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WILSON ATTACHES RESERVATIONS TO SETTLEMENT PLAN

Tells Premiers He Is Willing To Leave Adriatic To Interested Nations

WILL NOT WITHDRAW DEC. 9 MEMORANDUM

Says Also United States Cannot Approve Execution of Treaty of London, Secrecy of Which Seems Unwarranted After America Helped So Greatly In Prosecuting War

Washington, D. C., March 7 .- (By the Associated Press.)-President Wilson accepts with reservations the proposal of the British and French premiers that Italy and Jugo-Slavia undertake a settlement of the Adriatic question.

He says if Italy and Jugo-Slavia prefer to abandon the so-called buffer state containing an overwhelming ma-jority of Jugo-Slavs and desire to limit the proposed free state to the corpus separatum of Fiume, placing the sovereignty in the Lengue of Nations, without either Italian or Jugo-Slav control, the United States is willing to leave the determination of the common frontier to Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

Can't Approve London Treaty. The President says he cannot "pos-sibly join" in the premiers' suggestion that the memorandum settlement of December 9, be withdrawn; declares that "Albanian questions should not be included in proposed joint discussions." and reiterates that the United States cannot approve of the execution of the terms of the treaty of London.

Finally, he expresses "the earnest hope that the allied governments will not find it necessary to decide on a course which the American government, in accordance with its reiterated statement, will be unable to follow."

The President's note to the premiers

was distatched Thursday and is now being considered by the allied supreme council at London. Meantime, direct negotiations between Jugo-Slavia and Italy are proceeding.

Mr. Wilson begins his communication by noting "with satisfaction" the "unby noting with satisfaction the un-altered desire of the premiers to reach "an equitable solution in conformity alike with the principles of the pence conference and of the legitimate though conflicting aspirations of the Italian and Jugo-Slav peoples."

Statement of Principle.

Refusing to agree to a withdrawal of

the British-French-American memorandum of December. 9, as a prekiminary to the Italian Jugo-Slav discussions. the President says the "memorandum is representative of deliberate and disinterested judgment after months of ear-nest consideration" and that it "constitutes more than a mere exchange of views; it was a statement of principle and a recapitulation of the chief points upon which agreement had been

Retierating that he would "gladly approve" a mutual agreement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, reached without prejudice to the interests of any third nation, the President declares he cannot "possibly approve any plan which assigns to Jugo-Slavia in the northern dis-tricts of Albania territorial compensation for what she is deprived of else-

find in the exigencies of military stratebeing called upon for unlimited assist-ance and for untold treasure" in help-"The airing of the personal grievances ing to prosecute the war.
"The French and British prime minis-

ters," he says, "will, of course, not expect the government of the United States to approve the execution of the terms of the treaty of London, except in so far as that government may be said. convinced that those terms are intrin-

conceaing that the absence of an American representative with plenary powers "may have been a source of inconvenience" the President says he can recall "several instances where deal and the can recall "several instances and the can recall "several instances" and the can recall the can re

REWARD OFFERED FOR BOMBER OF CONSULATE

Geneva, March 7.—The Swiss authorities have offered a reward of 10,000 france for information leading to the arrest of the persons guilty of bombing the American Consulate at Zurich, he consulate was damaged by a bomb Wednesday night.

The four went arrested on the feature of the Knight Board, was following established naval custom and the same policy was pursued by Admiral Sims with regard to recommendations, made to him.

Sustain Daniels In Principle.

Senator Trammell maintained that

The four men arrested on the frontier as suspects are said to include one Ger-man and one American.

imployed in the Southern Railroad hops at Danville have organized a tock company with \$10,000 capital and

BACK SECRETA DANIELS IN HIS PRINCIPLE OF AWARDING MEDALS TO COMMANDERS OF LOST VESSELS

of war decorations drew nearer a conclusion tonight, when Chairman Page of the Senate Naval Committee made public the trio of reports the investi gators of the sub-committee produced.

The three Republican mem-bers joined in the majority report, which sharply criticised Secretary Daniels in some respects; while the two Democrats submitted individual reports defending the Secretary's course and directing their attack, in turn, at Bear Admiral William S. Sims, the most prominent figure in the controversy stirred up over navy medals and crosses.

Agree On Two Points,

In one respect the three reports are unique. They agree on two points, that no permanent harm has come to naval morale as a result of the awards on the controversy and that enlisted men received too small a share of recognition for their services.

The majority report, signed by Senators Hale, McCormick and Poindexter, arraigns Mr. Daniels for not having fully advised officers as to his plans in making awards and asserts that his policy of decorating officers who lost ships would be detrimental to the navy.

A Tempest In a Teapot. Senator Pittman in the first minority report, characterized the investigation as a tempest in a tea pot "too ridiculous to be mentioned in connection with the morale of a fighting navy."

In the second minority report, Senator Trammell declared flatly that navy morale had not been harmed as Admiral Sims had contended and asserted that Mr. Daniels followed established naval custom in changing recommendations of his subordinates, as those officials themselves had done with proposals of their juniors.

The majority report reached the following conclusions

That Secretary Daniels did not make known to the service his policy as to awards, especially with regard to the relative importance of duty on shore and affoat. Fewer changes would have been necessary later had he done so, the re-

That the Secretary did not ascertain from the officers who recommended honors the relative order of merit and did not himself give sufficient consideration, to that question, injury to morale and depreciation of the value of nwards resulting.
That Secretary Daniels did not require

a sufficiently high standard of meritor-ious conduct in conferring heater on of-ficers who lost ships and was more realous to further the interest of com-manders who lost ships than of other ommanders who, instead of losing their ships, destroyed or seriously damaged ships of the enemy.

That the statute governing naval ture controversy.

Probe Confined To Awards. In regard to "certain matters not di-

rectly connected with the question of awards" developed during the hearings, referring to charges as to lack of full co-operation with the allied admirait es made by Sims, the report said that they were not at this time within the province of the committee.

"The whole purpose of the sub-committee" it continued, "has been not to decide the personal differences between officers of the navy or between officials of the Navy Department; but to assist in arriving at a settlement of the questions of awards in the navy which shall be for the best interests of the navy'

Secrecy Unwarranted.

Regarding the "character and applicability of the treaty of London," the President speaks with "less reserve on the naval award matter was being reinvestigated by the Knight Board by premiers. He says he is unable to direction of Secretary Daniels when the in the exigencies of military strate- investigating committee was appointed. gy sufficient warrant for exercising se- "Like most congressional investigations creey with the United States, which "was of a similar character," he said, it serv-

of an Admiral and giving publicity to critical and deprecatory statements made by the Admiral with regard to the accomplishments of the navy during the war tended to besmirch a glory never before questioned," Senator Pittman

Admiral Sims believed, the Senator sically just and are consistent with the said, that the distinguished service medal muintenance of peace and settled order should be awarded to a few of the high-in Southeastern Europe."

Conceding that the absence of an Am-

officers and enlisted men.

Bagley Award Justified.

Criticising Admiral Sims for having made a special point of alleged injustice to eix members of his staff, Senator call several instances where decisions of the supreme council were delayed while tied to six members of his staff, Senator the British and French representatives sought the views of their governments."

He adds that he "is convinced that time would have been saved and many misunderstandings avoided if, before netual decisions had been reached and setual decisions and setual decisions of the setual decisions and setual decisions are setual to an adversariation and setual decisions are setual to a setual decisions and setual decisions are setual to a setual decisions and setual decisions are setual to a setual decisions are setual to a setual decisions are setual decisions are setual to a setu misunderstandings avoided if, before actual decisions had been reached and communicated to the Italian and Jugo-Slav delegations, this government had been given sufficient indications of the fact that the British and French governments intended radically to depart from their memorandum of December 9."

controversy centered, was justified. The controversy centered, was justified and controversy centered and con

Senator Trammell, Democrat, Florida, Senator trammell, Democrat, Florida, in a separate report, said that Secre-tary Daniels, in changing recommenda-tions made by commanding officers and the Knight Board, was following estab-

Sustain Daniels In Principle. Scenator Trammell unalatained that the morale of the Navy remained unin-

report filed in the awards controversy which was heard by Senator Hale's sub-committee, is that the principle adhered to by Secretary Daniels is sustained by the Republican members of the commit-

Wishington, D. C., March 7.—The chief contention. Secretary Daniels port by the Knight Board, detailed wrangle over awards to navy officers told the committee that because an officer lost his ship it should not debar him from receiving an award.

The report says: "The sub-committee cannot too strongly condemn the practice of giving awards to officers of the Navy who have lost their ships unless in such cases they shall have shown such marked heroism or such signally distinguished service as shall have made them eligible for awards in spite of the loss of their ships The subseemmittee does not believe that because of the loss of their ships, the commanding officers are necessarily ineligible for revard but it does believe that in each such case these officers are on the defensive."

Senator Pittman's Report. Senator Pittman's report of the hear-

ng follows:
"On the 4th day of February, 1919, the Congress of the United States passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of honor, digitaguished service medals, Navy crosses and for other purposes.

"All medals, crosses and honors, der the act, are to be presented by the

"The distinguished service medal is to e granted 'to any person who, while in he naval service of the United States since the 6th day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who hereafter shall dis-tinguish, himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.'

"The Navy cross is to be presented 'to any person who, while in the naval 6th day of April, 1917, has distinguished or who shall hereafter distinguish, himself by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service in the line of his profession, such heroism or service not being sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or a distinguished service medul.'

"The medal of honor is presented 'to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command or the command to which attached.'

"It is usual to award and present such honors at the time the services are performed that entitle a person to them. The act, however, did not become a law until after the signing of the armistice. The Secretary, therefore, on the 18th day of January, 1919, caused an order to be issued to each of the commanders them immediately forward to the Navy Department a specific statement or re-port distinctly setting forth the act or distinguished service performed by any person while in the naval service entit-ling him to any one of the honors mentioned, and that in such report he make suggestions or recommendations for the proper official recognition.

"On the 6th day of March 1919, the Secretary of the Navy constituted and convened a Naval Board of Awards to examine and consider the statements and reports concerning persons recom-mended for official recognition under the act. This board was further authorized to make suggestions to the Secretary with regard to the approval, modification, or disapproval of the recommendations of commanding officers with regard to such awards. This board was known as the Knight Board, and was composed of a number of high was composed of a number of high mayal officers, with Admiral Austin M. Knight, Admiral Charles J. Badger, and Admiral De Witt Coman at the head of such

"This board on the 23d day of Sepember, 1919, made its report with regard to about 4,000 recommendation for official recognition under the act. The board, in many cases, disapproved of the recommendations made by com-manding officers. It may, however, be said in justice to such commanding offi-cers that such disapproval, in most cases, was the result of a difference of opinion as to the degree of official reperson recommended. For instance, some cases where the commanding offiboard changed the recommendation to a eross, or where the commanding office; recommended a Navy cross the board were of the opinion that the person was entitled to a distinguished service

"A careful reading of the provision of the act above quoted will' readil make apparent the difficulty of de make apparent the difficulty of de-termining in many cases the award to which a person is entitled and ac-counts for the natural difference of opinion. It will be remembered that under the act a statement of the acts of the person recommended for official recognition must be contained in the report of recommendation. It was the recognition must be contained in the report of recommendation. It was the duty of the board to carefully examine each of these statements of fact and upon such examination to determine whether the person recommended was entitled to medal of hence or a distinguished service medal or a Navy cross or no recognition at all. No two of these cases were alike, and in many the classification was exceedingly diffenit.

"The Secretary of the Navy received the report of the board and made of careful examin tion of the statements careful examin tion of the statements of fact and recommendations in each case. On the 1st day of December, 1919, he filed a tentative report of recommendations for naval awards. In most cases the Secretary of the Navy, in his report, approve the action of the board. In some cases, however, he increased the reward of honor, while in others he decreased it. His action was based upon a difference of opinion as to the proper classification under the statements and reports submitted by the communities officers with their recommendations.

"Subsequent to the filler of the commendations."

tions with regard to persons entitled to official recognition were received at the Navy Department. Additional evidence also came to the knowledge of the Sec retary with regard to recommendations that had already been tentatively passed upon y him. In view of these circumstances, on the 5th day of January, 1920, he reconvened the Knight Board, and rereferred to it not only the new cases hat had come to hir notice, but all of the recommendations theretofore made by commanding officers, by the board and by himself, with full authori-

ty to take such further of different ac-tion as the board saw fit.

"On the 17th day of December, 1919, Admiral Sima publicly charged that the morale of the Navy had been seriously affected by gross injustices done in the matter of such awards.

"On the 6th day of January, 1920, the matter was brought to the attention of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, and at the same time it was brought to the atte tion of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The Naval Affairs Committee of the House declined to take any action with regard to such charges made by Admiral Sims. The committee was notified by the Secretary of the Navy that he had reconvened the Knight Board for the purpose of further investigation, action, mendations for awards. A metien was then made That a subcommittee of five the lower priced portions.

the lower priced portions.

The housewife holds in her own hand the subject, of the awarding of medals the remedy for very high ment prices," in the Naval Service, said committee to said the Department's announcement. communicate with the House Naval Afgation be postpened until after the further report by the Knight Board, which was then in session. The sub-stitute motion was lost and the original motion was carried.

Examine Admiral Sims. by the board and by the Secretary of

the Navy of the awards recommended by him, it was called to his attention that the board, in the great majority of officers and that the Secretary of the omers and that the Secretary of the Navy had also, in the great majority of the cases, approved that commanding officers. To this Admiral Simu replied, and I quote his exact language: "It is not the number of cases, but only the half dozen which are doing the damage."

"Let us then consider these half doron cases.

"The first case of alleged injustice cited by the admired was the action with regard to commander J. V. Babcock. The Department is proceeding has been cor-admiral describes Commander Babcock roborated by other governmental agenin this language:

This officer accompanied me to Europe in 1917; remained attached to my staff returning to the United States in October, 1919; an officer of very unusual ability and possessed to a very nausual assistance was invaluable to me. I consider that his services during the war were exceptionally brilliant and meri-torious, and that he reflected the greatest possible credit upon the unval

"Admiral Sims recommended Commander Babcock and 15 other members of his staff for distinguished service medals. These recommendations, together with all others, were referred to the Knight Board. The board approved of 6 of the admiral's recommendations for distinguished service medals, but as to the other 13 recommendations, it recommended the award of the Navy cros ommended the award of the Navy cross instead of the distinguished service medal. Commander Babcock was in the latter class. The board declined to approve Admiral Sim's recommendation that Commander Babcock be awarded the distinguished service medal, but recommended that he be given the Nary approved the recommendation of the Enight Board in the matter with regard to the award to be given to Commander

"This illustrates the difference of opinion even among naval officers as to the grade of homo: called for my partic-dar services. It does not seem possible that such action by a great naval board could destroy the morals of such a Navy

"The Admiral then cited the case Licut. A. L. Gates, Ensign C. H. Ham-man, Ensign G. H. Ludlow, and Captain H. I. Cone.

"According to the official record, Licut. Gates was recommended by Admiral Sims for the Congressional Medal of Honor. The board declined to apof Honor. The board decimed instead prove the recommendation and instead recommended the award of a disting-uished service medal. The Secretary of uished service medal the recommendation

"Ensign Hamman was recommended by Admiral Sims for the Congressional Medal of Honor. The board declined to approve the recommendation, and in-stead recommended the award of a Navy s. The Secretary of the N ted the recommendation of

Ensign Ludlow was recommended by Admiral Sims for a Distinguished Service Medal. The Board declined to approve of the recommendation, and instead recommended the award of a Navy Cross. The Secretary of the Navy adopted the recommendation of the board.

Capt. Cone was recommended by Admiral Sims for a distinguished service medal. The recommendation was approved by the board. The Secretary of the Navy declined to accept the recom-

PLANS TO REDUCE FAMILY MEAT BILL IN UNITED STATES

Department of Justice Will Begin Educational Campaign In Near Future

WILL URGE BUYING OF LESS COSTLY PORTIONS

Fair Price Commissioner in Every State Will Be Asked To Direct Campaign With Co-Operation of Retailers, Wholesalers And Packing Companies; Up to Housewife

Washington, March 7 .-- Plans for reduring the American family's meat bill were announced today by the Department of Justice which will urge house wives to turn from the high priced cuts to less costly portions of the steer.

Fair price commissioners in every state will be asked to direct an educa- the Democratic presidential nomination. tional campaign, with the co-operation of retailers, wholesalers and packing 1916, and the following year was a memcompanies, and the department will un- ber of the war mission to Great Britain dertake to see to it that the consumer and France. report with regard to all recom-receives good meat at low prices and dations for awards. A motion was that no abnormal profits are taken on

fairs Committee and ask them to join in this investigation.' A substitute motion was then offered that the investitute of the price of the choice cuts, and make the price of the choice cuts, and make it possible for meat to be merchan lised more economically."

"The plan to be used has been tested by the Department in several places in order that its economic soundness might be demonstrated. It is expected that "On the 16th day of January the sub-the efforts of the Department will have committee proceeded with the hearings the co-operation of retail meat dealers and Admiral Sims took the witness throughout the country as well as the stand. In discussing the changes made co-operation of the whole packing inco-operation of the whole packing industry, including several hundred different companies.

"The Department will attempt to show the consumer the advantage of the cases submitted, had approved the turning away from the high-priced cuts recommendations of the commanding of meat, where the demand is now concentrated, to the less costly cuts, which constitute the bulk of the meat aulmal and which, when correctly prepared, are of high nutritive value and great palatability.

"This plan early received the sanction of numerous retailers-both individuals and association officials. Hundreds of wholesalers and powing companies throughout the country have now agreed to co-operate.

"The economic theory upon which the Department is proceeding has been corcies in close touch with marketing conditions. After an investigation of these conditions and experiments in limited localities, the Department of Justice finds this situation existing with reference to the purchase of meats at retail: heaviest demand-so-called choice steaks and rib reasts constitute less than one-fourth of the steer. This concen

driven up the price of the very cuts which are most popular. Failure to take advantage of the less costly cuts seems due to the two facters: lack of knowledge concerning the prasparation of the inexpensive pieces, and lack of information and indifference on the part of the housekeeper as to the high nutrifive value and pala-

tration of demand on the portions which

tability of such portions.

"As a consequence good ment at low prices is dragging in the market, while ment from the same animal which is no more nourishing but is four times as costly is in great demand. For example, recent wholesale quotations from the western market show that the best grade short loins (whence come fine steaks) have been selling wholesale as high as 69 cents a pound; while the best grade chucks from the identical steer have been selling at 15 cents. The chuck portion was raised on the same feed as the loin portion. It would yield nutritious steaks, tasty reasts, pot roasts,

stews and corned beef. Table d'hote luncheon menus very elearly show that the metropolitan hotels have learned the advantage of using inexpensive cuts. The great majority of the ment dishes in the table d'hote lunchoons of many well-known hotels and restaurants are made fro inexpensive cuts. Husbands order and enjoy at luncheon portions of meat which their wives rarely or never buy

for the home table.
"The housewife holds in her own hand the remedy for very high meat prices. By turning away from the expensive to the inexpensive cuts she not only will lower her own ment bills, but will drive down the price of the choice cuts; furthermore, she will make it possible for meat to be merchandised more economically. With the present unequal demand for the various cuts at retail, mentioned previously among the Peoment is diverted to other than its natural uses and other meat is wasted. This loss is ultimately borne by

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS ARE

the consumer.

"The Department of Justice purposes with the aid of the consumer to correct this situation. Fair Price Commissioners in every State will be asked to direct and take part in the campaign of education. The matter will be brough en's organizations. Retailers, wholesal-ers, and packing companies throughout the country will be asked to appoint conference committees to co-operate with the Fair Price Commissioners. Re-cipes, charts and posters will be pre-pared and distributed widely. Specific weeks will be designated in various parts

(Centinged on Page Two.,

PALMER'S PROBABLE CAMPAIGN MANAGER



Vance McCormick.

McCormick, newspaper publisher of Harrisburg, Pa., is regarded as the likely selection of A. Mitchell Palmer to pilot the latter's campaign for McCormick was chairman of the national Democratic cumpnion compettee in

NO COURT-MARTIAL AT OTEEN PLANNED

Surgeon General or Secretary of War Must Take Action, Officers Say

Asheville, March 7 .- While nothing definite can be learned here concerning the outcome of the investigation now being conducted into alleged conditions at Oteen Hospital, it became known here today that Colonel Lyster, commanding officer at the government hospital, has made it knows that no action to return to their rooms and save bewould be taken concerning a courtmartial for the men who sent out telegrams and letters during the recent
alleged riot until Colone K. many who is
here representing the Surgeon General
filed his report in Washington and that
action will be taken then as directed by
the Surgeon General or Secretary of rgeon General, or Secretary of

Colonel Lyster, commanding officer, and Colonel Kinney, investigating offieer, each stated that he would not give statements to the press at this time, owing to the army regulations. Colonel Lyster intimated he would be glad to reply to "certainstatements which have en exaggerated" if it were permissable. Colonel Kinney said that any information to be given out would be made public by the Inspector General or the Secretary of War.

ELECTION CONSPIRACY TRIAL NEARING CLOSE

are available in the least quanity has All Proof And Arguments In Newberry Case Likely Be Heard This Week

> Grand Rapids, Mich., March 7.—All proof in the Newberry election conspiracy trial will be finished and the closing arguments of attorneys made this week, unless plans of the defense miscarry. This was learned today when it became known definitely that Paul King, campaign manager for Senator Newberry, who has been undergoing din t examination for the defense since Friday aftersoon, will be the last prin-cipal witness for the 85 defendants. Only a few loose ends will remain in the general defense plan after King's testimony. It is known, however, that a considerable number of the minor defendants are insisting on testifying.
>
> If all of this element have their way the test many may run into Thursday. Otherwise it is expected that the last defense witness will have been heard The initial arguments to the jury are

expected to come Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. WANT VON HINDENBURG

FOR GERMAN PRESIDENT

Berlin, March 7 .- Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's candidacy for the Presidency of Germany is strongly urged in an appeal that has just been issued here. The appeal, according to the Morgenpost, is the outcome of an agreement between the German Nationalist narty and the People's party. The Lokal Anzeiger claims to have knowledge that the field marshal would accept a nomination. His name has been frequently

WAITING AT WHEELING

Wheeling, W. Va., March 7.—Anti-suffrage lenders headed by Mrs. E. T. Oliphant, of Philadelphia, a national worker, arrived here last night to await the arrival of Senator Jesse A. Bloch, of Wheeling, from California, who is expected to cast the deciding vote in the West Virginia Senate next week when the Federal suffrage amendment is brought up again by suffrage leaders for ratification.

There is no substitute for imported Pompeian Olive Oil.—adv.

FAMOUS VIRGINIA HOTEL DESTROYED BY SUNDAY BLAZE

Uncertainty As To Loss of Life When The Chamberlin Is Burned

ADJACENT STRUCTURES LEVELED TO GROUND

Hotel of Distinguished Clientele; Erected By Congressional Permission on Army Reservation At Fortress Monroe; 200 Guests at Time of Fire; Heavy Loss

Old Point Comfort, Va., March 7-The Chamberlin Hotel, famous summer and winter resort erected by congressional permission on the government reservation at Fortress Monroe, and nationally known for years by reason of the prominent character clientele, was totally destroyed this afternoon by fire that started in a room on the ground floor at 4:40 o'clock. So rapid was the spread of the flames through the wide spread hotel that in a little over two hours there was nothing left but scanty remains. The Chamberlin was valued at \$2,000,00 and there was \$350,000 insurance. It is reported that of the two hundred guests and 170 employes in the hotel at the time of the fire several are missing, but they are as yet unidentified.

Fire departments from Hampton and other points on the Virginia peninsula were rushed to the scene, but were un able to do anything to stop the rapid headway of the fire. In addition to the Chamberlin there were destroyed the large general store adjacent, and offices of the Adams Express Company, Boats for Baltimore and New York and other points which were to have called at Old Point Comfort this afternoon did not dock, but continued on their way light ed by the glare from the burning of the

famous pile.
Tried To Get Valuables. During the excitement incident to the sudden alarm and the rapid destruction of the hotel several women guests put themselves in extreme peril in efforts

from all parts of the country and in a few days the would have been several times as many guests in the hotel as were caught there in the fire. Many of these guests lost much personal prop-orty, of which no estimate can now be

Possible Loss of Life. It is impossible tonight to ascertain definitely whether or not there was loss of life, reports of which came from two firemen active in the early battle to the structure. One of these men says that when he was directing a street water into an upper window, he heard a scream from the flames within. An-other declares that he saw for a moment an elderly man accompanied by an eld-erly woman appear at a window which was almost instantly obscured by smoke and that he did not see that they emerg-ed from the building. In the confusion of the sudden alarm the hotel register was either forgotten and burned or has been locked in the hotel safe. Army officers of the reservation and the hotel management declare that so far as they have been able to ascertain there has been no loss of life, but they are unable

to state positively that there were no fa-Loss Over \$3,000,000. The total loss including the hotel and other buildings burned and the personal property of guesta is roughly estimated property of guests is roughly estimated at between three and four million dol lars. One very wealthy woman, Mrs. Schwiernitz, is rumored to have suffered

Schwiernitz, is rumored to have suffered the loss of \$100,000 in d.amonds.

Among the promient guests who were present at the hotel were: Major General George O. Squires, chief of the U.S. Aireraft Department, Mr. and Mrs. Schwiernitz, of New York; General and Mrs. Patterson, of Albany, Oliver S. Bond, of Detroit; Mrs. Clarence Kenyen, of New York.

At the outbreak of the fire the army took charge of the reservation and ex-

took charge of the reservation and exdiuded all except firemen and newspapermen. Fire companies came from Camp Eustis, Langley Field, Newport News, Hampton, and other towns and there was a stannous but unavailing fight. Probably fwenty thousand people gathered in issued its broad waters gleaming in the fire and the scene on Hampton Roads, its broad waters gleaming in the fire and the scene on Hampton Roads, the trouds show massed in its glare was the crowds shown massed in its glare was an exciting and impressive one. Guesta of the hotel are tonight being cored for by army officers and others who have homes within the reservation.

Built In Ninctics. The Chamberlain was built in the carly nineties by J.hn Chamberlain, faearly nineties by J. In Chamberson, re-mous in his day as proprietor of Cham-berlin's, a restaurant at Washington, which was the gathering place of men high in public life. A seven-story frame structure, it stood on the water front, close by the fort, and in late years

close by the fort, and in late years there was talk o' razing it to make room for development of the army post. But the hotel had become such a vital part of army and navy life at Old Peint, that it rema. jed.

Before the war when the fleet sailed in and out of Hampton Roads the Chamberlin generally was filled withofficers' wives, and the greatest naval assemblage came here to witness the departure of the American fleet on its voyage around the world, reservation immediately after the firm oyage around the world. servation immediately after the Army officers who took che go c