that can be weighed, measured, counted, all that is a matter of figures. But there is something in this scheme which is above any numerical calculation. There is something that goes to the root, is concerned with the highest international morality. This scheme, after all—what does it do? It makes idealism a practical proposition.

"In my view, the message which was sent around the world on Saturday, is not a message which is going to be received by those most concerned, with cool approbation. I believe it is going to be received by them with warm, hearty approval and with every effort at full, loyal and complete cooperation.

"I think it would be ill-fitting on such an occasion as this if I were to attempt to go into any details. There are questions which can only be adequately dealt with in committee. At the first glance, for example, I give it merely as an example, our experts are inclined to think that perhaps too large an amount of tonnage has been permitted for submarines. Submarines are a class of vessel most easily abused in their use and which, in fact, in the late war, were most grossly abused. We quite admit the power of the submarine. It is the defensive weapon of the weak, and it would be impossible or if possible, it might well be thought undesirable, to abolish them altogether. But the amount of submarine tonnage permitted by the new scheme is far in excess, I believe, of the tonnage possessed by any nation at the present moment, and I only throw it out as a suggestion that it may be well worth considering whether that tonnage might not be further limited, and whether, in addition to limiting the amount of tonnage, it might not be practicable, and if practicable, desirable, to forbid altogether the construction of those submarines of great size which are not intended for defense, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose whose purpose is attack and whose whole purpose is probably attacks by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror.

MATERIALIZES DREAM OF HUMANITY.

"It takes hold of the dreams which reformers, poets, publicists, even potentates, as we heard the other day, have from time to time put before mankind as the goal to which human endeavor should aspire.

"A narrative of all the attempts made, of all the schemes advanced for diminishing the horrors of war, is a melancholy one. Some fragments of it were laid before you by our chairman on Saturday. They were not exhilirating. They showed how easy it is to make professions and how difficult it is to carry those professions into effect.

"What makes this scheme a landmark is that combined with the procession is the practice, that in addition to the expression, the eloquent expression of good intentions, in which the speeches of men of all nations have been rich, that a way has been found in which, in the most striking fashion, in a manner which must touch the imagination of everybody, which must come home to the dullest brain and the hardest heart, the Government of the United States have shown their intention not merely to say that peace is a very good thing, that war is horrible, but there is a way by which wars can be really diminished, by which the burdens of peace, almost as intolerable as the burdens of war, can really be lightened for the populations of the world. And in doing that, in doing it in the manner in which they have done it, in striking the imagination not merely of the audience they were addressing, not merely of the great people to whom they belonged, but of the people of the whole civilized world, in doing that they have, believe me, made the first and opening day of this congress one of the landmarks in human civilization."

BARON KATO SPEAKS BRIEFLY.

The text of Baron Kato's reply follows:

"Mr. Chairman:

"Japan deeply appreciates the sincerity of purpose evident in the plan of the American Government for the limitation of armaments. She is satisfied that the proposed plan will materially relieve the nations of wasteful expenditures and cannot fail to make for the peace of the world.

"She cannot remain unmoved by the high aims which have actuated the American project. Gladly accepting, therefore, the proposals in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with deliberation to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament.

"It will be universally admitted that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in the examination of the plan. With this requirement in view, certain modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis for replacement of the various classes of vessels. This subject should be referred to special consideration by naval experts. When such modifications are proposed I know that the Americans and other delegations will consider them with the same desire to meet our ideas as we have to meet theirs.

"Japan has never claimed nor had any intention of claiming to have a naval establishment equal to that of either the United States or British empire. Her existing plan will show conclusively that she had never in view preparation for offensive armament."

'TREASURE ISLAND' TO BE SHOWN.

In observance of children's "Good Book Week," and at the suggestion of Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library, the film, "Treasure Island," will be shown to many of the school children this week. The arrangements are under the direction of Miss Julia E. Landers, head of the department of visual instruction in city schools. The first showing will be at the Indianapolis Library at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

DISMISSES MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

John Chism, negro, 828 Edgemont street, driver of the automobile that killed Sallie Kelly, 9, negress, 517 North West street, who was arrested on the charge of manslaughter following the accident Nov. 8, was in city court today. Judge Walter Pritchard dismissed the manslaughter charges when Dr. Paul Robinson, coroner, recommended the dismissal because the death was accidental.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles. 60c.—Advertisement.

HIROHITO, JAP CROWN PRINCE, WILL BE REGENT

All Powers of an Emperor Given to Young Heir of Mikado.

By CLARENCE DUBOSE.

TOKIO, Nov. 15. — Hirohito, crown prince of Japan, soon may be made regent—with practically all the powers of emperor—it was learned on highest authority here today.

Some think that before the Washington conference is a month or six weeks old Hirohito's regency will have commenced.

This action now being considered in councils of state, will result from illness of the Emperor, who for more than a year has been unable to perform any functions of his position.

When Hirohito becomes regent he virtually will be Emperor of Japan. No one knows how long it will be thereafter before he will succeed to the mikadoship.

An official bulletin from the imperial household department some weeks ago announced as grave the health of the Mikado.

Since then newspapers in Japan have been forbidden to discuss the Emperor's health.

It is known with absolute reliability that councils of the most influential and powerful government forces are being held for the purpose of making Hirohito to regent.—Copyright, 1921, by United Press.

CANTU, PEEVED, TRIES REVOLT

Deposed Mexican Governor Said to Be After Scalp of Obregon.

CALEXICO, Cal., Nov. 15.—A carefully planned revolt threatened to throw northern Mexico in open warfare against the Obregon government today.

Clashes were reported all along the line between the supporters of Estaban Cantu, deposed "dictator" of lower California, and Federal forces.

American cavalry patrolled the California border in an effort to prevent gun running.

The general belief all along the border is that Cantu is aiming at a higher plan than the mere unseating of Epigmence Ybarra, his successor to the governorship. Both parties saw in his revolt an attempt to align the whole of northern Mexico against the Obregon regime.

The boundary line from Sonora to the Pacific Ocean was a trail of powder, threatening momentarily to explode from the showering sparks of clashes along both sides of the line.

BALFOUR SETS PACE AND KATO FOLLOWS HIM

(Continued From Page One.)

advisability of absolutely prohibiting the construction of giant cruiser submarines, which, he said, had demonstrated beyond all possibility of a doubt, that they were not "defensive weapons."

After the tall Balfour had finished his somewhat lengthy speech, partraying the difficulties in which Britain found herself, Kato rose and spoke briefly in Japanese.

"Japan deeply appreciates the sincerity of purpose evidenced in the plan of the American Government for the limitation of armaments," he said. "She is satisfied that the proposed plan will materially relieve the nations of wasteful expenditures and cannot fail to make for the peace of the world.

GLADLY ACCEPTS PRINCIPLE.

"She cannot remain unmoved by the high aims which have actuated the American project. Gladly accepting, therefore, the proposal in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament

"It will be admitted universally that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in the examination of the plan. With this requirement in view, certain modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis for replacement of the various classes of vessels. This subject should be referred to special consideration by naval experts. When such modifications are proposed I know that the American and other delegates will consider them with the same desire to meet our ideas as we have to meet theirs.

"Japan never has claimed nor had any intention of claiming to have a naval establishment equal in strength to that of either the United States or the British empire. Her existing plan will show conclusively that she had never in view preparation for offensive war.

CONTINUE TRIAL OF PATROLMAN

Accusers Say Conduct of Cop Unbecoming.

The trial of Patrolman Robert Johnson on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer was continued until next Tuesday by the board of public safety today. The charges were filed by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cox and William Elder, who boards with the Cox family at 117 Shelby street. Johnson, according to the affidavits of the three complainants, entered the Cox home and ordered Elder to leave, making remarks which were considered insulting to Mrs. Cox.

Witnesses for Johnson today gave testimony indicating that Johnson believed Elder was trying to pay unwarranted attentions to Mrs. Johnson.

Five substitute firemen were confirmed as regulars and twenty-five patrolmen were confirmed after the customary three months' probation.

Walter B. Stern, commissioner of buildings, reported that during the week ending Nov. 12, there were issued 162 permits for building valued at $184,571.

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic-laxative to physic your bowels when you have Headache, Colds, Dizziness, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach

is candy-like Cascarets. One or two tonight will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or gripe like Salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oil and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.—Advertisement.

PICTURES SHOW GROWTH OF CITY

Telephone Company Films Scenes of Thirty-five Years Ago.

Two striking illustrations showing the steady and rapid growth of Indianapolis in the last thirty-five years featured the Rotary Club's Thanksgiving meeting at the Claypool Hotel today. Frank Wampler, general manager of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, produced a motion picture showing the development of the telephone business in the city since 1883. Not many Rotarians remembered Washington street as it looked in those days, but watched with interest a scene produced by the late John F. Wallick, which showed the building at the southwest corner of Washington and Illinois streets, housing the original telephone office in Indianapolis.

"We had more than one hundred subscribers in Indianapolis then," said Mr. Wallick, in showing the scene to Mr. Wampler.

By way of answer, and to show the change in telephone usage, Mr. Wampler produced a photograph of the Merchants Bank building, on the site of the original telephone office.

"We have over 600 telephones now in the building where your office stood," he said.

At another point in the film it was shown that in 1901 the Bell company had 5,000 subscribers. Today, as the result of Indianapolis' growth in twenty years, the company has more than 77,000. Mr. Wampler is represented in the picture as telling Mr. Wallick that telephone engineers are planning for 145,000 telephones by 1940, when it is expected Indianapolis will have grown to half a million population. The picture is built around a trip of inspection through the Indiana Bell Company's plants by Mr. Wampler and Mr. Wallick and emphasizes changes and evolution in methods and facilities since the days when Mr. Wallick was manager of the company. Mr. Wallick expressed amazement when told the business now requires more than 3,000 employes and that the company has over 300,000 miles of wire in use in Indianapolis. Mr. Wampler, in presenting the picture, said:

"After years spent in experimenting, it was on June 18, 1875, that Alexander Graham Bell heard the first sound carried over an electrically charged wire and to use his own words, on that day the telephone was born. That was a great event, but just confidentally June 18, 1875 was the day I was born.

"The telephone has placed within speaking distance every citizen of the United States. It has annihilated distance in the transmission of the natural human voice."

Marriage Licenses

Felon Hangu, 40 S. West st..... 43
Elizabeth Serban, 40 S. West st..... 41
Berton Nelson, 327 N. Alabama st.... 26
Edna Stevens, 327 N. Alabama st.... 27
Edward Brandt, Danville, Ill..... 30
Lucy Lamb, Danville, Ill..... 35
Frank Harkins, 3715 E. New York st. 26
Emma Carinine, 1940 W. New York st. 19
George Duncan, 631 N. Jefferson st.. 34
Viola Kinnell, 1018 E. Ohio st..... 39
Yrban Moore, 34 N. Illinois st..... 23
Esther Faulkner, Salem Park..... 18
Max Klein, 614 S. Meridian st..... 29
Rose Furmann, 645 Union st..... 19

Births

George and Ollie Lickliter, 409 West Merrill, girl.
Fred and Helen Foster, 547 Udell, boy.
William and May Jones, 403 Bancroft, boy.
Clem and Nikoma Hines, 717 Drake, boy.
George and Bernice Mitchell, Methodist Hospital, boy.
David and Cornelia Allerdice, Methodist Hospital, boy.
Samuel and Minnie Conner, Deaconness Hospital, girl.
Roy and Florence Druding, Deaconess Hospital, girl.
Benjamin and Josephine Motley, Deaconess Hospital, girl.
Lloyd and Nona Montgomery, 2523 Walker, boy.
Thomas and Elizabeth Griffin, 1621 East Vermont, boy.
Bronnie and Sarah Stroud, 3024 Graceland, girl.
August and Sadie Kornblum, 1542 Kelly, boy.
Otto and Edna Strelow, 410 East Morris, girl.
Rowland and Ruth Rhodes, 321 North Temple, boy.
Clyde and Lizzie Whitaker, 534 North Lynn, girl.
Ernest and Amanda Burtzloff, 520 North Meridian, girl.
Charles and Nettie Messick, city hospital, girl.
Charles and Emma Glass, 117 Highland, girl.
Roy and Isabel Oliver, 729 East Twenty-Third, girl.
Earl and Lula Lashbrook, 1422 Kealing, boy.
Este and Frances Rice, 1115 Laurel, girl.
Frank and Esther Peek, 2422 Talbott, girl.
Thomas and Nellie Magee, 642 Coffey, boy.

Deaths

Ellwood James Rettig, 7 months, 3724 E. Twenty-Eighth, gastro enteritis.
Charles F. Neitzel, 50, 1425 Ewing, uremia.
John Lampher, 81, 1755 Morgan, cirrhosis of liver.
Francis Helene Bradway, 6, Deaconess hospital, cerebral hemorrhage.
Henry J. Krainz, 2, 755 N. Holmes, diphtheria.
Ruben A. Jones, 79, 1912 Olive, arterio sclerosis.
James Shouse, 33, city hospital, scarlet fever.
Harriett Murray, 63, 1026 Hadley, chronic interstitial nephritis.
Flora Helman Lehman, 57, 2262 N. Illinois, carcinoma.
Mary Alice Willoughby, 52, 1718 Blaine, cerebral apoplexy.
John Tinney, 77, 2957 Talbott, chronic interstitial nephritis.
Oliver Harrison Coppock, 85, 608 S. Meridian, chronic myocarditis.
Richard Kelly, 34, city hospital, acute myocarditis.
Absalom Vickery, 84, 2647 Napoleon, acute entero colitis.
William Pervine, 47, 2346 Kenwood, chronic myocarditis.
Leona Rusher, 45, city hospital, uremia.
John Henry Kroegen, 74, 21 S. Gladstone, cerebral hemorrhage.

Rose Pastor Stokes Escapes Prison Term

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—The government's case against Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, widely known Socialist and author, who was under sentence to ten years in the penitentiary for violation of the espionage laws, was dismissed today by Federal Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh.

Mrs. Stokes was tried and sentenced during the world war, but the case was appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that the charge to the jury was prejudicial.

Japs Least Known Among Peoples at Council Table

Interview With Jap Prince Reveals Woman's Status in That Land.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.
BY CONSTANCE DREXEL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Though a great move has been made toward ending wars, yet a better understanding of foreign peoples and their problems is necessary.

Japan, being so far away and of an alien race, is perhaps the least well-known in the family of nations now gathered around the conference table in Washington.

For most authentic information about Japan, I went to Prince Tokugawa, head of the house of peers and chief of the Japese delegation to the conference.

I expected to find a stiff mannered diplomat who would show some embarrassment at talking to an American woman journalist. But instead I found a man of the world who might as well have belonged to one of the European nations. He was dressed as a European and seemed perfectly at home in his suite at the Shoreham.

JAP PRINCE TALKS PLEASING ENGLISH.

Instead of being stiff and formal, the prince was jovial and joked in perfect English, which he learned in school in England. The following is a report of his answers to my questions, practically in his own words:

"This is my third visit to this country, but I never have been able to stay more than a few days, and I regret that even this time I must return to Japan again as soon as the conference is over.

"I don't think I am very well qualified to talk about American women, as you suggest, because I don't know much about them. However, it seems to me that American women are acquiring more knowledge every day how to make themselves beautiful while American men are making rapid strides in international politics and commerce as I really mean it when I say this," he added thoughtfully.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN JAPAN.

When I questioned the Prince about woman's position in Japan, the problem of population and morals of his country, he answered freely and amiably.

"Japanese women are just as ready as Japanese men to learn things from western countries. They never can keep their eyes shut. But I can safely say Japanese women are far behind times generally as compared with the men. Many years must pass before they have the right to vote as their American sisters have, but it will come when Japanese women are as well educated as men. Many schools now are being built.

"In my opinion women can serve their country in politics as well as the men without neglecting their duties in the home," was the Prince's conclusion on this subject.

I told the Prince quite frankly I thought it was the general impression in America that moral conditions in Japan were very low; that Japan had the eastern view of woman as the slaves of men and would not likely adopt the newer western idea in this respect.

In reply the Prince said on the contrary, that Japan already had turned her face toward the goal of equal opportunities for women which would raise women to the same level as men, that Japan in studying world history and the progress of other nations fully realized that a nation's real progress and service to mankind only rose to the height to which she raised her women. Already some women leaders have risen to prominence and are looked upon with great respect.

JAPAN'S MORAL STANDARD.

As for the moral standard of Japan, it is the policy of his country to develop a very high standard and to raise the status of the Japanese woman to the highest possible place. In this respect Japan is greatly aided because women are in the minority, there being more men than woman, as is the case in the United States.

"As for the population question," the Prince said, answering my question, "that is one of the most difficult Japan has to solve. Japan already is overcrowded and is increasing every year by 700,000. The density per square mile is not so large as it is in England and Belgium.

AN OVERCROWDED COUNTRY.

"But Japan is a mountainous country. If the population of Japan, England and Belgium were placed only in those parts of their respective countries where they can live and cultivate the ground, the density of the population in Japan is perhaps the largest in the world. We must either send our people abroad or use them in industries.

"However, you may rest assured Japan will not send her sons and daughters to those lands where they are not welcomed. The world is wide. I don't think the entire world is closed against us. And you must know that Japan is not trying to annex politically any part of the globe," was the important statement with which the head of the Japanese delegation terminated the interview.

The four women advisory delegates were all placed on the important committees into which the twenty-one advisory delegates have been divided. Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan is chairman of the entire committee, with an office in the American section; she is chairman of the executive committee. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter is a member of the committee for the limitation of naval armaments, of which Admiral Rogers is chairman; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird is on the committee for the limitation of land armaments, of which General Pershing is chairman; Mrs. K. P. Edson is on the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions and also on the committee on new weapons of warfare. Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Bird are also on the committee on general information.

Carrying resolutions supporting the Washington conference, a carefully selected committee of women were received by President Harding at the White House today. The resolutions were passed at yesterday's mass meeting of women. A prominent Democrat, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, was chairman of the delegation. She told the President she felt safe in saying that Democratic women were as anxious as Republicans for the armament conference to succeed. Others in the delegation were Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California; Miss Julia O'Connor, Miss Emma Wold, Miss Marion Parkhurst, Mrs. Milton J. Higgins, Mrs. George T. Odell, all representing important women's organizations.—Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Company.

TRAIN AS LAW COURT.

BOLTON, England, Nov. 15.—Arrangements are being made to equip the local police with periscopes. They will then be able to peep over private walls and keep closer watch on the grounds.

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If Stomach is Out of Order —"Diapepsin"

Every year regularly more than a million stomach sufferers in the United States, England and Canada take Pape's Diapepsin, and realize not only immediate, but lasting relief. This harmless antacid helps digest anything you eat and overcomes a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach in five minutes. If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion. Get from your druggist a sixty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no gas or heartburn, no fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, no nausea, headache or intestinal griping. Prove to yourself in five minutes that your stomach is as good as any; that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this food fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or indigestion.—Advertisement.

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Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

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Are You Squeezed in the Vise of Exhausted Nerve Force and Iron Starvation?

Physician Says These Twin Monsters Are Daily Dragging Thousands Into the Torture Chambers of Ill Health, Wrecking Their Lives and Making Them Financial Failures.

YOU are born with just so much nerve force and your body can manufacture only so much each twenty-four hours. If you use it up faster than it is made through overwork, late hours, worry, too much excitement, grief, nervous strain or other excesses, your nerve cells become depleted of this life-giving fluid, and you are dragged into the torture chamber of neurasthenia, with all its nerve-racking, agonizing pains and anguish.

Your whole nervous system becomes "on edge," so to speak, and the least little thing upsets you. You may have an almost constant aching pain in the back of the head or neck, or an extremely disagreeable feeling of fulness in the front or back part of the head, which in some cases gets so bad that you feel almost as if your head would burst; there may be spots of local tenderness on the spine, pains across the back, heart palpitation, great weakness from slight physical or mental exertion, or sleeplessness at night; and the patient often complains that his thoughts chase one another through his head with lightning-like rapidity. Some break into profuse perspiration and suffer from such great devitalizing weakness that they feel as if they were almost chained to the ground. Headaches and extreme nervousness are very frequent symptoms, and most persons are moody, irritable and easily depressed.

A physician formerly connected with a New York City Hospital says thousands of persons suffer from depleted nerve force and iron starvation of the blood without ever suspecting the real cause of their trouble, and that often their health, lives and success are completely undermined and wrecked before they find out what is the matter with them. In cases of nerve force exhaustion in which your nerve and brain cells are starving for want of a sufficient supply of nerve force or nervo-vital fluid it is worse than foolish to waste your time taking mere stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs. Your nerve and brain cells must have nerve food or something to supply more nerve force the same as a starving person must have bread to build flesh and tissue. For centuries science has searched for a nerve food. At last a remarkable product was brought to the attention of the Paris Academy of Medicine by a celebrated French physician which contained the principal chemical constituent of active living nerve force in a form which most resembles that in the brain and nerve cells of man. This remarkable product is today contained in Nuxated Iron so that you may now easily obtain what might almost be termed artificial nerve force simply by taking two tablets of Nuxated Iron three times a day after meals. Nuxated Iron also contains organic iron like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. Organic