

WILSON NIGHT IN PARIS GREATER THAN ARTISTICE NIGHT

AMERICA PREDOMINATING WOB NIGHT; WILSON CENTRAL FIGURE

'TAPS' SOUNDED FOR VOLUNTEER ARMY RAISING

Provost Marshal Crowder Advocates Selective Service System.

CHANGE WOULD BE CALAMITY

Says Our Drafted Men Equaled Efforts of Veteran British and French Regulars.

New York, Dec. 14.—"Taps" to the volunteer system of raising armies in war time by the United States was sounded here tonight by Major General Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal general, in an address to the retiring members of New York draft boards. He earnestly advocated that the selective service system should become the permanent method of raising American armies in the future.

General Crowder declared the selective service law had enabled the government in this war to register 23,740,000 Americans, put into the field nearly 3,000,000 fighters and to have in readiness to enter in November 11, when the armistice was signed, 2,000,000 more soldiers, all within a period of 18 months. It would be a "calamity," he said, for the United States to revert to the volunteer system in view of such a successful test of selective service.

General Crowder's speech was an exposition of the successful work of the selective service law which, he said, had responded "promptly and so well to war demands of state government and national control that it would be calamitous if it should not become a recognized part of our governmental system for the raising of armies in time of war."

The provost marshal general contrasted the draft methods of the United States with those of England, and showed how this country had profited by the mistakes made by the British, who after three years were obliged to adopt conscription.

Pointing out that Germany hurled her challenge to the democracies of the earth it became necessary for those democracies, for self-preservation, to organize their resources as she had done and make every man soldier or sailor, or to serve; General Crowder declared his test had been met. He referred to the efforts of Lord Kitchener to raise an army and of the first gallant 100,000.

"After 17 months of war had witnessed the disastrous fighting at Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and the Balkans and the deadlock on the western front," he declared, "the new army of England was 1,700,000 men short of its then authorized strength."

The volunteer system was now to be abandoned, he went on after it had finished the industrial life of the nation and undermined the whole economic structure.

When the United States war department, to heed the lesson learned by England, sought the enactment of the selective service of state government, Crowder said that the traditional method of raising armies by the American people that it was "deemed expedient in the very bill the war department presented to Congress for enactment, to provide that limited volunteering might go on."

He recalled the great opposition to the draft and now "through the insistence of the President, ably supported by the stalwart and aggressive leadership of Senator Charles Borah and Representative Kahn in the respective houses, the day was saved."

"It (the volunteer system) had its origin in the days of chivalry when war was not a business or a contest of industry or mechanics, but a contest of brawn, when armies could live largely upon the country as they advanced, and a nation's fate decided upon the field of battle."

Washington, Dec. 14.—Abandonment of all construction work in progress or projected at so-called "tent camps" originally laid out for mobilization of the national guard and later used for general training purposes, was ordered today by the war department. Exception is made in cases where it is shown that completion is necessary in the interest of the health of the troops.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN

By the Associated Press. London, Dec. 14.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation from King George to visit England and it is expected he will stop here on his way home. The British officials have been awaiting the arrival of Ambassador Davis before making any arrangements for the entertainment of the President.

FAVORS CHANGES IN CHURCH CREED

Methodist Conference Would Strike Out Word Catholic.

Women Win Fight for Equal Representation in Church Officialdom.

BY T. A. SYKES. Goldsboro, Dec. 14.—Rev. A. D. Betts, president of the North Carolina Methodist conference, conducted the opening session of the fourth day's session of the North Carolina M. E. conference in session here.

The joint committee of the board of education and board of missions, through Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, nominated the following directors of the summer school of theology: For term of one year, Rev. W. W. Peele; two years, Revs. M. T. Plyler and J. C. Wooten; three years, Revs. J. M. O'Connell and W. A. Stanbury.

The bishop, in Question 12, "What local churches are elected deacons?" J. M. Poole and E. T. Ippock were elected.

The constitutional questions handed down by the general conference for ratification by the annual conference are which had been voted by the college of bishops were presented to the conference by Bishop Darlington. The first presented was, "Shall the apostles' creed be so changed as to substitute for 'Holy Catholic' the word 'Christ's Holy Church'?"

The other constitutional question is one that has been agitated in the church for a number of years, especially among the good women. "Shall lay members be eligible to all boards and offices without regard to sex?"

This was passed by a vote of 160 to 13. This question is being voted on the connection, and when passed by a three-fourths vote of all the annual conferences, it becomes a law, and the female members of the church will have the right to serve on boards.

The secretary read the report of the chancellor of Emory university and the report went to the board of education.

Question No. 22, "Are all the preachers bachelors in their official administration?" was taken up again and the preachers in the Newbern, Raleigh, Rockingham, Fayetteville, Warrenton, Washington and Wilmington districts made their reports, and their characters passed.

The reports of the preachers during the year, especially have the people been liberal with their means. Several thousands of dollars were reported as surplus for the Methodist epaphanase missions and preachers' salaries. The reports of the ministers indicate that this has been the most progressive year in the history of the conference.

Rev. A. D. Betts, president of the conference, presided over the conference, Bishop Darlington presided at the conference, and that of all he had visited the reports of the preachers in this conference excelled them all in progress along all lines.

He addressed the conference as to its duty and responsibility to the negro race and asked for an offering to finish paying for a tract of land that was necessary for him to purchase for use of the institution. He received in cash and subscriptions the sum of \$1,250.

The Sunday school board, through W. B. Cooper, made its report. This report shows that tremendous progress has been made during the year.

It can show as much advancement as this department. Report was adopted. A resolution was passed commending the President of the United States for the wise and statesmanlike manner in which he directed the affairs of the country during the world war and endorsing his action in going to France to take part in the peace conference.

For Movie Censorship. One of the features of the third day's session of the North Carolina Methodist conference holding its annual meeting here, was the adoption of a paper requesting a state censorship on moving pictures. The paper was introduced by Rev. M. T. Plyler, pastor of Grace church, Wilmington. The minister's association of Wilmington a few days ago adopted a resolution for state censorship of the movies.

A resolution which was adopted by the western North Carolina conference at its recent session, looking to the consolidation of the two papers in the state representing Methodist, The North Carolina Christian Advocate and The Raleigh Christian Advocate, was read by the secretary and referred to the committee on books and periodicals.

Bishop Darlington called the close of the first year and the names of John Bascom Harty, C. C. Curson, J.

EVERY ONE HAS FIRE ARMS AND DISCHARGES THEM ON SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION?

Traveler Returning From Berlin Says German Capital Is in Very Dangerous Condition. No Tranquility Soon.

Special Cable to The Observer from The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) The Hague, Dec. 14.—The following special telegram from Berlin has been received:

"The political parliamentary news agency says the difference between Dr. Solff, foreign minister, and the representatives of the independent socialists in the government and executive committee have become so acute that Dr. Solff has decided to tender his resignation."

The Tages Zeitung says it is reported Dr. Solff refused to shake hands with Herr Haase at a cabinet meeting. The paper says: "Evidently the crisis goes far beyond personal differences. What is really involved is the question whether we shall soon steer towards a legal condition and thereby ensure peace and bread or whether we wish to make the revolution a permanent state of things."

"Germania asserts Herr Barth and Herr Haase apparently received money from a Russian source for the purchase of arms for a civil war. A traveler who returned from Berlin Tuesday and saw last Friday's disturbances tells that Berlin is now in a very dangerous condition. Everyone, he says, has firearms and discharges them on the slightest provocation. Many families have their own machine guns. Berlin resembles a city where the hostile armies of one of these armies under Liebknecht influences, the other controlled by the government. My impression is Liebknecht lost ground recently. Many, however, who support him, hold so over to the government side tomorrow and vice versa, but one commonly hears Germans say Liebknecht's adherents are leaving him as fast as they formerly rallied to his standard."

Christian workers, comprising Roman Catholics and other believers, are working with the moderate socialists in view of the defeat of Liebknecht's party. "Anything like tranquility cannot be expected for months. Only last week while Liebknecht's followers were in a meeting, his enemies attempted to burn down the hall. A few arrests were made, but the government was compelled to be cautious lest it should give a handle to Liebknecht to accuse it of desiring a counter-revolution."

One telegram from Halle at Berlin, Germany, was interpreted by Captain Lester as proving that the German government did not regard the efforts to stir up race troubles among American negroes failed, said Captain Lester, but it persisted until the congress of negro leaders in July last formally recognized the propaganda and denounced the movement.

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PROMINENT MONROE LAWYER FOUND DEAD

W. J. Pratt Dies Suddenly in Boarding House—Had Been in Poor Health for Some Time

Special to The Observer. Monroe, Dec. 14.—W. J. Pratt, a prominent member of the Monroe bar, was found dead in bed at the Caldwell boarding house this morning about 10 o'clock.

Mr. Pratt had been in ill health for some time, and Dr. J. E. Ashcraft attended him last night about 9 o'clock.

The deceased was born in New York city, October 13, 1847. He was son of J. W. Pratt, who was in the publishing business.

Mr. Pratt came to Monroe about 14 years ago, and taught school for a time. He then went to Charlotte and worked as a reporter for the Charlotte Observer. Later he returned to Monroe and, for the past seven years, has been practicing law.

He was a graduate of Columbia university. He was broad-minded and always thoughtful of others. His high sense of honor won him many staunch friends, who are shocked and grieved at the news of his death.

The funeral services were conducted this afternoon at the Caldwell house, conducted by Dr. H. E. Gurney, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. S. L. Rottier of the Episcopal church. The body was taken to New York for burial, accompanied by J. C. M. Vann and R. W. Lemmond, of the Monroe bar.

COFFEE FAMINE TALK PROFITEER PROPAGANDA

BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Washington, Dec. 14.—Fayetteville is facing a coffee famine for the first time in many years, according to a letter to Senator Simmons from J. H. Culbreth & Co. of that place. They had heard Brazil coffee had been barred. After investigating, Senator Simmons wrote that talk of shortage was propaganda issued by the coffee people. "I have looked into this matter carefully," he wrote, "and was informed by the food administration that there is absolutely no truth whatever in the report that no Rio coffee can be sold at present. The food administration states emphatically that there is no restriction whatsoever on the sale of any kind of coffee, and that it would be glad to have the names of the importers who furnished you this information. I was told that this was nothing more than propaganda which is being fostered by certain coffee conspirators in an effort to profiteer on the sale of coffee."

GERMANS SOUGHT TO STIR NEGROES AGAINST WHITES

Part of America to Be Given Them if Germany Won.

LUTHERAN PASTORS USED

Capt. Lester Testifies Some Preachers Spread German Doctrine Among Their People.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The story of how enemy propagandists used German Lutheran pastors to preach love for the fatherland and devotion to its cause and tried in vain to stir up negroes in the United States with reports that if Germany won, part of this country would be assigned exclusively to them, was told today to the senate committee investigating propaganda by Captain George R. Lester, of the army intelligence service.

The witness also continued his testimony of yesterday seeking to show type-German, anti-English and anti-American" policies of William Randolph Hearst's newspapers as directed by William Bayard Hale, Hearst correspondent at Berlin, after breaking relations with Germany.

The hearing will be resumed Tuesday. Some German Lutheran preachers spread the doctrines promoted by the German government both before and after this country entered the war, Captain Lester declared, and a few who continued these utterances after joining the army are now in prison. Many church leaders, recognized the pro-German tendencies of the ministers and tried assiduously to have them removed, the officer explained.

The efforts to stir up race troubles among American negroes failed, said Captain Lester, but it persisted until the congress of negro leaders in July last formally recognized the propaganda and denounced the movement.

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IO-IO SAYS



Fair & Cooler
Fair and cooler today; fair Monday.
It takes two to make a quarrel in spite of the fact that a husband and wife are supposed to be one.

WILSON DELIGHTED WITH HIS WELCOME AT BREST

Reception to French Port Unmistakably Hearty and at Same Time Picturesque.

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) Brest, Dec. 14.—President Wilson was thoroughly delighted with his welcome here yesterday which was unmistakably hearty and at the same time picturesque. When he left the pavilion to get into his car he had opposite him tiers upon tiers of cheering, whistling Americans. Soldiers and sailors were clustered on the rigging of every ship and dock and covering roofs and every warehouse. A road which wound up the face of a hill was lined ten deep, first with American soldiers, then sailors, then children, all cheering shrilly and waving Stars and Stripes, then the Breton societies drawn from every part of the country, the members of which were picturesque and charming. Mr. Wilson passed along the winding avenue of cheers to the station whence he was accompanied by his French hosts. The special train left Brest on time. President Wilson's voyage was uneventful.

SOLID SOUTH TO BE 'INVADED'

Republicans to Start Active Campaign in Dixie States.

North Carolina Among Those "Wanted" by G. O. P. Leaders in 1920.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Washington, Dec. 14.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, will try to break the solid south. He will establish southern headquarters at Asheville, Greensboro, Knoxville or Atlanta and conduct a vigorous campaign in 1920.

Mr. Hays has told friends here that he wants to break his success by leading a capturing drive or more precisely democratic state of the south. He has his heart set on North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky and hopes to make gains in Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

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POLANSKY FOUND GUILTY ON FORGERY CHARGES

Special to The Observer. Winston-Salem, Dec. 14.—In superior court today Ira Polansky, former cashier of the Atlantic Mutual company offices here, was found guilty of forgery and embezzlement, in another indictment. On the latter charge he was sentenced to state prison for three years, while prayer for judgment was granted on the former. Polansky was convicted on the charge of forging a check on his company for \$2,300, after pleading guilty to the charge of forging a check on his company for \$2,300.

Polansky gave his name and told how he had educated himself, how he hoped to accumulate wealth by speculating in stocks and dealing in futures, how he had become involved by losses, and how on former occasion had been guilty of this crime, but in a much smaller sum. He placed himself upon the mercy of court.

Before court adjourned today, George Alwood was ordered into the custody of the sheriff, to be carried to state prison to enter upon his sentence of 15 years for the "murder" of Edward McGon, Southside, several months ago. Alwood appealed from his sentence after conviction, but the supreme court affirmed decision of lower court and ordered execution of sentence.

Dr. Carlisle, in his weekly report, announced that there have been 1,820 new cases in Winston-Salem, and 28 deaths.

AMERICA PREDOMINATING WOB NIGHT; WILSON CENTRAL FIGURE

Imagination and Interest of France Stirred by President of United States as by No Other Leader From Beyond the Borders—All Classes and All Parties Unite to Pay Homage to America Through His President; Greet Him as Representative of Ideals Now Dawning Upon Europe.

STREET THRONGS DANCE, SING AND TROUPE THROUGH

President and Mrs. Wilson Enter French Capital Greeted by Well Nigh Half the Population of the City and Surrounding Country — Flowers Dropped Around Their Carriage; Airplanes Winged Overhead; Guns Sounded—Thirty-six Thousand Soldiers, Flower of French Army, Line Avenues From Dauphine Gate to Murat Mansion—President and Mrs. Wilson Given Luncheon by President and Mme. Poincare.

Paris, Dec. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—This is a greater night in Paris than armistice night. The city is ablaze with illuminations; the boulevards are thronged with crowds, dancing and shouting content. The Place de La Concorde has been turned into a great garden where American soldiers are favorite partners. America is the preeminent guest here tonight.

President and Mrs. Wilson made their entry into Paris this morning greeted by well nigh the population, not only of the city, but of the surrounding districts. They were attended by President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and others among the most eminent figures of France. Flowers were dropped around their carriage; airplanes winged overhead, guns sounded. But observers were impressed with something more than the magnificence and beauty of the reception by some quality of warmth that made it different from the visits to Paris recently made by the representatives of the allied nations.

The imagination and interest of France has been stirred by the president of the United States as by no other leader beyond the borders. All classes and parties in this country have united to pay homage to the United States through its President. They greet him as the representative of ideals now dawning upon Europe.

"In the eyes of the immense crowds welcoming him," says the semi-official "Temps," "President Wilson represents two invincible forces—the material force which permitted the war to be won and also the force which will surely bring peace."

Thirty-six thousand soldiers, the flower of the French army, lined the avenues from Dauphine gate to the Murat mansion, which during their stay in Paris, will be the home of the President and his wife. Alpine Chamois and Rousses, fresh from the battlefields of Champagne, and colonial troops in their uniforms the most of the Somme had daily a few days ago been removed to the point of honor. They gently but firmly kept order among the enormous crowds which ever pressed forward in eagerness to have a closer look at the guests of France.

Two speeches today President Wilson reaffirmed peace and the creation of a league of nations must be a single objective. Responding to the welcome of President Poincare to a luncheon given in his honor, President Wilson declared that winning the war was not enough but that the people of the United States had entered the arena of making the peace a permanent peace for the world.

Responding to the greeting of the socialist delegation, President reiterated that the war had been a people's war and that the best of military autonomy was not sufficient to the fulfilling of its objects. To attain declared cooperation of the nations for the security of the peace to be made was wholly necessary.

PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICS EXCHANGE ADDRESSES

Paris, Dec. 14.—President and Madame Poincare gave a dinner at the Palace de La-Elisee, in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson. President Wilson on this occasion spoke to an address by President Poincare.

"Mr. President: I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy that binds the armies of the central empires with the armies of the republics. The fact is already worrying political leaders in southern states, where the democratic margin was narrowed down to almost nothing in the Taffey campaign. Senators Blount, Georgia; Simmons and Overman, of North Carolina; Shields, of Tennessee; and Stanley, of Kentucky, predict that any concerted move of the republican leaders to win southern states for the presidential candidate in the 1920 election, will serve to arouse the democrats to greater efforts, and will result in larger majorities. They are not afraid of the Hay's scheme. It is reported here that a republican daily paper will be started in Asheville.

Polansky Found Guilty on Forgery Charges. Winston-Salem, Dec. 14.—In superior court today Ira Polansky, former cashier of the Atlantic Mutual company offices here, was found guilty of forgery and embezzlement, in another indictment. On the latter charge he was sentenced to state prison for three years, while prayer for judgment was granted on the former. Polansky was convicted on the charge of forging a check on his company for \$2,300, after pleading guilty to the charge of forging a check on his company for \$2,300.

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Dr. Carlisle, in his weekly report, announced that there have been 1,820 new cases in Winston-Salem, and 28 deaths.

In his address to President Wilson, President Poincare said: "Mr. President: Paris and France awaited you with impatience. They were eager to acclaim in you the illustrious democrat whose works and deeds were inspired by exalted thought, the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who had found a way to express the highest political and moral truths in formulas which bear the stamp of immortality. They had also a personal desire to offer thanks, in your person, to the great republic of which you are the chief, for the invaluable assistance which had been given spontaneously during this war, to the defenders of right and liberty. Even before America had resolved to intervene in the struggle she had shown to the wounded and the orphans of France a solicitude and a generosity the memory of which will always be enshrined in our hearts. The liberality of your Red Cross, the countless gifts of your fellow citizens, the inspiring initiative of American women, anticipated your aid and naval action and showed the world in which side your sympathies inclined. And on the day when you have yourselves into the battle, with your own determination your great people and your brave army prepared to meet the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what other countries"