

WEATHER
Rain Monday in West and by Monday night in east portion; warmer Tuesday.

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RESUME PRESENTED OF TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE

What the Various Powers Represented at the Peace Conference Desire and What They Want Most

FRANCE URGENT ABOUT LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE AND ALSACE-LORRAINE

Great Britain Believes Society of Nations Must Be Established by Present Peace Conference; Italy Asks For Much Territory; Statement As To Other Powers; Delegates of Five Great Powers Now in Position to Compare Their Own Aspirations and Those of Their Allies and to See the Differences That Must Be Reconciled

Paris, Feb. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends and to see the differences that must be reconciled. The maximum of hopes, often overlapping, has been told freely and it remains for the peace conference to adjust them into a co-ordinated whole. The desires of the several countries as presented may be compressed thus: **FRANCE:** France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinates and another Elsenhain Prussia. France desires also to annex the basin of the Sarre river, which might be called a re-annexation. France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine further to the north is concerned, the conference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state, or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the Chamber of Deputies that it will be about 65,000,000,000 francs. The French government does not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary, but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

GREAT BRITAIN: Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advances no continental purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia, and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of the Southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara-Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian Islands, Arbona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania; possession of the islands in the Aegean which were taken from Turkey during the Tripoli war and the province of Adalia if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian Islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possessions in Britain and Tripoli.

(Continued on Page Two)

PARLIAMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION

British National Assembly Meets Tomorrow, Will Have Heavy Responsibilities

PERSONAL LEADERSHIP OF CARSON AND GEORGE

Latter Will Have the Double Burden of His Duties in Paris and in Parliament

(By The Associated Press.) London, Feb. 2.—No British Parliament in a century, except the Parliament of Premier Asquith, which had on its shoulders the heavy responsibility of deciding whether or not Great Britain would enter the European war, ever dealt with more important work to be done than the House of Commons of Premier Lloyd George will find when it holds its first meeting on Tuesday.

All the problems of the new House may be summarized in the one word—**Reconstruction.** This is peculiarly a one-man and a personal house of commons, since its ruling power is not a political party but a cabinet of two men who represent widely different schools and which depends for its guidance upon the personal leadership of the Premier rather than the putting into effect of any party platform. Premier Lloyd George is in Paris and he must stay there. No one expects him to leave the peace conference. He has the double burden of directing Great Britain's destinies in foreign and imperial affairs and in keeping a hand on the domestic policy.

MEMBERS LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEET

President Will Officially Assemble Them in Conference This Evening

WILSON HAS BEEN DOING HIS OWN TYPEWRITING

Indication That He Has Been Preparing Important Paper; Peace Council Notes

(By The Associated Press.) Paris, Feb. 2.—(Havas)—President Wilson will officially assemble Monday afternoon at the Hotel De Crillon the members of the Peace Conference Commission on a Society of Nations. In some quarters it is reported that a report to the conference on this subject is imminent.

President Wilson spent most of yesterday morning at work in his private office. Instead of availing himself of the services of a stenographer he applied himself assiduously to the typewriter, which is taken as an indication that he was preparing some paper requiring the most thoughtful possible consideration.

Speeding League Organization. As it is known to be the plan of the American delegation to rush forward plans for the creation of a society of nations it is assumed the President, who is a member of the special commission charged with that project, was engaged in the preparation of some statement supporting some one proposition or general scheme.

The American delegates incline to the belief that the most serious obstacle will be found in insistence by overzealous care upon extreme methods to enforce peaceful settlement of disputes. It is understood the American delegates will give their support to the plans of General Smuts and Lord Cecil, with the addition of a few of the ideas advanced by Leon Bourgeois, the French Protagonist of a league.

Czecho-Slovak Matters. The provisional agreement approved by the Supreme Council regarding the district of Teschen needs only the signatures of the Polish and Czecho-Slovak delegates to make it valid. It imposes on the Czecho-Slovaks the obligation not to go beyond a certain zone and to return Polish prisoners. The Czechs must not carry out any military construction and must supply coal to Poland according to conditions determined upon. On Monday the Supreme Council will appoint a commission of five members to supervise the carrying out of the agreement.

The Supreme Council also will appoint tomorrow, it is reported, a commission of two experts from each of the great powers to examine the Rumanian question. Premier Briatore, of Rumania, who yesterday demanded that a greater portion of Banat be given to Rumania, said today that Banat and Transylvania should be occupied by Allied troops in order to prevent the spread of Bolshevism.

Oil Interests at Conference. Paris, Feb. 2.—The announcement in news dispatches from New York that representatives of British and American oil, mining and cattle interests in Mexico were coming to Paris to lay their claims before the Peace Conference is attracting much attention in American government circles and is causing speculation as to how Mexican affairs may be presented, if at all. As Mexico has not been connected directly with the war, the opinion in official circles is that business interests of foreign powers which have suffered confiscation in Mexico probably cannot get a hearing in Paris until the society of nations is organized fully and the main issues connected with the war passed upon. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States naturally would be consulted before any steps were taken to bring about any adjustment of the friction between Mexico and foreign powers. As a result the Mexican difficulties are being watched closely because of the possibility that they may indicate how the society of nations will affect historic American policy.

(Continued on Page Two)

Leadership in the two houses of Parliament, therefore for the time being, will fall upon Earl Carson and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom are conservatives and before the war stood for almost everything that was opposed to Lloyd George and his present program. That seems to mean that parliament will mark time until the prime minister can return and take charge in person.

Domestic Reconstruction. Meanwhile the problems of domestic reconstruction are not making time and refuse to wait even until the more urgent business of world reconstruction has been settled in Paris. Many people predicted that there would be labor troubles in the United Kingdom after the war, but very few, if any, foresaw that they would be thrust upon the country so quickly and so disastrously.

The working classes in this plain people were told that after the war there would be "a better life" for the masses. Apparently they expect and demand that "better life" sooner than the government is prepared to take in hand the business of constructing the new era.

Industrial Unrest. There are as many explanations for the present industrial unrest as there are points of view. Some say that the working men are uneasy and restless and that the strikes are merely a sort of holiday effervescence and are not to be taken as serious symptoms of any labor policies. Another and extreme point of

Menacing Aspect of Hun Politics

Situation Disquieting on the Eve of the Assembling of National Assembly

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 31.—(By The Associated Press.)—With the time for the convening of the German national assembly only six days off, the political situation has suddenly taken on an aspect which must be considered menacing to the government. The Spartacists and their Independent Socialist followers, using as their tools the soldiers' and workmen's councils in different parts of the country, are conducting a campaign which at best can seriously embarrass and handicap any forces working for an orderly democratic government and at worst make the attempt at this ideal impossible, at least for the next few weeks or months.

While it is unlikely that any attempt will be made to disperse the constituent assembly at Weimar, there will probably be some attempts to a rival parliament in session simultaneously in Berlin. The Berlin meeting will be a national congress of all soldiers' councils, called on the initiative of the local councils of Berlin ostensibly to consider the question of retaining the power of military command in the councils.

Among those who have followed the activities of the councils since the recent revolt and particularly in the last week there is little doubt, however, that the congress will afford the Spartacists, Independent Socialists and other radicals an opportunity to insist on the retention of the Soviet system, alone if possible, but in any event, as a government department having equal rights with any eventual parliament or other governmental body.

Slain as the chances for a pure Soviet form of government still appear to be, observers view it as in now impossible that the councils might be able to compel their retention in some form, because even many of the majority Socialists, who reject the methods of the Russian government, are inclined to compromise by permitting the councils to have some role in the future government. No less a personage than Chairman Liebert, of the central executive committee, declared last week that it might be advisable to retain the councils in some form.

Peace Debate, Ford Contest. General debate on peace and other questions will be continued this week in the Senate with a partisan fight imminent over the proposal for an immediate investigation of the Ford ship import embargo matter. The British import embargo also may be a subject of Senate discussion. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, Republican,

(Continued on Page Two)

GREAT EVANGELIST WILL SPEAK HERE TONIGHT



BILLY AND "MA" SUNDAY.

TO ENACT REVENUE BILL THIS WEEK

Other Measures of Importance Claiming Attention of Congress

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MAY BE UP AGAIN THIS WEEK

Present Congress Has Just Four Weeks Left; Night Sessions Will Be Held Soon

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 2.—Congress faces its busiest week thus far of the short session, with final enactment of the war revenue bill, legislation to validate informal war contracts and the oil land leasing measure regarded by leaders as the most urgent matters at hand. A number of the regular annual appropriation bills are also pending and may be completed before Saturday night.

Sunday Committee Work. Congestion of legislation caused Sunday committee work to begin today and although few leaders of either party now feel that an extra session can be avoided, regular night sessions in both Senate and House may begin soon. Strenuous efforts already are being made to prevent failure of many important bills, while members opposed to certain legislation are threatening filibusters, confident of their success in preventing action before the session ends March 4.

Woman Suffrage. Equal suffrage may be brought up again this week in the Senate. Advocates of the Susan B. Anthony resolution are holding conferences regarding procedure, with some urging a vote next Friday. They admit, however, that the required two-thirds majority has not yet been secured.

Revenue Has Right of Way. The war revenue bill will be given right of way this week in both houses. The conference agreement will be presented Wednesday to the House and called up Friday with leaders expecting quick agreement. Senate approval is expected Saturday or early next week and present plans are to hold the bill in Washington if it cannot reach President Wilson in France before he sails for home.

Appropriation Bills. Many regular appropriation bills are before both bodies for action. Eight of them have been passed by the House and five are ready for Senate action. Tomorrow the Senate will resume work on the \$100,000,000 postoffice measure, and after its disposition the deficiency bill to rescind \$15,000,000,000 of war appropriations will be taken up. The rivers and harbors, legislative and other supply measures, will follow.

The House Military Committee expects to report out the army appropriation bill this week and Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader, hopes that by February 15 the House will have passed all regular money bills. The navy bill with its three-year building program is expected to be debated in the House this week.

(Continued on Page Two)

BILLY SUNDAY WILL SPEAK IN RALEIGH 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

Noted Evangelist Will Arrive From Richmond Two Hours Earlier

WILL BE PRESENTED BY SECRETARY OF NAVY

Doors of Auditorium Will Be Opened At 7:00 O'clock; Members of Legislature Will Attend in Body; Choirs of the City Will Lead the Singing

Billy Sunday will arrive in Raleigh around six o'clock this afternoon, and two hours later will turn loose his evangelized thunderbolts at an audience in the city Auditorium. With Mr. Sunday will be his wife, "Ma" Sunday, and Homer Redeheaver, choir leader. From present indications, the thousand extra chairs placed in the auditorium to accommodate the extra audience will be filled.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, upon whose invitation the noted evangelist is sparing one of his weekly rest-days, arrived in Raleigh yesterday with Mrs. Daniels, after a short visit to Mr. Daniels' mother in Goldsboro. In the big auditorium tonight he will introduce the preacher, who is about to add Richmond to the string of cities he has turned topsy-turvy with his spiritual appeal. Mr. Daniels will be presented by Dr. Weston Bruner, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle.

Raleigh Choirs to Sing. On the rostrum with the speaker and party will be the choirs of the city churches, which will lead the singing under the direction of Mr. Redeheaver. Arrangements have already been made in the choir have been distributed. Only the choir members, the speaker and party, including the white ministers of Raleigh, will occupy seats there.

Because of the fact that the evangelist's stay in Raleigh is so limited that he will not have an opportunity to speak to the Legislature, arrangements have been made by which the members of the General Assembly will attend in a body.

Doors Open at Seven O'clock. The doors of the auditorium will swing open at seven o'clock, and not before, and the services will begin at eight. What Mr. Sunday's subject will be has not yet been announced. It is not known yet, either, whether he will call for trail hitters. That, it is understood, will be determined, according to Sunday's custom, by the temper of his hearers after an hour or more of his fiery eloquence.

Ted Sullivan, the "Grand Old Man" of the National Pastime, was in Raleigh yesterday on his way to his hunting and fishing grounds near Elizabeth City. He is a great admirer of Billy, whose baseball pep he has reason to remember in the eighties when he opposed the baseball evangelist on the diamond.

Battling a Thousand Now. "Billy's battling a thousand now," said Sullivan yesterday, expressing the hope that he can remain here to see him in action tonight. "Pep, enthusiasm, and a furious speed in base running" were Sunday's outstanding baseball attributes, the old leaguer said, adding that the same inherent qualities that ranked him as a star on the diamond and the outstanding personal attractions of the man, combined to make him an appealing force at the end of the sawdust trail.

Sullivan, who is touring the army camps and cantonments with an illustrated lecture on the national game for the Y. M. C. A., broke into a discussion of the possibilities of a Carolina-Virginia league this summer to turn handsome eulogies toward Sunday.

UNCERTAIN SITUATION IN PORTUGAL REPORTED

Conflicting Dispatches Received, But Royal Army Seems To Be Gaining

NOTED AIRMEN COMING TO AERO CLUB DINNER

(Continued on Page Two)

DON'T GIVE SHORT END AND TAG END TO GOD—SUNDAY

Give To the Almighty the Best You Have And To Your Full Ability

EVANGELIST STRIKES AT SIN OF SELFISHNESS

You Cannot Pray, "Thy Kingdom Come," With Both Hands In Your Pocket, He Says; Pocket Book Must Go Along With Your Prayers To Be Effective

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2.—"Don't give the short ends and the tag ends to God Almighty," said Billy Sunday in his sermon here at the auditorium this evening. "Give Him the best you have and to your full ability," he said. Mr. Sunday was preaching on the text "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."

Heaven's name, don't give the short end, he said, to God. He expressed his contempt for those who were throwing thousands on themselves and throwing nickles and dimes in the collection plate.

A man, he said, could not pry Thy Kingdom Come with both hands in his pockets. His pocket book must go with his prayers and he must have the interest of his neighbor at heart as well as his own.

Sunday Sermon. The following are extracts from Mr. Sunday's sermon: This evening, one clause from the Lord's Prayer—"Thy kingdom come." When you pray, "Thy kingdom come," that means that you want to have part in the greatest business in which men can engage. It means to go into partnership with God in saving this world.

Now, I want to show you what it means when you pray. It is made clear in the sentence which immediately follows—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." That puts the thought in concrete form, that gives a body to the desire so you can see it, that shows what you mean when you pray, "Thy kingdom come," for you want God's will to be done on earth as it is in heaven.

And there is nothing easy, nothing uncertain about it. When God's will is done on this earth as it is in heaven, then this earth will be like Heaven. It was for this happy condition that Jesus meant we should pray and work, when he said, "When ye pray say, 'Thy kingdom come,' and the man who doesn't mean that or doesn't want that when he prays or says his prayer, is not praying; he is simply exercising his vocal organs, he is simply killing time—only that and nothing more.

He isn't praying in the sense that God considers prayer. To pray, "Thy kingdom come," means that you want everything to leave the world that is hindering God's kingdom from coming. To pray, "Thy kingdom come," means that you want right conduct and decent living everywhere. To pray, "Thy kingdom come," means that you want honesty and you want righteousness

(Continued on Page Three)

RESTRICTION LIFTED ON FOOD EXPORTS

Most of Articles Involved Included, Except Wheat and Wheat Flour

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 2.—The most sweeping removal of restrictions upon the exportation of foodstuffs made since the signing of the armistice was announced today by the War Trade Board. Commodities removed from the export observation list were barley, corn and rye, including flour and meal, and from these grains, oats and oat products, brewers' grains and middlings, beans, dried and split peas, sugar and hydrogenated cottonseed oil.

These articles constituted a majority of the food items on the restricted list and their removal is effective immediately. Licenses to export them will be granted freely to all destinations, including Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. Heretofore such exports to these Allied countries were made exclusively by the Food Administration's grain corporation and the wheat export company.

Wheat Not Included. Attention was called to the fact that wheat and wheat flour remain on the restricted list. There was no indication when the embargo on those commodities would be removed, but it was said that it probably would remain in force until the government's agreement with the farmers for a maximum price on the 1919 wheat crop had expired.