

WEATHER
Rain Tuesday and by night in east portion. Wednesday cloudy, probably rain.

The News and Observer

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina

VOL. CVIII. NO. 184.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1918.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT PRAYED FOR FOCH AND HAIG AS REAL MEN IN SPEECH AT MANCHESTER

Commends Unity of Command Out of Which There Has Arisen Unity of Spirit

DISTRUST IS THE ONLY ENEMY NOW, HE DECLARES

America Not Interested in European Politics, But Very Much Interested in a Partnership of Right Between America and Europe; Mr. Wilson Given Freedom of City, Says Combination of Power Must Combine All; Returns To London; Leaves Paris For Rome Tomorrow

PRESIDENT BACK IN LONDON; IS AGAIN IN PARIS TODAY, ARRIVES IN ROME FRIDAY

(By The Associated Press.)
London, Dec. 30.—President Wilson arrived in London at 7:15 p. m. and immediately went to Buckingham Palace. He was cheered by large numbers of persons who were proceeding homeward from business. Otherwise there was no demonstration, as the time of the arrival of the Presidential special train was not known to the public.

BE IN ROME FRIDAY.
President Wilson will go direct to Italy from Paris. He will leave Paris for Rome Wednesday night, arriving in the Italian capital Friday. Rome is to be the only city in Italy the President will visit. He expects to be away from Paris a week.

WILL SPEND NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS

Paris, Dec. 30.—(By the A. P.)—President Wilson plans to spend New Year's in Paris and leave for Italy New Year's night. He will return from Italy about January 10, when the inter-allied conference will assemble.

It is generally understood now that the President will remain in Europe for about a month after his return from Italy and that he will take passage for America about Feb. 10.

Sails From Dover Today.

Dover, Dec. 30.—Honors similar to those he received on his arrival last Thursday will be paid President Wilson when he sails from Dover for Calais tomorrow morning. His train will be taken direct to the Admiralty pier where military and naval guards will be waiting.

The return trip across the channel will be made on the Brighton, the same steamer on which the President came to England. British destroyers will escort the President's ship to mid-channel where it will be met by French destroyers which will accompany it to Calais. An aerial escort has been arranged for the voyage.

(By The Associated Press.)

Manchester, Dec. 30.—The people of Manchester made President Wilson a freeman of their city today. They did more than that—they made him at home.

He's a Jolly Good Fellow.
The general atmosphere of all the proceedings was intimate and friendly often the people got near enough to shake hands. Even the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city had a tone of homely simplicity and seemed more like a college commencement than a formally staged ritual. The assembly sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

It was a happy inspiration that led the leaders in to throw open the largest hall in the city, instead of following the custom by holding the ceremony in the municipal chamber. This by no means reduced the effect of the important speech the President delivered. His most important pronouncement perhaps to Englishmen, the most important he has made in England that the United States would make no covenant with any powers except one with all the powers, was not lost upon his hearers. No other audience during his European appearances has absorbed the President's utterances so eagerly, so understandingly and has so quickly responded to every important point. No other audience has resembled so noticeably the character and types of people to whom the President has been accustomed to speak at home.

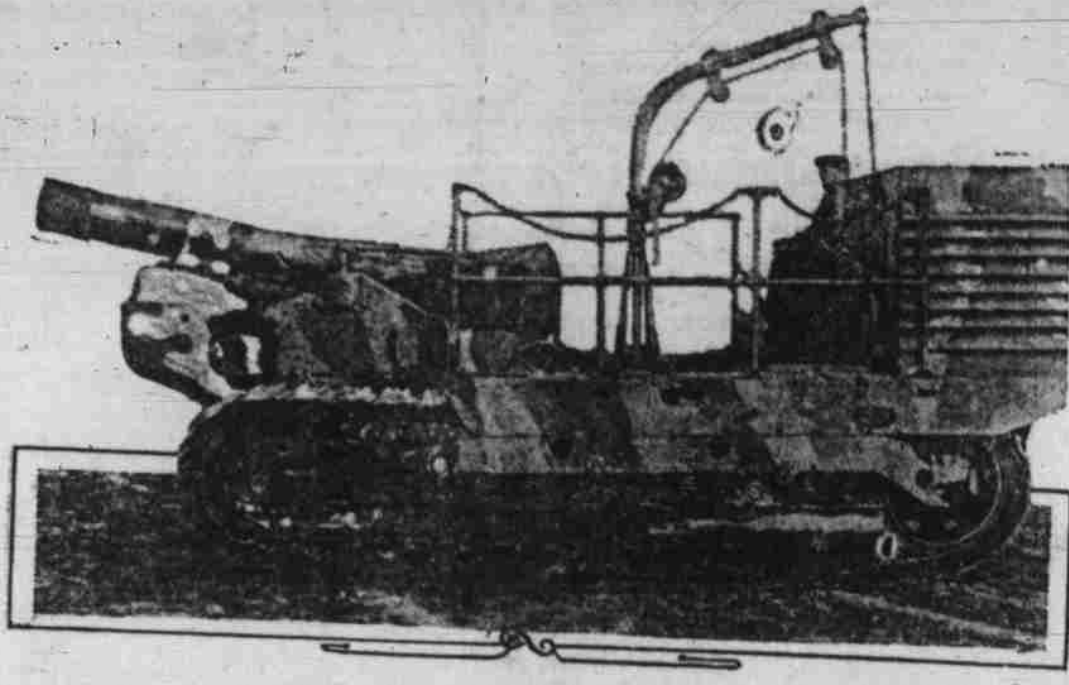
Lancashire Close to America.
Perhaps this was because Lancashire has contributed so many citizens to the United States and has such close industrial connections and follows American affairs with keener interest than most English countries.

The first item in the day's program was a drive to the famous docks which have made Manchester an inland port. Later the President made a brief appearance in the balcony of the Royal Exchange where he spoke. Finally he took lunch with 200 prominent men in the Midland Hotel, where he made an acknowledgment of Manchester's hospitality.

Only the Weather Was Unfriendly.
Only the weather was unfriendly to

(Continued on Page Nine.)

AN AMERICAN WAR SECRET



Here's an American engine of war never before pictured. It is an eight-inch howitzer, motor-mounted. One man drives the whole outfit, and it can climb a 45-per cent grade without exhaustion and be ready for action the minute it arrives. Before the introduction of the artillery tractor it required days to move one of these big guns from place to place.

HAMPTON AND THE U. S. MARSHALSHIP

Not a Candidate and If His Measure Has Been Taken He Doesn't Know It

THE POSTMASTERSHIP AT ASHEVILLE SOME PUZZLE

Senator Overman Expected To Take a Hand in Fight in Behalf of Gudger

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Unless a league of nations or other tribunal that will make certain the limitation of international armament is established, the United States must build the greatest navy in the world, Secretary Daniels today told the House naval committee.

"I am firmly convinced," declared the Secretary, "that if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all the nations, then the United States must bend her will and bend her energies, must give her men and give her money to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

Fixed Now to Rank Second.
With the completion of the proposed new three year building program adding ten dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers and 130 smaller craft to the fleet, America still will rank second in naval strength to Great Britain, said the Secretary, who appeared before the committee to make his final recommendations for the 1920 naval bill.

President Favors It.
"Does the President back the policy to make us the first naval power in the world?" asked Representative Kelly of Michigan.

"Yes, if competitive building is to continue," said Mr. Daniels. "We are now easily the second naval power, but this program will not make us the first."

World Police Force.
The naval secretary said that if a league of nations is established America must provide a large part of a world police force necessary to enforce the league's decrees. He added, however, that with such a league formed it would not be necessary to carry on the full

(Continued on Page Two.)

MORE SOLDIERS EN ROUTE HOME

One of Three Ships Sailing From France Is The Cruiser North Carolina

Washington, Dec. 30.—Two battleships, the Kansas and the Georgia, and the armored cruiser North Carolina are among the eleven vessels which the War Department announced today had sailed from France between December 25 and 27 with returning soldiers. The last of this fleet of troop ships is due either at New York or Newport News January 13th.

The eleven ships carry in all approximately 16,375 officers and men. The navy craft, especially fitted for this work because of the shortage of tonnage to get the army home, carries the following quotas:

Georgia, 967; Kansas, 1,428 and North Carolina, 1,288.
Included in the units en route homeward as announced today are five complete field artillery regiments, the 125th, 127th, 145th, 301st, and 333rd, in the neighborhood of 15,000 men and more than 50 officers. There are en route also two complete trench mortar battalions the 6th and 7th, with about 30 officers and 700 men each.

Must Have Largest Navy In the World If No League of Nations

Secretary Daniels Tells Congress That, Unless Peace Council Reaches Agreement to Put An End to Navy Building By All Nations, Uncle Sam Must Have the "Incomparably Greatest."

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Unless a league of nations or other tribunal that will make certain the limitation of international armament is established, the United States must build the greatest navy in the world, Secretary Daniels today told the House naval committee.

"I am firmly convinced," declared the Secretary, "that if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all the nations, then the United States must bend her will and bend her energies, must give her men and give her money to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

Fixed Now to Rank Second.
With the completion of the proposed new three year building program adding ten dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers and 130 smaller craft to the fleet, America still will rank second in naval strength to Great Britain, said the Secretary, who appeared before the committee to make his final recommendations for the 1920 naval bill.

President Favors It.
"Does the President back the policy to make us the first naval power in the world?" asked Representative Kelly of Michigan.

"Yes, if competitive building is to continue," said Mr. Daniels. "We are now easily the second naval power, but this program will not make us the first."

World Police Force.
The naval secretary said that if a league of nations is established America must provide a large part of a world police force necessary to enforce the league's decrees. He added, however, that with such a league formed it would not be necessary to carry on the full

(Continued on Page Two.)

SALISBURY WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Mrs. J. Steadman, in Ill Health, Used Rubber Tubes of Gas Range

Salisbury, Dec. 30.—Mrs. J. Steadman, for years in ill health, took her life at her home, using rubber tubes in a gas range. Mrs. Steadman, wife of a well known engineer on the main line of the Southern Railway, running from Spencer to Monroe, Va., was found dead in her kitchen this morning, when Mr. Steadman came in off his run and went to his home. It is evident that the unfortunate woman had taken her own life, and had planned out the means of suicide.

Coroner Sips was called, but it was such a plain case of self-destruction that an inquest was deemed unnecessary. When Mr. Steadman entered the house he did not see Mrs. Steadman and he went through the kitchen where he found her lying prostrate on the floor dead. She had secured a rubber tube, attached this in some manner to the gas jet on the range and turned on the gas, then securing a pillow, she placed this on the floor and laid her head on it, placing the tube in some manner over her face and inhaling the fumes of the gas.

Fire At Livingstone College.
(Special to The News and Observer.)
Salisbury, Dec. 30.—An early morning fire today destroyed Huntington hall, a three-story frame structure, the original building at Livingstone College, negro institute here. This was the second serious fire the college has experienced this year, another dormitory building having been badly damaged only recently. The fire today not only totally destroyed the building but also burned much of the furnishings and students effects.

SENATORS ATTACK P. M. GEN. BURLESON

Criticised For Taking Over Cable Lines After The Armistice Was Signed

LETTER FROM BURLESON IN DEFENSE OF ACTION

Denies Exceeding Authority Which Was Given By President November 2

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Criticism of Postmaster General Burleson for taking over the marine cables after the signing of the armistice was renewed today in the Senate. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, precipitated the discussion after presenting a letter from Mr. Burleson in which the Postmaster General denied he had exceeded his authority and asserted the order taking over the cables had been signed by the President November 2.

Senator Hitchcock said the Postmaster General had come "very close to breaking faith with Congress" and that he was not justified in taking over the cables after hostilities ceased. He also accused Mr. Burleson of suppressing the order for some time.

Senator Watson, Republican of Indiana, charged that the date on the order had originally been fixed at November 14, but because of the signing of the armistice sooner than expected, it was changed to November 2.

Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, Republican, said he had been informed the order was signed by the President on November 2, but it was not countersigned by the Secretary of State and it was never published or exhibited to anyone until after the war had closed and the armistice been signed.

"Even the date when it was exhibited to one of the telegraph companies was blank and the order was never made before the signing of the armistice," Senator Kellogg declared.

Mr. Burleson's Letter.
In his letter to Senator Hitchcock, Mr. Burleson said:

"Of course, my dear Senator, no one knows better than you that a public official is not called upon to notice the mouthings of irresponsible blatherers who may criticize or misrepresent his official actions, but when a critical statement is made by a Senator of the United States it not only justifies but calls for response.

"Of course, it is not true that I have of my own will rashly seized and taken possession of these cables; of course it is not true that I have taken possession of them just to gratify my personal convictions, personal opinion and personal wishes; of course it is not true that I have reached out to control activities the Congress did not intend to put into my hands. I feel that a reply to all such charges can be conclusively made by quotations from a motion to dismiss filed by the representative of the law department of our government made by direction of the attorney general of the United States to a silly suit recently instituted (for publicity purposes) in a court known to be without jurisdiction against the postmaster general in which these unfounded charges are set forth."

Mr. Burleson in his letter also branded as "utterly without foundation" charges that much of the mail addressed to soldiers overseas fails to reach its destination.

No New Policies.
Washington, Dec. 30.—After January 4, the war risk bureau will issue no new policies on cargo, vessels or women's insurance, Secretary Glass announced today. This action was taken, Mr. Glass explained, because of the disappearance of war hazards to shipping since the signing of the armistice.

It was announced, however, that the order would not affect the applications for insurance received and accepted by the bureau before January 4.

All for "Freedom of Seas".
Paris, Dec. 30.—In addressing the Chamber of Deputies last night Premier Clemenceau made it plain it was his intention to support Great Britain in the peace negotiations on the question of the freedom of the seas and he declared that his attitude in this matter was approved by President Wilson.

Pillaging in Germany.
London, Dec. 30.—Pillaging on a large scale is being carried out by mobs in Frankfurt, Germany, and the authorities are powerless to prevent it, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Troops in the city refused to fire on the rioters.

SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY ASKED TO KEEP BUSY

Continuance of Its Activities Requested by Hoover as Food Emergency Measure

That Herbert Hoover requests the continuance of the activities of the United States School Garden Army as a food emergency measure was the information conveyed in a telegram received yesterday by Prof. Frank M. Harper, regional director for the army, from J. H. Francis, general director. The message was no surprise to Mr. Harper, as in view of the statements previously made by Mr. Hoover with respect to the world's food needs, it was clear that every known means of increasing the food supply would have to be availed of. Mr. Harper is pushing the work of the school garden army with energy and looks for big results from the efforts of the school children of the two Carolinas.

ACTIVE DAY WITH PEACE TABLE FOLK

Declarations of Clemenceau and Pinchog Gave Rallying Point

PAPER CHARGES EFFORT TO CREATE DISSENSION

But That There Will Be None Between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson

(By The Associated Press.)
Paris, Dec. 30.—This has been the most active day's discussion in peace conference circles since the American delegation arrived as the declarations of Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon in the Chamber of Commerce last night gave a rallying point in the form of the first official announcement on the plans of the French government.

The statement disclosed that France had determined upon its line of action on practically all the questions involved, including a society of nations on which M. Pichon said the details were now being formulated.

Premier Clemenceau's statement on the freedom of the seas was the first announcement from a high authoritative source. This was accepted as showing that the British and French viewpoints were in accord. M. Clemenceau's reference to his talks with President Wilson indicated that they had tended to bring out the significance of the French Premier's previous conversations with the British Prime Minister regarding the action of the British fleet during the war, without which he admitted France could not have continued the war, as well as his favorable attitude toward the future British fleet.

The sentiment prevails in conference circles here that the American attitude will not become definite until further knowledge is obtained concerning the conversations between President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George.

M. Clemenceau's overwhelming majority on the vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies makes him a commanding figure in France, similar to that of Lloyd George as a result of the British elections.

There'll Be No Dissension.
La Liberté, in an editorial today, scores the opposition for yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, charging that it was endeavoring to arouse between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson an artificial conflict, although it asserts cordially, mutual esteem and agreement on general views exist between the Prime Minister and the President.

Deputy Paul Mounier, director of Verite, the Socialist organ and mouthpiece of former Premier Caillaux, in an editorial with regard to the views of President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau says:

"The two men have nothing in common. On the one side is the old policy of military alliances, ruinous armaments, eternal war and secret diplomacy; on the other side democracy, mistress of herself, is imposing a universal alliance of the peoples on out of date governments. There is now an abyss between France and America."

Tar Heels in Washington.
Washington, Dec. 30.—George C. Royal of Goldsboro is a visitor to the national capital. He has an engagement to see Secretary Daniels tomorrow.

J. Mills Newton of Thomasville, income tax inspector, is a visitor to Washington.

RUSS AMBASSADOR IS VERY HOPEFUL

Expects Representation at Peace Council As Co-Partner in Victory

(By The Associated Press.)
Paris, Dec. 30.—"Russia has been granted a respectful hearing by the allies in her request for representation at the peace congress and I am hopeful that the sentiment of a majority of the Russian nations will be listened to and regarded by the congress," Boris A. Bakmeteff, Ambassador to the United States, said to the Associated Press today.

"The Ambassadors and other prominent Russians in Paris," he added, "feel that Russia comes to the congress as a co-partner in victory. Without Russia the war could not have been won. Unfortunately Russia collapsed before the war ended and as there is no government recognized at present by the entente, it is naturally impossible for any Russians to sign a peace treaty unless recognition should come before the signing. But we feel sure that Russian affairs will not be disposed of by the conference without heeding Russian public sentiment."

Will Eventually Right Herself.
"Russia exists in spite of her misfortunes. The spirit of united Russia lives and is being fostered at Omsk, Archangel, Ekaterinador and other centres. Russia will eventually right herself even without allied assistance, but she can recover more rapidly with aid from her allies."