

TROOPS MOVING HOMEWARD IN STEADY STREAM FROM FRANCE AND CAMPS IN THIS COUNTRY

Demobilization of the First Million Men Is Going Forward Rapidly.

OVER HALF MILLION OUT Being Discharged From Camps Now at Rate of More Than 100,000 a Week.

TRANSPORTS EN ROUTE Bringing More Than 5,000, Including Casuals.

Washington, Dec. 28.—A steady stream of troops from overseas and army camps is moving homeward. With more than one million men designated for demobilization since the signing of the armistice, all efforts, General March, chief of staff, said today, are being directed toward getting them out of service and back to the work in which they formerly were engaged. Already more than half the number designated have been mustered out. Meanwhile additional units have been assigned for early convey home. Reports tonight from France showed that three more transports, with upwards of 5,000 men, had sailed, and others will depart for home ports as rapidly as possible. General March said the work of discharging men from camps was proceeding at the rate of about 100,000 a week.

THREE MORE TRANSPORTS ON WAY WITH 5,000 TROOPS

Washington, Dec. 28.—The departure from France of three transports with more than 5,000 troops, including wounded and casuals, was announced tonight by the war department. The transport Matsonia sailed December 23rd and should reach New York January 3rd with the 144th field artillery and four batteries of the 143rd field artillery, both of the 40th division and a number of sick and wounded and casuals.

The Northern Pacific sailing Christmas day is due in New York January 2nd with a large number of sick and wounded, both of the 40th division and the 8th trench mortar battery of the eighth division. The Pocahontas, sailing December 24th, is due at Newport News January 5th with the 338th field artillery of the 88th division and the 126 field artillery of the 34th division and sick, wounded and casuals.

FRENCH LINER BRINGS 6,000 BAGS OF CHRISTMAS MAIL

New York, Dec. 28.—The French liner Niagara arrived here today from Bordeaux with 277 passengers and 6,000 bags of Christmas mail. Only one soldier, a sick corporal, was aboard.

FOURTEEN BATTLESHIPS AND 10 CRUISERS TO BRING TROOPS

Washington, Dec. 28.—Fourteen battleships and ten cruisers have been assigned by the navy department to help bring American troops home from France. The work of the battleships is being rapidly completed and several of them already are in service. All of the ten cruisers have been fitted up and the navy department announced today that one had sailed from Brest with its first load of troops.

The battleships assigned for this service among the oldest on the navy list, and in order that they may bring as many soldiers as possible, are operating with far less complement than usual. The following are the battleships and their locations: Virginia, Rhode Island, Georgia, Louisiana, Kansas and New Hampshire, already in service; Ohio, being fitted out at navy yard, Philadelphia; New Jersey, Nebraska and Connecticut, Hampton Roads; Minnesota and Vermont, navy yard, Norfolk; South Carolina, Norfolk; Virginia, Norfolk.

The cruisers assigned to transport troops are the North Carolina, Montana, Huntington, Pueblo, St. Louis, Rochester and South Dakota, already in service; Seattle, at Brest; Charleston, at Portsmouth; Frederick, at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BRITISH SHIPS TO BRING OVER 30,000 MEN IN JANUARY

New York, Dec. 18.—The British government will be able to transport to the United States between 30,000 and 40,000 American troops in vessels under the English flag during January, it was announced here today by T. Ashby Sparks, director general of the British military authority of shipping on authority of a cablegram from the shipping controller in London. It was further announced that in addition to the second voyage, due here tomorrow on her second voyage, with 5,000 American soldiers, since the armistice was signed, 14 British steamships with a total troop capacity of 32,000, have been ordered to the United States government and will be ready to leave the other side between now and January 10.

Influenza on Decline.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Influenza is again definitely on the decline in army camps. A detailed report on health conditions of troops in the United States, issued today by the surgeon general's office did not show a single case in several of the larger camps for the week ended December 20.

Premier Lloyd-George Is Triumphant In Elections

Loss of 1,000,000 Votes in World War Brings a Total of Ten Million Men

London, Dec. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—With the issuance of the figures of the French losses in the war, it is possible to arrive at the approximate of the appalling toll in life. The dead so far number 5,336,504. This includes individual losses in dead as announced are: British, 708,726; Russian, 1,071,300; American, 58,478; French, 1,700,000; Austrian, 300,000; German, 1,600,000. The total German casualties are given by the Berlin Vorwaerts as 6,330,000 and the Austrian total was placed at 4,000,000. Serbia in killed, wounded and prisoners lost 320,000 men.

DESTITUTE PEOPLE SAVED BY AMERICA

No Deaths From Starvation In Occupied Portions of Belgium and France.

CLOTHING MUCH NEEDED

Hoover Makes Report on Conditions Abroad—Belgian and French Gratitude to the United States "Is Unbounded."

Washington, Dec. 28.—Four years of German oppression brought no loss of life from starvation to the population of Belgium and northern France and the under-nourishment resulting from enemy occupation can be stamped out if America continues to send food.

This report from Herbert Hoover was made public tonight at the commission's headquarters.

The survival of the peoples of Belgium and northern France while a quarter of the populations of other German occupied lands died of famine, was ascribed by Mr. Hoover to the work of the commission which for four years has sent across belligerent lines sufficient to keep men, women and children above the margin of starvation. The gratitude of these people to the United States, Mr. Hoover reported, "is unbounded and the prices preclude no longer need or desire to get food through charity, but owing to the systematic destruction of their textile industries, they must still depend to a considerable extent upon the United States for clothing."

"The population is underfed," Mr. Hoover said, "and the one direction in which the Belgians are in need of charitable help is in large clothing supplies to the commission on relief for Belgium."

With the German evacuation, the system of distribution of food and clothing built up by the commission during the four years became disorganized due to the break down in transport, Mr. Hoover found.

Though it is now possible, Mr. Hoover found, to buy almost any kind of food in Belgium, the prices preclude the purchase except by the wealthy. Meat, according to the report, is \$2 a pound, eggs \$1 each and butter \$2.50 a pound. These prices are in contrast with an average income for more than one-half the population of less than \$4 a week per family.

"An examination of the population," Mr. Hoover said, "proves that the shipment of food by the commission to Belgium during the past four years have brought this people through their ordeal without irreparable damage to the national health. There exists among certain classes undernourishment, but continued supplies of food will rapidly rectify this.

"The most cheering factor in the situation is the condition of the two million Belgian children who have been the object of the utmost solicitude of the whole world during the four years of occupation. Because of the supplementary meals furnished by the relief commission and the many children's institutions, these children have come through this period in a state of health perhaps even better than could be expected. Because of America's ready response to the relief commission to save the future generations of Belgium, we may be doubly proud of this result."

Prior to the German evacuation, Mr. Hoover stated, approximately 3,800,000 people were destitute and dependent on the energy of the people in getting back to work this number, he said, had been reduced to 2,000,000.

"My survey of the rest of Europe, the Balkan states, and Poland, Mr. Hoover said, "is not complete, but sufficient evidence is at hand to show that before next harvest, relief of an unprecedented character must be extended."

Germany Delivering Locomotives

Paris, Dec. 28.—(Havas.)—Armistice conditions relative to the delivery of railroad rolling stock are being acceded to satisfactorily by the Germans. In a single day 3,500 cars and 200 locomotives were turned over to the allies.

His Coalition Government to Have 519 Seats in the House of Commons.

ASQUITH "SNOWED UNDER"

Pacifists and Women Candidates Also Meet With Sweeping Defeat.

SINN FEINERS VICTORIOUS

Carry Ireland Overwhelmingly; Laborites Lag Behind.

London, Dec. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The broad features of the election's results announced today are the sweeping triumph of the Lloyd-George coalition, the complete rout of the Asquithians, the pacifists and the women candidates, and, perhaps most significant of all, the victory of the Sinn Feiners all along the line.

That the coalition government would be victorious had been a foregone conclusion, despite the rumblings of rumor between the polling and the counting of the votes that labor would make an unexpected showing. But that Lloyd-George would command completely an overwhelming majority in the new house in the proportion of almost five to one had never been contemplated even by the most sanguine coalitionists, and since coalition, as now operated, is distinctly more conservative than liberal in its composition and tendencies, the result of the first election under the extended franchise and with the participation of millions of women voters is most suggestive.

Premier Lloyd-George with only four seats to his credit in the house, was elected 519 seats for his coalition, out of a membership of 707. The Sinn Feiners have elected 70 members, and labor approximately 75.

The 14 women candidates only one of whom was elected to sit in the house of commons, namely a Sinn Feiner, Countess Markievicz, who was elected for St. Patrick's division of Dublin city. But, as the Sinn Feiners refuse to sit at Westminster, the house of commons will, as hitherto, be composed entirely of males.

All the other women candidates, including many of the foremost in the women's movement, were rejected by their constituencies. Christabel Pankhurst came the nearest of those to being elected, being defeated only by a narrow majority.

Sinn Feiners as expected, not only swept Ireland but gained the seat of parliament representation in the new parliament a bare seven members. John Dillon, the nationalist leader, was defeated by Dr. De Valera. Sinn Feiner for East Mayo, by a majority of over 4,000. Joseph Devlin, however, defeated Dr. Valera for the West Belfast seat.

A prominent feature of the polling revealed by the count, is the comparative smallness of the polls compared with the registered number of electors.

It should also be noted that the defeat of the Asquithians, especially the former ministers, in most cases can be attributed in part to split votes in three-cornered constituencies. In three constituencies, however, the minister were defeated but most of them were re-elected by extraordinary majorities. For instance, Premier Lloyd-George's majority is about 12,000; Winston Churchill's 15,000 and Andrew Bonar-Law's 13,000.

Majorities well over 10,000 were quite common among the coalitionists. On the other hand, the pacifists were almost in every case ignominiously defeated. The rejected candidates in this group included Philip Snowden, James Ramsay MacDonald, William C. Anderson (labor member for Atherfield division of Sheffield); Arthur Henderson, the labor leader; Robert L. Outhwaite (liberal for Hanley); Frederick W. Jowett (labor member for West Bradford); George Lansbury (former socialist member for the Bow and Bromley division of Tower hamlets); and Charles P. Trevelyan, former parliamentary secretary for education.

Among the surprises of the election was the defeat of former Premier Asquith. He is reflected in company with most of his ablest lieutenants including John Simpson, former home secretary; Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer; Walter Runciman, former president of the board of trade; Herbert Samuel, former postmaster general; Charles F. Masterman, former chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and others.

Labor fared badly in the elections, though better than the Asquithians. They had expected to elect at least 100 members, whereas they have only approximately 75 of whom 50 are coalitionists. Even this, however, is a much larger representation than labor had in the old parliament.

Urges Medals For Draft Boards

Washington, Dec. 28.—Legislation authorizing medals for members of draft boards and state officials who helped administer the selective service law was urged today by Secretary Baker in a letter Chairman Bent, of the house military committee.

AMERICAN ARMY AUTHORITIES BY GERMANY FORTY-FIVE MILLION MARKS TURNED OVER TO

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Nine million marks arrived here today from Berlin to be turned over to the American army authorities as part of Germany's payment toward the expenses of the army of occupation. The Germans now have given the Americans, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, 45,000,000 marks.

The money has been transported by American motor trucks and by train. In several instances some of the millions were shipped from Berlin by train under guard of German soldiers and transported to the neutral zone, where it was turned over to the Americans, who carried the money to Coblenz. The money has been placed in vaults near American headquarters, where American soldiers guard it continually.

SIXTY AIRPLANES ARRIVE FROM BERLIN

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sixty airplanes of the Fokker type arrived in Coblenz today by special train from Berlin. They were the first of 300 airplanes which are to be turned over to the American forces in Coblenz in accordance with the armistice.

Each machine occupied a flat car and a German soldier guarded each car. A number of German aviators also arrived to try out one out of each 20 machines before the planes are turned over to the American commission.

IS SENSIBLE THAT PRECEDENTS BE BROKEN AT TIMES, MR. WILSON SAYS AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY LORD MAYOR

London, Dec. 28.—In his speech this afternoon at the lord mayor's luncheon at Mansion house, President Wilson said: "Mr. Lord Mayor, your royal highness, your grace, ladies and gentlemen: The very wonderful and generous welcome of this city and you have reminded me of what has perhaps become one of the habits of my life. 'You have said that I have broken all precedents in coming across the ocean to join in the counsel of the peace conference, but I think those who have been associated with me in Washington will testify that that is nothing surprising. I said to the members of the press in Washington one evening that one of the things that had interested me most since I lived in Washington was that every time I did anything perfectly natural it was said to be unprecedented. 'It was perfectly natural to break this precedent, natural because the demand for intimate conference took precedence over every other duty. And, after all the breaking of precedents, though this may sound strange doctrine in England, is the most sensible thing to do. The harness of precedent is sometimes a very sad and harassing trammel. 'In this case the breaking of precedent is sensible for a reason that is very prettily illustrated in a remark attributed to Charles Lamb. One evening in a company of his friends, they were discussing a person who was not present and Lamb said, in his hesitating manner: 'I hate that fellow. 'Why Charles' one of his friends said, 'I did even that he was unprecedented. (Continued on Page Two.)

SUPERIOR STRATEGY OF THE FRENCH WON PEACE CONFERENCE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

So Declares German Editor Harden, Who Thinks Little Of Ludendorff.

HINDENBURG FIGUREHEAD

Brands Former Emperor a Great Cult, Although Not Holding Him Directly Responsible for Bringing On the War.

Fals, Dec. 28.—(Havas.)—Maximilian Harden, the German editor, in an interview, has declared to the correspondent of the Temps that Germany was beaten by the superior strategy of the French generals. Marshal Foch, he declared, was a military leader far above Ludendorff, who had never been victorious on the front. As for von Hindenburg, the editor characterized him as little more than a figurehead.

Harden expressed fear that the loss of Alsace-Lorraine would be for Germany a wound like that suffered by France, but he hoped the orders would have no great importance in the future. He considered that the former emperor was not directly responsible for the war, but that he was a great culprit, for he should have been able to avoid the catastrophe, but had not the courage to say "No" at the last moment.

Concerning the present situation in Germany, Harden believed it very serious. In his opinion, an industrial crisis was imminent, the revolution becoming more and more the agitation of the bolshevik movement in Germany, if that country were obliged to make too great sacrifices.

ARMY OF KNITTERS WILL "STACK NEEDLES"

Red Cross Women Are Given Orders to Cease Work, Their Task Having Been Completed.

Washington, Dec. 28.—America's army of women knitters who did not cease work with the signing of the armistice, today were ordered by the Red Cross to "stack needles," their task accomplished. An inventory of articles in reserve shows sufficient on hand to meet the needs of the fighting men in this country and abroad, and of Red Cross relief commissions.

More than 10,000 sweaters, socks, mufflers, helmets and wristlets were turned out in the 17 months preceding the overthrow of the central powers. Virtually every man in the army was given woolen accessories fashioned by the tireless fingers of thousands of women who chose that method of aiding to win the war.

CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF PRE-WAR CONDITIONS

New York, Dec. 28.—New York celebrated the return of pre-war conditions tonight with a great carnival of victrolas, helms and hats at the Ritz-Carlton, the proceeds of which are to be given to the free milk for France fund. The occasion brought together the most fashionable assembly New York has witnessed since the country went to war.

In one of the halls, decorated to represent the "hanging gardens of Babylon," Metropolitan opera house favors its view with those of the comic stage in the presentation of brilliant dances.

The British prime minister warmly welcomed the American newspaper men to England. He expressed gratification in the presentation of brilliant dances.

WILSON MAKES LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCES IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

EVERY MAN IN THE RESCUE PARTY OF FORTY WAS SLAIN

As Curtain of Fog Lifted, Havoc Wrought by Hun Bullets Was Revealed.

STORY OF HEROISM TOLD

Efforts to Rescue Famous "Lost Battalion" Related by Captain Harrigan.

New York, Dec. 28.—The American transport Turriaba, with 32 wounded officers, arrived here today from France. The officers included Captain William Harrigan, son of the late Edward Harrigan, comedian. Captain Harrigan was wounded while leading one of the detachments which went to the rescue of Colonel Whittlesey's "lost battalion" in the Argonne forest.

Captain Harrigan said when carrier pigeons released by Lieut.-Col. Whittlesey reached the lines with requests for aid, a heavy fog hung over the forest, making an advance impossible for the time.

"We called for 40 volunteers to attempt to get food and clothing to the surrounded battalion," he said, "and my battalion volunteered to a man." "Forty of the men were selected, he said, and started forward. But when the fog lifted and permitted an advance in force, all of them were found slain by machine gun fire. The advance of the second relief party, Captain Harrigan declared their valor "will never be fully understood."

From the day they went into action until they were released, he said, they had seen 185 consecutive hours of fighting. As they advanced to aid Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey's men, many fell from sheer exhaustion, but believing they must die, they kept on. Despite the rain and the gun bullets, which killed many of his command, he said, "they fought like devils, and the boys held out to give up and, believing they must die, they kept on. Despite the rain and the gun bullets, which killed many of his command, he said, "they fought like devils, and the boys held out to give up and, believing they must die, they kept on. Despite the rain and the gun bullets, which killed many of his command, he said, "they fought like devils, and the boys held out to give up and, believing they must die, they kept on."

FORMER N. C. NEGRO CONGRESSMAN DEAD

George H. White Dies in Philadelphia—Served Two Terms From Old Second District.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—George H. White, a negro member of the 55th and 56th congress from North Carolina, died here today. He was 66 years old and had been practicing law in Philadelphia for 12 years.

Raleigh, Dec. 28.—George H. White, the last negro congressman who died today in Philadelphia, was elected to the 55th and 56th congress from the second North Carolina district then known as the "black district." He was born in Columbus county, North Carolina, and removed to Craven, which was then in the second district now represented by Claude Kitchin, who succeeded him. Since that time there has been a rearrangement of the district and Craven is now in the third.

Prior to his service in congress White had several terms in the North Carolina legislature and had been solicitor in his judicial district embracing five counties in eastern North Carolina. He was also grand master of the negro grand lodge of Masons of North Carolina. He did not return to the state after his terms in congress.

BRING CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL TO AMERICA

All That Taken by American Forces to be Disposed of Under Direction of Congress.

Washington, Dec. 28.—All war material captured by the American army will be brought home, Mr. Baker said today, to be disposed of as congress may direct. The equipment includes more than 1,400 guns and trench mortars taken in action and thousands of machine guns and rifles. Various proposals for distribution of the captured material have been made. It has been suggested that it be divided among the states in proportion to their quotas in the army, but on this plan Mr. Baker declined to express an opinion.

To Retain Big Powder Plant

Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary Baker said today that no decision had been reached as to which of the two big powder plants now under construction would be retained by the war department. They are located at Nashville, Tenn., and Charleston, W. Va., and Mr. Baker said that just now it would seem wise to keep one of them.

POSTERS ANNOUNCE IRISH REPUBLIC NOW EXISTS

London, Dec. 28.—Posters will appear in every parish in Ireland today announcing that the Irish republic has come into being, says the Express. The newspapers adds that the Sinn Feiners in the recent election swept Leinster, Munster and Connaught. Seventy members of parliament were elected by the party but they will not take their seats.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Receives Address of Welcome in Guild Hall; Later Attends Luncheon.

IS KEPT BUSY ALL DAY

Goes to Carlisle Today and Will Deliver Oration in Manchester Monday.

PREMIER'S DINNER GUEST

Interest Divided Between President and Elections.

London, Dec. 28.—President Wilson made his last public appearances in London today. Officials of the city of London presented him with an address of welcome in the ancient Guild hall where other famous Americans, including General Grant and former President Roosevelt, have been received. Afterward he was the guest at a luncheon in the Egyptian hall in the Mansion house where hover the ghosts of decades and of civic oratory and where many Americans have partaken of the famed Aldermanic turtle soup.

The drive from Buckingham palace and return, was witnessed by immense crowds. There was plenty of enthusiasm abroad but it hardly reached the same volume as that which attended the president's entry into London on Thursday.

Announcements of the results of general election was somewhat of a counter attraction today. Beneath the surface of the formalities at the Mansion house an unusual episode of human interest was rippling—part happy, part tragic.

Premier Lloyd-George, who sat near the president was learning that the voters had renewed his lease of power by heavier majorities. In St. Asquith, his one-time chief and rival of today, the president had heard that his political career of more than 30 years had been halted.

The day's official events were not limited to the two functions in the city. The president received and spoke to various delegations which pressed addresses at the American embassy and tonight he dined at the premier's residence in Downing street with the members of the cabinet.

After the dinner he entertained Carlisle, where tomorrow he will visit his mother's birthplace. On Monday he will be in Manchester, the great commercial city, where he will make an oration in the Free Trade hall at Manchester and another speech at a luncheon.

The visit to London has passed without any startling news or discussion of precedents and rank like that which attended President Grant's visit in 1877. The president has not heard that the police took away red flags from a few women of foreign appearance in the crowds in the streets of London. The president has gone abroad in London unattended by American secret service men.

The president's two speeches, that at Guild hall, formal oration having at its text that the world is eager for a lasting peace of justice and right, and that at the Mansion house, mellower words, were not disappointing to Londoners. That is saying much, the president's prestige as an orator had awakened high expectations.

It was clear that his auditors, embracing the world of officialdom, finance and business, whatever their political mind, were single-minded in their interest in the president's words. The same may be said of the greater audience throughout the country. Public utterances in Great Britain, apart from those of English statesmen which were landmarks in the progress of the war, have commanded such prominence in the newspapers.

The phrase from the president's speech at the state banquet at Buckingham palace—"there is a great tide running in the hearts of men"—had already gripped the headlines of the papers and pervaded their editorial columns.

SAYS GERMANY MUST PAY 470 BILLION FRANCS

French Deputy Estimates This Sum as What the War Cost the Allied Countries.

Paris, Dec. 28.—The chamber of deputies today discussed the provisional credits for the first quarter of 1919. Deputy Jacques Stern declared the total war expenses of France would reach 250,000,000,000 francs, those of Great Britain he estimated at 200,000,000,000 and of Belgium at 20,000,000,000. Thus, he said, the allies could ask from Germany 470,000,000,000 francs.

M. Stern recalled that Dr. Karl Helfferich, authority on German financial matters, in 1912 estimated the annual income of Germany at 50,000,000,000 marks. To provide equitably among creation of a financial inter-allied commission which would proportion the debt among the nations.

Dr. Gordon B. Moore Dead.

Greenville, S. C., Dec. 28.—Dr. Gordon Beverly Moore, formerly professor of philosophy and political science at Furman University and the University of South Carolina, died at his home here tonight. He was born at Amherst, Va., in 1855. He was a graduate of Richmond college and the Southern Baptist theological seminary.