

WEATHER
Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably rain in west and central portions.

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BRITISH PREMIER GOES TO LONDON

Unexpected Meeting of Council of Four Held Last Night On That Account
PRESIDENT WILSON DID NO BUSINESS SUNDAY
Little Trace of His Illness Remains, But He Was Fatigued By Hard Work

Paris, April 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Quite unexpectedly a meeting of the council of four was held at 6 o'clock this evening with President Wilson in attendance. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London tomorrow.

Closed "Certain Phases."
The British Premier will remain in his home country for a week and, because of his lengthy absence from Paris, he and his colleagues decided to request a final meeting today for the purpose of closing certain phases of the discussion which the Premier considered best for him to attend to personally instead of leaving the task to Arthur J. Balfour, his substitute in the council.

During the early hours of the day the President remained at home, but later went driving with Mrs. Wilson. The bright sunshine after rain in the forenoon had filled the streets with Parisians, to whom the sight of the President's car has become familiar.

Little trace of the President's recent illness remains, but the large amount of work of the past week fatigued him so much that he declared he would do absolutely no work today.

The only callers were the former American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, who came to say good-bye, as they are leaving for the United States Monday.

The session which began at 6 o'clock ran well into the dinner hour and broke up after 8 o'clock. The discussion covered the general situation, among other questions, the date when it could be possible to conclude the draft treaty and summon the German delegates to Versailles.

No statement was given out, but it was announced this evening that President Wilson will issue a statement tomorrow, presumably referring to the accomplishments of the council of four and of the general situation to date.

The Italian and Jugoslav questions will come before the council tomorrow, Arthur J. Balfour sitting in place of Mr. Lloyd George.

REPARATIONS AND THE SARRE VALLEY

Settled On Basis To Satisfy Desires of French, Socialists and All
PREMIER CLEMENCEAU TELLS RADICAL GROUP
Country May Now Hope For Most Favorable Solution of Its Difficulties

Paris, April 13.—(Havas)—Premier Clemenceau told a deputation of the radical socialist group which called upon him today that the question of reparation by Germany had been settled among the allies a few hours previously on a basis that would satisfy the desires of the deputation as these had been presented to him, and that the same could be said for the negotiations concerning the Sarre Valley.

The deputation was headed by Deputy Rene Renoult, who set forth to the Premier that the group considered it of great importance that the League of Nations should be organized, theoretically and practically, in such a way as to prevent in future any attempt against the security of the world and the independence of its people. The group, said its spokesman, demanded no less hopefully the granting of immediate material guarantees that France should be protected as far as possible from any fresh aggression. To reach this end the group considered two things necessary—a strongly organized frontier and the disarmament of Germany, the permanency of which should be secured by continuing control.

Reparations Requirements.
Concerning reparations, the minimum requirements formulated by the group consisted in placing the coal mines of the Sarre basin at the disposal of France while it contended that complete reparation must be obtained for all damage to persons and property and provision made for the payment from enemy funds of all war pensions.

Premier Clemenceau replied that he agreed with M. Renoult. They were animated by the same feeling, the premier declared, and it gave him great joy today to be able to announce that since the day previous the question of reparation had been settled between the allies on the basis which the group considered necessary for France. The same was true, added the Premier, of the negotiations concerning the Sarre Basin.

Satisfactory Results.
These satisfactory results, M. Clemenceau said, had been attained without serious difficulties. With considerable humor and good feeling the Premier summarized for his hearers the various phases of the negotiations.

M. Renoult thanked the Premier for his gratifying announcement declaring that the country might hope for the most favorable solution of its difficulties and could rejoice in that fact.

At the end of the interview the delegates of the group declared they had every reason to be satisfied with M. Clemenceau's declaration. The impression was given that the work of the peace conference was at the point where a conclusion was in sight and that in a few days the public would be fully informed of the decisions that had been reached. Until that time it seems improbable that the government will accept a parliamentary debate, either at a public sitting of the legislative body or in caucus.

Demand "Entire Reimbursement."
Paris, April 13.—(Havas)—The Paris Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution yesterday demanding that the government obtain complete reparation from Germany. A similar expression came from the civic league which issued a manifesto demanding the entire reimbursement by Germany of the damage done and the cost of the war.

TABLET TO THOMAS JEFFERSON IN PARIS

Unveiling of Memorial By The Overseas Alumni of University of Virginia
ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS
His Career Meant Much For Understanding and Sympathy Between Two Peoples

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, Saturday, April 13.—The overseas alumni of the University of Virginia today unveiled a tablet marking the site of the former residence of Thomas Jefferson at the corner of Avenue Champs Elysee and Rue de Berri, the occasion celebrating the hundredth anniversary of his founding of the University. A distinguished gathering marked the occasion, among the speakers being Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

Secretary Daniels' Speech.
Secretary Daniels' speech was as follows: "When Mr. Jefferson reached Paris in 1789 as the newly accredited minister to France he was presented to Louis XVI by the Minister of the foreign office in these words: "Mr. Jefferson comes to take the place of Mr. Franklin, before the king could extend greetings Mr. Jefferson quietly said, 'I have come to succeed Mr. Franklin in the office he filled with such ability, but no man can take the place of Mr. Franklin.'"

"This high and just appraisal and appreciation of his friend and co-worker in science as well as in public duties, in keeping with the courtesy which ever marked the sage of Monticello, was the beginning of a career in France which meant more for understanding and sympathy between the French and American people than has been accomplished by any other American in all our history. Franklin and Jefferson set a high standard for American diplomats which many evidence show has been sustained by the distinguished Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, who returns to his own country after high service in this capital in these epoch-making days."

Guidance For All Men.
"In the philosophy of Jefferson there is guidance for all men in peace and war, guidance which spans decades, oceans and natural and racial barriers, for he understood as none of his contemporaries and none of his successors except Lincoln and Wilson, the longing and aspirations of the human heart for freedom. He came to France fresh from the glory of spirit of the revolution, his heart aflame with love of liberty and equal rights for all men which he immortalized in the Declaration of Independence. Here he found kindred spirits with whom his soul found communion, and he invited criticism and misunderstanding at home by his passionate love for France and his profound faith that its indomitable people would achieve for themselves that liberty, equality and fraternity which are to become, by the courage and wisdom of the allies, the heritage of every nation, great and small. Jefferson lives as truly today as when he walked these streets and found joy in his trips into the country in his

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SALVATION ARMY DRYDOCK FOR SOLDIER CLOTHING



There'll be plenty of boosters for the Salvation Army Home Service fund campaign in which it is planned to raise \$13,000,000. And they'll be just such fellows as appear in the picture. These boys have brought their torn clothes to a Salvation Army hut to be mended. And ten to one before they got out they had Salvation Army doughnuts and coffee. Such service made the army popular.

ANGRY SOLDIERS KILLED NEURING

Saxony's War Minister Had Refused To Grant Them a Hearing

THROWN INTO ELBE, SHOT IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

Origin of Trouble Involved Amount of Pay Allowed Wounded Soldiers

(By the Associated Press.)
Copenhagen, April 13.—Herr Neuring, War Minister in the government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden yesterday by disgruntled soldiers to whom the minister had refused a hearing. The war ministry was stormed by demonstrators, who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Wounded patients in the Dresden hospitals, says the Dresden dispatch detailing the occurrence, collected in the morning in the theatre square to protest against an order issued by Herr Neuring to the effect that the wounded in future should receive only peace time pay. Five or six hundred men formed a procession to the war ministry and sent a deputation to see the minister, who refused, however, to receive them.

Stormed the Building.
Upon this the crowd, incited by communistic speakers, stormed the entrance to the building. The entries used their weapons but were overpowered. Government troops were summoned but they declared they would not attack the crowd and marched off after surrendering their arms. An excited crowd meanwhile had thronged the square in front of the building and machine guns posted at various points were firing on the ministry. At four o'clock in the afternoon the demonstrators had forced their way into the main building, followed the war minister to the upper story, where he had fled, and dragged him out into the street.

Maltreated and Thrown into River.
After the minister had been severely maltreated by the crowd he was hurled from the bridge into the river. When he tried to swim to the bank the demonstrators fired at him and within a few moments he disappeared under the water.

SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED OFFICERS

In List of 168 Are 3 Major-Generals, 42 Brigadier and 100 Colonels

IN RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP DISPLAYED

Includes Physicians and Surgeons, Chaplains and War-Risk Insurance Workers

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, April 13.—Distinguished service medals have been awarded by General Pershing to 168 officers in the American expeditionary forces "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." Names of the officers were sent to the War Department by cable and announced today with brief sketches of the character of the services for which the medals were awarded. In the list are three major generals, 42 brigadier generals, 100 colonels, 21 lieutenant colonels, one major and one chaplain. One marine corps brigadier general is included.

Four of the officers named are dead, more than two dozen of them have returned from overseas and will be decorated here at home, while the remainder who are still abroad will receive their medals from General Pershing. Presentation of the medals awarded the four deceased officers will be made to their next of kin.

Many of those included in the list announced today previously have received the distinguished service medal for gallantry in action. The new awards are wholly in recognition of leadership displayed by the officers in their various assigned duties. Colonel George Crile being given the medal for services in medicine and surgery, Col. H. B. Lindsey for "devotion to duty" in carrying out the overseas work of the war risk

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TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF SARRE VALLEY QUESTION

Paris, April 13.—(By the A. P.)—Although no authoritative announcement has been made of the terms of the settlement of the Sarre Valley question by the Council of Four, some of the French newspapers claim that France is to have the right of operation of the mines in perpetuity.

Other newspapers, however, say this is not exact and that France is to have the right of operation of the coal mines for a term of years.

According to this second ordinary eventual extension of French control of the mines would depend on the result of a plebiscite which, according to the supposed terms of settlement would be held in ten or fifteen years.

The interpretation of the settlement by some of the American delegates is that France will get the coal mines in perpetuity.

FLOOD ADVOCATES ELECTION OF CLARK

Virginia Congressman Says It Would Bring About Democratic Harmony

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, April 13.—Representative Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee in the last House, in a statement tonight urged the election of Speaker Clark as majority leader on the ground that his minority leader would bring about harmony and co-operation among Democratic members. The Virginia representative characterized as "unwarranted" asserions that some members of the cabinet were behind the movement against the former Speaker and said that of the 195 Democratic members of the next House "at least 150 and probably more are for Mr. Clark."

"My opinion is," said Mr. Flood, "that viewing the question of leadership from the standpoint of the interests of the Democratic party, the administration and the country, Champ Clark is incomparably the best man the Democrats in Congress could choose; and I believe I am accurate when I say that this view is entertained by a very large majority of the Democratic members of the next Congress."

HINES WRITES ABOUT WATER TRANSPORTATION

In Letter He Says It Should More Closely Be Co-ordinated With R. R.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, April 13.—Inland waterway transportation of the United States should be coordinated more closely with the railway system and the relationship of rates adjusted in proportion to the cost and desirability of service, said Director General Hines in a letter to Senator Fletcher and a group of Senators and Representatives interested in waterways. The letter made public today was in answer to inquiries from the members of Congress as to the Railroad Administration's attitude toward waterways, and interest, in detailing past accomplishments and future plans. Mr. Hines also proposed that if the railroads go back to private control and the Railroad Administration is disbanded, the inland waterways be placed under a governmental agency "at least through an adequate experimental period."

"I deem it highly important to preserve and strengthen in the public interest the beginnings already made in demonstrating the utility of our inland waterways," said Mr. Hines.

"I am a firm believer in the policy that the great inland waterways of the country can be made economically very useful and that means should be found for making them of more benefit to the nation than they have been in the past."

"Under the old form of private management, railroads in this country had no substantial interest in acting as feeders to the waterways, and, of course, there was no other form of feeder available. It therefore seems to me that in any permanent solution of the railroad problem which may be adopted it will be necessary to bring about close co-operation between the railroads and waterways and the first element in this situation must be the desire or interest of co-operation and the next facilities for transferring traffic from the inland waterways to the railroads and vice-versa."

Ruling on Mail to Germany.
Washington, April 13.—Mail addressed to civilians in the occupied portion of Germany will be accepted, and may be registered, but with no guarantee of delivery. The Post Office Department is making this announcement, saying that no provision has been made for a parcel-post service and that merchandise, therefore, will not be accepted for transmission. This notice does not affect in any way the mail for members of the American expeditionary forces.

ARMENIANS KILLED IN THE CAIRO RIOTS

Worst Element Canvassed Houses, Making Armenians Their Special Victims

(By the Associated Press.)
Cairo, Egypt, April 13.—In two days rioting here, ending at noon Thursday 38 persons were killed and one hundred wounded, it is announced in today's official communique. Armenians were chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In rioting in Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured Saturday morning, while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of 17 other persons during the afternoon. The statement reads: "There was further rioting in Cairo yesterday. The mob armed with knives and hatchets made attacks largely directed at Armenians. The police report 38 killed and one hundred wounded during the 48 hours ended at noon yesterday. The killed included seven Armenians and four Greeks. Military measures were enforced and the night passed off quietly."

"Disturbances occurred in Alexandria yesterday. There was a collision in the morning between troops and rioters in the Kasr el Nasr in which three were killed and six wounded seriously. In an Armenian disturbance in the afternoon the mob persistently attacked the troops who were obliged to fire, killing 17 including a number of the ring

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MAJOR WOOD MAY START ACROSS ATLANTIC TODAY

Limerick, Apr. 13.—Owing to weather conditions—wind with rain and hail storms—Major Wood was unable to make his start today in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. It is stated that he will start from East Church tomorrow.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN PROGRESS FOR ROADS

Little Washington Will Reorganize Its Chamber of Commerce Soon

(Special to the News and Observer.)
Washington, April 13.—In the face of the vigorous campaign that is being made by the Good Roads Association, opposition to the proposed million-dollar bond issue for permanent roads, which is to be voted on April 29, is melting like snow before a warm sun. A detailed investigation of sentiment in every part of Beaufort county shows that there is no concerted opposition to the proposed issue and that those persons who are opposing it are those who are not acquainted with its details.

Thousands of circular letters and advertisements are being sent broadcast in order that the project might be made clear. The publicity work of the campaign is being handled by E. L. Stewart, secretary of the Good Roads Association.

The local Chamber of Commerce will begin a campaign for 200 new members immediately upon the conclusion of the Fifth Liberty Loan. Teams have already been organized to canvass various sections of the county for members. It is also proposed to employ a whole-time secretary for the Chamber of Commerce and efforts are now being made to get in touch with a man who can serve in this capacity.

HITCHCOCK SAYS SENATE WILL RATIFY TREATY

Changes Made in League Covenant "Very Satisfactory," Declares Nebraska

Washington, April 13.—Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement tonight declared that the changes made in the League of Nations constitution as officially announced in Paris, would remove virtually all objections to the covenant. He predicted that the peace treaty containing the league covenant would be ratified by the Senate.

"The changes that have been made in the League of Nations covenant," said Senator Hitchcock, "are very satisfactory and are conclusive answers to the objections that have been made to the plan. I think they remove most of the objections that have been raised in form and language."

DEBS TAKEN TO PRISON TO SERVE 10-YEAR TERM

Cleveland, O., April 13.—Eugene V. Debs, many times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, gave himself up to the Federal authorities here this morning and a few hours later started for the Federal prison at Moundsville, W. Va., in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp, to begin serving his ten-year sentence for violation of the espionage act. The party will reach Moundsville late tonight if the necessary transportation connections can be made.

Debs was found guilty by a Federal jury here on September 12 last on the charge of violating the espionage act by making utterances against the government in a speech at Canton, Ohio.

TERMS OF VICTORY LOAN ANNOUNCED

Amount, Four and Half Billion Dollars; Oversubscriptions Rejected
LAST POPULAR LOAN LESS THAN EXPECTED
Rate 4 3-4 For Partially Tax Exempted Notes, Convertible Into 3 3-4 Exempt

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, April 13.—Terms of the Victory Liberty Loan were announced today by Secretary Glass. They are: Amount, \$4,500,000,000; oversubscriptions to be rejected.

Interest, 4 3-4 per cent for partially tax exemption notes convertible into 3 3-4 per cent notes wholly tax exempt. Maturity four years, with the Treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 3 3-4 per cent notes, to be issued later, also may be converted subsequently back into 3 3-4 per cent notes. The 4 3-4 per cent securities are to be exempt from State and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of Federal income taxes. The 3 3-4 per cent securities are exempt from all Federal, State and local taxes except estate and inheritance.

Loan Smaller Than Expected.
The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about \$6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be five or six billions.

This will be the last Liberty Loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance the war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

Nothing to Maintain Market Prices.
None of the past issues of Liberty Bonds are convertible into Victory Loan notes, and there are no specific provisions in the terms of the Victory issue serving directly to maintain market prices of past issues.

Selling Campaign.
In many communities the selling campaign already has begun actively, without formal acceptance of subscriptions, said reports today to the Treasury, although the official opening date is April 21, one week from tomorrow. The drive will continue three weeks until May 10.

Statement by Secretary Glass.
"In fixing the terms of the issue," said Secretary Glass, "my announcement of the Victory Loan, the Treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical prices for the two series and should not affect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty Loan."

"This will be the last Liberty Loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty Loans."

"I am sure that the people of America will subscribe to this Victory Loan in the same spirit of patriotism which they have shown in the past, to the end that the notes may be as widely distributed as possible, and that our banking institutions may be left free to supply the credit necessary for the purpose of industry and commerce and the full employment of our labor force."

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COL. PRATT HEADS LAST TROOPS HOME

Transport Martha Washington Arrived in Charleston Early Yesterday
VALOR OF ENGINEERS PRAISED BY OFFICERS
Three Thousand Soldiers, Nearly All Tar Heels, Sent To Camp Jackson

Charleston, S. C., April 13.—The transport Martha Washington arrived here just before dawn this morning from St. Nazaire, France, with 2,870 officers and men, most of them of the 30th division. The soldiers debarked shortly before noon and began moving immediately by rail for Camp Jackson where they are to be demobilized.

Col. Jos. H. Pratt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., commanding the 106th engineers regiment, two companies of which were debarked, was the ranking army officer on the Martha Washington. He was officially greeted at the port terminal by Major General Henry G. Sharpe, commanding the Southeastern Department accompanied by his chief of staff, Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Many Men Decorated.
The 105th engineers saw hard service with the British and played an important part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line. Nineteen members of one company, that from Wilmington, N. C., were decorated for conspicuous valor. Col. Pratt and Lieut. Col. Perrin G. Cothran, of Greenville, S. C., praised the work of the enlisted men in the engineer regiment.

Fifteen divisions were represented on the Martha Washington, most of the States in the Union being on the list, although most of the soldier passengers are North Carolinians. A group of casual aero officers returned on the transport. Some of these had seen considerable service in flights over the German lines, but they were reluctant to discuss their part in the war.

The seven transports which have so far used the port terminal here have brought a total of 19,105 officers and men from France. The Zealand, due Friday is the next transport scheduled to come here.

REPORT ON GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Replies From Manufacturers' Association Members of Different Groups

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, April 13.—Only five out of twenty-two of the principal industrial groups throughout the country reported a condition of general business prosperity in replies to a questionnaire sent to its 4,400 members by the National Association of Manufacturers. A digest of the replies, issued today by the association showed that sixteen out of the twenty-two groups into which its membership was divided reported business below fifty per cent of normal pre-war conditions. The seventeenth, leather manufacturers, reported trade about evenly divided between fair and good.

Obstacles in the Path.
In response to a request for suggestions to help general prosperity the replies enumerated a total of eleven obstacles lying in the path of a return to normal conditions. Michael J. Hickey, who prepared the digest for the association placed the eleven in the following order of importance, estimated according to the relative emphasis laid upon them by the association members:

(1) Delay in signing the treaty of peace; (2) general high cost of labor and material; (3) sudden cessation of war-buying operations by the United States and foreign governments; (4) hand-to-mouth buying by jobbers, retailers and consumers awaiting expected price reductions; (5) continued government control, management and operation of railroads, etc.; (6) sudden imposition of heavy war revenue tax burdens on industry; (7) labor unrest, agitation and industrial strife; (8) high prices of wheat due to government guarantee; (9) unemployment and poor distribution of labor forces released from naval or military service; (10) delay in settlement by Federal government of claims for payment under informal war contracts; (11) partial shutting off of important European markets due to import trade embargoes by Great Britain, France and Italy.

Summary of Opinions.
The digest thus summarizes the opinions of the association members as to what is needed to promote national prosperity and a return to normal business conditions:

"Stop war time extravagance; return the railroads and the wires to the owners; modify taxes on industry; let the government bear the losses on wheat—the foundation of food prices; abolish war period regulating agencies; let increased production justify high wages; have the government pay its war bills; inaugurate public works; educate the public in the elements of economics."

The digest does not give a very optimistic outlook in respect to improved

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MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETS THIS WEEK

Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention Opens Tomorrow at Pinehurst

The ninth annual session of the North Carolina Health Officers' Association, which meets this morning at Pinehurst, will be preliminary to the opening of the 66th annual convention of the Medical Society of North Carolina, which begins tomorrow morning and continues through Thursday. Several hundred physicians and practically all of the health officers of the State will be in attendance.

This is the first time the State Medical Society has had its session at the same place in succession. The society met at the resort last year instead of in a large city in order not to interfere with war industries and it was largely for that reason that it was decided to meet there again this year. Then, too, Pinehurst is centrally located and easily accessible for automobile travel.

Officers of Society.
Dr. Cyrus Thompson, one of the most widely known physicians of North Carolina, is president of the society. The other officers are: First vice president, Dr. J. W. Halford, Irlington; second vice president, Dr. T. W. Davis; third vice president, Dr. A. McN. Blair, Southern Pines; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Benj. K. Hays, Oxford.

Dr. J. R. McCracken, of Waynesville, is president of the State Health Officers' Association, Dr. E. F. Long, of Lexington, is vice president, and Dr. G. M.

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