

WEATHER
Fair Sunday, Monday rain;
moderate, southeast to east
winds.

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MAIN FEATURES OF THE DISPOSAL OF TURKEY IN ASIA AND HUN COLONIES

Accord Reached By Council of Great Powers More Definite Than Supposed; Not To Be Returned

PRELIMINARY TERMS OF PEACE BE READY SOON TO SUBMIT TO GERMANY

Determination Under Way As To Number American Troops That Will Remain in Occupied Territory; Will Armistice Renewal Result in Peace Treaty?; Colonies Plan Will Embrace Armenia; League of Nations Plan; Developments Saturday in Peace Councils at Paris

Paris, Feb. 1.—(By the A. P.)—The accord reached by the council of the great powers concerning the disposal of the German colonies and occupied regions in Turkey in Asia, is much more definite than is generally supposed and, besides acceptance in principle of the American plan of mandatories, it embraces the following main features:

Not To Be Returned.

The allied and associated powers are agreed that the German colonies shall not be returned to Germany, owing first to mismanagement, cruelty and the use of these colonies as submarine bases.

The conquered regions of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia shall be detached from the Turkish empire.

Provision is made whereby the well-being and development of backward colonial regions are regarded as the sacred trust of civilization, over which the league of nations exercises supervisory care. The administration or tutelage of these regions is entrusted to the more advanced nations, who will act as mandatories in behalf of the league of nations.

These mandatories are not uniform, but vary according to the degree of development of the colonial region and its approach to the stage of self-government.

Mandates As To Turkey.

The mandates in Palestine, Syria and other portions of Turkey, where well-developed civilization exists, would be comparatively light.

Colonies like those in Central Africa would require a mandatory with large powers of administration as responsible for the suppression of the slave trade, the liquor traffic, ammunition and arms traffic.

South Pacific Islands.

Other colonies and localities, such as those in German Southwest Africa, and some of the South Pacific Islands, have such sparse and scattered populations and are so separated from other communities that the laws of the mandatory country would probably prevail in these regions.

The mandatories will report at stated intervals to the league of nations concerning the manner in which a colony is being administered.

Speeding Up Peace.

Paris, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Preliminary peace terms will probably be presented to Germany along with conditions for a further renewal of the armistice this month, if present plans are not deranged. Recognizing the need for a return of the world to a normal peace time basis, the nations associated against Germany are considering making a start toward the actual peace treaty by inserting some of the elementary terms into the conditions which will be submitted to the German armistice commission on February 17.

This decision is reflected also in the examination now under way to determine what American troops it will be necessary to leave in occupied territory. The plan is to get them all out as soon as it seems advisable and it has been thought that a start might well be made in laying down the terms of peace. Some officials who have been closely studying the situation believe that the armistice itself might well be developed into a peace treaty, just as they think a society of nations might be developed out of the deliberations of the peace conference.

President Wilson is known to have examined this view and contemplated its possibilities.

Applies To Armenia Also.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—No official statement of the details of the "compromise plan" for the government of the former German colonies by mandatories has been made but it is understood that the use of the word "colonies" in official statements does not limit the scope of the plan to form German territory. It may also apply to such territories as Mesopotamia, Armenia and Palestine.

Chinese and Japanese claims to Tsingtao, it is understood, will be left for adjustment to the league of nations, and it is also believed that the same order will prevail as to Danubian and Albanian, over which Italy and Jug-Slavia are at odds.

The present program contemplates the hastening of the league of nations' plan

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE OF SATURDAY'S SITTING OF SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, Feb. 1.—The official communication dealing with today's session of the supreme council says:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and the Foreign Ministers of the allied and associated powers and the Japanese representative met this afternoon at the seat of O'Leary from 5 to 6:15 o'clock.

"The conference approved the text of the provisional agreement between the Czechs and the Poles, proposed by the chairman of the powers, regarding the Touchet district.

"The instructions to be given to the inter-allied commission which is to proceed to Poland were definitely decided upon and approved.

"The Rumanian delegate, M. Bratianu and M. Mihu, were then introduced. M. Bratianu made a detailed statement of the Rumanian position and argued in favor of the Archangele government at one time opposed allied intervention, but now expresses themselves as being against any dealings with the Bolsheviks and arguing instead that more allied troops be sent here at once.

"The next meeting will take place on Monday at 11 a. m."

FRANCE TO REQUEST MATERIAL AS WELL AS MORAL SURETIES

Four Invasions in a Century Give Grave Cause For Anxiety

LARGE ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY NOT DESIRED

Republic Is Determined, However, If There Is To Be Another Invasion That It Shall Begin at The Rhine and Not at The Meuse or The Sambre

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
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Paris, Feb. 1.—At the outset of any discussion of conditions in the Paris conference it is essential to establish the principles and purposes of the great powers here represented, and accordingly I propose in this article to discuss exclusively the French view of peace negotiations and to try to explain besides what France desires and demands in the shape of the settlement of the great war. In later articles I shall try to deal in similar fashion with the purposes of Great Britain and of Italy as expressed here in Paris.

To understand the French state of mind it is necessary first of all to remember at all times that France has been the invaded country. The war has been fought on French soil and while England and the United States are most concerned with the relatively abstract question of making war impossible in the future, French statesmen and French soldiers alike, whatever their faith in the league of nations, are bound primarily to take precautions against another invasion. If you talk with Frenchmen, somewhere in the discussion there is bound to be asserted the fact that four times in a century Prussian or German armies have come down from the north, in all cases bringing destruction and, save in the last case, taking from France a portion of her territory.

As a consequence, the imperative demand of the French people upon their representatives in Paris is that no matter what engagements are taken internationally in the shape of a League of Nations, there must also be practical steps taken as a form of insurance against a possible failure of the League of Nations. I suppose that nowhere is there greater hope that the League may succeed than in France, but for the same reason nowhere is there greater fear that it may fail and the same cloud of devastation and destruction descend from the north once more.

False Suspensions Given Credit.

Now translating this French sentiment into fact becomes a difficult thing. What it has already required in its rather widespread suspicion among the English and the Americans that France is once more the prey of chauvinistic and imperialistic demands. The commonest of all assertions is that France once more demands the left bank of the Rhine from Luster to the Dutch frontier, while French aspiration seeks to restore conditions created by the French revolution and expressed in familiar phrase "The natural frontier."

So far as I am able to judge from conditions here existing, it is not an accurate statement. There are certainly Frenchmen who desire the left bank of the Rhine, as there are Americans who desire to see Mexico annexed to the United States; their views are heard, but they are the views of individuals and not of the nation or of the government.

What the French demand as a whole is that Alsace-Lorraine shall return to a price.

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"BY THEIR MEDALS YE SHALL KNOW THEM" HERE ARE THE FIVE AWARDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION



TAR HEEL TROOPS OF THE 30TH, 81ST AND OTHER DIVISIONS, COMING HOME THIS MONTH, WILL BE WEARING THEM

From left to right the medals and crosses are as follows:

1. The American Navy Medal of Honor. This corresponds to the Army Medal of Honor, and is the highest award that can be worn by a sailor. None have yet been awarded.
2. The American Distinguished Service Cross (new type), awarded for gallantry in action. The holder is entitled to wear a star on the ribbon for each citation.
3. The American Distinguished Service Medal, awarded by the President for distinguished service, either of a civil or military nature.
4. The American Distinguished Service Cross (new type), awarded for gallantry in action. The holder is entitled to wear a star on the ribbon for each citation.
5. The American Army Medal of Honor. This is the highest American award for gallantry in action.

Study these pictures carefully, and you will know what the decoration on the hero's breast means—and how much thanks you owe him for making the world safe for you and yours.

BIG NAVY PLAN IS FAVORED BY STAR

Why Shouldn't Congress Work With Wilson and Daniels, Asks Editor

SMITHFIELD BUILDING PROVIDED FOR IN BILL

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels To Visit Goldsboro and Raleigh; Other Tar Heel Items

News and Observer Bureau
406 District National Bank Bldg.
By R. E. WATKINS
(By Special Licensed Writer)

Washington, Feb. 1.—The President and Secretary Daniels are agreed in this matter and are working together. Why shouldn't Congress work with them? queries the leading editorial in the Washington Star of this afternoon on the "big navy" program of Secretary Daniels as favored by the House Naval Affairs Committee. The editorial follows:

"The House Naval Committee has completed its supply bill, and Chairman Padgett expects to secure consideration for it next week. As the debate in the committee room was animated, we may expect animation in the debate in the open chamber. The subject will be worth it.

"Later quite as much interest is likely to be manifested in the Senate. The future of the navy is of keen and general concern.

"The opposition to naval expansion now goes into debates. Formerly it contented itself with generalities. Advocates of a large navy were hunting for trouble. They wanted war, and were not choice as to where it might be fought. Any old nation would do for an antagonist.

"Today Great Britain and Japan are designated. A large fleet in the Atlantic will have the former for its object of attack, a large fleet in the Pacific the latter. As explained by the little navies, it is all very plain, very dangerous and very reprehensible. Kill the project.

"At Annapolis yesterday Secretary Daniels presented commissions to a large class of reserve officers trained at the Naval Academy there and in an address said:

"Not in your day will there be any

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Major Casualties of American Troops On Front Total 56,592

Of These 39,158 Are Listed As Killed or Died of Wounds, and These May Be Largely Added to When the 10,000 Now Unaccounted for Are Tabulated

List of Casualties by Divisions.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 1.—Official tables of the major casualties of the American forces in the war, made public today by General Pershing, chief of staff, show that approximately 39,000 men remain who are accounted for nearly three months of the ending of hostilities. These include missing and known prisoners reported up to January 10, for each of the thirty combat divisions of General Pershing's army. The total is 56,592, of whom 17,434 are classified as missing or captured. An appended statement shows that only twenty-nine American military prisoners were believed to be still in Germany on January 8, and that 4,800 prisoners had been checked up as returned and 118 died in captivity.

Probable Additions To Death Roll.

Some portion of the great body of missing men may be located as the return of the army thins out the American force in France. Indications are, however, the majority of the 10,000 finally will be added to the roll of honor shown in the tables of those killed or died of wounds, now recorded as 39,158 men.

To that figure, also must be added 1,551 men of the marine brigade, figures for which, not carried in the tables, were obtained from official sources. This brings the grand aggregate of deaths from battle up to 40,709 on returns estimated officially to be 95 per cent complete. As figures on missing and prisoners of the marines are lacking, the number of unaccounted for which finally will be added to the roll of the dead cannot be accurately estimated.

Unaccounted For.

The army tables, however, give a total of 14,849 men missing in action, and 2,785 known prisoners, making up the 17,434 missing or captured. The appended statement shows that the army rolls record 4,918 American military prisoners accounted for. Admittedly, there are many possibilities of error but the statement says it is anticipated that the indicated unaccounted for list of 12,516 will be brought "down to less than 10,000."

The tables do not furnish any data as to the wounded or deaths other than those resulting directly from battle. A new estimate of the complete figures on American casualties is therefore not possible. It is significant, however, that up to tonight the War Department has published the names of 43,882 men killed or died of wounds as against 39,158 shown in the 95 per cent tables.

The difference is made up by additional returns since the tables were closed January 10.

Previous Estimate.

On November 27 General Pershing estimated that his total killed and died of wounds would be 40,455. Presumably publication of the lists of these known deaths and exclusive of the unaccounted for is nearly completed, having exceeded the estimate by more than 3,000, due in part to additional deaths from wounds and to the listing as dead of men formerly reported missing.

The names of 149,418 wounded had been published up to tonight, compared with a November estimate total of 189,590. Of those missing in action, 11,676 have been published against the estimated 14,260 total and compared with the 17,834 missing and prisoners shown in today's tables.

Table of Losses by Divisions.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Following is a summary of the casualty tables, giving the classification of losses by divisions (except the 51st which is not listed as

BRODIE L. DUKE DIES AT DURHAM

Prominent in Commercial Life For Nearly Half a Century

ORIGINATOR OF DUKE OF DURHAM TOBACCO

Received \$1,000,000 For Interest When American Tobacco Co. Was Formed

By JAMES A. ROBINSON

Durham, N. C., Feb. 1.—In the death of Brodie Leonidas Duke, at his residence in this city, at 7:40 tonight, there has been prominent in the commercial world for nearly half a century, and was known from ocean to ocean. Mr. Duke was the eldest son of the late Washington Duke, by his first marriage, and was a half brother of Benjamin L. and James B. Duke, of tobacco fame.

B. L. Duke was born in Durham county, Orange county at the time of his birth, September 17, 1846, consequently he was in his 73d year at the time of his death. He was the originator of the Duke of Durham smoking tobacco, and manufactured it in a little log cabin, in 1860, some six or eight miles from the present city of Durham. Some years after this it was merged into the W. Duke & Sons Tobacco Company, and Brodie Duke remained in this company until it was organized into the American Tobacco Company, when he sold his holdings in this company, receiving something over \$1,000,000 for his interest.

After selling his tobacco stock Mr. Duke turned his attention to stocks. In the years of 1887 and '88 he was a heavy speculator on Wall Street. At times he was a brilliant winner, and on several occasions he went broke for large sums. But he would always come up smiling and in good cheer, however the world served him. He was as cheerful a loser as he was a winner. After an apparently kaleidoscopic life he died leaving an estate, mostly realty, valued at over half a million dollars.

As far back as 1875 Brodie L. Duke saw a great future in Durham, and picked up vast Durham real estate. At his death he is pronounced one of the largest real estate owners in this city. Part of his estate is 400 acres of suburban property, the most valuable here, and is under the management of the Duke Land and Improvement Company, of which he was the president.

He was a man of large and sympathetic heart. Those who have known him from early manhood testify that he was never known to turn a worthy object away empty-handed. He contributed largely to numerous charitable institutions and objects, and there was never a sound of a trumpet about the city of it. He possessed a far-seeing judgment above most ordinary men. He often snatched success from the very jaws of failure. He claimed all men as his friends. He had a heart as tender and as sympathetic as a woman's.

Mr. Duke was four times married. His first wife was Miss Mabel McMane, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister of this city. Her death occurred some thirty years ago. Of this union he has three children surviving him—Mrs. H. R. Goodall, of Durham; Mrs. Nathan L. Brockman, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; and B. Lawrence Duke, of New York. Besides these he is survived by his two half-brothers, Benjamin N. Duke and James B. Duke, both of New York.

In his second marriage Mr. Duke went to the Pacific coast and got his bride in the person of Miss Minnie Woodward, a social leader of Pasadena, California, who obtained a divorce after a few years of married life. The third Mrs. Brodie Duke was Alice Webb, whom Mr. Duke divorced after a short wedded period. The fourth wife, Mrs. Wylanda Rochelle Duke, of this city, survives him, and was at his bedside when the end came. They were married in Washington, D. C., in 1910. She has been a faithful helpmeet to him, and made his declining years smooth and restful, through a long period of illness.

Plan to go to the Pinehurst Race Meet next Wednesday.

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Miss Wilson III With Fla.

Brussels, Feb. 1.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, according to the Ettoile, is suffering from an attack of influenza. She is confined to her room in the American legation.

BILLY SUNDAY SAYS HE'S EAGER TO MAKE VISIT TO RALEIGH

"Named For Old Sir Walter?" He Asks, and Reiterates Desire To See Daniels' Home

WILL ARRIVE HERE MONDAY AFTERNOON

In Richmond Evangelist Expresses Delight When Told About City Auditorium Where He Will Speak; May Call For Trail-hitters But Will Depend On Audience

By WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

"Ma" Sunday, his wife; Homer Roden—"Ma" Sunday, his wife; Homer Roden—hever, his noted choir leader, and George Brewster, his pianist, who thrills the audience with his playing at the Richmond Auditorium, will arrive here at 7:30 p. m. for Raleigh, where Billy speaks at eight in the City Auditorium. Billy is enthusiastic about the trip. On the very day he arrived in Richmond he told the News and Observer correspondent that he was going to Raleigh. In that delightful drawl of his he said: "I promised Secretary Daniels while I was in Washington that I would go down to Raleigh one Monday while I was in Richmond."

"Is that so?" asked the correspondent. "Yes," replied the evangelist. "I could not resist the temptation. You know, I just think the world of Secretary Daniels. He has been abused and cursed by his enemies, just like I have, but he has come out with flying colors. I have always wanted to see Raleigh. It must be a grand old town—Raleigh, Raleigh—named for old Sir Walter? Yes, I am going down there. They tell me the General Assembly is in session in Raleigh. Maybe I will get a chance to talk to some of them."

Billy then strode over to the window overlooking the Virginia Capitol Square and gazed long at the equestrian statue of George Washington, surrounded by a group of eminent Virginians, and at the old capitol building.

"There's the old capitol," he said. "I reckon the house of burgesses met there and there is old St. Johns—old St. Johns, where Patrick Henry said, 'Give us liberty or give me death.'"

Billy Sunday will spend just one night in Raleigh, returning to Richmond the next day. He says he doesn't mind the trip, as Secretary Daniels asked him to go, and he is going to be entertained under the auspices of the Secretary's paper, the News and Observer. He has not yet announced his subject for Monday night or whether he will call for trail-hitters. Maybe he will: "Maybe he won't. It will all depend upon the attitude of the audience. If he does, though, it is predicted there will be more religion in the auditorium than there has been in a long time. Mr. Sunday is especially pleased with the prospects for a good place to speak in. When he told that Champ Clark declared that the Raleigh auditorium was the best he had ever spoken in, as to acoustics, outside of Denver, his eyes twinkled.

"Good," he said; "Good for old Raleigh, named after Sir Walter."

By the time Billy Sunday has been in Raleigh one hour he will have made more friends than any other visitor ever made in a day. He has a winning way. The whole town will know when he gets there. His personality somehow seems to permeate the municipality when he arrives—just as soon as he arrives. It has been suggested that the auditorium doors open at least one hour before speaking. There is one thing certain, when the appointed time comes,

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GLASGOW DEFENDS FOOD BOSS HOOVER

Tells Senator Gore His Trip To Europe Is Solely To Relieve Distress

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 1.—Discussing the relations of the Food Administration with the large packing interests, W. A. Glasgow, Jr., counsel for the administration, told the Senate Agriculture Committee today the visit of Herbert Hoover to Europe was not in any way in the interest of the packers and that the sole purpose of the trip was to arrange food relief for Europeans. Mr. Glasgow appeared before the committee in connection with hearings on the pending bill to regulate the meat industry.

Asked by Chairman Gore if one of Mr. Hoover's objects in going to Europe was to "make a bigger market for the packers," Mr. Glasgow replied that "Mr. Hoover went over there to sell meat to nobody."

The witness told of an agreement between the packers and the Food Administration whereby in return for aid given the packers by the Food Administration in selling markets in Europe the former promised to co-operate in price arrangements.

In answer to the question whether the wheat price guarantee would be carried out through the Food Administration thereby keeping that agency in existence after the declaration of peace as had been charged by some members of the Senate, Mr. Glasgow said the administration planned to close its activities within three weeks and would pass out of existence before this year's wheat crop was harvested.

HEFLIN PREDICTS 40-CENT COTTON

Plan To Wage Campaign To Hold Staple For Better Price Under Way

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 1.—The plan of waging a campaign in cotton acreage and retention by growers of all their cotton until an increase of 35 cents a pound is reached will be discussed early next week at a meeting of members of the two houses of Congress from cotton States.

The meeting was decided upon at a joint session of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees today called by Senators Smith, of South Carolina; Sheppard, Texas; Smith, Georgia, and Representative Hefflin, Alabama; Lee, Georgia; Jacobway, Arkansas; Candler, Mississippi, and Young, Texas.

The advisability of amending the cotton futures act to prevent delivery of accumulated stocks of cheap low grade cotton on exchanges in settlement of contracts calling for higher priced and higher graded cotton also will be discussed at the meeting.

Mr. Hefflin said the demand for American cotton is 6,000,000 bales greater than the supply an dthat just as soon as peace terms are signed the price will advance to forty cents a pound.

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