

WEATHER

Local showers Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy.

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CHANCELLOR CALLS THE PEACE TREATY DREADFUL AND MURDEROUS PAPER

Says It Would Make An Enormous Jail of Germany, In Which 60 Million Would Work For Victors

PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT VERSAILLES CONTINUE THEIR WORK ON ITS TERMS

German Representatives Formulating Protests They Declare To Make; Other Delegates in Berlin Discussing Prospects With The Government; Italian "Situation" Appears Nearer Settlement; Austrian Treaty Now Ready; Developments in Peace Council Circles

(By The Associated Press.)

Phillip Scheidemann, the German Chancellor, has followed the lead taken by President Ebert. In a statement to the National Assembly in Berlin, Scheidemann declared that the peace terms are not a "deplorable Germany."

"This treaty," he said, "is in the view of the imperial government unacceptable. So unacceptable I am unable to believe that this earth could bear such a document without a cry issuing from millions and millions of throats in all lands, without distinction of party. Away with this murderous scheme."

Cheering from all factions in the chamber, excepting from the benches of the independent socialists, even from the press galleries greeted the chancellor as he characterized the treaty as a "dreadful and murderous" document which would make an enormous jail of Germany in which sixty million persons would have to labor for the victors in the war.

It is reported that Scheidemann has been informed by the leaders of the two democratic parties and of the parties of the center that these factions will withdraw their representatives from the government if the peace treaty is signed.

At Versailles. Meantime, however, the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles are continuing their work of assimilating the terms of the treaty and formulating such protests as they desire to make while others of the delegation are in Berlin discussing the prospects with the government. Still another German note—the fifth—is to be delivered at the French Foreign Office Wednesday.

Allies Let 'Em Alone. As for the allied and associated representatives they are leaving the Germans severely alone for the present, except for dealing with their communications and are now engaged in settling up the peace terms which are to be handed Austria; endeavoring to disentangle the snarl in the skin of discord with Italy as regards Fiume and the Adriatic region and discussing the Turkish problem.

Italian Situation Improves. Optimism has been expressed in Paris that the Italian situation is nearing settlement, the Italians evincing a disposition to make concessions. Premier Orlando again called Tuesday at the residence of Colonel House of the American delegation and went over the situation, while in the afternoon President Wilson had an engagement with Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, with whom he doubtless went over the disputed ground.

Austrian Treaty. As for the Austrian treaty it is said to be nearly complete. While the details of it have not become known it is asserted that in some respects it will follow the German document. This is true especially as regards trial by court-martial of persons responsible for violation of the rules of warfare during the period of hostilities although it is said no demand is to be made for the trial of former Emperor Charles by an international civil tribunal. The delimitation of the boundaries of Austria will follow the lines laid down in the treaty of London.

Huns Want To See Austrians. With the expected advent of the Austrian delegates at St. Germain-Eu-Laye, the Germans at Versailles are seeking permission to be allowed to communicate with them. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German contingent, is said to have carried his request to the point of desiring to send a German delegation to greet the Austrians on their arrival. The answer of the allied and associated representatives is problematical.

AIMS OF THE GERMAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

Paris, Monday, May 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—The German plan for a League of Nations submitted by the German delegation at Versailles and now in the hands of the peace conference committee on the League of Nations to which it was referred, contains sixteen articles, together with a supplement setting forth the charter for an international labor league. The special aims

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SCHEIDEMANN TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Chancellor Says All The German Races Must Stand Together

PEACE TERMS MUST NOT BECOME PERMANENT CODE

Duty To Keep Nation Alive, He Declares; "Bare Life Is What We Must Have For Our Land and Nation While Today Every One Feels Throttling Hand at Throat"

(By The Associated Press.)

Berlin, Monday, May 13.—Phillip Scheidemann, the Chancellor, in his speech before the National Assembly here today, said the occasion was the turning point in the life of the German people, as the assembly was to decide the attitude toward "what our adversaries call peace conditions."

"The representatives of the nation," he continued, "meet here as the last band of the faithful assemblers when the fatherland is in the greatest danger. All have appeared except the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, who have been deprived of the right to be represented here just as you are to be deprived of the right to exercise in a free vote the right of self determination."

"And I see among you the representatives of all the German races and lands, the representatives of the Rhineland, the Saxon, East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Danzig and Memel. Together with the deputies of the unmenaced regions, I see the deputies of the menaced provinces, who, if the will of our enemies becomes law, are to meet for the last time as Germans amongst Germans. I know I am one in heart with you in the gravity and sanctity of this hour which should be ruled by only one idea—that we belong to one another and must stand by one another and that we are one flesh and one blood."

"I am one in heart with you in the gravity and sanctity of this hour which should be ruled by only one idea—that we belong to one another and must stand by one another and that we are one flesh and one blood. I am driving a murderous knife into the living body of the German people."

"To keep our nation alive—that and nothing else—is our duty. We are pursuing no nationalistic dreams. No questions of prestige and no thirst for power have a part in our deliberations. Bare life is what we must have for our land and nation while today everyone feels a throttling hand at his throat."

"Let me speak without tactical considerations. The thing which is at the base of our discussion is this thick volume in which 100 sentences begin 'Germany renounces.' This dreadful and murderous volume by which confession of our own unworthiness, our consent to

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FORD'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST TRIBUNE

Contentions Between Lawyers Furnish Breezy Day in Chicago Court

(By The Associated Press.)

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 13.—More talesmen from which to select a jury in the libel suit of Henry Ford against The Chicago Daily Tribune, were summoned by Judge Tucker tonight. The twelve men who occupied the jury box today and submitted to exhaustive interrogation as to fitness as jurors by counsel for both sides are still subject to challenge for cause, and also to peremptory challenge. Some of them will be dropped tomorrow, it was predicted.

Elliott G. Stevenson, of counsel for the defendant, and attorneys Alfred J. Murphy and Alfred Lacking for Mr. Ford, were in a sly clash during the day over the lines of examination. Mr. Lacking accused Mr. Stevenson of seeking to get before the talesmen arguments for military preparedness, which, Mr. Lacking said, Mr. Stevenson knew could not be brought in as evidence later.

"Preparedness does not figure in this case at all," asserted Mr. Lacking. "All this evidence which the defense has gathered on the subject is so much man talk. When Mr. Stevenson asks these talesmen whether they would be prejudiced against a defendant for urging preparedness, he is using a subtle strategy to get before the jury, or men who may be jurors, we object."

Mr. Stevenson urged that the attorneys for the plaintiff had opened the gate for such questioning by themselves, asking if they would call a man an anarchist for holding views opposed to the military system. He was allowed to proceed by Judge Tucker.

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ORGANIZATION OF SENATE CONFERENCE

Today's Meeting of Republican Senators Preceded By Conferences

ALL BUT 3 EXPECTED TO BE IN ATTENDANCE

Regulars May Attempt To Postpone Meeting Issue of Opposition of Progressives To Penrose and Warren; Republican Leaders Express Confidence in Result

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, May 13.—On the eve of the organization conference tomorrow of Republican Senators, leaders of the generally considered regular and progressive groups joined tonight in the prediction that the Republicans would organize the Senate when it convenes next Monday. The leaders also agreed that settlement of the controversy over the proposed election of Senators Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Warren, of Wyoming to chairmanship of the Finance and Appropriations Committees, respectively, would be postponed until after the Senate organization is effected next week.

Many conferences were held between members of both factions today and resulted in an agreement to unite in organizing the Senate and postpone factional troubles. A large attendance at tomorrow's conference is expected, only three of the 49 Republican Senators, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Townsend of Michigan, and Fall of New Mexico, being unable to reach Washington.

The initial conference tomorrow, according to plans, will be closed although subsequent conferences to discuss the progressive protest against chairmanships for Senators Penrose and Warren may be open.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, said only routine business was planned tomorrow. This will include selection of a candidate for president pro-tem of the Senate, election of the chairman, secretary and whip, authorization of a steering committee and a committee on committees to be appointed by the chairman and selection of Senate officers, including the secretary and sergeant at arms.

Senator Lodge was said to be without opposition for re-election as the conference chairman, and it was expected that Senator Curtis, of Kansas, would be re-elected whip, and Senator Wadsworth, of New York, secretary. Choice of a president pro-tem was a subject of numerous conferences today and it appeared that the office will go to one of the senators affiliated with those opposing Senators Penrose and Warren.

Some of the leaders of the progressive group said that if the fight against Senator Penrose were carried to the Senate floor they believed they could muster enough votes to prevent his election and that, if necessary, the chairmanship of the committee would be left vacant. Several progressive senators were said to favor Senator Smoot of Utah, for the appropriations committee chairmanship, leaving Senator Warren free to accept the chairmanship of the military committee.

The progressive senators were said to favor Senator Johnson of California for president pro-tem, but the California Senator was reported as unwilling to accept the office.

DIRECT EVIDENCE AGAINST WISEMAN

Witnesses at Trial Identify Him As Man Who Shot Dr. Hennessee

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Shelby, May 13.—In less than two hours the jury in the case of Aaron Wiseman, charged with the murder of Dr. Hennessee, of Burke county, was secured from the special venire of 75 men, and the State introduced star witnesses.

M. N. Hennessee opened for the State. He got to the body of his brother a few minutes after the shooting occurred and found ten bullet wounds in his back. Witness described them and testified that Wiseman, the defendant, was at Morganton, a witness for the State on the first day of March term, 1918, against the Pitt boys; case was set for hearing on Friday and that Wiseman was not present when the case was called, but that the judge sent officers for him and he was brought to Morganton in witness' automobile.

Hennessee also testified that before the trial of the Pitt boys he was as Wiseman in Solicitor Huffman's office and that Wiseman stated that he had come to Gleas, Alpine on No. 12 to see W. D. Pitt; on business and while there got a box of thirty-eight cartridge that he had Pitt's order for him; that on the night of the homicide Wiseman was wearing the same coat he had on at the time he was in Huffman's office and that the coat struck him between the knees and his feet.

Positive Identification. J. M. Ramsey, of Statesville, testified that he was on the train going to Asheville and as the train stopped he was attracted by two shots outside. Ramsey shaded his eyes and looked through the window and saw a man firing rapidly with two pistols, one blue and one nickel-plated, and in the direction of the coach, but apparently under it, and

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HUNDRED AND FIFTY TON LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODED NEAR METHOD ON SEABOARD ROAD



Lying diagonally across the main line of the Seaboard, the big boiler rested after being hurled a distance of more than a hundred feet by the force of the explosion. It did not burst except under the bottom, appearing to have been lifted bodily from its moorings on the trucks. This picture was taken immediately after the wreck.

Three Men Are Killed When Seaboard's Big Mallet Engine Explodes At Method

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BOXING MATCH ADVISE AGAINST FEEDING RUSSIANS

Memorandum To Peace Council By Officials of North Russian Government

WOULD ONLY PROLONG BOLSHEVİK DOMINION

Feeding of Famishing Population Is No Solution of Russian Trouble, But Extinction or Defeat of Bolshevism Is The One Thing Needed

(By The Associated Press.)

Paris, May 13.—(French Wireless Service.)—The feeding of the Russian population is no solution of the Russian question, it is declared in a memorandum sent to the peace conference by Prince Lvoff, Sergius Sazonoff and President Tschinkowsky of the North Russian government, concerning the proposal to feed Soviet Russia through neutral countries on condition that the Bolsheviki cease hostilities. The memorandum says:

"The allies wish to assist the Russian people and to reduce the starvation brought by the Bolsheviki regime. This can not fail to awake deep feelings of gratitude. It is not merely a deed of humanity but also a manifestation of the solidarity of peoples."

"Nevertheless, the signers of this declaration consider that the realization of this generous thought will have a contrary result unless efficient measures are taken to prevent the Bolsheviki authorities from interfering with the revictualing of Russia. To bring failure to this deed of humanity would be of use only to the protectors of the Bolsheviki regime and would help to prolong their domination."

"The task which the Russian national movement must fulfill is to liberate Russia from the yoke of those who have reduced her to her present state of impotence and to the necessity of relying upon foreign countries for her food. The feeding of the famishing population is no solution of the Russian question. Consequently the struggle to liberate Russia from her oppressors and to give Russia a government of her own choosing cannot be stopped for any reason whatever. The signers of this declaration wish to state that Russia will pay for the food provided for her but they hope that the allies will refuse to give the Bolsheviki usurpers the right to dispose of Russia's patrimony."

BOLSHEVİK REFUSE NANSEN'S ASSISTANCE

(By The Associated Press.)

Paris, May 13.—A wireless message received here addressed to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia from the Arctic, Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, and relayed by the foreign office at Berlin, announces that the Bolsheviki refuse to cease hostilities as a condition of the provisioning of Russia by neutrals.

Tschinkowsky says he received Dr. Nansen's communication dated April 17 on May 4. He thanks Nansen for his interest in the conditions in Russia but declares that a continuation of hostilities is necessary for political reasons and that it would be poor policy to stop them. The Soviet government, he adds, is willing to support a movement to feed Russia so long as it has no political character, "but will not be duped."

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Work of Construction of Big Arena; Both Principals Going To Toledo

SEAPLANES READY FOR GOOD WEATHER

Conditions and Incidents at the Hopping Off Site In Newfoundland

SEAPLANES READY FOR GOOD WEATHER

(By The Associated Press.)

Trepassey, N. F., May 13.—While Commander John H. Towers, in command of the United States Navy's trans-Atlantic flight, declined to state whether the sea planes would "hop off" tomorrow on the leg of their voyage to the Azores, reports today from the guard ships stretched along the ocean course indicated that favorable weather conditions would prevail.

Flight officers have warned newspaper correspondents here that when the decision to start is reached the machines may get under way with little notice, but it was learned that one indication of an impending start would be the mooring of the NC-1 to the stern of the supply ship Prairie and the NC-2 to that of the mine-layer Aroostook in order that steam from the vessels may be run through the oil supply tanks of the planes to heat their lubricants. It was found on the trip here from Rockaway Beach, N. Y., that the oil used is inclined to congeal and if the motors were started when the oil was cold, the bearings would burn out.

It will be unknown here until the planes start where they actually will take the air. If the water is rough in the outer bay they will take off in the harbor as the waves outside might stove in their hulls. A fairly stiff wind is needed, however, to lift the heavily laden craft.

The planes will carry regulation ships' logs and the flight is expected to contribute important data to aeronautics, as conditions encountered on the various "legs" of the voyage will be entered at regular intervals.

The guardships' flotilla commander here has received orders from Wash-

Toledo, Ohio, May 13.—Work on the arena where the Willard-Dempsey fight will be held here July 4 probably will be started this week, Tex Rickard, promoter of the fight, announced today. The contract may be awarded tomorrow to a Toledo company.

J. J. McLoughlin of San Francisco, architect for Rickard, said today that the arena here will be just four times as large as the one built by him at Reno for the Jeffries-Johnson championship fight. The seats in the arena will have a maximum height of 34 feet, while the arena itself will be an eight sided affair, six hundred feet from the ring which will be the regulation championship size of 24 feet square.

Rickard has announced that only 150 ring-side seats will be reserved for newspaper men. He requested that newspaper writers working space for their sport writers make formal application by mail for seats.

The advance sale of seats, which will be open in price from \$10 to \$60, will be open on or about May 24, Rickard stated today.

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BOILER IS HURLED 150 FEET BY FORCE

Bodies of Dead Men, Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Badly Broken Up

NOISE OF EXPLOSION IS HEARD IN RALEIGH

No Opinion Is Yet Ventured By Officials As To Cause of Catastrophe; Many Suggestions Are Made, But Engine Itself Is Now Complete Wreck

(By The Associated Press.)

Three men—the engineer, fireman and brakeman on Seaboard Air Line engine 511—were killed instantly yesterday afternoon when the boiler of the big locomotive, of the Mallet type, exploded just beyond Method, three miles west of Raleigh. The bodies of the trainmen were broken into pieces, that of the fireman scalded to a white heat, and the force of the combustion tore the boiler from the truck and hurled it one hundred feet from where the explosion occurred.

The dead are: Engineer Wiley Benton of Monroe. Brakeman C. D. Baile of Lemon Springs. Fireman Ed. Davis, colored, of Wilmington.

The train, carrying 72 freight cars, was in charge of Conductor J. W. Dawd of Raleigh, who with the flagman, J. F. Howard, was unhurt. They left Raleigh at 1:40, bound for Hamlet, and had just passed the station at Method when the boiler burst, hurling the dead trainmen distances of 50 and 75 yards into fields alongside the road bed. Clothing and parts of flesh from the fireman and brakeman caught in telegraph wires and stuck, the bulk of the bodies falling on the wet ground.

Noise Heard at Cary. The noise of the explosion was heard in Raleigh and at Cary and by 2:15 the highway running through Method was lined with automobiles that bore the morbidly curious to the scene of the explosion. Early, however, after the wreck the bodies were taken in charge by an undertaker and brought to Raleigh. The 70 loaded freight cars were moved back into the yards and by 9 o'clock last night a wrecking train had the track cleared for trains. It is double tracked where the explosion occurred, so that traffic was kept up on the northbound line without interruption.

The immense boiler, weighing more than 150 tons, was hurled with the rapidity of a cannon ball for a distance of nearly 50 yards straight ahead, falling front foremost into the soft earth, and then bounded, as if a mere baseball, diagonally across one of the main tracks, leaving the trucks standing behind upon the track and the big tender practically intact.

Cause Not Determined. The big engine was of the twin type, having two sets of four driving wheels eight on each side, making 16 in all. The wreck, one of the most unusual known to local railroad men, was remarkably intact beyond scattering for 50 to a hundred yards around quantities of broken parts, no damage whatever was done to the railroad track except where the boiler landed.

What caused the explosion may never be known, as those in charge of the engine were blown into eternity without a moment's warning, and Seaboard officials last night would not venture an opinion. It was suggested that insufficient water in the boiler might have been the cause. The railroad molench was running on simple gear on an up grade, which would take several times more water than ordinarily, it was stated, and then, too, the water might

Application of Anti-Trust Laws. Authority also would be given the corporation by its organizers to act in any foreign country, both on its own account and as agent, trustee, broker or consignee in dealing in cotton, cotton yarns, cotton goods, seed and oil, or other vegetable oils, providing the articles are meant solely for export trade. The organization would be barred by anti-trust laws from operating in domestic trade within the United States.

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PLAN AND PURPOSES OF THE COTTON POOL

Details of Organization of Cotton Export Financing Corporation

TO BE SUBMITTED TO COTTON CONFERENCE

Adoption of The Plan Without Material Modifications Expected; Details As Made Known in New Orleans Yesterday at The Conference of Cotton Interests

(By The Associated Press.)

New Orleans, May 13.—Sub-committees, here in advance of the convention tomorrow of representatives from ten cotton growing States, today developed plans for the organization of a hundred million dollar cotton exporting corporation and the permanent organization of cotton growers, dealers and bankers in the cotton growing States.

The plans will be submitted at the general conference which opens tomorrow with Governor Pleasant of Louisiana as chairman. Governor Pleasant stated tonight he expected the finance corporation plans would be placed before the conference Thursday when Governor W. F. G. Harding of the Federal reserve board will be present. That there will be some opposition to the finance corporation plans was made evident by the filing late today of a minority report. General sentiment, however, according to leading advocates of the plan, strongly favored it.

The proposed plan of organization for the American Cotton Export Financing Corporation, a pool of cotton producers and dealers, for export trade, as made known here today at a conference of cotton interests, provides for a corporation capitalized at \$100,000,000 to be paid largely in Liberty Bonds.

The corporation would be empowered to accept a wide variety of foreign securities, and to market them in this country or to issue bonds of its own. It also could acquire control of foreign cotton manufacturing plants.

Lead Money on Warehouse Receipts. The organization plan also provides that the corporation might lend money to dealers or shippers on security of warehouse receipts in cases where cotton is being assembled for export. Thus it would finance the entire export transaction.

The draft of the proposed powers for the corporation will be submitted later this week to the entire conference of cotton interests representatives, and adoption of the plan without material modifications is expected. The authorized capital stock, although fixed at \$100,000,000 in the tentative draft, may be reduced. The corporation would be authorized to begin business when the amount of capital stock subscribed reaches \$20,000,000, with 50 per cent paid in, and payments might be made either in cash, Liberty Bonds or notes, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness. By this means approximately \$10,000,000 worth of government securities would be the basis for financial operations at the start.

Additional Powers of Corporation. In addition to finding a market abroad for cotton and cotton products, and making the necessary contracts, the corporation would be empowered to deal in notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, accounts, transfers or other evidences of indebtedness. It could take bonds of foreign governments, foreign banks, syndicates, or other private business firms, and make loans to those foreign interests on the security of their obligations. By this means the corporation would virtually sell its cotton to foreign purchasers on credit, raising money in this country on security of the foreign bonds to finance the operations.

Another power proposed for the corporation is to permit it to take stock in foreign commercial or industrial enterprises connected with the purchase or manufacture of cotton. This might involve the acceptance of mortgages on foreign plants and thus give the American Co-operative Corporation a hand in the management of foreign affairs.

Another power would be "to acquire the good will, business, rights, property and obligations of any individual partnership or corporation carrying on a business similar or cognate to the business which this corporation is authorized to conduct and to pay therefor in cash, bonds, or other obligations of this corporation." This would pave the way for the corporation to absorb other cotton exporting organizations, and is understood to constitute one of the principal subjects of disagreement among the organizers.

Cotton dealers would act through the corporation in export dealings, but might if they chose, ship goods abroad in their own name and receive loans from the corporation on the security of shipping documents. The limit of time for these loans and the interest rate is not specified in the proposed organization draft, but it is assumed that the loans might be made for as long as five years. Organizers of the Co-operative Corporation also propose that it might borrow within one year after peace is declared, from the government's war finance corporation, which is authorized within the year to make five-year loans to exporters or banks which have financed export transactions.

Application of Anti-Trust Laws. Authority also would be given the corporation by its organizers to act in any foreign country, both on its own account and as agent, trustee, broker or consignee in dealing in cotton, cotton yarns, cotton goods, seed and oil, or other vegetable oils, providing the articles are meant solely for export trade. The organization would be barred by anti-trust laws from operating in domestic trade within the United States.

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