

The News and Observer

WEATHER
Rain Thursday, much colder by Thursday night; Friday fair and colder.

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COUNCIL OF FOUR TAKES CHARGE OF TREATY BUILDING

Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando Speed Up The Work

Paris, March 26.—The council of ten and the emergency of an informal council of "the big four"—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando—as the deciding tribunal of the conference is the most significant evidence available of a renewed resolution to speed up a treaty of peace.

Work With Dispatch.
The council of four disposes with these inducements to loquacity. They sit alone and unattended although, should the occasion arise, they summon experts. When Premier Orlando is present, Clemenceau acts as his interpreter, as Orlando does not speak English. Thus dispatch is being secured and also secrecy concerning the negotiations under consideration. It was found when the daily disclosure was made of the tendency of the discussion on certain topics, any member alleged to be taking a line opposed to any claims of any minor power, found himself immediately besieged by that power with protests, arguments and general propaganda, making his position difficult and impeding business.

Credit for this reform, according to British information, lies with Lloyd George, who at the last week end, withdrew himself to Fontainebleau. There he drafted a memorandum setting forth the drawbacks of the existing system, suggesting the suppression of the council of ten, except for registering decisions already settled by the council of four, outlining the procedure of the council of four and declaring secrecy imperative. President Wilson supported the proposals made in this memorandum as did Clemenceau. This plan is in full operation and with highly satisfactory results, it is said. The British anticipate that a preliminary peace treaty will be entirely ready inside of ten days.

German Military Personnel.
Berlin, March 26.—The German military representation to the Peace Conference will be made up as follows:
General Von Hammerstein, hitherto military president of the armistice commission; Major Von Boeck, a former general staff officer in the ex-Crown Prince's army group; Lieut. Colonel Von Aylender, of the Bavarian general staff; Major Poetter, of the Saxon general staff, and Captain Gever, of Wurtemberg. The mission will be under the control of Gen. Von Wrisberg of the Prussian war ministry.

CLERMENCEAU "RESTERED"



Here is Clemenceau of France, a prisoner in his favorite chair after the assassin Cottin had tried to kill him, the most unusual picture of the famous old Frenchman ever taken. His physicians and attendants had difficulty in keeping him quiet, but by bringing him daily reports of the activities of the delegates to the peace congress in his absence they kept him in almost a week.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS ARE KILLED IN BUENOS AIRES POGROM, REPORT

Occasion Said To Have Been Report That Strikes Were Beginning of Bolshevik Revolution Incited by Jews; Recent Cable Made No Mention of Pogrom

New York, March 26.—Thousands of Jews were slaughtered in a "pogrom" conducted in Buenos Aires Jan. 9, according to a statement issued here tonight by the Zionist Organization of America, quoting a report it has received from the Argentine capital.
According to this report, a "white guard" was organized there following a rumor that strikes in that city were the beginning of a Bolshevik revolution incited by the Jews. The report charged that with cooperation of the police, the "white guard" raided the Jewish quarters, "killing a number that cannot be estimated because all the bodies were burned in a common grave." Jews and persons who resembled Jews were stopped on the street, it was said, and even synagogues were raided on the ground that Maximalists were being hidden there from the police.

DISCHARGE OF MEN RAPIDLY EFFECTED

Each Examined By From Ten To Thirteen Doctors, Says Secretary Baker

Washington, March 26.—Upon his return to Washington today from a swing around the country investigating army demobilization centers in company with General March, chief of staff, Secretary Baker said he had found the best record generally of discharge for men from overseas after their arrival in camps in the United States was 48 hours. The Secretary told of one small camp where the men were released on the same day of arrival and said in none of the camps visited did the period exceed six days.
Mr. Baker gave a detailed description of the processes of demobilization, including the examination of each man by from ten to thirteen doctors to determine whether the men had suffered any injurious physical effects by reason of their service with the fighting forces. Each doctor, the Secretary said, is a specialist in a certain line and where an ailment is found a board of review consisting of three doctors make further examination.
Mr. Baker called attention to the fact he had by invitation spoken before chambers of commerce or similar bodies in many parts of the country during his trip. In these addresses, he said, he generally spoke of the league of nations proposal as being to his mind a world settlement involving whole peoples in the actual conflict. Mr. Baker added that without exception he had found his hearers in agreement as to the necessity of establishing some means of substituting arbitration and peaceful settlements for force in international disputes.
Mr. Baker's plans for a visit to Europe at an early date have not been changed and he still hopes to sail some time next month. He called attention, however, to reports from Paris that President Wilson might call a special session of Congress at an earlier date than had been previously expected and said he had no knowledge from official sources in this regard. He added if the session should be called sooner than a late May or June date heretofore regarded as probable, it would vitally affect his own plans and he indicated his European trip might be abandoned in that case.

WALKER D. HINES OFFERS PLAN FOR OPERATING ROADS

Suggests They Be Run Privately Under Regulation By Government

FAVORS MODERATE GUARANTY ON CAPITAL

Holds That Government Should Be Strongly Represented On Boards of Directors; Further Improvements To Be Made As Far As Practicable, He Announces
(By the Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., March 26.—Despite the financial predicament of railroads, the Railroad Administration plans to carry out as much of its improvement program as possible to keep labor employed and roads in repair, Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, declared in an address tonight before the Pittsburg Traffic Club. He asked for a more adequate understanding on the part of the public of problems facing the railroads during the war and in the immediate future and presented suggestions for operating roads privately under public regulation as a permanent solution of the problem. He emphasized that the ability of the Railroad Administration to finance itself in spite of the failure of its appropriation does not mean it will not need the appropriation as soon as Congress meets again.
To Keep Roads in Good Repair.
Referring to the improvement program, Mr. Hines said:
"Unfortunately the impression has gone out that the Railroad Administration has decided to cut off all improvement work, including additions and betterments and maintenance. This is not a fact. What has happened is that we are taking steps to give the railroad corporations full opportunity to determine whether they should consent to the work which they must finance. It is the intention of the Railroad Administration to carry forward just as much additional work as possible in order that the railroads be kept in good repair and extended to meet the needs of the situation."
Proposing eventually private operation with government supervision, Mr. Hines said:
"My own view is that a moderate guaranty on capital should be prescribed (by the government) so as to give a reasonable assurance to capital, and should be a right to a participation in any profits made in excess of that guaranty so as to furnish the needed stimulus to private initiative."
"I further believe the government should be strongly represented on the boards of directors and these government directors should constitute an important part of the regulating body which prescribes the rates so that this regulating body will know as necessities develop that the necessities are developing and will be able to meet the needs of the situation much more nearly at the time the need arises than is possible at present."
Favors Great Corporations.
"I do not believe those fundamental changes can be successfully carried through except by the construction of a comparatively few great railroad corporations each of which will so combine the resources and unprosperous roads as to prevent a fair average result and get away from the hopeless diversity in earnings which has existed in the past and upon each of which it will be practicable to have ample governmental representation."
Reviewing government operations of railroads during the war, Mr. Hines said it was important the public understand the accomplishment of three great results. First, control of priorities was eliminated and unification of control prevented serious congestion. Second, through government control railroad labor was given wage increases and improved working conditions. Third, the government provided for adequate financing of the roads which otherwise would have been almost impossible. None of these questions could have been dealt with properly except under government control, said Mr. Hines.

TO TRY AGAIN



Sir Thomas Lipton, England's foremost sportsman, who is soon to arrive in America in order to arrange for next year's yacht cup race.

WELCOME CONVOY FOR 30TH DIVISION

Lighthouse Tender Cypress, Navy Seaplanes, and Destroyer Meet Transports

FIVE RETURNING SHIPS MAKING GOOD SPEED

Pocahontas Expected Tomorrow; Madawaska, Fourth in Line, Next Tuesday

(Special to the News and Observer.)
Charleston, S. C., March 26.—By order of Admiral Beatty, a destroyer will be placed at the disposal of Mayor T. T. Hyde and the Charleston City Council to carry them out to accompany the victorious Thirtieth division veterans into port Thursday. Six bands will join in the greeting.
According to official naval advices here today, the transport Pocahontas will make port here March 28, a day earlier than expected. The Madawaska is also due a day earlier than expected, now being slated for April 1st.
At a late hour the naval wireless had not yet established connection with the Konigden der Nederlanden but the transport Mercury reported her position to Charleston. The transport Huron, the fifth vessel due here for bringing back "Old Hickory" troops is the former Frederic der Grosse of the North German Lloyd line. The Huron is a four hundred and twenty-three footer.
Although the Mercury left France two days after the Konigden der Nederlanden, it looks as though it would be the first to dock. It bears 3,000 men, including Brigadier General Tyson, commanding 59th Infantry Brigade.
Lieutenants Miller and Whalen, naval aviators, will pilot the two seaplanes from Brunswick which will participate in the greeting for the first ship to enter the harbor. Whalen is the famous Dartmouth athlete.
The Committee of Welcome has secured the Cypress, a lighthouse tender, which will go down the bay to greet the incoming vessel—with huge 125-foot signs on each side, proclaiming a "Welcome Home."
The central military committee of welcome has announced that twenty-five tickets will be issued to each of the five companies in the Washington Light Infantry permitting the holders passage on the Cypress. Preference will be given in the distribution to the mothers of boys who are expected back. The Clyde Line piers will be reserved for the military organizations of the city who are planning an extensive program of welcome.
One of the busiest places here immediately after the arrival of the transports will be the naval coaling station which will be called upon to furnish fuel for the return trip. The Konigden der Nederlanden will take about 2,600 tons of coal, the Mercury 3,000, and the Pocahontas 3,000. Water must be furnished as follows: Konigden der Nederlanden 800 tons drinking water and 400 for boiler feeding; the Mercury 1,400 tons of drinking water and 200 tons for boiler feeding; the Pocahontas 2,250 tons for drinking and none for boiler feeding.
The Charleston Navy Yard will handle all repairs of the big transports that are needed and the provisions required will be furnished through the supply department of the Navy Yard.
The Madawaska, which is following in the wake of the first three transports to dock here, carries the headquarters of the famous Old Hickory division. The headquarters troop, which did yeoman service is also aboard.
There will be a great number of new faces in the organizations of the Thirtieth Division when they reach here, for replacements were made with great frequency in France, especially after the struggle in which the Southerners broke the vaunted Hindenburg line. Official reports place the actual battle casualties suffered by the division at 6,893.
Boiler Repairs Severely Scalded.
(Special to the News and Observer.)
Elizabeth City, March 26.—Elias Pritchard and Noah Toler, young mechanics engaged in repairing boilers at the plant of the Dore Lumber Company, were painfully and severely burned this morning when four and five o'clock when the valve giving outlet to the plants six big boilers blew out filling the boiler room with hot steam. Both men will recover without permanent injuries, it is believed. They were badly scalded about the face, arms and neck.

MUSTER OUT 113TH BY END OF WEEK

Officers and Men Busy Yesterday Arranging For Final Discharge
ALL JUBILANT AT RETURNING HOME

Columbia Given Over To Entertainment of Men Last Night
(Special to the News and Observer.)
Columbia, March 26.—The 113th Field Artillery, Thirtieth Division, which arrived at Camp Jackson from Raleigh yesterday, will be completely mustered out of the service by the end of the week, according to a statement today by Col. Albert L. Cox, of Raleigh, its commander. Col. Cox said that at least one half the regiment would receive its discharge Friday, he hoped all of them on that day; at any event all the men will be honorably dismissed by Saturday. The unit consists of 42 officers and 1,294 men and is composed of North Carolinians.

Officers and men of the regiment were busy today arranging for final discharge. A large number of the men were given their final physical examination, and the company commanders and clerks were busy preparing final discharges and putting the records of the regiment into shape.
Preparing for Civilian Life.
The men are not letting any grass grow under their feet. Throughout the day the enlisted men were visiting the canteens at Camp Jackson purchasing dress suit cases to put their effects into preparatory to the exodus for their home towns. The men and the officers are jubilant over the prospects of seeing their folk in the next few days, and they are talking joyously of the "Old North State."
Col. Cox said today that he could not express if words his gratitude to the people of North Carolina for the splendid reception given the command at Raleigh last Monday, when the regiment paraded there and was entertained. He is filled with pride for the splendid showing his men have made, and speaks enthusiastically of their record and of the men.
Entertained Royally.
Columbia today and tonight was in possession of the members of the regiment. An entertainment was given the officers and men, who were relieved from camp duty from 4 o'clock this afternoon until 11 o'clock tonight. They were served various sorts of refreshments, fruits and confections from booths on Main street and a number of dances and other social affairs were given in their honor tonight.
The North Carolinians have completely captured the South Carolina girls, and unless a soldier had on an overseas cap and wore the insignia of the "Old Hickory" division he did not stand much of a show.

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TEMPS SEE NEED FOR TAKING NEW MEASURES

Paris Paper Says Allies Cannot Undertake To Settle Fate of Entire World

Paris, March 26.—(French Wireless Service.)—New measures must be taken by the peace conference in view of the situation in Hungary and other parts of the central empire, the Temps says. The newspaper suggests the following program for the conference:
"The allies can no longer pretend to settle entirely the fate of the entire world, but they must feel it is their duty to solve some essential questions and agree on a policy which will permit the reduction of the allied military forces and the gradual abolishment of chaos."
The frontiers of Germany have to be fixed and decisions have to be taken with regard to Italian demands. The questions in which Belgium is interested have to be solved as well as the territorial claims of the Czechs, the Poles, Jugoslavians and Rumanians have to be conciliated. Common danger will make it easier. It is necessary to say what the allies have a right to demand payment for and to stipulate guarantees for this payment. It must be decided whether parts of Germany will, or will not, be occupied.
"The league of nations must be established if it is needed to bind the allies together and to continue the work of the peace conference. These are the chief questions which a peace treaty ought soon to solve."
The German government may refuse to sign or may even declare beforehand it cannot accept discussion on the basis fixed by the allies. Whether Germany gives or refuses her signature and whether we are to attempt to negotiate with her or not, should not paralyze us. The parliaments of the allied countries are qualified to sanction the final act of the peace conference and must sanction it."
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HUGHES SUGGESTS AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE COVENANT

Former Candidate Says People Are Entitled To Better Piece of Work

WOULD SAVE AMERICA AGAINST AGGRESSION

Calls Guarantee of Existing Political Independence of Member Nations Trouble-Breeder; Would Permit Any Member of The League To Withdraw at Its Pleasure
(By the Associated Press.)
New York, March 26.—Seven amendments to the league of nations covenant intended primarily by their author to insure the American continent against European aggression, to protect the United States from enforced administration of foreign territory and to revoke the "trouble-breeding" guaranty of the existing political independence of member nations, were proposed here tonight by Charles E. Hughes.
Minor suggestions of the former Republican presidential candidate were that definite limitation be placed upon the league's field of inquiry, reserving to the several nations exclusive control of immigration, tariffs and other internal problems, that provision be made for the withdrawal of states from the organization and that what he termed an ambiguity as to the requirement of unanimous decisions by the league be cleared up.
Calls Covenant Hasty Draft.
In an address before the Union League Club reviewing exhaustively the terms of the proposed covenant, Mr. Hughes declared that the American people "were entitled to a better piece of work." He said a mistake had been made in "giving the impression that the document was a finished product with a good reason for its choice of expressions, when later it was found necessary to excuse it as a hasty draft which required revision. He added that "much would have been gained" if the outset "part of the time expended in its praise had been devoted to its correction."
The Hughes amendments "suggested" amendments from formal improvements" were stated as follows:
1. Explicit provision as to the requirements of unanimity of decision.
2. Suitable limitation as to the field of the league's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of states, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.
3. Providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest purchase or in any other way any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto.
4. Providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be permitted primarily to the American nations, and the European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.
5. Omitting that no member of the league shall be constituted a mandata without its consent, and no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people.
7. Providing that any member of the league may withdraw at its pleasure at a specified notice.
Tenth Article "Trouble Breeder."
Mr. Hughes criticized severely the tenth article of the covenant under which the "high contracting parties" undertake to "respect and preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league." (Conceding the argument that this clause had been included to protect the nations born of the war, the speaker regarded it as a "trouble breeder" and not a "peace maker."
It makes no difference, he said, for changes in the make-up of member nations which may be found advisable and "scribes a soundness of judgment to the peace conference in erecting states and defining boundaries which nobody in the history of the world has ever possessed."
Calls League "Utterly Intolerable"
Cincinnati, O., March 26.—Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, addressing the Business Men's Club here tonight declared the proposed league of nations plan was "utterly intolerable" in whatever form it may be developed and was unacceptable to the Senate and the American people. He said "union of action and cooperation" was highly desirable if it did not involve "surrender of the independence and sovereignty of the free nations of the world."
"Under the constitution of the league of nations or any constitution based upon similar principles," said Mr. Poindexter, "the autonomy and self-determination of the individual nation would be absolutely destroyed. In other words, while pretending to preserve liberty it would by this very act at once destroy the liberties of the world and set up a monstrous military despotism in its place."

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OFFICERS' BODIES FOUND WITH THEIR EARS GONE

Witnessed, Siberia, March 26.—Bodies of two Russian officers, with their ears cut off and the hands nailed to the shoulder blades, were found in First River, near here, today. Allied official claim the discovery corroborates stories of Bolshevik outrages.

Canadian officers and soldiers have been instructed to go only in pairs after nightfall in Vladivostok street and to carry arms.
Nine Bolsheviks were arrested here yesterday. The political situation is increasingly disturbing.

LIQUOR SMUGGLER KILLED BY OFFICERS

(By the Associated Press.)
Harrisburg, Va., March 26.—One man is dead and another seriously injured as the result of an exchange of shots between Prohibition Inspector W. C. Hall, of Richmond, and three deputies and two men in an automobile, who, it is alleged, attempted to smuggle whiskey into dry territory. Having been notified by telephone of the coming of the men from Baltimore, the officials encountered them at Fisher's Hill by blocking passage of a bridge and in the battle that followed one of the occupants of the automobile was shot. He died on the way to a hospital. He gave his name as Shackelford.
The other man, who was captured by one of the deputies after an exchange of shots, in which he was wounded, gave the name of Hudson. He is in a hospital here in a critical condition. The men were from Petersburg and had 139 quarts of whiskey stored in their touring car, the officers say.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED AT CARLSTROM FIELD

Arcadia, Fla., March 26.—Two aviators, Lieutenants Burns of Indianapolis and Matthews of Ithaca, N. Y., were killed at Carlstrom Field near here today in a fall estimated at 1,500 feet. Their machine got out of control in some way unknown. Both were dead when hospital men reached them.