

WEATHER
Fair Monday and probably
Tuesday; rising temperature
Tuesday.

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KING AND WILSON DINED TOGETHER

Official Luncheon To President By Ambassador Page In Rome

FEATURES OF LAST DAY IN THE "ETERNAL CITY"

Rome, Jan. 5.—The official luncheon given by Ambassador Page and Mrs. Page Saturday in honor of President Wilson was attended by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, members of the cabinet and cabinet officials, an American military band in the court yard played the Italian and American national airs. There was a most cordial tone to the conversations engaged in by President Wilson, King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino.

After having conversed for almost twenty minutes with Pope Benedict after his reception by the Pontiff today, President Wilson presented to the Pope several members of entourage. These included W. H. Moran, chief of the American secret service; the President's secretary; for his tour and the clerks of his suite, comprising in all more than a dozen individuals. Pope Benedict conversed with each in turn.

VISIT TO COLISEUM AND ARCHES OF CONSTANTINE

Rome, Jan. 5.—In their tour of Rome today President and Mrs. Wilson visited the Coliseum and the Arches of Constantine, Titus and Septimius Severus. Upon entering the Roman forum they were met by the noted archeologist, Professor Giacomo Boni, who presented them with branches of laurel and myrtle. Professor Boni explained that in the old days of Rome the laurel signified purification after having shed the blood of an enemy and the myrtle after having shed blood in civil war.

"Today, I offer these symbols to you, the upholder of the freedom and civilization of peoples," said Professor Boni to the President. Continuing their tour through the sacred way, the House of the Vestal Virgins and the Tomb of Romulus President Wilson exclaimed: "These sacred symbols speak a great and profound language," to which Professor Boni said: "You Americans have something more sacred still, but you carry it in your hearts—a love for humanity."

Meanwhile, that wondrous region comprising the Forum, the Palatine, the Capitol and the Coliseum became black with a crowd of the populace, climbing the ruins, the broken columns, the arches and the Tomb and acclaiming America as the modern champion of the civilization which had its birth there nearly three thousand years ago.

FAREWELL VISIT IN ROME

Although President and Mrs. Wilson dined informally Saturday night at the Quirinal with King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, the President and his wife went later to pay the royal couple a farewell visit at the Villa Savona. They took this occasion to express to their hosts their deepest appreciation and feeling of gratitude for the enthusiastic reception that had been accorded them in Rome, which they considered as a tribute paid by the people of Italy to the people of America.

Valuable gifts were presented by the King and the Queen to President and Mrs. Wilson and the members of the presidential party.

TO START UNITED CHURCH CAMPAIGN

Purpose Is To Raise Ten Million Dollars For Emergency Needs

New York, Jan. 5.—A united church campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for after-war emergency needs will be started soon by 18 Protestant denominations. It was announced here tonight by the inter-church emergency campaign committee. Each of the denominations will carry on a separate campaign at approximately the same time.

The principal purpose for which the money will be used were furnished by the committee as follows:
"Maintaining additional pastors to assist the regular chaplains in ministering to the soldiers and sailors, especially the sick and those recovering from wounds.
"Providing adequate equipment and workers for local churches in the neighborhood of ports of debarkation, in camps and industrial centers.
"Supplying Bibles and other books, equipment and emergency funds to army and navy chaplains during the period of demobilization.
"Assisting church colleges to readjust themselves upon the discontinuance of the student's army training corps.
"Providing scholarships for returning soldiers who would not otherwise be able to complete their college courses.
"Assisting in the restoration and extension of the evangelical churches of Europe, especially in the war zone."
Denominations participating in the campaign are Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Church in the United States, United Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church, North Congregational Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, United Lutheran Church, Evangelical Association United Evangelical Church, Evangelical Synod of North America, Disciples of Christ, and Christian Church.

PROTESTANTS IN ITALY MEET WILSON

President Receives Represent- atives of the Evan- gelical Churches

EFFECT OF UNION OF ALL CHURCHES IN RESULTS

Rome, Saturday, Jan. 5.—After his visit to the Vatican Saturday President Wilson returned to the American Embassy, whence he drove, with Mrs. Wilson, to the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He was accompanied by Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador; Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Harts, U. S. A., and Count Bruschi-Falgari, gentleman-in-waiting to King Victor Emmanuel, and Countess Bruschi-Falgari lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena.

In the vestry of the church the President received representatives of evangelical churches in Italy. They were introduced by Dr. Dexter G. Whittinghill, superintendent of the American Baptist Mission; the Rev. Walter Lewis, rector of St. Paul's American church, and Francis B. Keene, the American consul-general. Other bodies represented were the Waldensian church, the English Baptist missions, the Italian-American Methodist churches; the Wesleyan missions, the Presbyterian church, and the British Bible Society.

The Hand of Providence.

After the presentation of the various representatives President Wilson had a pleasant talk with his callers. Being told that all were praying the success of his work, the President answered that he thought the hand of Providence might be seen in the "Mobilization of the Moral Forces of the World," and in the union of all the churches for a high standard of civilization.

The President remarked that General Pershing had told him the war had produced stronger religious feelings among the soldiers and he added that in the manner in which the different peoples throughout the world had responded to the appeal to their idealism had touched him.

A vast crowd awaited the President outside the church and gave him a most cordial greeting.

FORMER GERMAN CHANCELLOR DEAD

Geo. F. Von Hertling Passes Away in Bavaria After 6 Days of Illness

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—Count George F. Von Hertling, the former Imperial German Chancellor died Saturday night at Ruhpolding, Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.

Sketch of His Career.

Count George F. Von Hertling was considered the most learned man of all the men called to the chancellorship of Germany since 1871. He had won for himself a scholar's reputation before he entered political life and up to 1912 when he became Bavaria's minister-president, he had combined educational and literary work with his political activities. Von Hertling was appointed Imperial German Chancellor in October, 1917, succeeding Dr. Geo. Michaelis. He resigned in the fall of last year and the then emperor William conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle and his warm thanks for the "self-sacrificing faithfulness" with which Von Hertling had served the country.

Von Hertling was born in August, 1843, in Darmstadt, of a well known family.

Count Von Hertling was a member of the Reichstag continuously from 1875 to 1912, with the exception of the period of 1890 to 1896. He became the clerical party leader in 1909 after the death of Count Hompesch. Von Hertling was often the semi-official intermediary between his party and the government.

In the latter months of his occupancy of the chancellorship Von Hertling was assailed by the Socialists in the Reichstag and the German newspapers, the Socialists charging that he had entered the chancellorship with the understanding that he would speak for the whole of the German people but that he had gone over to the Junkers and represented ideas that were obsolete. The press generally attacked the Chancellor as a result of the increasing frictions between the Berlin and Vienna governments. The workers' unions also turned against the Chancellor accusing the government of being responsible for lack of food.

In his last speeches before the Reichstag Von Hertling dwelt on the possibility of peace. These addresses were characterized by the newspapers of allied countries as "peace feelers" and even were attacked by German writers and politicians as insincere or untruthful.

U. S. SUPREME COURT WILL RECONVENE TODAY.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court will reconvene tomorrow after a two weeks' recess over the holidays. After rendering opinions, the court will hear arguments in a number of cases.

LAWMAKERS BACK ON THE JOB TODAY

Holiday Vacation of Congress Over and Peace Debate To Be Resumed

CONFEREES WILL TAKE UP REVENUE MEASURE

Effort To Be Made To Compose Differences At An Early Date As Possible

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 5.—With its holiday vacation ended, Congress will settle down tomorrow to the task of clearing an unusually heavy legislative calendar before the session ends early in March.

Peace debate will be reopened in the Senate tomorrow with an address by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, Republican, in support of a league of nations. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, plans an address on the resolution of Senator Johnson, of California, asking the State Department for information as to America's relations with Russia. Senator Hitchcock conferred with Acting Secretary Poik yesterday regarding Russia.

Revenue Bill Conferees.

Senate and House conferees are to meet tomorrow in an effort to compose differences over the war revenue bill, with night sessions planned if necessary so that an early report may be made.

The House Appropriation Committee plans tomorrow to begin consideration of President Wilson's recommendation that \$100,000,000 be appropriated for the relief of demoralized civilian populations in Europe, outside of Germany, and other committees also will be busy.

An effort will be made early in the week to have the Senate consider Senator Hitchcock's bill legalizing war contracts held by the Treasury Department to be invalid because they were made informally. In the House the rivers and harbors bill will be called up during the week.

Senate committees will resume investigations into government merchant shipbuilding on Thursday and German propaganda on Friday, while the special House committee will reopen tomorrow its inquiry into the activities of the National Security League.

Next Thursday Senate and House conferees plan to meet in another effort to break the deadlock on the oil leasing bill.

NORTH CAROLINA STEARNS INTO PORT

First Battleship To Arrive At New York With Troops From the Front

New York, Jan. 5.—Five transports and the battleship North Carolina steamed into New York harbor today bringing a total of nearly 9,000 officers and men of the army and navy from France.

The North Carolina, which is the first battleship to arrive here with troops from overseas, had among her 1,380 passengers, a detachment of marines who had seen service at Chateau Thierry, Belleau wood and the Argonne Forest, and 19 officers and 994 men of the 113th ammunition train.

The giant transport Agamemnon, which formerly was the Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the German Lloyd Line, brought the biggest contingent of any of the ships arriving today, having on her passenger list 175 officers and 3,711 men. The list included 330 wounded and more than 2,000 officers and men of the 345th infantry, as well as a number of casuals.

Secretary of War Baker, who was on his way to Washington from Buffalo, where he spoke last night, visited the Agamemnon and spent a half hour chatting with the troops on board.

The other vessels arriving were the Santa Teresa, with 73 officers and 1,691 men of the 143rd field artillery recruited in Utah; the Hegglerson, with 28 officers and 818 men, including members of the naval land battery which operated on the western front, and nearly 400 wounded; the Nieuw Amsterdam, with 70 officers and 1,592 men, including the 301st field artillery, and 253 wounded; and the Heredia, with 72 officers and 30 enlisted casuals.

The Heredia, which has a quantity of munitions on board, and the North Carolina anchored for the night in Gravesend Bay. The other vessels proceeded through cheering throngs to Hoboken where the men were debarked and transferred to hospitals and demobilization camps.

NAVAL GUNNERS ON MERCHANT MARINE SHIPS REMOVED

Washington, Jan. 5.—Naval guns and gunners placed on American merchant ships to protect the vessels against German submarines are being removed as rapidly as the vessels reach home ports, said an announcement today by the Shipping Board. The rifles and their crews are returned to the navy, while the steel gun emplacements mounted on the bow and stern are dumped on the docks without ceremony after they are cut away.

With the withdrawal of the naval crews, accommodations are afforded on each ship for apprentice seamen, firemen and stewards, junior deck officers and junior engineers, who will be given their final training at sea after the course in the shore schools. The officers must have three months sea duty before receiving their licenses.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO RESIGNS AND SUCCESSOR



J. O. CARR.

CARR WILL RESIGN TODAY AS EASTERN DISTRICT ATTORNEY

And Senator Simmons Will Recommend Thos. D. Warren To Succeed Him

WILL RETURN TO PRIVATE PRACTICE

Appointed Nearly Four Years Ago As Successor To Judge Francis D. Winston; Admin- istration Has Been Zealous One; Warren's Reward For Party Service

United States Attorney J. O. Carr, who succeeded Judge Francis D. Winston when the latter resigned as prosecuting officer in the Federal Court, will today tender his resignation to Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory and return to private practice in Wilmington. Thomas D. Warren, of New Bern, according to authenticated rumors reaching the News and Observer last night, will be recommended by Senator Simmons to succeed him.

In this way, one more possible choice for the Eastern Marshalship is eliminated and the State Chairman moves into a post that will admirably suit his taste, according to Raleigh advisers. It has been rumored for some time that Mr. Warren had an eye on a junior Federal judgeship in the Eastern District, in the event Congress passed the bill that would retire Federal judges at seventy, and the District Attorney's office furnishes the logical stepping stone.

Rumors that Mr. Carr had resigned because of differences of opinion with the Federal Revenue Department were given flat denial here last night. It is known, however, that he recently made the statement that he did not intend to continue to approve compromises of liquor charges against defendants upon payment of liquor dealer's licenses.

Administration Zealous One.

During the period of nearly four years that Mr. Carr has been District Attorney in the Eastern district, his administration of office has been a most zealous one. Few, if any Federal appointees in the State, have won such high praise from officials, lawyers and the laity. The bulk of the work of the District Attorney's office has fallen on his shoulders and he has admirably attended to his job.

Whether Mr. Carr will resume partnership connections in Wilmington or not could not be learned here yesterday. It is understood here, however, that flattering offers of retainers from Wilmington corporations prompted his decision to resign.

If appointed to successor to Mr. Carr, and it is felt practically certain here that he will be, Mr. Warren is in measure rewarded for his party zeal as State chairman of the Democratic executive committee for the past eight years. He has consistently declined office during this period of time.

Whether the change in District Attorney's office would effect the present assistant attorneys, Ernest M. Green, of New Bern, and Oscar F. Johnson, of Wilmington, could not be learned here last night.

Poles Face Starvation.

Washington, Jan. 5.—John P. Smulski, Polish commissioner in the United States in a public appeal today to the American government for material aid for his countrymen, said 2,500,000 Poles would die of starvation this winter unless the victor supplies were furnished by the victorious allied nations.

Mr. Smulski said Poland is fighting the battles of the world today by opposing German oppression and aid for the Poles by the Allies and by preventing the Bolsheviks from entering western Europe.



(Continued on Page Three.)

OPPOSITION TO FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Association Railway Execu- tives Against Plan of Director McAdoo

STATEMENT ISSUED GIVING THE REASONS

Session of Association Held in Philadelphia Sunday Takes Action on Subject

(By The Associated Press.)
Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5.—Opposition to a prolongation to five years of the period of government control of railroads was reiterated today at a session of the Association of Railway Executives. Ninety-two per cent of the mileage of the country was represented at the meeting and practically every railroad had its president here. The session lasted nearly three hours and at its conclusion a statement was issued.

An elaborate presentation of the contention of the railroad has been prepared and this will be laid before the Senate interstate commerce committee at its hearing next Wednesday. A committee of six will then appear on behalf of the companies.

The statement given out:

Adoption of Set Principles.

"The Association of Railway Executives representing 92 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country adopted a set of principles that it believes ought to form the foundation of the national legislation necessary for the readjustment of the railroads to peacetime conditions. These principles are the result not only of almost continuous conferences among the executives since the conclusion of the war but of their earnest efforts over a period of several years to work out a permanent solution of the railroad problem that would guarantee for the future the adequate development of our national transportation system.

"Throughout our conference we have kept uppermost in mind the fact, now universally recognized that transportation is essentially a public service and that the public interest must be paramount in any proposed plan worthy of serious consideration. The railroads will urge that legislation be enacted as soon as compatible with the public interest, they will urge against such a prolongation of the period of uncertainty as has been proposed by the director general of railroads; and in their definite suggestions as to the form of legislation they will favor the legislation under future private operation on a large part of the measures taken by the government railroad administration.

EARLY MEETING OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Strong And General Demand For It By The British Newspapers

QUICK ACTION NEEDED TO CHECK BOLSHEVISM

Danger of Tidal Wave of Mis- rule Sweeping Over Europe Pointed Out

(By The Associated Press.)
London, Jan. 5.—The past week has witnessed a strong and general demand from the most influential British newspapers, regardless of politics, for the prompt meeting of the peace congress and prompt action to stem the tide of chaos which is threatening Germany because of the introduction of Bolshevism by way of the border states. There is a growing recognition that if anarchy seizes Central Europe the decisions of the peace congress in drawing boundaries and levying indemnities can be enforced only through military control by the allies, otherwise becoming merely "scraps of papers."

The chief desire of the British people is to have the army demobilized as quickly as possible. The labor elements in particular oppose the retention of a large conscripted army for the policing of foreign territories with the possibility of being drawn into conflicts. The Sunday Observer, under the heading of "A Warning," gives prominence to the following:

Dangerous Conditions in Germany.

"The allies are in some danger of precipitating in Germany what they should most wish to avoid. They are perfectly entitled to insist upon the disarmament of the army. They are also perfectly entitled to maintain the full right of blockade. But simultaneously to empty millions of men into civilian life and to exclude the raw materials which alone can give them employment in the most rapid process for making Bolshevists that has been discovered."

Unemployment Breeds Bolshevism.

"Unemployment and Bolshevism soon establish a vicious circle of mutual stimulation and it has already begun to operate in Germany upon a very serious scale. Nothing could be more calculated in that country to frustrate the appearance of an authentic government with which peace might be concluded."

"There are arguments both for military and economic pressure. But one must be chosen and the other abandoned, on the penalty of giving the empire of chaos a most menacing extension. It is an option that cannot be deferred until the peace conference has finished its labors. A tidal wave of Russo-German Bolshevism sweeping over Europe might give more embarrassment at Paris than the escape of Napoleon did at Vienna."

Restoration of Order.

The warning of the Observer, is in line with the growing belief that the most urgent business now before the conquering nations is to restore the conquered nations and all of central and southeastern Europe to a status of order and normal living, or something as near to this as possible.

EX-KAISER IS IN VERY BAD SHAPE

Disease and Brooding Have Made Nearly a Wreck of Hohenzollern

Amerongen, Holland, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)
Even the wonderful spring-like weather of the new year did not bring the former German Emperor outside of Amerongen castle, although his condition is improving daily. The principal cause of his indisposition appears to be mental depression, induced by the gradual realization of the full extent of his downfall. Recent reports from Germany are said to have accentuated this feeling.

Lack of open air exercise and continual brooding have had such telling effect on Her Hohenzollern's appearance that he scarcely is recognizable to those who saw him when he first came to Amerongen. His wife, who is with him almost constantly, displays much more buoyant spirits and makes every effort to cheer him.

News of the birth of another grandchild by the wife of Prince Oscar reached the former Imperial couple yesterday and subsequently several despatches were received by them. The ex-monarch did not sit up "to see the new year in" but attended the customary morning prayer in the castle chapel.

The von Benticks had large shooting parties yesterday and today in the vicinity of the castle, but Her Hohenzollern could not be induced to join them. One of the younger von Benticks, who had been an officer in the German army returned to Amerongen last night, having resigned his commission.

There is no sign of the immediate removal of the former Emperor although many reports are current to that effect.

Independent Socialist To Resign.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—Independent socialist members of the Prussian cabinet have decided to resign, it has been learned. Among them will be Adolf Hoffmann, whose course toward churches and schools has resulted in bitter opposition even from some of his colleagues.

SERVIAN RIGHTS WERE DISPOSED OF

Premier Vesnitch Talks of Secret Treaty By France, England And Russia

EXPRESSES BELIEF IT WILL NOT BE ENDORSED

Says He Relies Largely On In- fluence of America at Peace Conference

(By The Associated Press.)
Paris, Saturday, Jan. 4.—"France, England and Russia, in their treaties with Italy and Rumania, disposed of Serbian rights," said Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Premier of Serbia, today in an interview given The Associated Press.

"Rumania lost her bargain when she began peace negotiations with the central powers in 1917," he continued. "Does the treaty of 1915 between Italy and France, England and Russia regarding the eastern coast of the Adriatic still stand in international law?"

U. S. Against Secret Treaties.

"These are two facts which would seem to negative this question. America entered the war after the signing of the treaty. She came in as the avowed enemy of secret treaties and the principle accepted that principle. Further, at the time of the signing of this treaty, Italy wanted the territory in question as a protection against Slavish domination, backed by Russian power. But, with the political upheaval in Russia, this situation has disappeared. The time is over it seems to me when an imperialist policy might be favored in Europe."

"Why should not the nations of the Balkans have the same rights as the other?"

"At the peace conference there will be represented four different kinds of nations: First, those who entered the war with the idea of domination; second, those who were defending themselves; third, those who entered it with high ideals, like America, and fourth, those who entered it as a business proposition. Unhappily for Serbia those nations surrounding her belong to the last named class.

Looks to America for Relief.

"I believe that Serbia will demand to know on what basis she enters the peace conference and I think that in this, she will have the assistance of America. President Wilson has announced that the United States came into the war to abolish secret treaties. If America enters the conference with such treaties to be considered, then what will the people of the world think?"

"What credit will be given in future to those speaking on behalf and in the name of the United States?"

"Some of these treaties were made with reference to nations who were not consulted and the governments concluding them had no right to dispose of peoples not their own."

In the first portion of the foregoing interview cabled on Saturday night Dr. Vesnitch declared that if the treaty of 1915, by which Italy was to come into possession of the eastern coast of the Adriatic should be confirmed by the peace conference "then Serbia would fight again, and fight to the finish." He added: "Serbia did not enter this war to become the vassal of any nation. She cannot agree to have Italy control the territory in question." He added, however, that he believed the presence at the peace conference of the United States, which had already declared against secret treaties and in favor of the rights of small nations, assured "fair play."

More Peace Delegates to Paris.

Paris, Jan. 5.—(Havas.)—The Serbian-Croatian-Slovene delegation to the peace conference headed by Nikola P. Pachtich arrived in Paris today.

WHY HUNS HURRIED FOR ARMISTICE

Got Wind of Big New Allied Offensive Just in the Nick of Time

Paris, Jan. 5.—(Havas.)—Germany hurried to request the armistice when she saw that a new allied offensive was to be launched on the Lorraine front by November 12, by 600,000 men under command of General de Castelnau, says the Kiel correspondent.

American and French troops, it says, were concentrated on the front between Briey and Chateau Salins. They were supported by three thousand guns of all calibers and had three hundred tanks—about forty-five miles.

Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, the German commander on this front, had available only twenty-five divisions of inferior fighting quality. These divisions contained approximately 100,000 men. He had only one thousand gun-tanks, would have carried the war into annexed Lorraine and into Belgian Prussia, threatening to cut off the German army in Belgium and in the Ardennes from its bases.

Germany's general headquarters, realizing that the divisions on other sectors were demoralized and worn out averted a catastrophe by pleading for an armistice.

"Throughout our conference we have kept uppermost in mind the fact, now universally recognized that transportation is essentially a public service and that the public interest must be paramount in any proposed plan worthy of serious consideration. The railroads will urge that legislation be enacted as soon as compatible with the public interest, they will urge against such a prolongation of the period of uncertainty as has been proposed by the director general of railroads; and in their definite suggestions as to the form of legislation they will favor the legislation under future private operation on a large part of the measures taken by the government railroad administration.