

WEATHER

Rain in east and rain or snow in west portion Friday; much colder. Saturday fair; colder.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW SEEMS REASONABLY SURE

High British Authority Says People of Great Britain Expect Wilson Plan To Be Carried Out

SECRETARY BALFOUR HAS PROCEEDED TO CANNES

He and Lloyd George Will Be Back in Paris On President's Return From Italy; Real Work of the Conference Will First Be Held Pending Arrival of Delegates Representing Other Countries

NO ACCURATE LIST YET OF BRITISH PEACE DELEGATES.

regarding British delegates to the peace conference and officials who would advise them, which have appeared in some newspapers as being of an official character...

The published list of officials is inaccurate and omits the names of some men to whom the war cabinet has entrusted the study and preparation of some of the most important questions for the consideration of the peace conference.

Paris, Jan. 2.—The view is now held in American official quarters that the attitude of the British leaders shows such cordiality with the American viewpoint as will facilitate a mutual agreement before the peace congress.

"I would not think of having the peace congress close until it had established a league of nations as outlined by President Wilson, as the British action has clearly shown that it expects that to be done."

British Foreign Secretary Balfour after his conference here, has proceeded to Cannes, where he will remain until the middle of next week.

Real Work Begins Next Week. It is then that the real work of interlocking conference will begin.

To Plan Society of Nations. It is understood a special committee will be designated to formulate a plan for a society of nations on which the French member will probably be Leon Bourgeois and the English member Lord Robert Cecil.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEBATED IN SENATE

Washington, Jan. 2.—Republican critics of President Wilson and his peace terms were attacked in the Senate today by Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip.

Senator Lewis charged that "certain leaders on the Republican side had conspired for political purposes to discredit the President in the eyes of European negotiators and to defeat his plans."

Thomas and Cummins Today. Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, and Senator Cummins of Iowa, Republican, also expect to discuss peace and related questions tomorrow.

"Nothing he has attempted but is condemned," declared Senator Lewis, referring to President Wilson, "nothing he has spoken or accomplished has been praised or honored."

During debate precipitated by Senator Lewis' speech Senator Borah referred to statements of a leading Japanese statesman declaring that Japan would not enter any league which did not place the people of that country on an equal basis with those of other countries.

Senator Borah said he believed China would take the same attitude as Japan on the citizenship question and that if it did an "oriental league" might result, bringing about "circumstances more calculated to bring war than to prevent it."

New Secret Service Official. Washington, Jan. 2.—W. E. Allen has been designated acting chief of the Department of Justice bureau of investigation to succeed A. Bruce Biolski, who resigned to enter private business in New York.

Miss Wilson With Father. Paris, Jan. 2.—Miss Margaret Wilson accompanied the President to Italy.

At Turin. Turin, Jan. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson's special train arrived here this afternoon.

Although the reception of the American executive was unofficial the station was decorated with the Italian and American colors, while everywhere in the city the Stars and Stripes were flown beside the Italian flag.

The President's train left a short time later amid the enthusiastic cheers of a crowd which had gathered to greet the nation's guest.

PRESIDENT WILSON DUE IN ROME TODAY

Crossed Franco-Italian Frontier Yesterday, Spent Day of Rest on Train.

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Jan. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Franco-Italian frontier was crossed at Modane at 10:30 o'clock this morning by President Wilson's special train.

The Presidential party caught its first glimpse of the snow-capped peaks of the Alps while the train was crawling slowly through the mountain passes.

President Wilson rested today from the continuous round of activities of his English visit and is looking forward with great pleasure to his visit to Rome.

From the frontier to Rome the journey of President Wilson was like a triumphal procession. Mountaineers and villagers swarmed from the hills and valleys to the railroad over which the Presidential train passed to pay homage to America.

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VIEWS OF WILSON AND CLEMENCEAU

No Incompatible Difference Between Them Says London Times

HOUSE'S RECENT VISIT TO THE PREMIER

Marked Differences Between Great Entente Powers and The U. S.

London, Jan. 2.—Comparing the speech of Premier Clemenceau before the French Chamber of Deputies and President Wilson's speech at Manchester, the Times argues there is no fundamental discrepancy between the aims of the two men.

"All Mr. Clemenceau says of the difference—contrast we may call it—between the positions of France and America is simple truth. France sees and feels what a German invasion means and demands absolute security against a recurrence of the danger she so narrowly escapes."

Mr. Wilson is equally determined to deliver her from those evils. Where Mr. Clemenceau appears most markedly to differ from Mr. Wilson is in his confession of a certain skepticism as to the adequacy of any means except one to secure the just claims of France.

"There is no incompatibility between Mr. Wilson's ideal and the more prosaic immediate object which Mr. Clemenceau sets before France. One is a necessary stage to the attainment of the other. A supremely important fact is both admittedly desire the same immediate steps and both—albeit one with confidence and the other with hesitation—look forward to the same ultimate goal.

The newspaper regards President Wilson's suggestion as to the machinery for subsequent readjustments the most valuable and important of his recent utterances, and contends that only by some such methods as those advocated by Mr. Wilson can continuous confidence be maintained between America and Europe discharged and borne."

House's Conference With Premier. Paris, Jan. 2.—The principal object which Colonel House had in view in going to see President Wilson New Year's morning was to tell him the results of a conference he had had the evening before with Premier Clemenceau, said a member of the American delegation to a representative of the Petit Journal, according to an article in that newspaper this morning.

"The conference," continued the American, "was on the question of the various outstanding problems and also on the subject of the Premier's speech in the Chamber of Deputies in which he related a conversation he had had with President Wilson."

"Colonel House thoroughly went into as a whole and in detail all the problems which the statesman will be called upon to solve. Colonel House also told President Wilson about the interview he had had with Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, a few moments after leaving Premier Clemenceau. The Colonel said he had discussed the organization of the peace conference with the British delegate."

The newspaper quoted the American as adding that Secretary Balfour and Colonel House found themselves in agreement on the subject discussed (presumably covering that touched upon in Colonel House's talk with Premier Clemenceau) and that their opinion, "as well as that of all the American representatives" is identical and that England and the United States are in agreement.

"In a word, we American delegates are convinced, as a result of these conversations, that nothing in Premier Clemenceau's attitude can justify an apprehension of any marked differences between the great powers of the Entente and the United States and we believe that the divergencies now existing will be easily smoothed over."

FOR FEDERAL BLUE SKY LEGISLATION

Draft Prospective Law of Federal Supervision of Stock Promotion Prospectuses

Washington, Jan. 2.—Federal "Blue Sky" legislation drafted by the Capital Issues Committee and awaiting approval of Secretary Glass before being submitted to Congress, is based on a plan of government supervision of stock promotion prospectuses to insure accuracy and completeness of their statements, rather than on any attempt to guarantee absolutely against fraud.

Administration of this system would be left to some treasury agency working through the Federal Reserve Board's machinery.

Although the Capital Issues Committee draft of legislation which was disclosed today for the first time, provides that the work be done actually under the name of the Federal Reserve Board, it was said that this may be changed, owing to the reluctance of the board to exercise such functions, which it feels might weaken its position in general banking affairs.

The proposed system would affect only stock issues and then only when there were interstate transactions.

THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND SAID SECRETARY DANIELS

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Daniels, before the House Naval Committee again today to discuss the new appropriation bill, was shown an article in the London Graphic criticizing as "unfriendly" his recent statement that the United States should have a navy second to none unless the peace conference limited armaments.

"They don't understand," said Mr. Daniels. He smilingly refused to comment further.

SECRETARY NAVY STICKS TO HIS TEXT

Future Electrically Driven U. S. Ships Will Out-class Other Nations

ADMIRAL TAYLOR TELLS COMMITTEE ABOUT COST

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Daniels, who preceded Admiral Taylor before the House Naval Committee today, said that electrically driven machinery will give future American battleships and battle cruisers a superiority over the big fighting craft of the other navies of the world.

Mr. Daniels described at length the results obtained in trials of the new super-dreadnaught, New Mexico, the first battleship in the world to be equipped with the electric drive.

Mr. Daniels said all capital ships hereafter completed for the navy, including the ten super-dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers in the three-year program authorized in 1916, would have electrically driven machinery. Tests of the New Mexico, he declared, have demonstrated that such engines can be operated more economically than any others and that a ship driven by them can run at top speed as long as its fuel lasts.

Admiral Taylor Before Committee. War conditions have brought about an enormous increase in the cost of building warships, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, told the House Naval Committee today in discussing the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

He estimated that the hulls and machinery of the ten battleships and six battle cruisers authorized in 1916, would cost nearly \$150,000,000 more than estimated—an increase of almost 50 per cent.

Admiral Taylor said he did not think it was likely that he end of hostilities would result in any speedy reduction in costs.

"The battleship Mississippi (a new ship delivered last year), was built on contract for \$7,115,000," the Admiral said, "but the company which built it lost a large sum of money and when he had had with Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, a few moments after leaving Premier Clemenceau. The Colonel said he had discussed the organization of the peace conference with the British delegate."

The same increase will apply probably to capital ships authorized in the 1916 three-year program. For the ten battleships and six battle cruisers provided for in this program, I imagine the increase will amount to nearly \$150,000,000. This applies to the hulls and machinery alone. I would not venture to say how much the increase will be for the armor and armament, but I will make inquiries and let the committee know."

Admiral Taylor said the cost of constructing merchant ships has increased from \$75 to \$200 a ton while the cost of battleships has increased less than 50 per cent.

The original estimates for the battleships, Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia, which construction was started, Admiral Taylor said, "was \$11,500,000. It is doubtful if they can be completed for less than \$15,550,000."

"If there has been an increase of \$150,000,000 over the estimated cost of the 1916 three-year program, what will the increase be in the three-year program just recommended by Secretary Daniels?" asked Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania. "The cost is estimated at \$600,000,000 but the estimates for the individual ships are not much larger than for those made in the 1916 program."

Admiral Taylor replied that there may be large reductions in the cost of construction before the program is started. The 1916 program will not be completed until 1923, he said, and the new program cannot be put into full swing before the present one is out of the way.

Contracts for all ships authorized in the 1916 program have been let except for two battleships, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, nine submarines and five auxiliary vessels, the witness said. All the vessels authorized in 1916, the battle cruisers will be completed last.

The Antigone Docks Today. Newport News, Va., Jan. 2.—The army transport Antigone, which was scheduled to dock today and discharge 3,500 soldiers returned from France, was delayed owing to a heavy fog that greatly handicapped shipping in this vicinity.

The vessel reached port but will not dock until tomorrow morning. She has aboard 850 sick and wounded soldiers, 400 and 200 of the 70th division.

NORTHERN PACIFIC IS STILL AGROUND

But Troopship Is in No Danger, According To Captain Connelly

NURSES AND 234 OF THE SOLDIERS TAKEN ASHORE

Work of Many Craft To Aid Will Be Resumed at Day-break This Morning

New York, Jan. 2.—Battling today against an angry sea which capsize three of their boats, coast guards from many stations aided by crews from nearly twenty naval craft, had by nightfall taken safely to shore 17 navy nurses and 234 of the 2,450 homeward bound soldiers on the transport Northern Pacific, hard aground for two days on a sand bar near Fire Island light.

When many barrels of oil spread on the waves had failed to make the water surrounding the vessel measurably calmer, the rescue work was halted because of the darkness.

Northern Pacific are most of the six hundred wounded. Naval officers deemed it too hazardous to attempt to remove the "stretcher cases."

Vessel in No Danger. The vessel is in no danger, according to a wireless message from her captain, Captain Connelly, received tonight by the Associated Press.

"Northern Pacific resting easily, weather conditions favoring," read Capt. Connelly's message. "Disembarked 27 army passengers, and some 10 navy nurses, using life guard boats and breeches buoy. Have requested services of more lifeboats for tomorrow. Ship in no danger. Expect to disembark many more troops tomorrow. Salvage operators will make attempt to fast ship high tide tomorrow."

Another message received tonight by Vice-Admiral Gleaves in Hoboken stated that the Northern Pacific had enough boats of all classes to land passengers if the sea calms down, which the message predicted would happen tomorrow.

Renew Relief Work Today. At day-break, however, it is planned to renew the work of rescue in earnest. Life saving crews from Sandy Hook and Rockaway are planning to leave at midnight in their power boats to be on hand at dawn. With the aid of the squadron of cruisers, destroyers and naval tugs it is planned to transfer the wounded to the hospital ship Solace and take them direct to Hoboken.

Continuous rain, fog and heavy wind with the waves have failed to lower the spirits of those aboard the transport, which is now lying hard to port. The ship's band played lively airs while the work of rescue was being carried on. As one soldier expressed it, "it takes more than a few 'bad sea waves' to shake the nerve of these who saw the 'real show' over in France."

Debarcation was begun shortly after noon, when an attempt earlier in the day to drag the Northern Pacific from the day-to-day process a launch from the cruiser Columbia was dashed by pieces against the stern of the transport, and the surf boat, used to transfer men to the shore, was twice capsize, but all aboard were saved.

When the order came for the first men to go over the side, a cheer broke out over the whole ship.

The men at first received orders to prepare to take to the boats with their packs but this was countermanded and they were told to leave everything but the clothes they wore.

The 155 men of the Eighth Trench Mortar Battery were the first to go over the side. They were followed by the Fifth Anti-Aircraft Battery, commanded by Major Finley and other units.

After the surf boat used to ferry the men ashore had twice been capsize by the high waves, its use was abandoned for the breeches buoy, in which soldiers were landed two at a time.

As soon as they were landed, the troops were taken in a small boat to Bay Shore, where the naval station has been established.

(Continued on Page Two.)

BAVARIAN PREMIER THREATENS PRINCE

Says He Knows Enough To Cause Revolt Against The Dynasty

Munich, Jan. 2.—(Havas.)—In the course of a question raised in the provincial council regarding anti-revolutionary agitation, Kurt Eisner, Bavarian premier, referring to attempts to influence opinion in favor of Crown Prince Rupprecht, said it would be a grievous mistake to compel him to publish the proofs of the guilt of the dynasty, because they would be of such a nature as to cause an outbreak of wrath among the people and imperil the lives of the members of the dynasty.

BUT ONE WAY LEADS OUT OF DISASTER

German Paper Says Cease Whining and Comply With Demands of Allies

PLACE COUNTRY WHERE IT WILL FORBID ANARCHY

Fulfill Conditions Demanded and Then Food and Other Help Can Be Expected

London, Jan. 2.—(British wireless service.)—The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, pointing out that it is useless for the Germans to complain of the "harsh" tones of the armistice and to plead for food from their former enemies until they establish a stable government in Berlin, says:

"All that sort of thing is only calculated to confuse the real issues and to miss the only way that leads out of disaster. It is a matter that concerns all the Allies, not France alone, and the Allies know very well what they ought to know. They have decided to help Germany when their conditions are met."

The fulfillment of these demands does not depend on the number of conflicting officials and, least of all, on the armistice commission. It is the affair of a united and determined government."

The remedy, according to the newspaper, is to hurry forward the assembling of the national convention. "Germany must look to her own fate," the newspaper says in conclusion. "It is no use making appeals. There is still time for the German people to win back all that they have lost in the war and what they cannot do without—unity, the respect of the world and their daily bread. But the last moment has come, and energetic action is demanded."

NEGRO BROUGHT TO STATE PRISON FOR SAFE KEEPING

Charged With Criminal Assault On Cumberland County Woman

(Special to The News and Observer.) Fayetteville, Jan. 2.—George Avery, the young negro under arrest charged with criminal assault on Mrs. William Rayner, of this county, was tonight sent to the State Prison, at Raleigh, for safe keeping by Sheriff N. H. McGeehey, Deputy Sheriff A. J. Pate carried the negro to Raleigh by automobile, leaving here after dark.

Sheriff McGeehey in announcing this action on his part late tonight said the step was taken as a precaution by the law-abiding people of Fayetteville and Cumberland county. He had shown fine spirit, especially in view of the heinous nature of the crime. The sheriff was not disposed to take any chances.

The accused man, of whose guilty there is no doubt, was quietly removed from the county jail here and escorted away in the car without the knowledge of anyone but officials of the law. The negro's victim is a respectable white woman of sixty-two years. Avery was a laborer at Camp Bragg. He has been identified by his victim.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT CHANGES HIS BASE

Dr. Eggleston Leaves Virginia Polytechnic and Goes To Hampden-Sydney

Blacksburg, Va., Jan. 2.—Dr. J. D. Eggleston, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, announced today that he would accept the call to the presidency of Hampden-Sydney College, extended to him on December 19 by the board of trustees of that institution. Dr. Eggleston is an alumnus of Hampden-Sydney and returns to his alma mater at the beginning of a new era in its existence, the institution having recently come under full control of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia. He has been president of P. R. I. since 1913. No announcement was made as to when he will sever his present connection.

COLD WAVE WARNING FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Washington, Jan. 2.—Cold wave warnings have been issued for North and South Carolina, South and Central portions of Georgia, north and central portions of Florida, peninsula.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Boston to Cape Hatteras. Indications are that a South Atlantic coast will move northward and increase in intensity, the weather bureau reported tonight.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—The coldest weather of the winter thus far spread over the western part of the country today, bringing unusual cold to parts of California and the Southwest. There was not much snow, but traffic was delayed in many places.

Na Pinechurf Golf. (By The Associated Press.) Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 2.—Finals of the annual mid-winter golf tournament scheduled for today, were postponed on account of rain.

PICTURE FILM IS WITHDRAWN FROM STATE FOR REVISION

Grossly Exaggerates Child Labor Conditions in South, Is Charge

URGING PROMOTION FOR GEN. SAMSON L. FAISON

Senator Overman and Congressman Weaver Go To P. O. Department in Behalf of Postmaster Owen Guder; Southport Merchants' Association Against Tax

Washington, Dec. 2.—A motion picture film entitled, "The Power and the Glory," which was exhibited for its last time perhaps in Winston-Salem today, was withdrawn from the picture circuit here and sent to a revision, thus abruptly ending its tour through North Carolina.

Telegrams came from Charlotte today to Senator Lee S. Overman and Representative Edwin Yates Webb protesting the exhibition of the film as grossly exaggerating child-labor as employed in the textile industry. The telegrams were signed by Winston D. Adams as secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and the complaint lodged the instrument that the scene depicted five and six-year-old children fainting in cotton mills. The telegram reads:

"World Film Corporation, Smeltzer, Manager, Washington, is distributing motion picture throughout State entitled, 'The Power and the Glory,' which grossly misrepresented textile industry in South by picturing children five and six years old fainting in cotton mills and otherwise portraying distorted conditions. Have wired protesting against further showing of picture until corrections are made as calculated to work great injury. Picture holds up South in most objectionable light. Will you not communicate with this concern and assist us in seeing that this picture is withdrawn. Film is showing tomorrow in Winston-Salem."

Hubert Martin, secretary to Senator Overman, personally appealed to the manager of the World Film Corporation that the film be recalled. Representative Webb made a similar appeal. The manager has promised Mr. Martin that the scene depicted five and six-year-old children fainting in cotton mills, which grossly misrepresented textile industry in South by picturing children five and six years old fainting in cotton mills and otherwise portraying distorted conditions. Have wired protesting against further showing of picture until corrections are made as calculated to work great injury. Picture holds up South in most objectionable light. Will you not communicate with this concern and assist us in seeing that this picture is withdrawn. Film is showing tomorrow in Winston-Salem."

In Behalf of Gen. Faison. Senator Overman and Representative Webb today for the purpose of having General Samson L. Faison, of Faison, Duplin county, promoted to Major General in the United States army. The North Carolina general rendered conspicuous service in the attack that crushed the Hindenburg line, and has otherwise displayed fine leadership in battle. His superior officer bears testimony to his ability.

Michigan Adopts Prohibition. Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—The Michigan legislature today ratified the federal prohibition amendment. Both houses adopted the resolution without debate.

FATE OF VILNA NOW HANGS IN BALANCE

Boishevik Agents Reported at Work Throughout The Province

Warsaw, Tuesday, Dec. 31.—(By The Associated Press.)—The fate of the province of Vilna, in Lithuania, is trembling in the balance. Boishevik agents are spreading their propaganda throughout the province, the northeastern part of which is under Soviet rule. Bands of robbers and regular, advance guards of the Boishevik, tramp troops and refugees are coming into Vilna. The Germans apparently are making an effort to restore order in the city. A Polish committee called upon Colonel Werner, in command of the German troops, and requested arms for Poles and others so that they might defend the city against the Boishevik. Colonel Werner replied, "Berlin has given no orders to the contrary. We won't be a monkey to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the English. I am sorry for your wives, daughters and children but this country must be destroyed."

The Poles have organized the young men for the defense of the city.