

## SWEEPING REDUCTION IN NAVAL ARMAMENT PROPOSED BY U. S.

Ten Year Naval Holiday Suggested, Involving Tremendous Scrapping of Ships Now On the Way or Contemplated by America, Great Britain and Japan.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A ten year naval holiday in naval construction, involving a tremendous scrapping of ships now on the way or contemplated by the United States, Great Britain and Japan was proposed to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments by Secretary Hughes at the opening session yesterday at the proposals of the United States.

Briefly the United States proposal is:

That there immediately be destroyed by the nations of the three great powers sixty-six capital fighting ships built or building and a total tonnage of 1,878,043 tons.

Within three months after making an agreement the navies would be designated and agreed upon ships as follows:

United States 18; Great Britain, 22; Japan, 10.

In tons this would be United States 500,450; Great Britain 604,450; Japan 319,700. Agreements would be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:

United States 500,000 tons; Great Britain 500,000 tons; Japan 300,000 tons.

Subject to the ten year holiday limitation, capital ships could be replaced when they are twenty years old.

No replacement ship would have a tonnage of more than 35,000.

A total tonnage in cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers for each power would be fixed as follows:

For the United States 450,000; for Great Britain 450,000 tons; for Japan 270,000 tons.

The total tonnage of submarines allowed each power would be as follows:

For the United States 70,000 tons; for Great Britain, 90,000 tons; for Japan, 54,000 tons.

The total tonnage of airplane carriers was proposed as follows: For the United States, 80,000 tons; for Great Britain, 80,000 tons; for Japan, 48,000 tons.

In each case it would be provided that no government whose present tonnage exceeds the prescribed limit would be required to scrap such excess until replacements have begun.

Cruisers 17 years old could be replaced by new construction.

Similarly, destroyers, flotilla leaders and submarines would be replaced when 12 years old, and airplane carriers when 20 years old. Limitation of airplane construction was not outlined in detail in the United States proposal, but it was declared in the proposal that since the importance of the merchant marine is a factor in any naval armament program, "regulations must be provided" to govern the construction of merchant craft for war purposes.

Other features of the auxiliary craft reduction programme included: Exemption from the terms of the agreement of existing monitors, unarmored surface craft under 3,000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs and mine sweepers.

No new auxiliary combatant craft of existing monitors, unarmored surface craft under 3,000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs and mine sweepers.

All auxiliary surface craft whose keels already have been laid could be carried to completion. Agreement would be made later for details of scrapping the ships falling outside the proposed limitation.

## SOVIETS KILLED GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG

Samara, on the Volga, Nov. 10.—(By Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Constant requisitioning of grain by the Red army and other authorities, as well as the lack of rainfall, was a chief cause of the great famine in this section of Russia, according to the peasant farmers here who say the Soviet, itself, helped kill the goose that laid the golden eggs.

The story of the famine and its most intense miseries cannot be had in the cities. It is only in the villages, where the farm workers live and where the famine had its origin, that the truth, bare, bitter and crushing, can be ascertained.

The story of the village of Novo Smolodino, 16 miles from Samara, is typical of many the correspondent visited up and down the Volga. Riding out across the rich, rolling farmland, swept by cold winds from the east, but still beneath the golden autumn, the forests shot with deep brown, the grass yet green and upon it herds of cattle and horses, with here and there patches of fields ploughed and sown with wheat and wheat, one arrived at this village two sides of the main road.

A heavy silence envelops the village. Many of its one-story, log cabin homes, each shut off from the other by high rail fences enclosing a quarter-acre plot for chickens, cows, wagons and barns, are shut, the windows boarded and the doors locked.

Midway in the village the correspondent stopped, knocked at the door of an occupied home. The peasant said the village was composed of 250

houses, 50 of which had been deserted by the owners going elsewhere for food. Two years earlier the richer peasants had worked about 300 acres of land but now they tilled but each three acres. Normally the yield was 60 to 80 bushels of grain per each three acres, whereas this summer the harvest had been but about 40 bushels. Last year the harvest had been about four bushels of grain to each three acres.

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## Died

EMERSON—In this city, on Nov. 12, 1927, Robert B. Emerson, leaving his wife, three sons and one daughter.

Funeral service at St. John's (Stone) church on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 p. m. Please omit flowers.

WHITE—In this city Nov. 13th, after a short illness Mary Adeline, widow of the late Hiram B. White.

Funeral, Tuesday Nov. 15th from her late residence 59 Hazen St. Service at 2:30 p. m.

STOTHART—On Sunday Nov. 13th, 1927, at Rexton, N. B., Thomas Stothart, aged seventy-six years, leaving one brother and two sisters to mourn.

## Brenan's Funeral Service

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Senior Active Protestant Undertakers

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Day or Night.

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Service Day or Night.

## BOLSHEVIK YELL DEFIA TO WHOLE WORLD

"Laugh, Our Enemies Try to Throw the Noose About Our Necks Again."

(Associated Press Cable)

Moscow, Nov. 12.—"The Poor, Ragged, Famine-Stricken Labor Republic Celebrates Her Great Birthday."

Thus the edition of the Pravda, in large black-face type streamer columns, headed the edition of the celebration of the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

"For four years," said the article beneath the headline, "has been bled to the point of death for four years she has been covering the battlefields with scores of her best sons. Millions of her sons are in the clutches of hunger; her factories are idle; her iron horses have degenerated into wrecks on distant steel lines."

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## Memorial Window Unveiled At St. Jude's

Most Impressive Service to Memory of Men Making the Supreme Sacrifice.

In the Centenary Church yesterday evening, Rev. R. G. Fulton delivered an interesting sermon on the subject "The Various Movements for the Solution of the World's Problems."

The speaker referred in his opening remarks to science, education, democracy, socialism, communism, the programs of the Labor Party, and the League of Nations, efforts on the part of man to find solution of our problems. He pointed out that these were the products of great minds of the universe, but that no matter how such programs were carried on they were incomplete without the master touch of Christ.

The war had disclosed the remarkable power of the common people. Men of supposedly common placed powers had developed unexpected resources. The development of the resources of knowledge to no other than material needs and the senseless journeys on the part of the majority of the people would be a tragedy indeed.

In regard to the Soviet element as existed in Russia, Rev. Mr. Fulton said it was impossible to get any accurate estimation of its value owing to the fact that different writers were influenced by personal prejudice. He referred to Wells, Buller, the English writer, who spoke in the highest terms of the present Soviet Government, but against that he quoted extensively from John Stargo, whose book "The Great Fall of All History" deals considerably with the situation in Russia and condemns it in unqualified terms the conditions there.

The speaker pointed out, however, that the Russia representatives had ideas, such as the "abolition of the exploitation of man to man, entire abolition of the classes, suppression of exploitation and the establishment of Socialist meetings."

The only power to implement such ideas would be that of the Son of Man.

In dealing with the Labor Party of Great Britain, he said that it had four great aims: firstly, national minimum; secondly, democracy control of industry; thirdly, revolution of national finance, fourthly, surplus worthy abolition of the classes.

The Labor Party was this it stood for "the securing for any member of the community in good times and bad a share in the fruits of a healthy life and worthy recognition."

The Labor Party claims, stated Rev. Mr. Fulton, that only on this basis can any worthy society be set up, and this ideal brings us back to the sermon on the mount and the teaching that "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them in like manner."

In dealing with the League of Nations, he said it was long overdue, and that as early as the fifteenth century Henry IV had endeavored to develop the federation of European states, quoting from Sir Edward Grey, who the speaker said, knew more about conditions leading up to the war than any other man, he read the following: "What was involved in the conflict was the very existence of western civilization and that if ways and means were not found to bind the nations civilization must proceed to its decay." This means we must get away from the double standard of the past. A court for the individual and war for the nations is not consistent. To consummate this ideal condition, we must have recourse to the Man of Nazareth. He trusted his Kingdom to the common people and beginning with the common people worked upwards. In the common people only can we find a solution of the world's problems in the return to Jesus Christ.

The window is a beautiful picture of the glass workers' art. The central panel bears the well known picture of the Lord on the Cross while at His feet is a fallen soldier, representing the "Great Sacrifice." Underneath the soldier is the name of the man who was the first to be killed in the war, and the name of the man who was the last to be killed in the war.

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