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TO CONSIDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST

IDEALS SHOULD COME BEFORE QUESTIONS OF TERRITORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

London, Nov. 26.—Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, speaking at Dundee, said he would do everything in his power to make a league of nations a practical and powerful reality. But a league of nations, he contended, was no substitute for the supremacy of the British fleet.

The minister declared that none of the German colonies would ever be restored to Germany and none of the conquered part of Turkey would ever be restored to Turkey.

Paris, Nov. 26.—A league of nations is likely to figure before the peace conference at an early stage of the proceedings, instead of being relegated to the close, after the territorial aspirations of the various powers are settled.

Two distinct view points have now developed on this subject. The American view is that the coming congress will not be like the Vienna congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view the present war was based on certain high ideals and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

Therefore, it is maintained, ideals should come before territorial aspirations in the deliberations of the congress and these ideals having been first defined, should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

Why First.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, was to prevent future warfare, and a league of nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal. It is therefore held that this should be one of the first subjects considered.

Another View in Reverse Order.

It can be stated that this American view of procedure has found warm supporters in England and France, though there is also another viewpoint which clings to the old procedure under the Vienna congress, whereby individual aspirations for territory should have first consideration.

Those who cling to territorial questions should come first say that it is highly desirable to sign a peace treaty embodying the essential details at the earliest possible moment so as to terminate the official war period under which troops are held for the duration of the war. According to this view, an early peace agreement on essentials would release the armies, including the American troops, holding the occupied regions.

Old Vienna Congress Procedure.

Having secured an early agreement on territorial and other practical details, it is suggested the larger general questions, like a league of nations, can come up later for extended discussion either by the peace congress or a separate international congress to formulate the working details of the league. This view is held by those favoring the old Vienna congress procedure of individual claims first, while the American viewpoint is distinctly favorable to establishing ideals first as the guiding principle of the congress.

The appointment of the Brazilian delegates, Nilo Pecanha, the foreign minister, and Ruy Barbosa, ambassador to Argentina, is leading to a discussion as to what extent the South American countries will support a league of nations, and the effect of the league on the Monroe doctrine. It is the general understanding that the South American republics have the favorable attitude toward a league as the allies.

Whether a league of nations, in which Europe would be largely represented, would extend its authority to the western hemisphere, including Central and North America is not clear, but the prevailing view is that its authority would be universal.

It is said that this would not be a substitution of the league's authority for the Monroe doctrine in South American affairs, but rather extension of the Monroe doctrine whereby

HENRY FORD TO START NATIONAL WEEKLY PAPER.

Detroit, Nov. 26.—Henry Ford is going to publish a weekly national newspaper. He will retire from active participation in the management of the Ford Motor Company, in which his son, Edsel, will take his place, and will divide his time between his newspaper and the Fordson tractor.

Mr. Ford recently purchased the Dearborn Independent, published in his home town, and has plans well under way for making a national weekly.

"I am very much interested in the future not only of my own country but of the whole world," said Mr. Ford, "and I have definite ideas and ideals that I believe are practical for the good of all, and intend giving them to the public without having them garbled, distorted or misrepresented.

"I intend also getting out a paper that will be of interest to the whole family. I believe in small beginnings and for that reason we are taking the small home paper and building on that. We will publish it from Dearborn, ten miles west of Detroit, and intend putting up a new building to house it and get a new and complete equipment with which to print it.

"It is my intention to give the paper a great deal of my personal time and it will not be local in any way, but national in scope.

"My son, Edsel, has such a grasp on the business of the Ford Motor Company, and by co-operating with the men with whom he has grown up here he has become such an important factor in that organization he has relieved me of so much of the work and management there that I shall leave that largely to him. Edsel has so familiarized himself with details of the motor plant in the years he has been connected with it, passing on large transactions with such good judgment that I know I am safe in giving it less time myself and devoting my time largely between the tractor and the paper.

E. G. Pipp, for twelve years and until late spring connected with the Detroit News, will be editor of the paper.

BILL TAKES WALKS AND ATTENDS RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Amsterdam, Nov. 26.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, has not left the grounds of Amerongen castle since he was interned there. Dutch newspapers say:

The former emperor begins each day with a walk about the castle grounds and then attends a religious service conducted by Count von Bentincke or the count's son. The day closes with another walk in the garden. The officers of his suite, however, dash about the country in automobiles.

The pastor of the village church twice has dined with the former emperor's party. Other local notables also have visited the castle.

Some Dutch papers criticize the government for placing special telephone facilities at the disposal of the former emperor. The Bentincke family again emphasizes the fact that they received the former emperor only at the request of the Dutch government.

WAKE COUNTY MAN MAKES GOOD RECORD FARMING.

Raleigh, Nov. 26.—Mr. W. T. Simpkins, of Garner, this year has made a farming record as a tenant which should be an inspiration to others in the same pursuit, according to a gentleman who is acquainted with the facts. He has a family of four girls and one boy, only three of whom are able to work. Without any assistance except that of his children, who attended school, he made and harvested his crop which consisted of 14 large bales of cotton, 42 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn and \$200 worth of vegetables which were sold on the Raleigh market. He used only one horse. He is living on one of Mr. J. T. Broughton's farms and worked on shares. After paying all expenses and caring for his family it is said that Mr. Simpkins is about \$600 to the good.

point international action would supplement and reinforce the Monroe doctrine.

WANT OUR FIGHTING MEN BACK HOME

MR. R. R. KING WRITES CONGRESSMEN ON IMPORTANCE OF SUCH A CAUSE.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The earnest demand for the discharge of boys in the army for home work now that the war is over is growing. This applies also to the navy. Senators Simmons and Overman have received hundreds of requests for men in the service. Banks, factories, lawyers and merchants are calling for help. Governor Bickett has taken the matter up with the authorities here. He has made a special demand for Homer Peele, formerly in the office of State Treasurer Lacy, at Raleigh, urging that he is needed in the preparation of material for the next legislature.

Secretary Baker said recently that the request for individual discharges would not be granted except in very rare cases.

In letters to Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Chief of Staff March Senator Simmons stated the case for constituents as follows:

"I am receiving numerous letters from my constituents, from fathers and mothers, and former employers of soldiers and sailors, giving special and forceful reasons why certain of these men should be discharged and returned to civil life immediately, now that the war has been brought to a successful conclusion.

"Many of the men whose discharges are sought are men who occupied positions in civil life requiring special equipment, such as bank cashiers and tellers, trained newspaper men, school teachers, etc. It is urged, and with reason it seems to me, that the highest necessity exists, the war being over, for the immediate return to civil life of certain of these men.

"Will you not please state to me the attitude of your department respecting these matters and advise me what course, if any, is provided for special consideration of such cases and for expediting the discharge of these men, specially equipped for certain essential and important posts in civil life."

Mr. Robert R. King, attorney of Greensboro, is one of the North Carolinians who have taken up this matter with congressmen. In a letter to Senator Simmons he said:

"I am greatly concerned as to how our soldiers are to be gotten back into civil life under circumstances favorable to them and to the country. I notice from the morning papers that the government has this matter under serious consideration. I believe that such of the soldiers as come from the farm and want to go back to the farm, should be first released. In my opinion there is going to be a greater strain on our resources in this line than any other for the present. If those who desire to go back to the farm are first released we will then be the better able to take care of and find employment for others, who do not want to go back to the farm when they are finally released from service. In thinking about this matter, it has occurred to me that if another set of questionnaires could be framed and sent to the soldiers for answer and return, the work of demobilization might be more satisfactorily and intelligently handled than otherwise. The man who said he desired to be discharged at an early day in order that he might go back to the farm would be under a pledge to a degree to go back to the farm, and so likewise with reference to other departments of industry.

"Again there are in the army and navy a great many young men who were interested in large enterprises, and who doubtless want to get back with as little loss of time and loss of interest as possible; they should be released as soon as reasonable. Such men on their return would at once engage in such industries as could afford employment for others who may be released later."

If any large number of persons throughout the United States ask for farm labor the suggestion made by Mr. King may be accepted here. There is going to be a shortage of food for several years, and Uncle Sam will have to furnish a large proportion of it.

MADE HUDSON TUBE REAM COME TRUE

FEAT AS STRUGGLING LAWYER GAVE McADOO CHANCE IN WILSON CAMPAIGN.

The New York World in speaking of the resignation of William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and numerous other important positions, has this interesting sketch of his rise from a struggling lawyer to the high positions he will soon vacate:

"Mr. McAdoo has just entered his fifty-sixth year, the date of his birth having been October 31, 1863, and the place a plantation on the outskirts of Marietta, Ga. His father, for whom he was named, was a veteran of the Mexican war and a judge and district attorney general in Tennessee until the Civil war broke out. Then he turned soldier again. The family possessions were swept away in Sherman's march to the sea, and the father became professor of English and history at the University of Tennessee.

"There the son was a student until his junior year, when the family's circumstances made it necessary for him to take a place as clerk of the United States Circuit court. He read law as he worked and was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-one. Until 1892 he practiced in Chattanooga, then came to New York, where for six years he followed his profession alone. In 1898 he formed a partnership with William McAdoo (who was no kin of his), the present chief magistrate of the city.

"In 1901 Mr. McAdoo began to make a fantastic dream come true. This was that tunnels could be built under the Hudson river and that railroads running through them could be made an economic and financial success. Others had cherished this dream—a renovation notably D. C. Haskins, who started the project in 1876, and S. Pearson & Son, of London, who took it up after Haskins had failed.

"Through Frederick B. Jennings, Mr. McAdoo brought about a reorganization of the tunnel company. With Walter G. Oakman, then head of the Guaranty Trust Company, he organized a construction company. With Harvey Fisk & Sons he started the financial organization that was required. Of the tunnels, 3,600 feet had already been driven, and it was thought that \$4,000,000 would complete them. This grew to \$30,000,000, and still they were not done. The sum grew to \$60,000,000 before the project was crowned with success in 1908.

All this—in conjunction with the erection of the two terminal buildings in Church street, the operation of the road on the blunt antithesis of the old doctrine of the "public be damned" and the opposition of half a dozen kinds that was beaten down—made Mr. McAdoo an eminent man in New York. It made him, too, a conspicuous man in politics, and when the Wilson movement began to gather headway in 1911 he became identified with it in controlling ways.

"In the campaign of 1912 Mr. McAdoo was first chairman of the campaign committee. Then he became vice chairman of the national committee, and presently was in actual if not nominal charge. He has been accredited with the chief individual responsibility, for the success of the campaign, and from the beginning of Mr. Wilson's work on the formation of his cabinet, it was solely a question of what particular portfolio he would offer Mr. McAdoo.

"As secretary of the treasury Mr. McAdoo planned a prime part in the adjustments that attended the abolition of the protective tariff, the organization of the federal reserve system and the establishment of the income tax. When the war closed in upon the nation, and more especially after the United States became a party to it, Mr. McAdoo faced problems no chancellor ever had before. Tax measures greater than any nation had contemplated, bond issues huger even than those of Great Britain, required his direction. And then it became necessary for him to become director general of the railroads of the country and head of its combined express services.

"Mr. McAdoo was first married in 1885 to Miss Sarah Hazelhurst Fleming, of Chattanooga. She died in 1912, leaving three sons and three daughters. In 1914 Mr. McAdoo

U. S. SOLDIERS DEPART FROM WINSTON-SALEM.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 25.—The detachment of United States soldiers brought to this city on Sunday night, November 17, to assist in dispelling a mob which had formed to lynch a negro charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Childress, returned to their respective camps at Raleigh and Charlotte tonight.

Since Saturday night seven white men have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the trouble which brought the soldiers to Winston-Salem. They will be given preliminary hearings in the Municipal court Wednesday morning.

There is a movement on here among the colored people to organize a colored law and order league which will have for its purpose the discouragement of lawlessness among the members of the race and co-operation with the officers in every possible way to put a stop to a crime which prevails in some colored localities, also to aid the officers to put a stop to promiscuous shooting of fire arms in certain sections of the city. A membership of at least two thousand for the league is expected.

TROOPS BEGIN THEIR RETURN THIS WEEK.

Washington, Nov. 26.—First units of the American expeditionary forces to return from overseas are expected to arrive in New York about the end of the present week.

General March, chief of staff, announced tonight that 332 officers and 6,614 men of the air service and other detachments training in England now are homeward bound on the Minnekahda, Lapland and Orea, British liners. The first two ships left Liverpool last Friday and the Orea sailed on Saturday.

This announcement means that the movement of the American troops now in England, the majority of whom are in air service detachments, will continue steadily until all of them, some 20,000, have returned. There are no regiments or other units of line troops in Great Britain. The first movement of the larger units, such as brigades and divisions will come from French ports, it is assumed.

KAISER BILL HOARDS LARGE QUANTITIES FOOD.

Amsterdam, Nov. 26.—"How Wilhelm held out," is the title of an article in the Frankfurt Volks Stimme, by Wilhelm Carl, a Socialist, who discovered the hoards of provisions which the former emperor had in his Berlin palace.

"The quantity," the writer says, "exceeded all expectations." In large white tiled rooms was everything, literally everything one can imagine in foodstuffs. It is conceivable that after four years of war, such huge quantities could be hoarded. There was meat and game in cold storage, salted provisions in large cases, white meal in sacks piled to the roof, thousands of eggs, gigantic boxes filled with tea, coffee, chocolate, lard, jelly and jam; hundreds of sugar loaves and endless stacks of peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. Their value amounts to several hundred thousand marks.

Influenza Raging in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—It is estimated that there are 60,000 cases of influenza in Porto Rico.

Governor Yager is awaiting a report from Health Commissioner Solar before determining whether it will be necessary to close all public gathering places.

The suffering in the rural communities is reported to be intense. There have been many deaths as a result of the epidemic.

was married to Eleanor Wilson, the daughter of the President, the ceremony being performed in the White House. His home in New York was at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he had enough of an estate to indulge himself in his favorite recreations of riding and golf. He still owns this residence, and presumably will live there again."

Send The Patriot to some friend who used to be a citizen of Guilford county, as a Christmas present. Why not?

SECY BAKER LOPS OFF \$1,336,000,000 WAR EXPENSE

GETTING SOLDIERS BACK TO THEIR HOMES AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE NOW.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Drastic retrenchment already is in full swing at the war department, according to a statement made to Senator Martin, of Virginia, by Secretary Baker. A saving of \$1,336,800,818 has been accomplished. A promise is made that this good work will extend to other executive departments and daily grow in development of beneficial results.

A letter from Secretary Baker was presented to the senate by Mr. Martin, who remarked:

"It is a good beginning. There never was a greater necessity for curtailment in governmental expenditures than now."

Baker Cites Curtailment.

"I am writing this letter because I think as chairman of the committee on appropriations it is important that you should know of the steps so far taken by the war department to cut down the expenditures of this department in view of the signing of the armistice which brought about a cessation of hostilities.

"The armistice was signed on the 11th of November. Up to and including to-day the war department has cancelled contracts in process of execution effecting a total saving of \$408,900,818.

"On contracts which have been let but upon which no work had as yet been done, cancellations aggregate a saving of \$700,000,000.

"An order was made on the 11th of November cutting out all overtime and Sunday work. The amount saved by this order aggregates about \$2,900,000 a day.

"The foregoing amounts are exclusive of cancellations in aircraft production or in engines.

Stop Making Planes.

"In the bureau of aircraft production, orders have been telegraphed out stopped all production of a large number of items, including planes of various types, engines, parts and special instruments, which aggregate, in the estimated saving, \$225,000,000.

"In addition to the foregoing, plans have been made to begin the demobilization of the forces under arms in this country, and to begin returning at once to the United States such portions of the armed forces abroad as are not needed for the purposes of occupying enemy territory. How rapidly it will be possible to return soldiers from overseas cannot be immediately determined. The demobilization in this country, however, can proceed at once. Blanks have been distributed, physical examinations are being had and records made, so that within a period of two weeks 200,000 soldiers will have been demobilized, and thereafter the work will progress rapidly.

Reduce Office Personnel.

"We are reducing the officer personnel of the army by discontinuing all commissions and honorably discharging officers whose services are no longer needed. The number possible to be dispensed with increases from day to day, and there will, of course, be a corresponding decrease in civilian employees.

"In the termination of contracts for supplies and material, the department is working in close harmony with the war industries board and the department of labor, in order that there may be the utmost freedom for the resumption of civil business and the most complete opportunity for labor released from war industries and military service to find suitable and profitable industrial and commercial employment.

"I have no doubt that within a few days the figures above set forth will show substantial increases and the savings effected will mount day by day. In general, it is my earnest desire to restore the soldiers to their homes and their civil occupations and to cut down as speedily and completely as possible the extraordinary expenditures which the war department was obliged to undertake for the prosecution of the war.

"I have not set up here the details of the contracts cancelled because the list is long and individual items are not of special significance, but if at any time you desire to have detailed information it will give me great pleasure to supply it."