

WEATHER
Fair and warmer Monday.
Tuesday rain and warmer.

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WILSON SPENDS SUNDAY AT THE OLD HOME OF HIS MATERNAL GRANDFATHER

His Mother Spent Her Girlhood
Days At Carlisle, England,
And the Visit Awakened
President's Emotions

INVITED INTO CHURCH
PULPIT, TALKS TO PEOPLE

While Organist Played Battle
Hymn of Republic; Pastor of
Church in Sermon Said, 'It
is a Great Spectacle for the
Entire World; Applauds the
Work and Life of Thomas
Woodrow Whose Name Was
Inscribed on Church Roll
There 98 Years Ago; Ex-
tracts From Sermon and
President's Address to the
Congregation

Carlisle, England, Dec. 29.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, came to Carlisle today in rain and a cold penetrating mist to visit the girlhood home of his mother. But the warmth of the greeting of the people of the town and of the thousands of strangers from the surrounding country more than offset the dreariness of the weather. Large crowds lined the streets and cheered the Presidential party lustily as it drove from the station, where the President was received by Mayor Bertram Carr and local notables, to the Crown and Mitre Hotel, where the President signed the Freeman's role.

Site of the Old Chapel.
The President visited Annetwell street, where the site of his late grandfather's chapel was pointed out to him and the house in Cavendish Place that was built by his grandfather. Later he attended services in the Lowther Street Congregational church. During the services the Rev. Edward Booth, pastor, requested the President to come into the pulpit and address the assemblage. This the President did, delivering a short speech, in which he touched simply but eloquently on his mother.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
The President spoke as follows: "It is with unaffected reluctance that I inject myself into this service. I remember my grandfather very well, and remembering him, I can see how he would not approve. I remember what he required of me and remember the stern lessons of duty he spoke. And I remember painfully about things he expected me to know that I did not know."

"There has come a change of times when laymen like myself are permitted to speak in a congregation. There is another reason why I was reluctant to speak. The feelings excited in me today are really too intimate and too deep to permit of public expression. The memories that have come of the mother who was born here are very affecting. Her quiet character, the sense of duty and his dislike of ostentation have come back to me with increasing force as these years of duty have accumulated. Yes, perhaps, it is appropriate that in a place of worship I should acknowledge my indebtedness to her and her remarkable father, because, after all what the world now is seeking to do is to return to the paths of duty, to turn from the savagery of interests to the dignity of the performance of right."

POWER OF MORAL FORCE.
"I believe as this war has drawn nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force, we shall now be drawn together in a combination in moral force is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical force that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as swords."

"The knowledge that wrong has been attempted has aroused the nations. They have gone out like men for a crusade. No other cause could have drawn so many of the nations together. They knew an outlaw was abroad and that the outlaw pursued unspeakable things. It is from quiet places like this all over the world that the forces are accumulated that presently will overpower any attempt to accomplish evil on a great scale. It is like the rivulet that gathers into the rivers and the river that goes to the sea. So there comes out of communities like those streams that fertilize the conscience of men, and it is the conscience of the world we now mean to place upon the throne which others tried to usurp."

Features of Day's Events.
The lengthy program of the day was carried out with the single exception that the President had not intended to speak in the church. The Presidential train arrived at the Citadel station on schedule time.

In addition to Mayo Carr, the lady organist, Miss Eleanor Carr, Major General Sir John Cowan and the high sheriff were on the platform when President Wilson alighted from his car. After the presentations Miss Carr gave Mrs. Wilson a huge bouquet.

People Burst Into Cheers.
The Presidential party was then conducted to the entrance of the station where the square was thronged with people who burst into hearty cheers. The stars and stripes and the British

FAREWELL DINNER IN LONDON TONIGHT

London, Dec. 29.—The arrangements for a private dinner for President and Mrs. Wilson and King George and Queen Mary Monday night on the President's return from Manchester have been changed. Instead, the function will be a farewell dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Wilson. It will be given in the state dining room in Buckingham Palace and about thirty guests will attend it.

HIS MOTHER CAME NEAR BEING DROWNED

Carlisle, Dec. 29.—During the course of a conversation the President found occasion to recall an incident in his mother's life which all but affected the history of the United States and his own existence. "I will tell you," he said, "how nearly this ceremony came to not taking place. My mother was playing on a rope on the ship while sailing for America and a sudden lurch nearly threw her overboard. She swung far out over the water, but luckily for me she hung on and was not drowned."

flag were hoisted on the tower of the law courts. The rain continued to fall, but the crowds in the streets cheered President Wilson all the way to the Crown and Mitre Hotel where other prominent citizens were waiting to receive the noted guest. Here Thomas Wilson, an aged house painter and the last living pupil of the school of President Wilson's grandfather, was introduced to the President.

Family Documents.
President Wilson inspected documents dealing with the residence here of his grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Woodrow, and then drove to the Salvation Army hall where once stood the building that was the President's mother's home. Then he visited Cavendish House in Warwick road, built by his grandfather, and where his grandfather taught school and where the President's mother also lived for a while. The President remained here for 10 minutes and proceeded to the Lowther Street Congregational church, which was crowded.

Enters Church.
The congregation rose as the President and his party entered and were conducted to the front pew. As the party entered the organist played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" which was listed on the program as "The American National Anthem."

The Rev. Mr. Booth entered the pulpit, accompanied by the Bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Booth gave the invocation and the choir and the congregation sang the hymn "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne." President Wilson joined in the singing.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Mr. Booth read as the first lesson from the sixth chapter of Isaiah, the choir chanted "Oh, Sing Unto the Lord a New Song." The Bishop of Carlisle read the second lesson, which was from the second chapter of Luke—the story of Christ questioning the doctors in the temple.

Pastor's Address.
"I feel great pride," the pastor said in part, "that the great and honored leader of the American people should have left the company of Kings and set aside important functions to travel to this border city in which his mother was born to attend, as a humble worshiper the church over which his grandfather once presided. Such action reveals his character. It is a great spectacle for the world."

"Mr. President, two-thirds of your name belongs here, as the words 'Thomas Woodrow' were inscribed on the church roll ninety-eight years ago. From then until 1835 he taught the church the word of God. He gathered around him a devoted band of people who learned to do righteously. Here his children, among them your sainted mother, learned to sing their hymns and to fear God."

"Hence the peculiar gratification your church felt and expressed on your election to your high and honorable office and which has deepened in the course of the eventful years of your Presidency."

FRANCE FAVORS FULL PUBLICITY OF WORK OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, Dec. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—France is absolutely in agreement that full publicity be given to the proceedings of the peace conference. This announcement was made by Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies today.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

Intervention in Russia, the Minister declared, is inevitable, but it would be of a defensive character so far as French troops are concerned. If offensive operations were undertaken against the Bolsheviks, he added, they must be carried out by Russian troops.

The Russians have 100,000 men at Odessa ready to intervene against the Bolsheviks, said M. Pichon, and Gen. Berthelot's army in Rumania was ready if any attempt at intervention was made by Ukraine.

COMPLETE RETURNS BRITISH ELECTIONS

Coalition Unionists, Liberals
And Laborites Get 471
Seats in Parliament

LLOYD GEORGE ELEMENT HAS IMMENSE MAJORITY

Some Astonishing Results Are
Shown; Other Features of
General Election

London, Dec. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—Complete returns for the election of the new parliament give the following results: Coalition Unionists 334. Coalition Liberals 127. Coalition Laborites 10. Unionists 46. Asquithian Liberals 37. Laborites 65. National Party 2. Independents 5. Socialists 1. Sinn Feiners 73. Irish Nationalists 7.

All coalition with the Unionists and National Party may be regarded roughly as supporting Lloyd George. The only opposition will be formed by the Asquithian Liberals, Laborites and Independents.

It is difficult to compare the results of this election with that of 1910, owing to the numerous rearrangements of constituencies under the last reform act, but a comparison between the country areas as a whole shows that London has gone almost solid for the coalition. Only three independent Liberals were returned and two Laborites returned are both coalitionists.

Even in Scotland the number of independent Liberals returned can be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

Women and Soldiers Did It.
Coalition leaders claim that the two principal factors that contributed to their triumph are the votes of the women and soldiers. The former made

UNCERTAIN TIMES IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Big Open Air Meetings And
Serious Trouble Expected
Therefrom

London, Dec. 29.—Berlin reports from Copenhagen and Amsterdam indicate that Sunday was being awaited in the German capital with anxiety if being feared that the great open air meetings which had been arranged would lead to serious trouble.

The despatches say the bourgeois press was urging the support of the government of Friedrich Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann, while the Spartans were convinced that their hour had arrived and that they would be able to sweep aside all resistance.

Despite the promised evacuation, the despatches add, sailors still occupy the imperial palace and sentries are posted at all its entrances. The Berlin Tageszeitung asserts that marines have occupied the Reichstag building.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERING TREVES



When the Yanks passed through the streets of the oldest German city and entered the Kaiserplatz—as here shown—the citizens did not find it necessary to remain within doors, for they knew the Army of Occupation would accord them chivalrous treatment.

ROBERT CECIL ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

For Carrying Out Principle But
Refers To Difficulties of
Such a Plan

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATE TALKS INTERESTINGLY

Most Difficult Subject of All,
He Says, Is Disarmament;
Co-operation Necessary

London, Dec. 29.—Lord Robert Cecil, who is to deal at the peace conference with questions affecting a league of nations, in an interview by a correspondent of the Observer, after affirming the necessity for carrying the principle of a league of nations into effect, dealt with what he termed the difficulties connected with the details of such a plan.

"International Anarchy."
"The moment you try to devise the machinery of a league of nations," Lord Robert said, "you are struck by the existence of complete international anarchy. The great difficulty in providing an alternative to war lies in the difficulty of providing effective action to compel obedience to any regulations which may be made on the subject."

"If there existed any system of international co-operation with formal, or even informal, regulations this difficulty would be easily surmounted. It is, therefore a mistake to look upon the prevention of war as the sole function of nations. The essential thing is to obtain recognition for the fact that the interests of humanity as a whole really exist. We have to work in order that the nations shall not forget that they are a part of one another."

"Anyone who makes an attempt to sketch out the terms of the peace settlement will meet at every turn problems that can only be solved by international co-operation."

"In the case of the vast countries of Asia without good government in the period before independence can be exercised there must be assistance from the outside, and this is bound to lead to international difficulties unless some power is entrusted by the nations of the world with the duty of providing this assistance."

Most Difficult of All.
As to the most difficult question of all, namely, disarmament, nothing can be done unless joint action by all nations of the world is assured; unless it is realized that the interests of humanity are greater than the interests of any one nation.

"If the nations can be persuaded to put away their excessive individualism, if international co-operation becomes a real force, then there is hope that we can establish the machinery which will be an effective safeguard against war, and even diminish and render relatively innocuous the causes of international quarrels."

HORSE-MEATLESS DAYS WITH GERMANS; HIGH PRICE FOR ALL FOOD

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—Horse meat again has experienced another advance in Germany. Meatless days are being generally observed throughout Germany.

In Coblenz the week beginning December 16 was a meatless one. The ruling prices of horse meat in the area occupied by American army is at present as follows:—Per pound, horse mutton, one mark, eighty pennings; horse meat, one mark, sixty pennings; horse liver, one mark, forty pennings.

BIG JOB LOOMS UP FOR HINDENBURG; HENRY DECLINES IT

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—A "League for the protection of the personal liberty and life of the Kaiser" has been formed and will issue an appeal to the former advisers of the ex-emperor, as well as diplomats with whom he was associated, to submit all possible documents to prove the Emperor's innocence of bringing about the war. Prince Henry, of Prussia, who was proposed for President of the League, suggested Von Hindenburg for the post.

MARINES SURVIVOR BEARS 18 SCARS

Captain Whiting Who Was In
Famous Fight At
Chateau Thierry

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS RETURN HOME ON SHIPS

The Number Includes Three
Brigadier Generals; May
Wear Medals

Bears Scars of 18 Wounds.
Capt. T. S. Whiting of Hampton, Va., bore the scars of 18 wounds received at Chateau Thierry with the Sixth Regiment of Marines.

Among the men arriving on the Carthage were forty aviators who served in Italy.

Officers on the Sixxola included

EBERT GOVERNMENT GOING TO PIECES

Three Members of Revolutionary
Cabinet Withdrew
Saturday Night

Berlin, Dec. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—Foreign Minister Haase, Minister of Social Policy Barth and Demobilization Minister Dittman retired from the cabinet at midnight last night after the central council had decided against the independents on a majority of the questions the independents had submitted for consideration.

Premier Ebert, Finance Minister Scheidemann and Minister of Publicity Landsberg are now in charge of the revolutionary government.

The cabinet and the council of soldiers and workers sat in conference throughout all of yesterday afternoon in what was a cross examination by the council of the cabinet on the cabinet's recent administration. Afterward the council went into executive session and sat until late at night. The impression is that the majority socialists will form a new government with the assistance of Liberal Bourgeoisie.

STORM BREAKS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Foreign Minister's Speech In-
terrupted by Violent Socialist
Counter-Demonstrations

PREMIER'S OPPONENTS OBSTRUCT THE BUDGET

Violent Attack on Pinchon and
the Government's Foreign
Policy

Paris, Dec. 29.—The storm which has been threatening in the French chamber for the past four days broke this afternoon when Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs amid violent interruptions by the Socialist and counter demonstrations by the government supporters, outlined France's peace terms.

The minister had declared that France is absolutely in agreement that full publicity be given to the proceedings of the peace conference. He announced that intervention in Russia was inevitable, but that it would be of a defensive character so far as French troops were concerned, and that if offensive operations were undertaken it must be by Russian troops.

It has been evident for the past week that the opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every way possible the voting of the budget of 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms either through Premier Clemenceau or M. Pichon. But it was not expected that the government would do so before Monday.

M. Franklin-Bouillon of the committee of foreign affairs, brought matters to a head, however, by a violent attack on M. Pichon and the government's foreign policy.

Since Thursday the government bench has set in obdurate silence refusing to reply to any queries; but when M. Pichon ascended the tribune this afternoon he was ready to answer.

First—That the government was in accord that the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist deputy, Marcel Cachin, of last Friday when he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the peace conference and the discussion given all publicity.

Second—That the French government has adopted the principle of a league of nations and is now busy working towards its effective realization, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist, M. Bracke.

Third—That the government does not desire any annexation, but reserves the right to fix the Alsace-Lorraine frontiers, to guard against future attack, thus replying to M. Franklin-Bouillon.

CONGRESS RESUMES ITS WORK TODAY

Senate Will Be Featured By
Speeches on League of Na-
tions and Army Affairs

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NAVAL PROGRAM

Discussion of Peace Questions
Will Be Renewed Thursday;
House Schedule

Washington, Dec. 29.—Although both Senate and House will meet tomorrow, the holiday vacation will not end until Thursday and no business of importance will be considered until that time.

In the Senate tomorrow Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Military Committee, plans an address in criticism of many army affairs, while Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, expects to speak on the proposed league of nations. The House will consider sending the war revenue bill to conference with some sentiment for directing the House managers to accept Senate amendments designed to prohibit child labor and to prevent the importation of intoxicants into the District of Columbia for beverage purposes.

Additional information on the American naval program is expected tomorrow from Secretary Daniels when the House Naval Committee resumes hearings on the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

When Congress resumed regular sessions Thursday discussion of peace questions will be renewed in the Senate. Delay in publication of army casualty lists also will be discussed Thursday by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, Republican.

In the House right of way will be given the war department bill validating informal war contracts and a special rule to expedite its passage is promised. Senate committees late this week are to again take up investigations of German propaganda and the Hog Island shipyard.

WHAT STOPPED GUN FIRING ON PARIS

Picked Gun Crew of Battleship
Utah Sent Ashore To
Get Big Gun

New York, Dec. 29.—The story of the success of America's land battery of 14-inch naval guns, as told by members of the gun crew themselves, was given to the public here today when copies of "The Big U," a newspaper printed on board the battleship Utah, were circulated on shore.

It was the Utah's picked gun crew, the newspaper said, that was sent ashore to "get" the German super-gun which was shelling Paris. The gun was removed to get into action but the navy men had the satisfaction of smashing away at the German line for several months before the armistice was signed.

The shells fired by the naval gun, according to "The Big U" were almost twice the size of those fired by the German super-gun and were so powerful that on one occasion one exploding shell hurled two loaded freight cars from a track to the top of a railway station.

Left Only Tags of Enemy.
Another shell landed in a hut where 100 Germans were watching a motion picture show and when American troops later reached the spot forty identification tags were all that could be found to tell the fate of the party.

The naval gun habitually fired at a range of from 29 to 21 miles, the article said, and more than 800 rounds had been fired when the armistice was signed. It would have been necessary to have removed the guns for reloading within a short time had not the armistice put an end to their work.

SOCIETY OF NATIONS
IS FAVORED BY FRENCH
Statement By Pinchon, Minister
of Foreign Affairs, To
That Effect

Paris, Dec. 29.—France does not desire any annexations as a result of the war, but reserves to herself the right of discussion concerning the boundaries of Alsace-Lorraine, according to a statement made today by Foreign Minister Pichon.