

DURHAM VETERANS OF TWO WARS ARE HONORED AT HOME

Forty Thousand People in Tobacco Town Pay Homage To Their Own Heroes

SURPASSES ALL OTHER PATRIOTIC EVENTS THERE

Governor Thos. W. Bickett Reviews Parade of Notable Interest and Delivers Stirring Appeal For Victory Loan; Col. Minor Tells Who Broke Hindenburg Line and Why

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE,
(Staff Representative.)

Durham, April 25.—Forty thousand people united in paying homage to the khaki-clad heroes of Nauroy and Bellecourt and the veterans of the world war here today at the biggest patriotic celebration ever held in North Carolina's premier tobacco town. Confederate veterans, heroes of a "Lost Cause," shared with their younger comrades in the honors that a devoted people poured with lavish hand upon "their own boys."

For the nonce, Main street became literally an avenue of flags and from every residence was displayed the colors, made dear by the sacrifice of Durham's own flesh and blood on European soil. Dame nature aided and abetted the good will of an admiring multitude with "a perfect day," a spring sun blessing with its benign rays an occasion fraught with historic significance.

Durham Takes Holiday.

Durham took a holiday and everything was closed up during the celebration, which was opened with a parade at 11 o'clock, prominent in which were Durham's own Company M, of the 129th Infantry, which left 57 of its gallant number on battle-swept fields in France, and Battery C, of the 113th Field Artillery, which took a no less conspicuous part in the notable work of the 60th Brigade in breaking the Hindenburg line.

Marching to Lakeside park following the parade, the soldiers were given a dinner, such as Durham knows how to provide and then were formally welcomed by Mayor Newsum, who told them that "All we have and all we hope to have is yours." Introducing Col. Sidney W. Minor to respond in behalf of the soldiers, the latter set himself on good terms with everybody by calling for three cheers from his men, which were given with right good will.

"Great heaven, how Durham has put out today," he exclaimed. "It's worth all that we have been through to receive such a welcome as this," he added. In eloquent words he described the deep feeling of himself and men for such a demonstration, declaring that the day would ever be remembered as one of the red letter days of their lives.

"Who broke the Hindenburg line," he asked. "Colonel Minor and his men," came the response from a hundred throats. Briefly the Colonel explained that it was the 60th brigade from North Carolina, composed of the 129th and the 119th. To the men who stayed at home, he paid a tribute, declaring that it wasn't their fault and explaining that they helped as truly as those who went across."

Governor Bickett Speaks.
Governor Bickett was particularly happy in his brief address to the assembled soldiers, being introduced by Mr. R. O. Everett, and paid an eloquent tribute to their deeds upon the field of battle, closing with the words that will be written large upon the State's history, "and the Hindenburg line was not."

"They pledged their lives for their country's sake," said the Governor, "and they went across and finished their job. They have come back to us. We at home pledged our money—every dollar of it—but our job isn't finished yet. The debt isn't yet paid. No man is entitled to take part in these celebrations unless he is willing to go the limit on Victory bonds."

Following the Governor, Mr. Jos. G. Brown, of Raleigh, made a strong plea in behalf of the Victory Bond issue, and Col. Don E. Scott spoke briefly a word of appreciation.

Main and Chapel Hill streets were flanked on either side by as many people as could find standing room or locate a perching place in some building during the parade. Through this cheering throng the parade, representing every organization of the city, including the women of the Red Cross and the children of the public schools, moved to the stirring music of six bands.

Governor Reviews Parade.
Governor Thomas W. Bickett occupied the center of the reviewing stand, behind him being the wives and mothers of the soldiers. Col. Chambers and chairman of the committee, reviewed the parade with the State's chief executive. The reviewing stand was in front of the courthouse, members of the city church choirs having places on the steps and singing hymns and patriotic songs.

Ushering in the grand procession march, a score of factories turned loose their whistles and as many churches rang their bells as a signal that Durham now would show her soldier boys how proud she was that they were back home again.

MUST DEAL JUSTLY BY SOUTHERN PORTS

Matthew Hale Has Plan To Require It of The Shipping Board

MARITIME CORPORATION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Its Brief In The Case Accentuates Contention That Southern Ports Should Share in Trade With Latin America; What Hugh McRae Thinks; Other Developments

(By S. R. WINTERS.)

Washington, April 25.—"We are going to get justice from the shipping board—full recognition will be accorded the South," was the brief but emphatic statement authorized by Matthew Hale of Wilmington, president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, when seen at his office in the Munsey building today. While failing to disclose his methods of procedure, should the shipping board reject the request for the allocation of fourteen freight steamers for Latin-American trade, he is known to have definite plans outlined.

Conjecture is current in Washington that the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation may take its appeal for a more equitable distribution of commerce and recognition of the Southern ports to President Wilson should the shipping board fail of its opportunity to divert from the congested railway centers of the North to Wilmington, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston and Jacksonville. Matthew Hale, president of the association, J. Harry Covington, special counsel for the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, and Senator F. M. Simmons are all close friends of President Wilson.

Optimistic View.

Supporters of the movement, however, are prone to share the opinion as expressed by Senator Simmons yesterday that the request for fourteen commerce carrying vessels would be granted by the director of operations of the shipping board. Hugh McRae of Wilmington, who is vitally interested in the development of the South, expressed the belief today that the fight had been won.

The echoes of the speech of Senator Simmons of yesterday in which he assailed the Shipping Board for its discriminatory practices still find lodgment in the ears of North Carolinians who were unprepared to hear the Senator utter such plain language in his vigorous denunciation of an injustice done the South. He felt so aggrieved over a subject he could not resist expressing himself in strong language.

Brief of Corporation.

The brief filed by the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation through its counsel, J. Harry Covington, states: "The five ports acting through the shipping board at a large portion of the United States and of the southeast. It is just and right that a certain share of the government-owned tonnage should be used in the interest of this great section of the United States; and that this principle should apply to the tonnage used in trade with Latin-America."

"A program calling for 14 ships out of the total of several hundred government-owned ships now in the Latin-American trade is a modest demand on the part of the South Atlantic States represented by the five ports."

The brief recites the fact that Wilmington, N. C., is one of the largest centers for the importation of molasses. The brief suggests two ships monthly between these ports and Cuba; coal and general cargo outward and sugar to Savannah refinery homeward. Three ships monthly are scheduled between the Southern ports and Brazil, with coal, steel, and general cargo outward; return cargo coffee to Jacksonville, manganese to Brunswick and general cargo to the five ports. Ships monthly are suggested between the southern and

TEXTILE MILL OWNERS WANT RESTRICTIONS ON BUSINESS REMOVED

(By The Associated Press.)
New York, April 25.—A resolution demanding that "all government restrictions on private business not found necessary before the war, be immediately removed," was adopted as the closing act of the annual convention of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association here today.

The association also went on record as regarding as a fallacy "any declaration that a declining cotton output will be for the eventually good of the employees of the trade, believing that America can best provide employment by increasing its product and lowering its cost of manufacture."

W. Frank Shove, of Fall River, Mass., was elected president for the ensuing year.

SHOT HER HUSBAND ON THE WITNESS STAND

Chicago, April 25.—A divorce case in Judge Brothers' court came to a dramatic close this afternoon when Mrs. Elmer B. Simpson shot her husband, who was on the witness stand, through the mouth, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

FIFTH DAY'S SALES OF VICTORY LOAN PASS 12 PER CENT

On Corresponding Day of 4th Liberty Loan The Percentage Was 10.4

FIFTH DISTRICT SHOWS UP ABOVE THE AVERAGE

St. Louis Dist. Leads With 26.4 Percent While Atlanta Dist. Lags With Only 2 Percent; \$551,939,700 Reported But Much More Subscribed Yesterday

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, April 25.—Reports to the Treasury Department from all Federal Reserve districts tonight showed official subscriptions of \$551,939,700 to the Victory Loan. This is approximately one-ninth of the minimum amount, \$4,700,000,000, sought.

While the total for the fifth day of the campaign showed only 12.2 per cent of the loan in hand, treasury officials pointed out that these figures covered for the most part only subscriptions received up to the close of business on the fourth day. The total is only about half the pro-rata amount for the period, but compares with 10.4 per cent of the Fourth Liberty Loan subscribed on the corresponding day in that campaign.

Sales by Districts.

The St. Louis district on the basis of subscriptions officially reported to the Treasury was leading the country tonight with 26.4 per cent of its allotment raised. The Boston district was second.

Subscriptions by districts in the order of their percentage standing follow: St. Louis \$ 51,569,650 26.4 Boston 49,745,950 28.5 Chicago 109,197,250 16.7 Richmond 27,151,400 12.9 New York 156,900,000 11.5 Philadelphia 39,989,000 10.5 Cleveland 42,951,450 9.3 Kansas City 15,508,350 7.9 San Francisco 15,579,700 5.1 Minneapolis 17,611,000 5.0 Dallas 4,716,350 4.0 Atlanta 2,961,550 2.2

Additional reports from Detroit, which went over the top on the second day of the campaign, were to the effect that employees of industries in that city are subscribing in larger numbers and in larger amounts than in the other Liberty loans.

Some High Spots.

The Southern portion of Indiana, which is in the St. Louis district, has subscribed 63 per cent of its quota and was reported leading the States in the district. Tennessee was second with fifty-two per cent. Thirteen out of twenty counties heard from in Kentucky have obtained their quotas. Six Missouri counties have achieved the hundred per cent mark.

Sales among farmers in the Cleveland district have been greatly retarded by cold weather which is threatening fruit crops. Industrial sales in the district were reported encouraging.

Southern Memorial Day in the Atlanta district will be observed in three States tomorrow as Victory Day. Joint memorial services will be held for heroes of the Civil and the European wars.

Twenty-five out of 288 counties in the Minneapolis district reported that they

BURLESON HITS AT "ENEMIES" AGAIN

Postmaster General Issues Passionate "Statement" Aimed at Publishers

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, April 25.—Postmaster General Burleson tonight continued his attacks against what he recently termed an organized effort to destroy him by issuing a statement reiterating charges that criticisms of his administration were not designed to work improvements in the postal and wire service but to obtain the repeal of the zone system of rates on second-class mail matter. The postmaster general said the issue arising from the criticisms presented a test which he welcomed.

"The news reaches the postmaster general this morning," said Mr. Burleson in his statement, "that 'Mr. Burleson's methods' as applied to the postal and wire service will be the subject matter of discussion today by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. 'While this association is putting in the entire day talking about Mr. Burleson and his methods, the thoughts of certain selfish members thereof during that time will not be on Mr. Burleson's methods or on desired improvements in the postal and wire service, but on their share of the \$72,000,000 they have been enjoying as an annual postal subsidy for many years, and as to how they may recover the part of which they were deprived by congressional action and how to remove the danger of losing more of it. There may be little said by them about this legalized graft, but it will be uppermost in their minds just the same.'"

"It is now insisted that this issue be not obscured to deceive the American people. The real issue is whether certain newspapers and magazines shall continue to siphon from the postal revenue \$72,000,000 each year and impose

THIS TAR HEEL READY TO TAKE THE CENSUS



SAM J. ROGERS
Rogers is director of the census and he is preparing now to put 90,000 enumerators at work in January taking the decennial census of the United States. He's signing up the 400 supervisors for the job and 1,500 clerks for the bureau in Washington.

DEAL THAT WOULD HURT FRUIT PRICES

Attempted Monopoly in Transportation of Vegetables By Refrigerator Cars

By S. R. WINTERS.

Washington, April 25.—The Fruit Growers' Express, Chicago, engaged in leasing to railroad companies refrigerator cars for the interstate transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables, has been cited by the Federal Trade Commission on charges of making exclusive contracts with railroads with the intent and purpose of creating a monopoly in the interstate transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables under refrigeration.

The complaint states the commission has reason to believe complete monopoly already has been established over the following lines: Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Florida East Coast, Charlotte Harbor and Northern, Aberdeen and Rockfish, Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. Many of these cars are used in North Carolina.

The effect of the following clause in the contracts entered into between the Fruit Growers' Express and railroad companies, the complaint sets forth, has been to prevent other car lines from competing and to prevent shippers who own their own cars from using them over the lines of the named railroads:

"The railroad shall use the car line's equipment exclusive in the movement of fruits and vegetables under refrigeration in carloads from points on the lines of railroad owned or operated by the railroad during the life of this contract."

The company was cited to make answer before the commission in Washington June 4.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The approximate strength of the R. O. T. C., on April 1, was 190,000. At the 308 schools and the twelve district headquarters 563 officers and 450 non-commissioned officers were detailed. District No. 4, with Raleigh as headquarters, had 23 institutions—29 senior and 17 junior units.

Schools to be qualified for units must maintain under prescribed courses of military instruction at least 100 physically fit male students 14 years of age or over. Senior units are maintained at colleges, universities, and in a few cases at essentially military schools. Junior units are maintained at secondary institutions, mainly public high schools and military academies.

FIRE BURNS OUT NORFOLK AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, April 26.—Fire at 12:45 o'clock broke out in the office of the local afternoon paper, the Ledger-Dispatch. It looks like the entire building is doomed.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

After a brilliant defense the German forces capture the summit of Mont Kemmel, which dominates the entire northern side of the salient driven by the enemy up the valley of the Lys. Isolated and surrounded, the French troops on the summit fought until overwhelmed by overwhelming numbers.

Germany takes 6,500 prisoners, including one French and one British regimental commander.

Allied counter attacks failed east of Hangard, leaving 2,400 prisoners in German hands.

This was a costly and dark day for the allied cause, and there was much gloating in Berlin, where Germans again were boasting of "marching on to Paris."

Victory bonds pay war debts

AMERICANS CONFIDENT OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE WITH ITALY OVER FIUME

NEW ENGLANDERS CROWD INTO BOSTON

Record Multitude Welcomes 26th Division of Troops. 20,000 Strong

GEN. EDWARDS, ASTRIDE A DANCING STEED, HAPPY

Spectacle Described As One Never Before Witnessed By Present Generation; Former National Guardsmen Parade in Trench Uniforms and With Bayonets Fixed

(By The Associated Press.)

Boston, April 25.—The Yankee boys of the 26th division 20,000 strong, came marching home today and found pretty much all New England on the cheering line.

In battle array, with flags flying and drums beating, they trod familiar streets and into the hearts of a multitude such as this old town never had before and this generation may not see again.

It was a spectacle not to be forgotten. Men cheered and some wept, and some cheered. At least fifty thousand youngsters just naturally yelled. But the one time national guardsmen of New England, now the famous 26th division of the United States army and the first national guard division in France, hiked on unperturbed in the manner of all veterans. In the trench uniforms, bayonets fixed on their rifles, and set faces under ugly steel helmets, this did not seem a grandstand performance. It was a great moving picture of Uncle Sam with his sleeves rolled up.

Best of Each of Six States.
All New England shared in the welcome. In the double roadway up Commonwealth avenue each of the six States had a stand where State and municipal officials, congressmen and senators and a host of just home folks welcomed their own with the music of bands, community singing and less harmonious joy-expressing devices.

At 1 o'clock Major General Clarence R. Edwards, to whom Major General Harry G. Hale yielded the place of honor, gave the word and the final advance of the original 26th was under way.

The swing into Tremont street gave the first good view of the procession to the great masses on Boston Common and from there on a tide of emotion swept the vast assemblage in time with the moving soldiers.

Preceded by an escort of mounted police and astride his dancing dapple gray "Y. D." General Edwards looked "100 per cent West Point." But his face betrayed that this was quite the happiest day of his military career. The sight of the commander who led the Yanks when they were making history was all that was needed to start the crowd in a wild acclaim.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 22,000 SOLDIERS

Troopship Leviathan Came Near Being Blown Up By Floating Mine

(By The Associated Press.)
New York, April 25.—The giant troopship Leviathan, with 12,000 soldiers passengers, the last of six transports to arrive here today bringing 22,972 men, missed a mine by only 30 feet while off the grand banks of New Foundland Tuesday morning, her officers reported when she docked tonight.

Officers of the ship said the Leviathan had been warned to look out for a floating mine the day before by the transport Mount Vernon which had preceded them. On receipt of the radio warning the course of the Leviathan was changed and she sailed nearly one hundred miles to the southwest of the location of the mine was given by the other transport.

The floating infernal machine was sighted dead ahead of the transport, the officers said, at 10:30 a. m. by Lieutenant Commander Harold Cunningham, who was on the bridge. Quick thinking and quick action was all that averted a collision. A desperate whirl of the wheel sent the great steamship past the mine with a margin of safety of ten yards.

None of the soldiers aboard knew until they docked how close they had been to danger, for the officers kept that incident to themselves, believing that if it became known it might cause needless alarm.

The six transports, carrying 22,972 troops, including 14,204 members of the forty-second (Rainbow) division, and 4,369 members of the seventy-seventh (Liberty) division, (New York) arrived here today from French ports. This is one of the largest single day troop arrivals in this port.

The transport Mount Vernon with 5,773 troops on board came up the bay

GERMANS CAN SIGN TREATY AT ONCE; MUST BE RATIFIED

(By The Associated Press.)
Berlin, April 25.—Professor Walther M. A. Schuecking, one of the German delegates to the peace congress at Versailles, declared today that the powers of the German delegates would be quite sufficient to enable them to sign the peace treaty on the spot. Naturally, he added, the National Assembly must sanction the treaty.

Germans Attack Munich.

Geneva, April 25.—German government troops are attacking Munich and violent fighting is going on, the losses being heavy on both sides, according to advices received here by way of Basle. The government troops are said to be gaining ground. Munich is virtually isolated from the rest of Germany.

FIRST GERMANS AT VERSAILLES

Arrived Yesterday to Participate in The Congress There; In Two Parties

Paris, April 25.—(By The Associated Press.)—The first of the Germans who are to participate in the Versailles congress arrived in Versailles today in two parties. The first group, consisting of three official couriers, arrived early in the day and the second, headed by Herr Lersner, came later. They were escorted to the Hotel Des Reservoirs.

The Germans were met at the station by Colonel Henry of the ministry of war commissary and M. Oudille of the ministry of the interior, who were delegated by the foreign office to take charge of the German representatives. The augmentation in numbers of the delegation above those anticipated made it necessary to seek for additional quarters, and a second hotel, the Hotel Vatel, probably will be requisitioned for the telegraphers, newspaper correspondents and other attaches of the Teuton mission.

Arrived Very Quietly.
The arrival of Lersner and his party was quietly arranged, so that few, if any, persons in Versailles outside the carefully selected force of hotel servants assigned to their rooms and to the serving of meals, were aware even in the afternoon of their presence.

A French detective of the most ubiquitous "plain clothes" type lounging in the front entrance to that wing of the Hotel Des Reservoirs, and companions under the windows of the rooms looking over Versailles park were the only indications of the character of the State guests who had displaced civilian lodgers and forced them to seek other shelter in crowded Versailles. The detectives did not interfere with traffic in the street or in the park. Orders evidently had been given to make the service of surveillance or protection for the Germans as unobtrusive and unobjectionable as possible.

Protection and the avoidance of possible unpleasant incidents, rather than restrictions, will, in fact, be the purpose of such police measures as are taken according to a statement made to The Associated Press today by one of the French representatives assigned to the mission. The Germans will not be expected, and probably do not desire to extend their movements into the general quarters of Versailles, but they will be allowed freedom of movement between their own hotels.

Nor is it expected that the Germans will seek to extend their promenades far and wide through the vast park of Royal Versailles, which stretches from their hotels in one direction far beyond the great Palace Le Roi Soleil, and in the other to the Trianon and the Petit Trianon, but necessary police precautions will be taken to prevent annoyance by curiosity seekers or possible hostile persons in that part of the park adjoining the hotel where they take their walks and through which they pass to and from the Hotel Trianon, where the preliminary discussions with the associated delegates will take place.

"We do not expect to drive the nurse."

KNOW MONDAY WHETHER BIG BRUISERS CAN FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

Baltimore, April 25.—A delegation of citizens from Cumberland, headed by Mayor Koon, called on Governor Hartridge here today and urged him not to interfere should Cumberland be chosen as the place for holding the Willard-Dunlop heavyweight championship bout. The Governor said he would give his decision by next Monday.

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ORLANDO WILL BE GOING BACK SOON

He Feels Called Upon To Refer Certain Matters To The Italian Parliament

SUSPENSION ON ITALY'S PART NOT A RUPTURE

There Is No Prospect That President Wilson Will Yield In The Slightest, So Italy Must Meet His Position; Latest Opinion On Developments in Conference Break

(By The Associated Press.)

Paris, Thursday, April 24.—Not a rupture, but a suspension of Italy's collaboration in the peace conference—that is how the situation was defined in conference circles tonight. The Italian delegation, feeling that its representative character has been called in question in certain quarters, considers it its duty to refer to the Italian Parliament, but it is believed to be probable that Premier Orlando will be back in time for the opening of the negotiations with the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, which will not occur before May 1 or May 2.

Until the Italian Prime Minister's return the Italian delegates will not attend the sessions of either the conference or its commissions, but in order to show that Italy desires to maintain good relations with the allies the Italians will continue to collaborate on the inter-allied commissions not depending upon the conference, such as the economic council, the armistice commission, and the commissions on supply, transportation, raw materials, etc.

Americans Optimistic.
Paris, April 25.—While the American delegates expressed regret over the temporary break with the Italians, they apparently were confident today that some settlement would be effected when Premier Orlando confers with the Italian Parliament.

The general opinion in American circles is that the making of peace will be somewhat delayed by the Italian incident.

There is no hint, however, that President Wilson will yield in the slightest on signing Fiume and in the opinion of the Americans, an agreement can only be reached by a change in the Italian attitude.

FRENCH OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES CONFERENCE

Paris, April 25.—The French cabinet and the members of the French peace delegation held a meeting today and exchanged views regarding the work of the peace conference. Marshal Foch gave the latest details of the military point of view concerning problems submitted to the conference.

Besides Marshal Foch, the other members of the conference delegation present were Jules Cambon, Captain Tardieu, Finance Minister Klotz, Foreign Minister Pichon and Premier Clemenceau. President Poincare presided at the meeting.

Italians "Occupying" Fiume.

Paris, April 25.—An American officer who left Fiume three days ago and who has just arrived in Paris says he reported there that a total of 14 divisions had been moved to Fiume by the Italians. He said the city was full of Italian soldiers who were arriving constantly.

VATICAN DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER ITALIAN SITUATION

Rome, Thursday, April 24.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Vatican is deeply concerned over the withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the peace conference. Pope Benedict today had a long discussion of the situation with Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, and the latter had an interview with Archbishop Cerretti, the under-secretary of state, who recently visited America and talked with President Wilson.

Neither the cardinal nor the arch-

FRICKE ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF TREASON

New York, April 25.—After deliberating approximately five hours, the Federal jury which has been hearing the case of Albert Paul Fricke, today found him not guilty of treason.

Before the case was given to the jury, one of the two counts in the original indictment had been ruled out by Judge Mayer. The count dismissed charged Fricke with giving aid and comfort to the imperial German government. The other charged him with aiding Karl Rodiger, German naval officer. Of sixteen overt acts alleged in the second count, eleven were stricken out. The five which the jurors were called upon to consider concerned money said by the government to have been given Rodiger by Fricke.