

QUESTION OF PUBLICITY OF PEACE COUNCIL WORK CLAIMS MOST ATTENTION

Meeting of Supreme War Council Only Formal Gathering of Peace Delegates

RUSSIAN SITUATION WAS DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Indications Are That It Will Be One of The First Questions Taken Up By The Peace Conference Which Begins Saturday; American and British Delegates Favor Publicity As Far As Proper; French, Italian and Jap Representatives Would Observe Greater Secrecy; Statement By Secretary Lansing On Subject

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, Jan. 16.—The meeting of the Supreme War Council at the foreign office this morning, occupying two hours, was the only formal gathering of the peace delegates today. As summed up in the official communique the Russian situation and the conference's relations with the press were the only subjects treated.

After the meeting President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Secretary Lansing and Mr. Pichon remained for some time in the ante-chamber of M. Pichon's office in earnest conversation.

The discussion of the Russian situation appears to have been confined to agreement to exchange available information, although the determination to have a joint examination of the subject as stated in the official communique indicates that the Russian situation will be one of the subjects to be taken under the earliest consideration.

There were present for France, Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon; for the United States, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing; for Great Britain, Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour; for Italy, Foreign Minister Sonnino, and for Japan, Viscount Chinda and Baron Makino.

Victorio Orlando, the Italian premier, was the only absentee. He is still detained in Rome.

President Wilson arrived at the meeting place accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and her secretary, Miss Benham.

The impression prevailed today that following protests that have arisen against the decision of the council restricting all the news of its sessions to formal communiques, some explanation or statement on the subject might appear in tonight's communique to the effect that the restriction will apply only to the actual proceedings of the current day and not to any comment by the delegates on the general question before the council.

This impression cannot be officially confirmed, but it finds a place among the reports in circulation today.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 16.—(By the A. P.)—No one outside of the delegates to the peace conference knows anything about the discussion that preceded today's decision to keep proceedings of the congress secret and to limit information divulged to official statements.

This decision will preclude the American delegates, even Mr. Wilson himself, from discussing the formal announcements that are issued. It will likewise stop the practice of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain of discussing affairs with British correspondents for the purpose of guiding them in forming public opinion in England.

It has been believed here by persons close to President Wilson that he would contend for open sessions as far as possible. That he still feels the same way is the opinion generally expressed here.

Curiously enough the question of whether deliberations were to be open or secret had reached a stage before today's decision when some authoritative statement on the subject was sought. Just before today's meeting Secretary Lansing authorized the following in his view:

"The American policy is that fullest publicity consistent with the rapidly and satisfactory discharge of important business which must come before the peace congress should be accorded. It is possible decisions should be open when business is advanced to a point where it can be regarded as ready for final action. It may be, however, that in the earlier stage, when subjects are being discussed between groups or in committees or in meetings of all the delegates with a purpose of reaching agreements on controversial phases, it would be inadvisable to conduct these discussions openly. There might never be an agreement otherwise."

The complaints which the British correspondents have made to Mr. Lloyd George and which the Americans have submitted to Mr. Wilson, concede it may be incompatible with public interest to disclose certain phases of controversial questions while they are being discussed but protest against the "gentlemen's agreement" which forbids anyone of the delegates from giving information whatever, outside of the official statements on which public opinion may be formed and guided.

Official circles in Paris are not discussing peace tonight. Attention is with the question of whether there will be a reconsideration of the action today.

THREE-FOURTHS OF STATES VOTE DRY

After Nebraska Clinched The Amendment Two More States Followed

U. S. NATION TO GO DRY

AS TO WHETHER PROHIBITION TAKES EFFECT BEFORE STATES ALL CERTIFY VOTE

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.—A dry world is the objective of prohibition forces, now that the dry constitutional amendment has been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the States, Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the prohibition party, said today in a statement.

"America is dry at last," said Mr. Hinshaw, "and our vision now penetrates to the shores of foreign lands, which have been the dumping ground for American liquors for a century. We inaugurated our program for world prohibition early in October."

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—Ratification today of the Federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to permanently stop the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the States to make effective the amendment submitted by Congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 35 States in all which have approved a "dry" America. Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

When Prohibition Takes Effect.
Under the terms of the amendment, the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every State much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 under the demobilization of military forces. Under the war time measure exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

Search for Precedents.
Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the constitution now that 36 States have ratified it or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when each State has certified its action to the Secretary of State led today to a search for precedent which showed that the only amendments ratified in the last half century—providing for income taxes and direct election of Senators—were considered effective immediately the 36th State had taken affirmative action.

Senator Sheppard, author of the prohibition amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact before Jan. 17, 1920.

Not All Certified Yet.
Only 14 of the States have certified their action to the State Department. The vote of the Mississippi Legislature, the first to act, has not been received at the State Department. The Mississippi Secretary of State said today at Jackson that the certificate had been mailed to the State Department and that the Legislature acted and that a duplicate would be sent if the original had been lost. Proclamation of the ratification of a new amendment is mandatory but this was said to be a formality and no requisite part of changing the constitution.

New Problems.
New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws of enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed.

Only a minimum of unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants.

Half of Territory Already Dry.
More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through State action or local option elections. Until recently the movement of limited quantities of liquor for personal use was permitted but the Supreme Court ruled recently that the "Home Dry" amendment made such traffic illegal.

Western and Southern States took the lead in prohibition. In the West only California, Nevada and Wyoming still license the sale of intoxicants and in the South only Louisiana.

LEADER OF THE SPARTACAN GERMAN ELEMENT, REPORTED UNDER ARREST



Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has been captured, it was learned, by officers and men of the division of mounted rifle guards who have arrived in Berlin.

SUNDAY PICTURES SACREDNESS AND INFLUENCE OF HOME

Boy Tied To Mother's Apron String Brings Home Bacon, He Says

OBEDIENCE AT HOME BREEDS RESPECT FOR LAW

If Boys Will Not Obey Their Mothers and Fathers They Won't Obey The Social or Moral or Civil Power, Says The Evangelist; Disobedience Breeds Anarchy

Richmond, Va., Jan. 16.—"Some parents are so darned afraid that their boy will be called a milk sop, that they let the bars down so low that there is nothing to stop him in his mad, wild rush to hell. But I have noticed this, that the boy who is tied to his mother's apron strings, who can't tell you four acres from a load of alfalfa—when there are forty applications for the job, he goes home with the blue ribbon and tagged number one—in other words he comes home with the bacon. He is the fellow, yes; now, oh, the sporty guy, with a green vest and spats, a silk lid, puffed eyelids, he looks as good to a hard-headed business man as a counterfeit dollar. You bet your life said Billy Sunday in his sermon here at the auditorium tonight. The great evangelist, who swayed his audience with his burning words and accompanying gestures, was driving home the mighty influence of the home.

Anarchy is not born in Hay Market Riots of Chicago, right off the reel—no, sir!" he said. "Whether a boy will respect laws is determined by whether he will obey at home or not. We've got forty-nine million farmers in this country who are being taught through their papers how to raise a hog—how to put a few more pounds on his avoirdupois, and another kink in his tail. And we've got one institution that has a department for the American boy—how to do it. One college that's got a department for the American boy? My friends, outwits is not settled by the street mob; the question of obedience is settled in the home, and if they will not obey their fathers or mothers they won't obey the social or moral or civil power."

The subject of Mr. Sunday's sermon was "Home," and he used Abraham as an illustration of the father of a real home.

The home, Mr. Sunday said, was the most sacred spot in the world, the one around which cluster more sweet associations and precious memories than any other in the universe.

Progress For Ratification.
Prayers of thanksgiving that Nebraska today ratified the federal prohibition amendment were among the features of the services today. In a day or two, Mr. Sunday predicted that 42 or 43 States will have ratified the national dry measure. States that do not do so, said the evangelist, will hang their heads in shame. "We are just getting this old world fit to live in," said Mr. Sunday. "In a few years a drunkard will be a curiosity."

Mr. Sunday also continued his defense of revivals and scored churches that are not doing the work of God. Such churches, he said, should be torn down. He said that he did not believe in running the church in on the side line and giving the Devil the main line.

Mr. Sunday has not called for the "Trail-bitters" yet. He believes in thorough preparation.

Sacredness of Home.
Mr. Sunday's sermon follows: In Genesis, the eighteenth chapter, the nineteenth verse, "I know him," (speaking of Abraham)—God said, "I know him, and he will command his children and his household after him."

And I will be perfectly satisfied if they are as good and on the square like Abraham. "I know him for he will command his children and his household after him."

I am going to throw myself upon the prayerful sympathy of this congregation, with a prayerful hope that what I have to say may arrest your attention and grip your heart. Somebody has said that the sweetest words in the language which we speak, no matter what time, whether where the sunbeams dangle in sunny hills or France or upon Caylon's performed shores or India's coral strand, or where the Frost King holds sway in the Klondike of the North, the sweetest word in the language is "Home," whether it means that to the Eskimo in his igloo or whether it means it to the Indian in his teepee on the plains, or to the millionaire in his palace on Fifth Avenue.

Most Sacred Spot.
I want you to go with me for a brief time to the most sacred spot in all the world, the one around which cluster more sweet associations and precious memories than any other in the universe—and that is home. The longer I live and the more I visit up and down the land and see the joys and the sorrows and the successes and the failures of men and women, the more I become

BRYAN COMES IN FOR HIGH PRAISE FOR DRY VICTORY

That His State, Nebraska, Gave Clinching Endorsement Pleasing Coincident

TAR HEELS WILL LOSE EIGHT CHAIRMANSHIPS

Judge Ben Lindsey and Secretary Daniels Invited To Address Conference For Social Service To Be Held in Raleigh During February

News and Observer Bureau, 406 District National Bank Bldg., By S. H. WINTERS.
(By Special Lined Wire.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—That William Jennings Bryan's State—Nebraska—today was the clinching State, the thirty-sixth, to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment carries with a spark of fatality which is immediately pleasing to the hosts of friends of the great Commoner here. That Federal prohibition is an assured reality is the culmination of a fight against old John Barleycorn that Mr. Bryan has been waging for many years past and not only shows the keen foresight of the great Nebraskan but also demonstrates his abiding faith in the righteousness of the great mass of the American people. No man in the nation has done so much as Mr. Bryan in bringing to pass national prohibition, yet they regarded it as an iridescent dream. Not so with Mr. Bryan. He was conscious that it was right. He then took it up and advocated it as practical and economic matter. He hammered away along practical lines. Regardless of scoffers, regardless of the faint-hearted, regardless of the great corruption funds expended by the liquor interests, regardless of what appeared to be insurmountable barriers, Mr. Bryan hammered away and never once faltered or lost faith in his proposition of in the American people the light. At the National Capital tonight his friends and those who stand for a dry nation are rejoicing with the millions throughout the length and breadth of the nation that national prohibition is here.

Will Lose Chairmanships.
Representatives in Congress from North Carolina will be deprived of eight chairmanships when the Republican Congress convenes after March 4. Among these chairmanships, are the most powerful committees in Congress. The Tar Heel line-up consists of:

Senator F. M. Simmons, chairman of Senate Finance Committee; Senator Lee S. Overman, Senate Judiciary; Representative Claude Kitchin, Ways and Means; Representative E. Yates Webb, House Judiciary; Representative John H. Small, Rivers and Harbors; Representative Edward W. P. House, House Rules Committee; Representative B. L. Doughton, committee on Agriculture, and Representative H. L. Godwin, Civil Service Committee. Peculiarly applicable to the North Carolina situation is the following editorial appearing in the Washington Star this afternoon:

"After March 4 the South will no longer be in the saddle so far as Congress is concerned. The Republicans will control the new Congress, and the South is not the seat of Republicanism. Nevertheless, the South will remain in the saddle so far as the Democratic party is concerned. That party's chief and undiminished strength lies in that section. The East and the West may go and then, under peculiar circumstances, turn to the democracy, but are liable at the very next election to turn away again.

"The South is the Democracy's 'steady.' She never deserts or fails. No circumstances, however, peculiar, can change her heart. In every condition—whether the party is in power, with patronage to bestow, or out of power, with not a single Federal office at its command—the South is true to poll! Her constancy is an old story, and there is no threat of an end.

"In the war in Europe the South bore herself as well as any of her sister sections. She gave of her best, and her sons carried themselves becomingly wherever placed. Their record is one of which their section and the country take and are entitled to, much pride.

"What of 1920? In 1912, the South, for the first time since the civil war, asked recognition of the Democracy in the matter of the presidency. She offered two sons for the party's nomination—Mr. Clark and Mrs. Underwood—to both strong and active men, and exercised in national affairs, Mr. Clark came within an ace of securing the prize.

"Why should not the South claim her party due outside as well as inside Congress? What has either the east or the west 'on her in the matter of party favors? The shoe is on the other foot. She has a great deal 'on' them. For without her steady and unshakable allegiance, in all weather and on all issues, the Democratic party as a national force would disappear for a time at least, from the equation."

Lindsey and Daniels Invited.
Dr. W. S. Rankin of Raleigh, Secretary to the North Carolina Board of Health, came to Washington today for the purpose of extending invitations to

PLANS COMPLETE FOR PEACE COUNCIL

First Meeting of The Conference Proper Will Be Held Saturday Afternoon

POINCARÉ TO MAKE THE OPENING ADDRESS

Clemenceau Will Take Chair and Put The Question of Electing Officers

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, Jan. 15.—The inauguration of the peace conference Saturday will be carried out with ceremonies befitting such an occasion. A detachment of troops will pay honors to the arriving delegates and Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, will receive President Wilson at the room where the meeting will begin at 3 o'clock sharp.

The plenipotentiaries will sit around a horseshoe table, the middle part of this table being reserved for officers. The delegates will be grouped by states in alphabetical order, as they appear in the Almanach De Gotha. American delegates will be at one end, then those of the British empire, France, Italy and Japan in the order named. After them will come representatives of other states, also seated alphabetically.

Poincaré's Address.
When all are seated President Poincaré will enter and take the presidential arm-chair to make the opening address. It is understood it will refer to the ending so gloriously for the Entente and which for four years upheaved the world. It is expected also to refer to the immense task of universal reconstruction which must be the work of the conference and the high ideals of justice which will be observed during the deliberation of the peace congress. He will then conclude his address, declaring the session open, and will withdraw.

French Premier in Chair.
Premier Clemenceau will take his place in the chair as chief of the French nation, this being his right as the congress is meeting in the capital of France. He will request the assembly to elect officers, which, besides a president, will include vice-presidents and a general secretary. Regulations for the congress will then be read. It is expected they will be ratified as they stand, after which they will be made public.

Invitations Sent Out.
Formal invitations to attend the first sitting were sent out last night by the French delegation to ambassadors and ministers of various countries. These invitations announce that the number of representatives authorized to trans-

SECRETARY LANE ON STATE BAPTISTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS END CONVENTION

Appeals For Support of Wilson Idea By Business Men of The Country

WHAT ITS FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS MUST BE

First Work of Council Would Be To Declare What The Rules of The Game Are

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 16.—Appealing for the support of President Wilson's idea of a league of nations by the country's business men, declaring that the President's plan would in no way invalidate the Monroe doctrine and that Mr. Wilson had gone abroad "not as a conqueror but for the healing of the nations," Secretary of the Interior Lane, in an address here today gave an outline of what the fundamental elements of such a league "must be." His basis, he asserted, will be "international co-operation."

Wilson's Mission to Europe.
The speaker declared President Wilson had gone to Europe, as a representative of an ideal of the statesmen of many centuries.

He said the time seemed propitious for this association of nations, that when the war ended it was costing the United States \$50,000,000 a day and that the burden was "borne by your sons and mine."

"I do not say that all wars are unreasonable," said the Secretary, "or that all wars have no justification. My feeling is that we cannot devise any machinery between men by which conflict will be stopped; but it is unreasonable, certainly in ninety-nine per cent of the cases, where nations go to war, that they should make war upon each other, for the reason that it gets nowhere. It

LEGISLATION FOR MOVIE CENSORSHIP FAVORED

Twenty-Two Baptist Ministers Have Died During The Year

By WALTER M. GILMORE
Greensboro, Jan. 16.—The Baptist State Convention exceeded the speed limit and closed its eighty-eighth annual session, which began here Tuesday evening, at 1 o'clock today.

While the attendance was scarcely half its usual size, on account of the prevailing health conditions, yet there was no session in its long history has been more memorable because of its great achievements and broad outlook.

Under the influence of a great wave of enthusiasm last night, when it appeared that the million dollars for the Baptist schools of the State was almost in sight, especially to those who possess a keen eye of faith, it was feared that there would be a great section of loyal Baptists from the twenty-six associations not represented here yesterday who would not get in on this great movement before it was closed up. To meet this situation, Dr. Walter N. Johnson, of Raleigh, provided by a motion that another half million be added to the original amount, so that everybody might have a chance.

Sticks To Million.
But on more sober thought, it was decided this morning that, since only a little more than a half of the million dollars is in sight in tangible form, the remainder being dependent largely on contingencies, that the original goal would be sufficient to test the faith and loyalty of all the Baptists in North Carolina. So the matter was reconsidered this morning, and on motion of Dr. Livingston Johnson it was agreed simply to undertake the completion of the task of raising the million dollars, "without roots and runners," within such time as the executive committees of the Board of Education and the Board of Missions may fix.

The devotional exercises were conducted this morning by Rev. J. E. Kirk of Farmville.

Report Sent to Assembly.
Judge John A. Oates of Fayetteville read the report of the Baptist State Assembly at Wrightsville Beach.

The principal order of the day was the discussion of missions, Secretary Walter N. Johnson declaring that a quarter of a million dollars for all missions by April 30 was a worthy work for North Carolina Baptists to reach. Chaplains A. O. Moore and Holland, Dr. V. I. Masters, Rev. H. W. Baucum, who has just returned from overseas where he was in the service of the Y. M. C. A., Missionaries W. Carey Newton and T. J. Blalock and Dr. A. E. Brown took part in the discussion on missions.

As State chairman of the Syrian Sufferers' Relief Board in North Carolina Dr. J. Y. Joyner of Raleigh made an impassioned appeal for these unfortunate people.

Dr. Lunsford Makes Address.
Dr. William Lunsford, corresponding secretary of the Ministerial Relief and Annuitants Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, of Dallas, Texas, addressed the convention on the work of his board, which is seeking to provide for the ministers in old age or in straitened circumstances.

A very tender and touching feature of the morning session was the report of the memorial committee by Dr. T. J. Taylor of Warrenton, which showed that twenty-two Baptist ministers in the State had died during the year, several of these having died recently of influenza. Dr. J. J. Hart of Wilmington

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WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN WILL BE LAUNCHED TODAY

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—The 1919 War Savings and Thrift Stamp campaign will be launched tomorrow with celebrations throughout the country of the 233rd anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. The 465,000 War Savings societies and other organizations plan to uphold before the country Franklin's principles of thrift as the lesson to be followed throughout the year to meet the financial burdens incident to the war.

DEBATE TODAY BEGINS ON WILSON FAMINE BILL

Republicans Who Oppose It Will Present Views, But Bill Is Expected To Pass

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 16.—Debate on the administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food relief in Europe and the near East, will begin tomorrow in the Senate.

The measure was ordered favorably reported today by the Senate Appropriations committee with little opposition, and both Democratic and Republican leaders are confident that it will be passed. Many Senators, however, are opposed to the appropriation and are expected to present their views.

Approval of the measure by the committee was voted after officials of the State and Treasury Departments and the food administration had been examined as to how the money is to be spent and the only amendments to the House bill made by the committee require itemized instead of general statements of the expenditures to Congress.

PET HOG CHEWS OFF HAND OF INFANT

Animal Also Badly Lacerates Other Hand and Drags Child Into Yard

(Special To The News and Observer.)
Asheville, Jan. 16.—Attacked by a pet hog, one hand chewed off and the other lacerated and finally dragged into the yard by the hog was the fate of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Will Bridgman, living between Tryon and Landrum, according to a special dispatch received here today. The mother had left the child in the house and hearing his scream, rushed back, only to find it lying in the yard where it had been dragged by the hog. The animal, which was a pet, developed its rage against the child suddenly as it has been unusually tame. The little one will probably die.

TEXTILE MILLS REJECT 8-HOUR DAY

Resolutions Adopted By Cotton, Wool and Silk Manufacturers

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—Unanimous rejection by cotton, wool and silk manufacturers of the demand of the United Textile Workers of America for an 8-hour day or a forty-eight-hour week, to become effective February 3, in place of the present week of 54 hours, was announced today by W. Frank Shove, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Resolutions to this effect, he said, were adopted at a conference in this city of delegated representatives of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the Silk Association of America. These resolutions say:

"We do not deem it practical, desirable or just to establish the so-called forty-eight hour week for the textile industries, as it cannot be made to apply, under present conditions to all sections of the country alike, and industries cannot at this time of drastic readjustment and partial idleness, following previous great advances in wages and cost, stand any further increase in cost of production and accompanying reduction of output, which will raise prices to the consumer, make competition with imports difficult and create a serious handicap on the manufacture of goods for export. Therefore, we feel justified in continuing to maintain such working hours as are established by existing prices."

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