## SECRETARY DANIELS IN SPEECH TO PRESS CLUB

The Constitution of The League As Submitted By President Wilson; It Is Essential For The Good of Mankind That a Parliament of Man and a Federation of The World Shall Be Estab. lished in Our Day As It Was in Washington's Day When The Colonies United

The state of the s address to the National Press Club

Whenever there is a big job to be done you must find a big man to do it. I cannot speak too highly in praise of the big naval officer who more than measured up to the highest expectations in the acid test of war. The name of your big man who is ready for the emergency may not have been in millines of our newspapers, Most probably he had been navigating a ship, or governing some small country which acceded assistance to help it over revolutions, or directing airy navies in the central blue, or making ships and munitions, or training fit youngsters, or in places of leadership, making the mighty Navy engine ready against the day of peril. Some of us thought grim-visaged war would not frown upon our generation, but naval officers, with world knowledge gained by voyages from coast to coast, sensed the danger before most civilians deemed it pos-nible. They were eager for a stronger Eary, but more zenlous that the Amer-lean Navy, hig or little, should be one hundred per cent efficient.

American Efficiency.

The war has revenled an officiency

Americans we did not realize was tur greatest asset. Standing out clearly, recognized at home and abroad, rising to heights ansurpassed by others in initiative and in execution in every field of activity, is the American naval officer. Clear of head, cool under fire, quick in decision, able in administra-tion; tactful in diplomacy, as wise as he is patriotic, all Americans pay trib-ute to these resourceful and victorious planners and fighters of the Navy, And equal to them in patriotism, in courage and in skill in the duty assigned are the quick and capable personnel from the youngest to the oldest. It is to thom, the veteran and the new reeruits, the country owes the gratitude it freely and generously gives. It is Locause of their readiness that when great war came and all America rose to its duty, nobody had to ask how soon the Navy would be ready for the part it was to play. It required no ag orders to secure naval mobilization. One brief allnay message con-vorted a peace may into a fighting navy over night, and brave gun crows charapioned freedom of the seas befor destroyers hurried across the Atlantic to join the gallant allied craft to lesren the menace of underwater assas The Navy Way.

Arming merchantmen was a new work for the Pavy. There were not enough guns of proper calibre available in the country for the purpose. Did the Navy say: "We cannot arm

the ships until guns are made?" That Isn't the Navy way. It removed secondary batteries from battleships and the order forthwith. That is typical of what the Navy did from the plying officers and crews to man the German ships which are bringing back our victorious soldiers. The largest ships that carried American troops France were built in Germany and in-terned here during the war. Is there not significance that when German de-structive ingenuity thought they had destroyed the machinery beyond repair, American naval skill by new methods hurriedly repaired the ships so they made better speed than when under

It is related that the chief engineer one of them, interned on Ellis Island, when he saw the first one of these ships go out on her trial after repair exclaimed in amazement: "How can it be possible! I know that you can weld steel but you cannot weld cast iron or bronze. We broke only cast iron portions of the machinery. How was the repair made?" He was never enlight-ened in the matter before his transfer to an internment camp. Nobody needs underrate German efficiency, but this war gave full proof that naval

"How Could It Be Possible."

German direction

men had no superiors in skill, and inwoying Two Million Soldiers The safe convoying of over two mil-on American soldiers to France was ac-

plishing the seemingly impossible, this safe transport of troops was dished not merely by presence of transport and convoying vessels as a defense against submarines, but by striking offensively and with deadly effect against the U-boats. The primary weapon, the depth charge of unlimite seriously affected the morale and of German submarine crews. They made the ocean depths anything but a pleasant habitation for the sub-marine. This contribution by the Amer-

Talks About Achievements of
The Navy in the Great "War
Against War," On Shore,
in Air and Afloat

CHAMPIONS LEAGUE
OF NATIONS PLAN

And Declares No American
Right Is Put in Jeopardy By
The Garatienties of The San Shore (april 1988)

Ican mavy was quickly recognized and appreciated by our allies.

Laying North Sea Barrage.

The most stupendous undertaking in the history of naval offensive was the laying of the North Sea barrage by the Yankee Mining Squadrom—Yankee through and through with a Virginian first in command, a Bay State captain second, and officers and crew from Maine to Texas. In an address to the officers of the assembled fleet, delivered on the flagship Pennsylvania just as we entered the war, President Wilson declared that the way to kill the hornets clared that the way to kill the hornets was to destroy or block up the hornets nest. The big shore emplacements pre-vented destruction of Holgoland so that the hornets nest could not be utterly destroyed. There only remained shutting them in by the 240-mile long barrage by which the North Sea "Cab-bage Patch" became a dread reality to German submarine commanders. Though just completed as the armistice was signed, fourteen submarines were caught in its deadly grip. Is it too much to say the mutiny of sailors at Kiel was induced by their knowledge that, with Dover Strait closed and the North Sea Dover Strait closed and the North cea a death trup, they would be going into rage, wife its seventy thousand mines, which 1000 was inid by be Ameri-can tavy at a cost of thirty minion

> armistice? The 14-Inch Guns. Toward the victory which Prussian resistance could only delay, the navy contributed also in the mobile fourteeninch guns of which Admiral Plunkett will tell you. They could shoot twentyfour miles at an elevation of forty five degrees and one shot was sufficient to completely wreck a railroad line of three tracks for a distance of one hun-dred feet, tearing up the rails, shatter-ing the ties and blowing an enormous

dollars and pressed back on land by the brave and invincible army, what course was left for Germany but to sign the

erater in the road bed.

Laud Victory of the Marines. You are to hear tonight from Major Dening the story of another epoch-making naval contribution to land victory in the fighting of the marines. So coinspired poet has in the decisive fight in Belleau Wood the material for another Belleau Wood the material for another "Charge of the Light Brigade," for never at Balaklava or Thermopylae did men fight against greater odds or with more courage than the marines and soldiers who saved the city of Paris by their dash and marksmanship and door-die grit and determination to kill or he killed.

The German submarines seemed to be ossessed of some instinct that made oil tankers an easy prey. This war was fought on oil and gasoline, and British and American ships were dependent upon a steady supply of oil. The number of tankers sunk rounding the north of Scotland are not known, but it was so large as to give grave concern for fuel supplies to the allied fleet in the North Sea. American naval skill, co-operating with British naval skill, left the operation of the sea and constructed a pipe-line across Scotland 37 miles long. This made quicker trips from the oil fields and gave assurance against the infested coasts of Northern Scotland.

Shore Stations. On land too the nave a more than half a hundred shore stations abroad and aided in the fight against the submarines by the patrol of many scores of sea planes. It sent flyers to Italy, had important bases on the Azores and in the Mediterranean, and when the armistice was signed had completed plans with allied navies to construct barrages in the Moditerranean which would have effectively shut in the Austrian and Turkish submarine in that zone where much havee had been wrought. In aviation the navy was training 42,000 men when the armistice was signed, we had developed a sea plane to a point where it can cover over a thousand miles without landing, and shortly American aviators will fly across the Atlantic carrying through the air nessages of friendship to our comrades

Gas Helium For Airships. The carnest approval by Admiral Sima of the Navy Department's recommendation for the construction of large airships gives special emphasis to the work which the War Department and the Navy Department have undertaken for the production of the non-inflam-mable gas helium for us in airships. When the armistice was signed, one of the experimental plants which had

been operated at Fort Worth, Texas, had successfully produced helium at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 cubic feet per day, but as this production was far below what would be required for the needs of the War Department and the Navy Department, to say nothing of that of our allies, it was determined to undertake production on a large scale, and for this purpose contracts were entered into by the Navy Department acting for both the War and Navy Departments for the construction of a plant at Fort Worth having a capacity ten or twelve times as great as the experimental plant from which helium had been produced. The necessary ma-chinery for equipping this plant is now nearing completion and the buildings

will soon be under construction.

In order that the supply of this rare gas may be conserved contracts have been entered into with the owners of the wells supplying it, by which the use of this gas for domestic purposes will be limited to such an extent as to conserve it for a period varying from ten to twenty years. The necessity of dothat foreign governments have already and are making every effort to secure a supply of it. The importance of con-serving it is so great however, that officers of the War and Navy Departments believe that Congress should lose no time in enacting legislation which will seeure to the government the sole control of all helium bearing gas in this

(Continued on Page Two)

### SPRING CLEANING'S ALL OVER AT WHITE HOUSE—BUT MRS. WILSON ISN'T ALL TUCKERED OUT

By Carolyn Vance Bell.

N. E. A. Washington Bureau 1128-1132 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Housecleaning's over at the White House!

Some job, ladies! But Mrs. Wilson, mistress of the White House, isn't even tired!

All the White House servantsand a lot of extra "ladies-by-theday" fixed up a plan to surprise Mrs. Wilson-and the President, incidentally-when they came home from Europe. So they cleaned the White House from besement to roof, inside and out, and when the mistress walked in all she had to do was to sigh contentedly-"My! How nice everything looks!"

It's been a hard life at the White House these past weeks. The rugs have been beaten, the stone work honed, the walls scraped, and the

Mrs. Wilson can walk in, sit down and my not interfugacy with so thoughts of spring milinery-anything but spring housecleaning.

Fortunate woman! To most women, spring does not mean the twit-twit of birds and greening verdure; etc., but the annual spring offensive with brooms

and mons.

"It was those 30,000 or 40,000 war workers," said Thomas Brahany, of the White House staff, "who came in here to see how President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson really lived that tore things up so. They must of come in here with hob-nails in their shoes, for the hardwood floors were so dug into and scarred that we had to have a force in here to plane them level again."

It's a good thing Mrs. Wilson doesn't have to use her own unnided broom and mop in house-cleaning the presidential residence. Here's what she'd have to tackle-among other little jobs.

The cast room is 40 feet wide and 82 feet long, with a ceiling 22 feet high, from which hang three huge crystal chandeliers. White and gold moldings and panels ornament the walls. The windows—16 feet high—

SOMETHING ABOUT

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 1 .- For continu-

ous service Frederick H. Gillett is the

veteran of the House as he is rounding

out his twenty-fourth year of consecu-

tive service in that body. Although he

entered Congress when Representative Cannon of Illinois was a veteran legis-

lator, Mr. Gillett's record for unbroker

Despite his long service, Mr. Gillett

rather than to any personal advertising.

In this connection they pointed to the fact that all of the speeches he has de-

livered during almost a quarter of a century of service would scarcely fill

Representative Gillett's home is in

Springfield. He was born in Westfield.

Mass., in 1852, and was graduated from

Amherst College and the Harvard Law

The nominee for speaker entered pub

clusion of his term was nominated to Congress and elected by a large vote.

Upon entoring Congress Mr. Gillett

was assigned to the committee on civil service reform and later to military

affairs and others and finally appropria

tions on which he is the ranking Re-

publican member. Government ex-penditures has been his special study.

His ability as a floor leader was dom-

onstrated during the illness last year of

Mr. Mann, his rival for the somborship

With the country at war he publicly announced a "friendly and helpful dis-position toward the administration." Massachusetts has not furnished a

speaker of the House since before the

Cleveland, Ohio, March 1 .- The Rus

ian orthodox church in the United

States has been formally separated

from the parent (Russian) organization

This was accomplished at a meetin of laymen and priests held here.

been in America 18 years, of which time been in America 10 years, in was hishop of New York ten years, it is been elected archbishop and head (I the Russian church in America.

More than 200 parishes were repre-sented in the council, each by a lay-

Russian Church In U. S. Forme

two congresses.



MRS WOODROW WILSON

This is how Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, mistress of the White House, did not look during the annual pring housecleaning of the presidential mansion. The White Heuse is "brand clean," but the first lady of the land did not have to put on a cap and ages to accomplish it—which is a pity, considering how nice she looks in 'em!

have old-gold silk and velvet hang-ings. There is a \$15,000 piano, and a lot of costly marble busts and Sevres vases to dust. In the state dining room the walls are paneled in dark English

oak and the mahogany dining table will seat 100 guests. There are 1,500 pieces of china in the White House table service, and 520 pieces of cut glass, each engraved with the arms of the United States.

## **WOMAN ASKS FOR** THE NEXT SPEAKER STATE ORPHANAGE BORN OUT WEDLOCK

He is a Seasoned Legislator Points To Constitutional Pro- Other Features of "Children's want all taxes to come from automo- has thus saved almost half of Austria, biles, gasoline, etc., others want the while the Allies have not only lost all and Should Make Good vision Requiring Establish-In The Chair ment of Institution

> NO PLACE NOW FOR MANY HOMELESS ONES Denominational Institutions

Overcrowded and Have Long Waiting Lists

To the Editor: speaker, whose forty-years in the House have been interrupted by absence from

May I have space in your columns ca'l attention to some matters - conne tion with a bill which I have sent to the Legislature, to be introduced by a member from Mecklenburg! is not widely known and his friends ascribe his rise to Bepublican leadership to his close application to legislation

I also send you a copy of the bill, which is entitled: "An Act to Establish and Maintain a Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children in North Carolina." The bill specifies that the Home is to be for white children. Home may be established for negro

child.on at an early date.

The Constitution of North Carolina. Article Eleven, Sections 4 and 5, provides for the erect on of a house of correction, and for a house of refuge, for various classes of offenders; and Artilie life in 1879 being appointed assistant attorney general, which position he held until 1882. His first election to office cle Eleven, Sec. 8, provides for the establishment of an orphan home; so there is an abundance of authority for was in 1890 as a member of the Massa-chusetts House of Representatives. He was reelected in 1891 and at the conthe proposed measure (Const. 1868). There is no State orphanage in North

Carolina; orphanages supported by various denominations and organizations, lists, and are confronted with problems of insufficient funds for maintenance and additional dormitory space. A recent copy of an orphanage paper of the orphans home of a denomination in the tate carries this editorial:

"The influenza has wrought havon in thousands of homes in North Carolina. Only those connected with the orphanage work have an adequate conception of the amount of suffering there is in the homes of widowed mothers in the wit'. a house full of little children, and with no means but a woman's hands for th ir support. The pastors of the churches know, and we know, through the piteous appeals at are constantly coming to us for shelter and support of the helpless, how great and how urgent is the need for help.

"But our hands are tied for lack of

dorraltery room. There is a yery ergent demand for new dormitories, and we hope this matter will appeal to some of God's stewards in a very special The head of another orphan's home,

of another denomination, said to me only the other day. "We always have

(Continued on Page Three)

Code" Now Before Missouri Legislature

(By the Associated Press.) Jefferson, City, Mo., March 1 .- Welfare organizations in this and other before the State Legislature. The code of fifty-one child welfare

laws drawn by a commission appointed me." Give and take is a safe rule, even has achieved reintegration of the Ausby Governor Gardner, is said to be the before the Legislature. mort complete ever offered for legislative action. Proponents express con-fidence of its enactment. Enactment of somewhat similar codes

committee for standardizing children's a scale and the outcome in Missouri is Missouri commission. The code provides for support of

children born out of wedlock; raises the age of consent to 16 years, establishes the marriage age at 15; abolishes common law marriages; provides for extradition of child deserters; provides for punishment of adults responsible for child delinquency; establishes a State home for dependent children; es-

tablishes a bureau for mental defectives at the University of Missouri to serve courts, schools and institutions in examination of defectives, and provides special classes in public schools ble minded, deaf, blind and crippled children. Marriage of feeble-minded and epileptics would be prohibited. The codes of the labor section pro-hibit employment of children under

14 in any occupation, unless an em-ployment certificate has been obtained, except during vacation periods. Boys over 12 years old and girls past 18 could engage in street trades if licensed and supplied with badges after special examinations. Children under 16 could not be employed more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, and children under 21 could not work as night mes-Special permits would be required for children under 16 working under ground, on power machinery, or

certificates were issued, and the Give us a better Unital Lauce pulsory school attendance age would be Give us a better Unital Lauce pulsory school attendance age would be Let us have a thorough inspection for the law without inspection is a dead let-

(Continued on Page Six)

ents would not be grounds for school ter. In my judgment, the Commissionstates nro prepared to guarantee to
exemption.

The State Board of Health would
have charge of a division of child hytruer and better man in the State than
shape with the French the cost in life

## **GOVERNOR GLENN** SUGGESTS LAWS FULLY PROTECTED

Former Chief Executive Discusses Matters Before Legislature

SEES PROSPECT FOR EXCELLENT RECORD

Outlines Some of the Measures VIEWS OF SIMONDS AS He Would Like To See On Statute Books

To the Editor of News and Observer: The present General Assembly, if It passes the progressive laws now on its calendar will go down in history as one of the strongest and best, ever assembled in the State. It is therefore earnectly hoped that it will not let local matters or measures of minor weight sidetrack the more important matters that are before it.

I believe in a dog tax, in fact I could almost wish that the Legislature would tax the whole canine tribe out of ex-

logs in the State. But the taxing of tion of Europe and of the rest of the does to save cur shoes (for the popular ton of Europe and of the rest of the bons and little collars as fitted out by launched her great attack upon civili-our blessed ladies who won't bear chil-dren but want pets constitute about all world domination. At that time, Enthe dogs we now have) is hardly as necessary as passing laws that will help build up the State and enable us to provide pastures green for our sheep liance of Germany, Austria and Italy, that we now desire to protect.

Pass the bill in regard to taxation,

and let it be a measure with teeth. Let the rule be a high valuation and low and France only were actual allies, just as fertile and rich, not paying half as much. About fifty counties get more from the State trensury than they pay in, and others, with less wealth, help support the cutire State. This is neith-

I hope the members of the Legislature will examine carefully the laws of New Zealand, which to me has the best aws on taxation of any county, and as

ten per cent more than the personal asesament. In this way fraud was soon

Don't let anything side track the splendid start you have made for good made in Hungarian territory through roads; next to illiteracy, mud levies the liberation of the Slavs and Routh) highest tax on a State, and no in-manians. Thus more than twenty milvestment more rapidly builds up a lo-

ed as how this is best to be done. Some from her Hapsburg ass

bond issue.

Now don't fail to pass a strong road many. law, but get together, A good old judge

turn to the lawyers on each side and economically as well as politically penecountries and State and government of-any, "Boys can't you go out and get trated by Germans. There was no pro-ficials are closely watching the progress together and settle this matter." So found bitterness between the Germans of the 'Missouri Children's Code," new settle it and don't be like the juror, and Italians, even during the present before the State Legislature. who said, "we would have had a verdict war, and there exists for the future no if those eleven folks had agreed with before the Legislature. The same applies to your bill in re-

gard to schools. We have promised six with Great Britain and France; but months school and better pay for Italy's commercial interests in the futeachers, and we must keep our word, ture, even more than in the past, will repealing old laws, revising others and Some want more concessions in all the containing new regulations is being large cities, and others to take almost sought in many States by the national all taxes off the weak county schools. I all taxes off the weak county schools. I have not read carefully the two bills, laws, which has the support of the Na-but cities and counties are naturally tional Child Labor Committee. But dependent on each other. The county but cities and counties are naturally nothing has been attempted on so broad school educates the boys and girls, who eventually become the men and women though I sincerely trust that a similar awaited as somowhat of a test case, ac- of the cities, and therefore the cities cording to Lucille B. Lowenstein of the can afford to help those who will ultimately be a source of strength to them. Let joint concessions be made, but let the most help-be given the weak.

In regard to the salaries of State officers, I do hope the legislature will increase and not diminish. Our Supreme and Superior court judges received \$4,000 a year, all right, when corn was fifty cents a bushel and whea, seventy-five cents, but now how can they live when butter is sixty and seventy-five cents a pound, eggs sixty cents a dozen, and chickens so high you can't est one even on Sunday with out thinking of the poor house. These men could command ten thousand dol-lars a year; and we don't want to displace them, and get "cheap John" lawyers to preside over courts that pass on the lives, liberties and property of our people. The same with regard to the

diem of our legislators-make it per day and \$15 for Speaker of House and President of Senate. Don't require them to serve the State for less than they can live on, or compel them to board at some "hash-house." Give them enough to enable them to pay for one "biled shirt" a week at the laundry and to allow their wives to visit them once while serving the people in Raleigh, without forcing them to put a Completion of the eighth grade mortgage on their little homes, or would be necessary before employment giving a bill of sale on their wives and certificates were issued, and the com-

(Continued on Page Six)

# AGAINST GERMANY

And Germany Must Be Closely Watched For Some Time To Come

TO PEACE PROGRAM

We Have No Guarantee, He Thinks, That New Germany Is Anything But An Enlarged and Camouflaged Edition of The Old; Plight of French Republic

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.
(Copyright, 1919, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)
(Special Cable from Paris)

Paris, March 1.—To understand the problem of peace, the real problem tance for one child, woman or man of peace with Germany, it is necessary

rope was more or less evenly divided into two great alliances, the Triple Aland the Triple Entente of France, Russia and Great Britain, in which Russia

rate; this brings the right kind of immigration. Also have true equalization, not one county with a just and fair valuation and an adjoining county, venture to risk war, with at least half This was the balance of power. Theoa chance of defeat.

But now, after four and half years of war, what is the situation? Ru the greatest military force in the Triple Entente, has disappeared in chaos, but such elements of power and organiza-tion as exist still in that chaos are in the main friendly to Germany and rendy to co-operate with Germany. The Triple Entente of 1914 then, has not

laws on taxation of any county, and as a result pays the very lowest tax rate. In my message to the Legislatures of 1907 and 1909, I called special attention to these laws, but non-progressive members theored my every effect and continued the old methods.

The New Zealand laws make individuals assess both their real and personal property, and then if not satisfied with the valuation, a commission was appointed to assess the property, and the county could take it in, by paying ten per cent more than the personal assessing to unite themselves with Germany of the county could take it in, by paying ten per cent more than the personal assessing to unite themselves with Germany. seeking to unite themselves with Germany; and it is patent that some simi-lar alliance will be sought by the Hun-garians as a result of charges to be lions of Austrian subjects will remain cality than good roads.

The legislators seem to want good roads but members are honestly divid- the main aid Germany could obtain taxes raised by light auto taxes and a of Russia but have seen Russia marching towards a new alignment with Ger-

Now, by contrast, Italy has associated herself with Great Britain and in this State when sore perplexed by ed herself with Great Britain and some difficult question of law would France, but before the war Italy was basis for jealousy now that Italy trian-Italian population. Italy's present sympathies are unquestionably be with the central powers as a result of geographical conditions.

It comes down, after all, to this: That Germany has abolished Russia, and not simply abolished her, but prepared the way for future German economic, political and perhaps even military predominance in that vast area which once the Romanoff empire. She has saved for her own infinence out of the wreck of Austria fractions which were alone of very great importance. She will have added thousands of square miles of territory and six or seven millions of people to her population as a result of the unsuccessful war, since it is clear now to everybody that a union of Austrian Germany with Northern Germany is no longer to be prevented. She has assured herself a population of nearly eighty millions, almost entirely German, enclosing most of the Bohemian state which, however politically independent, must for all time be economically dependent upon Germany for access to the open markets of th world.

French Resources Heavily Taxed. Now the only absolute force left in the face of this aggrandized Germany is France, with a population of thirty-nine millions, with her industrial regions ruined, with her transportation system over all the northern regions abolished, with a colossal debt and with a sacrifice in life alone as a consequence of the war which exceeds three million lives. Obviously, it is beyond the re-sources of France to hold Germany again as she did for the greater part of four years of war, if Germany shall have a new accession of militaristic and imperialistic ambition. The brutal truth is that if Germany has not undergone a change of spirit as a result of the war, or if Germany is not put out of the race for armaments for a considerable period of time, France caunot hold the gate as she did before unless Great Britain and the United

(Continued on Page Three)