

HUGHES REVEALS NAVAL POLICY

Would Junk Sixty-Six Ships and Stop Building Until Year 1931.

MEANS IMMEDIATE ECONOMY

United States to Equal Britain in New Craft, Japan to Rank Third—\$260,000,000 Saved Public at Once.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Sweeping reduction of the present naval armaments, and stern limitation to follow, by Great Britain, Japan and the United States, was the proposition laid before the international conference here by Secretary Hughes. It is a concrete proposal to abandon construction of capital ships now being built and to scrap scores of old fighting ships involving nearly 1,500,000 tons in the United States, British and Japanese navies, lifted the opening session of the disarmament-Pacific conference far above the plane of any previous congress of the nations ever held.

Actually before the delegates to the international conference were aware of what was happening secretary Hughes, true to his promise, had laid the cards of Uncle Sam's hand face up on the table.

The effect of the unexpected move was heightened by the spontaneous indorsement of the executive proposals on the spot by the legislative branch of the American government. The senators, who occupied one balcony, and the representatives, who were in another, simultaneously arose as Mr. Hughes concluded presentation of the reduction program and loosed a torrent of applause.

Huge Saving From the Start.
It is pointed out that the proposals mean in the direct, immediate matter of economy to the American people a saving of \$260,000,000 through the scrapping of the 15 capital ships now building. It would cost that sum to complete them. Already \$332,000,000 has been spent on them.

Here's the American Plan.
The American proposals summarized follow:

1. The United States, Great Britain and Japan agree to a navy building holiday for ten years, during which time no new ships shall be built.
2. All uncompleted capital ships and numerous specific older capital ships to be scrapped at once.
3. All building programs, either actual or projected, to be abandoned at once.
4. The sea power of the three nations to be maintained on a basis of a tonnage parity between the American and the British navies and of a Japanese navy of three-fifths the tonnage of either of the others.

5. The capital ship to be the unit of measurement of naval strength and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary craft to be prescribed.

Size of Replacements.
6. The size of the capital ships built for replacement shall be limited to 25,000 tons, compared with 46,000 tons, the maximum now building, and aggregate capital ship tonnage is to be limited to 500,000 each for England and the United States and 300,000 for Japan.

7. Auxiliary cruisers and destroyers, the keels of which have been already laid, to be completed, but replacements to be on a basis of a maximum 450,000 tons each for England and the United States and 270,000 tons for Japan.

8. Same provision for submarines, with the maximum tonnage 90,000 each for England and the United States and 54,000 for Japan.

9. Total tonnage of airplane carriers to be limited to 80,000 each for England and the United States and 48,000 for Japan.

10. Only capital ships and airplane carriers 20 years old, cruisers 17 years old, and destroyers and submarines 12 years old may be replaced.

No Limit on Naval Aircraft.

11. Limitation of naval aircraft deemed impracticable because of easy converting of commercial aircraft to war uses.

12. Conversion of merchant marine to warships to be regulated by agreement.

13. No ships to be built for or disposed of to other nations.

BRITISH EDITORIAL OPINION.

London, Nov. 14.—The London Times says in an editorial: "President Harding of the United States set the right note for the Washington conference when he assured the delegates that he welcomed them not alone for their high purpose, but for their 'high faith.' If that faith be strong enough, general enough, and continuous enough in the masses of the people whose wills are the force behind the conference,

HOW "BIG 3" WILL RANK IF HUGHES' PLAN IS ADOPTED

Washington, Nov. 14.—How the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan would be constituted, so far as capital ships are concerned, is shown in the following comparative table:

UNITED STATES.				
Laid down.	Name.	Class.	Main battery.	Displacement.
1916-'17	Maryland	Dreadnaught	8-16 in.	32,600
1916-'17	California	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	32,800
1916-'17	Tennessee	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	32,800
1915-'16	Idaho	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	32,000
1915-'16	Mississippi	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	32,000
1915-'17	New Mexico	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	32,000
1913-'14	Arizona	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	31,400
1912-'13	Pennsylvania	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	31,400
1911-'12	Oklahoma	Dreadnaught	10-14 in.	27,500
1911-'12	Nevada	Dreadnaught	10-14 in.	27,500
1910-'11	Texas	Dreadnaught	10-14 in.	27,000
1910-'11	New York	Dreadnaught	10-14 in.	27,000
1909-'10	Arkansas	Dreadnaught	12-12 in.	26,000
1909-'10	Wyoming	Dreadnaught	12-12 in.	26,000
1908-'09	Utah	Dreadnaught	10-12 in.	21,825
1908-'09	Florida	Dreadnaught	10-12 in.	21,825
1907-'08	North Dakota	Dreadnaught	10-12 in.	20,000
1907-'08	Delaware	Dreadnaught	10-12 in.	20,000

GREAT BRITAIN.				
Laid down.	Name.	Class.	Main battery.	Displacement.
1916-'17	Hood	Battle cruiser	8-15 in.	41,200
1915-'16	Repulse	Battle cruiser	6-15 in.	26,500
1915-'16	Renown	Battle cruiser	6-15 in.	26,500
1913-'14	Royal Sovereign	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	25,750
1913-'14	Royal Oak	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	25,750
1913-'14	Resolution	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	25,750
1913-'14	Ramillies	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	25,750
1913-'14	Revenge	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	25,750
1912-'13	Queen Elizabeth	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	27,500
1912-'13	Warspite	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	27,500
1912-'13	Valiant	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	27,500
1912-'13	Barham	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	27,500
1912-'13	Malaya	Dreadnaught	8-15 in.	27,500
1911-'12	Tiger	Battle cruiser	8-13.5 in.	28,500
1911-'12	Benbow	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	25,000
1911-'12	Emperor of India	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	25,000
1911-'12	Iron Duke	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	25,000
1911-'12	Marlborough	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	25,000
1910-'11	Erin	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	23,000
1910-'11	Ajax	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	23,000
1910-'11	Centurion	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	23,000
1910-'11	King George V	Dreadnaught	10-13.5 in.	23,000

JAPAN.				
Laid down.	Name.	Class.	Main battery.	Displacement.
1916-'17	Nagato	Dreadnaught	8-16 in.	33,800
1913-'14	Huaga	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	31,260
1913-'14	Ise	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	31,260
1913-'14	Yamashiro	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	30,600
1911-'12	Fuso	Dreadnaught	12-14 in.	30,600
1911-'12	Kirishima	Battle cruiser	8-14 in.	27,600
1911-'12	Haruna	Battle cruiser	8-14 in.	27,600
1911-'12	Hivel	Battle cruiser	8-14 in.	27,500
1910-'11	Kongo	Battle cruiser	8-14 in.	27,500
1908-'09	Settsu	Dreadnaught	12-12 in.	20,800

SUMMARY THREE LEADING POWERS.				
Class.	United States.	Great Britain.	Japan.	
Dreadnaught	18	18	6	
Battle cruisers	0	4	4	
Total capital ships	18	22	10	
Total capital tonnage	500,650	604,450	299,700	
Percentage strength compared with United States	100	120	59	

GUN POWER.				
Class.	United States.	Great Britain.	Japan.	
16 inch	8	0	8	
15 inch	0	100	0	
14 inch	124	0	80	
13.5 inch	0	88	0	
12 inch	64	0	12	

success in the great objects of the conference will be attained."
An editorial in the Daily News says: "By a single gesture America has changed the whole face of international affairs. A despairing world has been shown a path of salvation. This path, which was missed at Versailles, is revealed once again at Washington as broad and straight."
The Daily Express says in an editorial: "Valiant if staggering is the proposal of the United States. It brings an ideal to the verge of practical politics."
The Daily Chronicle's editorial says: "The world is in debt to the United States for its broad humanity and inclusive vigor. It is our English way to turn over critically all proposals affecting the strength of our navy, but it should be at once said that, apart from certain reservations on account of the vastness of the sea area which we patrol, the American proposals strike us as being quite fair to ourselves."
The Morning Post in an editorial says: "Fleets and armies are but instruments of warfare. Neither France, America, nor Great Britain desires to spend one penny more than the sum requisite to secure that justice and those rights to which President Harding referred."

FRENCH LIKE PLAN.
Paris, Nov. 14.—Dispatches outlining the developments at the opening of the armament conference in Washington take first place in all the Paris newspapers.

President Harding's high idealism, as evidenced in his opening address, is termed by the Petit Parisien "a ray of sunlight coming to rekindle the heart of our people, so greatly touched by the war."

The Journal, while approving the American proposals set forth by Mr. Hughes, says the problem confronting the conference in this respect is the attitude to be taken by Japan.

The Journal Des Debats says the Hughes plan involves the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Washington conference commenced with "a dramatic surprise,"

000,000 and the export as \$346,000,000. These are compared with respective totals for September of \$179,292,165 and \$325,713,702.

While the import and export figures are still far below those of the previous year when expressed in point of values, falling prices have been responsible for the fact that more marked recoveries are not shown.

When measured in volume of commodities, the country's foreign trade would show much more marked improvement, according to the statement,

Floating Company.
A city business man was very keen on having proficient clerks in his employ. Before a clerk could enter his office he was required to pass a written examination of his knowledge of business. And one examination question was: "Who formed the first company?" A certain bright youth was a little puzzled at this, but was not to be floored. He wrote: "Noah successfully floated a company while the rest of the world was in liquidation." He passed.

AMERICAN EDITORIAL VIEWS.
Following are American editorial comments made on Secretary Hughes' proposals for the limitation of armaments:

Philadelphia Public Ledger—The proposals strike straight and clean home to the heart of the world. At one stroke America has cut the ground from under the feet of those who would maneuver, hesitate and delay.

Buffalo Express—The United States is saying, in effect, to its only rivals for sea power: "We will stop this competition for naval armament if you will, we will sacrifice if you will, and we will sacrifice more than we ask you to give up." Will they? How can they refuse?

Detroit Free Press—If well begun is half done, then the world has the right to hope for great things.

Providence Journal—The sacrifice will be more apparent than real. The relative naval strength of the powers is to remain practically as it is. No country will be more exposed to invasion or conquest or more efficient in offense by reason of the plan.

Boston Herald—Mr. Hughes' address is simply business, straight, specific, definite. The peoples of the world are waiting upon Washington with anxious hearts.

Syracuse Post-Standard—Secretary Hughes proposes a plan for disarmament so precise that it leaves little to be said but "Amen" and little to be done but sign on the dotted line.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune—If the spirit of the conference is the spirit of President Harding's address above the new tomb of America's composite soldier lead the affairs of the nations are possible of adjustment in peace for peace. It is today the spirit of America.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—The calling of the conference and its manner of beginning has a meaning infinitely great, not only to America but to all the war-weary men and women of all civilized nations.

MARKET REVIEW

Compiled by the Nebraska State Bureau.

WHEAT UNSTEADY---CORN UP

Livestock Prices Declined—Hogs 50 to 75c Lower—Most Classes of Cattle 25c Lower—Lamb and Yearlings 25c Higher.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle—At Omaha, receipts of cattle were heavier last week than the week before. A few loads of good fed steers were on the market the middle of the week, but receipts consisted largely of short-feds and warmed-up kinds. The general quality was below the standard of the last two weeks. Good western beef steers were preferred by packers to the general run of natives. The bulk of fed steers were from 50 to 75c lower. Top fed yearlings \$10. Grass steers and she-stock were weak to 25c lower. Grass cows and heifers sold mostly at \$3.50 to \$4.50; with canners and cutters at \$2.50 to \$3.50; Stockers and feeders changed hands at from \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs—A liberal demand from both packers and shippers for good and choice medium and light weight butchers featured the hog market. For the week, the market was 50 to 75c lower on all classes. The bulk of medium and light butchers sold at \$6.00 to \$6.40. Bulk of packing grades at \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Sheep—Last week's receipts of sheep were fully one-third higher than the previous week. Fed lambs made up the bulk of the offerings and packer demand for this class was reasonably active at prices ranging from \$8.25 to \$8.75. For the week, lambs were steady to higher. Yearlings 25c higher. Other classes were 25 to 50c higher.

GRAIN.

Wheat—While wheat was up and down during the week, the general undertone of the market was stronger, and prices were inclined to advance. Strong commission house buying, improved export and milling demand, advance in sterling exchange and strength in stocks and cotton, were influences. Receipts were reported light. For the week, prices remained a fraction of a cent up or down.

Corn—Brisk export demand featured the corn market and was reflected in the steady to higher prices. Country offerings were light. December corn advanced 2c. Chicago cash No. 2, mixed, advanced 3/4c and No. 2, yellow, 2 1/2c.

POTATOES.

The week's potato shipments were a little more than half the volume shipped during the same period last year. With demand moderate, haulings were light and the f. o. b. market dull. City markets were still liberally supplied, but were beginning to clean up the heavy supplies shipped in during the digging season and a stronger market was indicated. Omaha market: Nebraska Early Ohio, No. 1, per cwt. \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.50. Red River Ohio, \$2.00 to \$2.25. Western Nebraska, f. o. b. Bulk Early Ohio, No. 1, few sales, \$1.08; Bulk Bliss Triumph No. 1, seed, \$1.50.

POULTRY.

Receipts of fresh eggs continued light and prices were steady to higher. The movement of dressed poultry was nearly double the shipments of the previous week. Local prices: Eggs, per case, case count, \$14.50 to \$15.50; per dozen, select, 50 to 52c; No. 1, 47 to 50c; No. 2, 35 to 40c. Live poultry: Springs, 14 to 16c; Hens, light, 15 to 16c; heavy, 17 to 22c; Ducks, 18 to 20c; Geese, 15 to 17c; Turkeys, 23 to 32c.

DAIRY.

The butter market was steady for the week. Receipts were lighter and production decreased. Local prices: Country (best) 30 to 35c, (common) 23 to 26 1/2c. Station price for butter fat 35c.

Our Own Wireless.

A wave of thought takes a minute to travel a mile of nerve. A touch on the face is registered on the brain and responded to in the seventh of a second. It takes a sixth of a second for the brain to respond to the sense of sight.

He'd Found Some Use for It.

Indignant Wife (to husband from whom she rescues her lapdog)—Darning doggie is too well bred for you to molest postage stamps on his nose. —London Opinion.

Really Poor People.

People reckon themselves poor as they lack money, yet there is a greater poverty. Many men and women go through the world unaware of the beauty, the goodness, and the glories in it. Such people, though they have money, are poor indeed.

Nothing Doing in That Line.

I asked Bobbie to take care of his little sister while I went on an errand. He obeyed grudgingly, saying just loud enough to be heard: "Huh, who ever heard of a he nurse?" —Exchange.

Quick Printing.

To celebrate the advance of the printer's art, particularly its increase in speed, a Caxton memorial Bible was wholly printed and bound in 12 hours in 1877. Only 100 copies were given off.

ARE YOU A SUFFERING WOMAN?

Health is Most Important to You
Lincoln, Nebr.—"At one time I became very miserable with weakness from which women suffer. I suffered all the time. One of my neighbors urged me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription because it had cured her of similar symptoms, so I decided to try it. The first bottle made me feel so much better, I took four more, and feel certain that in that one experience 'Favorite Prescription' saved me from the operating table and the surgeon's knife. Two years afterwards when the turn of life commenced, I took the 'Prescription' again with the result that I came through strong and healthy and am still maintaining wonderful health."—Mrs. Martha Strayer, 218 So. 19th St.
Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. Prescription tablets.

Infallible Signs.
"How far have you studied English history, John?" inquired Miss Cross, the new governess, as she and John and sundry sisters settled down to their first lesson together.
"Just as far as my history book is dirty, Miss Cross," said John.

Stumped.
"Would it be right for me to hold you in my arms?"
"You've got me there."—Brown Jug.

But why is a man supposed to saw wood when he says nothing?

Snuff.
"Sneagle,"
"Snotneagle, snowl."
"Sneither, snostrich."—Lehigh Burr.



Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

- Colds
- Toothache
- Earache
- Headache
- Neuralgia
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism
- Neuritis
- Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetateester of Salicylicacid

DEADLY WEAPON OF SAVAGES PUT TRUTH IN SECOND PLACE

African Tribes Use Poisoned Arrows Which Inflict Death That is Instantaneous.
Salesman, Like Some Oldtime Advertisers, Must Have Had a Strangle Hold on Conscience.

The most effective weapon of the Masal and Andorobo is the arrow which they poison with the Accanthera schimper, a small tree, according to a National Geographic society bulletin. They boil the leaves and branches until the mixture becomes thick and pitch-like in appearance, and place it on sheets of bark which they hide high on the branches of trees away from children, until it is needed. When an animal is shot with an arrow dipped in the poison, it dies almost immediately. The natives cut out the flesh around the wound as soon as possible and throw it away. The remainder is eaten and the blood is drunk. This love of blood as an article of food is common among many African tribes, several of them going so far as to bleed their cattle and drink the blood hot or mix it with their porridge.

Women in Pulpit.
Numbered among the preachers of the Disciples of Christ (the Christian church) are almost one hundred women. The first woman minister of this sect was ordained 47 years ago and an average of two women a year has been added to its ministry since then. Illinois boasts 15 women preachers, while Kansas is second on the list with eight.

Good-By Five Bucks.
Jones—I just lent that bundle of yours \$5. Do you think he's straight? Jones—Straight! Say, if that bird swallowed a ten-penny nail he'd cough up a corkscrew.

Why aren't stenographers' notes figures of speech?
If one is incompetent, can he learn competency?

Avoid extremes—a man can go crazy even on religion.

The Key to Success Is Work—There Is no Substitute for It!

In order to do your best work, you must be healthy. You must sleep soundly at night, your nerves must be strong, steady and under perfect control.

If you are accustomed to drinking tea or coffee with your meals or between meals, you may be loading yourself with a very great handicap. Your nervous system may be stimulated beyond what is natural for you.

For tea and coffee contain their and caffeine. These are drugs as any doctor can tell you. They are known to irritate the nervous system by their action and to cause restlessness and insomnia, which prevent the proper recuperation of the vital forces.

If you want to be at your best, capable of doing the very best work that lies in you, why not stop drinking tea and coffee? Drink Postum, the rich, satisfying beverage made from scientifically roasted cereals.

Postum contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but in flavor tastes much like rich coffee. It helps nerve and brain structure by letting you get sound restful sleep.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Ask your grocer for Postum. Sold everywhere.

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

SLIGHT INCREASE IN TRADE

Country's Exports and Imports for October Both Show Uphill Trend.

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The import total is given as \$183,

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