

Rain Wednesday and probably Thursday; colder Thursday.

on your paper. Renewal 3 days before expiration and avoid missing a single copy.

INFLUENZA GAINS RAPIDLY IN MANY PARTS OF STATE

Total of Reported New Cases To State Board Reached 1,903 Yesterday

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN RALEIGH READY TO OPEN

Dr. Ahrons Believes That There Have Been 2,000 Cases Influenza Here; Situation at Methodist Orphanage Is Improving; Lee County Schools Closed Because of Epidemic

Reports received at the State Board of Health yesterday indicate that the epidemic of influenza in North Carolina is spreading unchecked, and is daily gaining headway in communities that hitherto have been untouched.

Numbers of counties reported yesterday for the first time since the epidemic became prevalent 10 days ago, and their totals include all cases that have developed, and are not classed by the Health Department as "new" cases in the sense that they have developed during the past 48 hours.

The epidemic continues most widespread in the Piedmont and mountain sections of the State. Asheville continues to lead the list of cities reporting, with 235 cases yesterday.

Preparations were completed yesterday for opening an emergency hospital here to take care of any continued increase in the number of cases.

Since the recurrence of the epidemic here there have been 733 cases officially reported in the city, but Dr. Ahrons believes that this is less than 50 per cent of the number of cases that have actually developed in the city.

Requests to the Southern headquarters of the Red Cross in Atlanta, for two nurses to be assigned to the hospital when it is opened here, yesterday failed to leave premises of aid.

The situation at the Methodist Orphanage was materially improved yesterday, and most of the 200 children who were stricken there are recovering.

None of the cases being treated there are regarded as serious and a number of those first to be taken ill are ready to leave the infirmary.

For new cases of influenza developed during the day at State College, making a total of 42 for the past five days.

Reported cases to the State Board yesterday were as follows: Bertie, 40; Burke, 150; Cabarrus, 54; Cherokee, 17; Chowan, 50; Cleveland, 45; Cumberland, 15; Durham, 16; Forsyth, 21; Gaston, 11; Halifax, 35; Johnston, 100; Lee, 18; Lenoir, 3; Lincoln, 100; Martin, 7; New Hanover, 9; Northampton, 9; Hoke, 7; Randolph, 6; Richmond, 16; Rockingham, 35; Rowan, 135; Rutherford, 61; Sampson, 17; Stanly, 5; Surry, 42; Wake, 60; Washington, 9; Wilkes, 23; Wilson, 102; Yancey, 25. Cities reported as follows: Asheville, 235; Winston-Salem, 210; Greensboro, 35; Morganton, 58; Raleigh, 92.

Wilson is Prepared. Wilson, Feb. 3.—Fifteen new cases of influenza were reported to the health department Monday bringing the total number since the outbreak to 102.

253 Cases at Lexington. Lexington, Feb. 3.—A total of 253 cases of influenza have been reported to Dr. E. F. Long, county health officer, since January 23.

Increasing at Kinston. Kinston, Feb. 3.—The number of influenza cases here is steadily increasing, physicians say.

REVISE FREIGHT RATES TO POINTS NORTH NEW BERN

Application has been filed with the Richmond District Freight Commission by the Norfolk-Southern Railway concerning, for an increase in freight rates to points in North Carolina enjoying at present a rate based on water competition, but are in actuality without any water freight service.

New Bern, and point north situated on navigable waters, are included in the district that will be affected. The matter has been set for a hearing in Richmond at 10 o'clock the morning of February 13, and any who are interested in the matter are invited to submit their arguments at that time.

Several years ago the railroads established to 11 points on navigable waters a freight rate based on water competition on inter-state freights. The rate is somewhat lower than that accorded to interior cities of the State on inter-state traffic.

Although possessed of the theoretical advantage of water competition, the railroads maintain but few of the points situated on navigable waters have had any freight service by water, and railroads have been allowing a competitive rate to a competition that does not, to any considerable extent, exist.

The method apparently most in favor for avoiding this difficulty is to recommit the treaty to the Foreign Relations committee a move which parliamentary experts say would automatically rid it of its cloture restrictions.

A statement declaring the recent letter of Viscount Grey and the cablegram of Lloyd George bore out the contentions of the treaty's irreconcilable foes was issued tonight by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho. It said:

"The weakening and injury to the league which some apprehend from the American reservations would not be felt in practice. Thus Viscount Grey disposes of all reservations and renounces them as utterly ineffective and worthless. The sad part of it is that he is entirely correct. These proposed reservations do not protect our independence. They do not protect America at all. They are simply the flimsy excuse for failing to do what it is the plain duty of patriotic men to do.

"The Hoover" said the governor, "the nation would find a worthy successor to our present immortal chief. He is the one man endowed with the genius and the grace to carry to glorious completion the unfinished window in Aladdin's Tower."

Governor Bickett is not the only Hoover champion in Raleigh. Numbers of stalwart Democrats are ready to throw their hats in the air for the man who is being pushed so vigorously for the nomination in certain quarters.

Others who might be for him, are not so certain of his Democratic stripe. And still others, who are for McAdoo first but have scant hope that Democracy can win with his banner at the mast head, are hiding their time with Hoover as second choice.

The Governor's statement to the New York World follows: "For some time prior to the World's now famous pronouncement, I was of opinion that it would be wise statesmanship for the Democratic party to nominate Hoover for president. The fact that he has no entangling political past is certainly not a millstone around his neck in the present state of the public mind. There is a wide-spread feeling among the ninety and nine that a little new blood would make for wholesome growth.

"One thing is reasonably certain. Neither the reactionaries in the Republican party nor the runaways in the Democratic party are going to name the next president of the United States. Barring the president himself, Mr. Hoover makes a more powerful dual appeal to the sanity and to the imagination of the people than any other man. He would seem to be an answer to the prayer of the pious citizen who said, 'Lord, send us a man who can be a progressive without losing his head, and a conservative without hardening his heart.'

"In its finest sense Hoover is essentially a Democrat. His record during the world war and his recent writings convince me that he adequately commends himself to the people."

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SENATE TO REMOVE WRECKAGE OF TAPE OVER TREATY

Many Parliamentary Tangles Carried Down When It Failed of Ratification

CLOTURE RULE BOTHERS TALKING SENATORS MOST

To Recommit Treaty To Foreign Relations Committee To Remove Restrictions; Senator Borah Issues Statement Claiming Viscount Grey and Lloyd George Back Him Up

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senate leaders, preparing to bring the peace treaty again to the surface of Senate consideration next week took up today the problem of clearing away the wreckage of tangled parliamentary red tape which the treaty carried down with it when it failed of ratification last November.

Not the least of their troubles was the cloture which was invoked to choke off debate just before the ratification vote and which Vice President Marshall is expected to hold must come back in to the Senate along with the treaty. The leaders want some sort of cloture but they do not want to be stringhalted by so stringent a rule under which many Senators already have exhausted their full quota of time.

To Avoid Difficulty. The method apparently most in favor for avoiding this difficulty is to recommit the treaty to the Foreign Relations committee a move which parliamentary experts say would automatically rid it of its cloture restrictions.

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NEWBERRY CROWD 'WORKED' HELME TO RUN FOR SENATOR

One of Defendants in Trial Makes "Humiliating" Statement To The Jury

ATTORNEY FOR NEWBERRY BRINGS TESTIMONY OUT

He Was Used By Republicans To Prevent Henry Ford From Getting Democratic Votes In Primary; Newspaper Man Tells of Efforts To Hire Him As "Political Secretary"

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 3.—First evidence in the election conspiracy trial of Senator Newberry and 132 co-defendants, was introduced today, when J. G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of The Detroit News, and James P. Sweinhart, head of that paper's New York bureau, gave testimony bearing on the Newberry publicity campaign. Previous to the calling of these witnesses, James W. Helme, candidate for United States Senator in the 1918 Democratic primary in Michigan, and one of the defendants, made to the jury a statement which he said was "humiliating."

Helme's appearance was unheralded. It followed a statement by James O. Murfin, who opened for the defense, that Helme had been "worked" by the Newberry campaign committee into making the race against Henry Ford. Murfin explained to the jury that this was done to prevent Democratic votes being cast for Ford in the Republican primary.

He Admits "Being Worked." "I was worked," as Mr. Murfin told you, said Helme. "I am making this statement because I seem to occupy a position apart from the other defendants but the recital is a bit humiliating."

Helme said that Samuel O'Dell, another defendant, who was State treasurer in 1918, told him that if he "steered" Ford in the Democratic primary and Ford won the Republican nomination, "all the Republicans would turn to him in the general election."

Helme concluded with an explanation that his motive was "to eliminate one of the millionaires from the campaign." "Spending money in a campaign may be legal, but I am an idealist and hold it to be a moral wrong," he said.

After some legal skirmishing Hayden was placed on the stand as the first witness. He testified to conversation in December, 1917, with Frederick Cody and Truman H. Newberry, then a Lieutenant Commander in the navy. He said on direct examination that Cody tried to hire him as campaign manager for Newberry. On cross examination by Martin W. Littleton he agreed that the job was that of a "political secretary" with headquarters in Detroit and duties of examining political sentiment in Michigan.

Had Plenty of Money. Hayden said Cody told him that the Newberry's were "immensely wealthy" but that he had advised both Cody and Newberry not to make a "barrel campaign." He said Newberry agreed with him and he mentioned the Mitchell amoral campaign in New York and the Herrick campaign in Ohio as examples of "wasted expenditures. The testimony also touched a visit of Cody to Washington in which the latter told Hayden M. Paul King, meanwhile selected for campaign manager would not take a cent and that King had explained when he accepted the position that "he wanted a chance at some of the legal business of the Newberry concerns."

Sweinhart testified to meeting Cody in New York in January, 1918, and being told that Hayden would be made such a financially attractive offer that he could not afford to refuse it.

Sweinhart also related that Cody, conversing in New York regarding the Newberry candidacy had said: "It will be a great time for the boys in Michigan because they will spend a barrel of money."

Prior to the introduction of testimony Allen V. Rees, attorney for three of the defendants, objected to further proceedings on the ground that the indictment was insufficient in that it did not

(Continued on Page Two.)

SECRETARY BAKER WILL VISIT NEW BERN SOON

Head of War Department Accepts the Invitation of Chamber of Commerce

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By R. E. POWELL. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Secretary of War Baker this afternoon accepted the invitation of the New Bern Chamber of Commerce to attend its re-organization dinner on the evening of February 27. Mrs. Baker, the mother of the Secretary, is now visiting friends in New Bern.

Sims Fails To Recommend Fleet Commander For Medal But Includes His Shore Aide

TAKES EMPHATIC ISSUE WITH SIMS

Naval Secretary Outlines To Committee Two Chief Differences in Views

ADMIRAL PLACES SHORE DUTY ABOVE SEA SERVICE

Secretary Holds That Distinguished Service Medal May Be Awarded To Commander Who Loses Ship; Admiral Sims Has Spent Most of Life On Shore Duty

Washington, Feb. 3.—Taking up the contentions of Rear Admiral William S. Sims in the matter of Naval medal awards point by point, Secretary Daniels in his appearance today before the Senate investigating sub-committee, took direct and emphatic issue with the admiral. Flanked by voluminous records from the Navy Department, the Secretary went into detail explaining changes he made in conferring decorations as recommended by the commanding officers of the Navy and the Knight Board of Medal Awards.

The Naval Secretary outlined to the committee the two chief differences between his views and the views held by Admiral Sims in the awarding of medals. These were at variance as to the importance of service at sea and service on shore and differences on the question whether a Distinguished Service Medal should be awarded under any circumstances to a commander of a ship sunk or seriously damaged by enemy submarines or mines.

Admitted On Shore Duty. Asserting that Admiral Sims while on shore duty both in the Spanish-American and World War, "demonstrated ability of a high order," Secretary Daniels said "the position of Rear Admiral Sims in placing shore duty above sea duty in the danger zones, is no doubt, influenced by his own record."

Figures were presented by Mr. Daniels showing that during the last twenty-five years Admiral Sims had served about 16 years on shore duty and nine years at sea.

Secretary Daniels' statement before the committee follows: There are two fundamental differences between the views of the Secretary of the Navy and Rear Admiral Sims in the award of medals. In his statement in his letter of December 17, Rear Admiral Sims lays down this proposition:

"All individual duties about are necessarily of secondary importance in comparison with the vital importance of directing all operations, in such manner as to insure the success of the whole."

The Secretary of the Navy stated the principle which he holds ought to govern in his letter of January 3, 1919: "My judgment is that individual duties are always and necessarily of secondary importance to duties about. There are a few exceptions, as in the instance of service of the highest character. The only excuse for any naval officer being on shore at all is that a certain number must perform shore duties in order to furnish supplies and plan for the maintenance and operation of the fleet."

Makes Logical Complaint. Rear Admiral Sims in his letter follows the logic of the principle he enunciated when he complained that all fifteen of the members of his staff, most of them in subordinate positions, nearly all on shore duty in London, were not awarded the Distinguished Service Medal while that medal had been awarded to officers and men who met the attack of the submarine and bore themselves in the supreme crisis with, with utter fearlessness, and calm and resourceful leadership. The members of his staff, like Rear Admiral Twining, his chief-of-staff, and others charged with "a duty of great responsibility" were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, while others on his staff, who were serving under orders on shore in positions of less responsibility, received the Navy Cross. For these nineteen officers the board awarded six Distinguished Service Medals and thirteen Navy Crosses. I changed three Distinguished Service Medals to Navy Crosses and three Navy Crosses to Distinguished Service Medals, approving the action of the board in the other cases.

The position of Rear Admiral Sims in placing shore duty above sea duty in the danger zone is, no doubt, influenced by his own record. During the last 25 years he has served about 16 years on shore duty and about 9 years on sea duty. During the Spanish-American war he was the U. S. Naval Attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, and during the great World War he served on shore, spending most of his time in London, though he had the title of "Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in European Waters" and "Naval Attaché" at London. So rarely did he take a sea trip, that in his book he tells the following story of one of the few times he was afloat, going then with the British Admiral who had been placed by Rear Admiral Sims in command of the fleet.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WILSON NARROWLY MISSES INFLUENZA, GRAYSON SAYS; NO TRIP SOUTH JUST NOW

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson contracted a cold several days ago and had a narrow escape from influenza, his physician, Rear Admiral Grayson, said today. Every precaution is now being taken to protect the President, Dr. Grayson said, and no person with even the suspicion of a cold, is permitted to enter his room.

Dr. Grayson said the President was steadily, though slowly, improving and is allowed to walk about the second floor of the White House unassisted.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson is not likely to leave Washington for some time, his physician, Rear Admiral Grayson, intimated today, in discussing reports from various sections of the country concerning impending trips. With the President steadily improving, Dr. Grayson said he thought it would be unwise to change his course of treatment.

REAFFIRMS VIEWS ON NAVAL AWARDS

Daniels Shows Feeling in Refuting Sims' Assertion That Navy Didn't Fight

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Daniels made formal answer today to criticism by Rear Admiral William S. Sims and others of the policy followed in awarding war decorations, appearing before the Senate sub-committee investigating the awards. Mr. Daniels reaffirmed the views which led him to alter some of the recommendations for decorations, supporting his contentions with a long carefully prepared statement going into the medal situation in detail.

Other charges made by Admiral Sims as to the preparedness of the navy at the start of the war and the degree of co-operation with allied admiralities were not taken up directly, Mr. Daniels confining his testimony wholly to the medal controversy. When the Secretary concluded Chairman Hale of the sub-committee adjourned the hearing until Friday to permit committee members to study Mr. Daniels' statement.

Secretary Shows Feeling. The Naval Secretary at several points in the two and half hour reading of his prepared statement showed considerable feeling, particularly when he countered the statement of Admiral Sims that the American navy "did not fight during the war." In this connection Mr. Daniels vigorously pointed out the facts which he felt that it was well that Admiral Sims had not made such an assertion to the men operating American vessels in the war zone for if he did "he would have had a revolt in his own command."

At another point, the Secretary departed from his written statement to declare that Admiral Sims, as a result of personal differences with Admiral Henry B. Wilson, former Commander of American naval forces off the French coast, had omitted Wilson's name from the list of officers recommended for distinguished service medals.

On the controverted point of importance of sea service as compared to service ashore, Mr. Daniels said he had not and would never "approve a disparity between awards given men who served on shore as compared with the men who went to sea." Admiral Sims, he asserted, probably advocated high awards for many officers who served on staff duty ashore and few awards for officers who went to sea because "most of Admiral Sims' duty in the navy has been on shore."

Backed Up By History. Turning to the second fundamental difference between his views and those of Admiral Sims, Secretary Daniels said that many other admirals of the navy and the Knight board of medal awards had established a precedent that such officers of ships torpedoed or mined should be decorated whenever their conduct was meritorious and reflected credit on the service. He read at length from accounts of naval actions during all of the wars the United States has been engaged in to support his contention that the policy of decorating brave officers, even though they lost their ships, was established early in American naval history and always had been followed.

Concluding his testimony with a denial of Admiral Sims' charge that "navy morale has been shot to pieces through the method followed in awarding honors," Secretary Daniels declared that there was nothing the matter with the morale of the navy except a shortage of enlisted men in many ratings and insufficient pay for the officers and men left.

Auditorium Will Be Completed. Wilmington, Feb. 3.—Completion of work on the city auditorium at the Old Market House on South Front street is to be accomplished as soon as the city sells a vacant lot at the corner of Sixth and Castle streets, the returns of which will be used for this purpose.

(Continued on Page Two.)

ADMIRAL NOT SAFE PERSON TO FOLLOW

Secretary Daniels Reads Letter To Senate Committee Showing Jealous Spirit

WANTED CHIEF OF STAFF REWARDED WITH HONOR

While Recommending Every Other Admiral Abroad For D. S. M., Sims Omits To Recommend For Any Award Admiral Wilson, Head of Naval Forces Off French Coast

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By R. E. POWELL. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 3.—Appearing today before the Senate sub-committee investigating naval awards, Secretary Daniels directed attention to the fact that Admiral Sims omitted to recommend Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who commanded the American naval force off the French coast, for a distinguished service medal and read to the committee Sims' letter to the Secretary protesting the appointment of Admiral Wilson to the command of the fleet.

Between the lines of the Sims letter can be read the jealousy which moved Admiral Sims to leave off Admiral Wilson, who, the Secretary said, had a "record of most distinguished service in a place of great responsibility." Admiral Sims did not leave off the list, however, his aide in London, Commander J. V. Babcock. The Secretary told the committee that if this officer was the "everything" in the Navy across the seas, as Admiral Sims had represented him to be, he would have sent him to represent the Navy instead of Sims.

"I do not believe in having two supermen to do a one man's job," said the Secretary.

Sims Claimed Privilege Alone. Mr. Daniels read his statements before the sub-committee on which Miles Poin-dexter, bitter-ender in the treaty fight and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, sat in place of Truman H. Newberry, Senator from Michigan, who is on trial charged with obtaining his election by fraud and corruption. It is probable that Mr. Poin-dexter will conduct the cross examination of Mr. Daniels when he appears before the committee again on Saturday.

In his statement the Secretary said: "In his hearing before your committee, Admiral Sims' testimony discloses that neither the Board of Awards nor the Secretary of the Navy would be justified in following his recommendations. He claimed throughout that he was the only man qualified to say what honor should be given to the officers and men under his command and that he alone should fix their relative merit."

"In his testimony, Rear Admiral Sims, referring to what he called the mistakes of the Secretary said: 'Let me read this case to you which is a flagrant case: Commander J. V. Babcock whose assistance was invaluable to me. He was not only by my side but he was my chief of staff and my everything. I do not hesitate to state that there is no officer in the United States Navy to whom the people owe so much gratitude for the success of our operations on the other side as that man. I recommended him for a D. S. M. and it was cut down to a Navy cross. I do not care a cent if the Secretary made no other change. That is the stuff that is destructive of the morale of the service.'

"If I had supposed Commander Babcock was 'the everything' in the Navy across the seas, I certainly would have sent him to represent the Navy instead of Admiral Sims. I do not believe in having two supermen to do one man's job. The Knight Board considered his case and gave him a Navy Cross and I approved its findings."

Wilson's Heroic Service. "Let me cite one single instance to show why it was impossible to exclusively accept the recommendations of Admiral Sims. It can be best shown by way of contrast. He recommended a young officer, holding a subordinate position who, so far as the records disclose, did his duty well. But in his own report and in the report of the Board of Awards, while recommending every other admiral abroad for a D. S. M. he omits to recommend for any award a distinguished admiral who had the direction of the naval ships based on the French coast and in command of all naval activities in France. I refer to Admiral Henry B. Wilson, at present commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. No officer in the navy abroad rendered more distinguished service than Admiral Wilson. The greater part of the two million soldiers who went to France were escorted into French ports by forces directly under Admiral Wilson's command who directed the movements of the convoys through the war zone, dealt with the army in all matters with reference to embarkation, and also protected the transports on their return through the war zone. He cooperated not only with our army and the French navy, but was the man of all naval officers abroad to whom the department

(Continued on Page Two.)