

THE WEATHER:
Fair Friday, preceded by showers near the coast; Saturday fair.

The News and Observer

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GLIMPSE INSIDE DARKEST RUSSIA GIVEN BY VISITOR

Red Cross Commissioner Declares Bolsheviki Can't Hold Out Six Months

ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SET COUNTRY ON FEET

Aid From Abroad Essential For Future of Great Country As Raw Material Lacking and Transportation Facilities Nowhere To Be Found; Paints Dreary Picture of Despair

Washington, D. C., May 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Russian Bolshevik government is a "social adaption becomes a ghastly failure," according to Colonel Edward W. Ryan, Red Cross Commissioner for North Russia and the Baltic states.

Colonel Ryan is just back from a surreptitious visit into Russia with the Estonian peace delegation and his observations are contained in a report received by the State Department. Russia cannot hold out six months, he said, without aid from abroad.

"The country must either receive assistance from beyond the borders of Russia," the report said, "or there will be chaos."

Colonel Ryan visited hospitals, schools, churches and theatres and observed intimately a community life, which he described as so hopeless as to have reduced even himself in the ten days spent amidst it, to despair.

The government was "clearly hopeless," he said and all government officials admitted the transportation problem would eventually result in the overthrow of the present regime unless help came from outside.

Raw material lacking and the necessary organization to provide adequate transport was nowhere to be found, Colonel Ryan reported and "the country is drifting rapidly toward a condition from which no one can see any outcome."

Lacking outside aid, a revolution is expected within six months when "trouble of the worst kind must be faced," the report said, continuing:

"The general belief is that it will start with a gigantic program and the best that is hoped for is that the welter, a middle class intelligentsia may emerge."

Colonel Ryan's visit was accompanied in Petrograd by a representative of the Moscow foreign office. At no time, he said was he permitted to make any independent investigation. He saw, according to an explanation of Colonel Olds, what "his guide saw it to show him."

Streets were indescribably filthy. Both Moscow and Petrograd were "indescribably filthy in appearance," Colonel Ryan said. The streets, he was informed, had not been cleaned for three years, and were at least ankle deep, in most places knee deep in dirt.

Only part of Moscow is supplied with water. Few electric lights were visible and there was no coal and little wood with the result that "everybody was cold," he said. Meat on sale was mostly horse meat and the whole population seemed absorbed in the effort to obtain food enough to sustain life.

In a conversation with Symonov, Minister of public health, Colonel Ryan inquired whether there had been any attempt to classify and register the poor.

"There are no poor," Symonov replied. "In Russia all are equal and in the same class."

Inhabitants of Moscow are so poorly clad, that "one gets the impression that it is regarded as a disgrace to be clean or neatly attired," the report said. The average man presents the appearance of a "bum."

Of two hospitals visited, 75 per cent of the personnel of one was said to have died in the preceding three months, medical supplies being totally lacking.

Schools apparently were in operation and it was stated that "in general the children are being cared for next after the Red Army."

At the theatres, which have been taken over by the state and opened to the public without fee, Colonel Ryan stated he attended presentations of "The Bride of the Emperor," "Chaloptina in 'The Barber of Seville'" and a ballet, "The Sleeping Princess."

Women, he said, "presented a deplorable appearance everywhere. Colonel Ryan declared that he saw no attractive looking women during the entire course of his stay."

Even Water is Scarce.

In Petrograd everything made of wood was being sacrificed to produce fuel, including wooden houses. There was no water and people were obliged "to go down and draw it up in pails from the river." There was no soap and no lighting.

"The state of transport facilities," Col. Ryan said, "goes far toward telling the story of the whole breakdown of Russian polity."

"The disintegration of society is glaringly apparent to the casual observer. Inhabitants are evidently without hope and go about with a vacant stare. Public morality may scarcely be said to exist."

Colonel Ryan said he twice visited Tschelchik, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who "spoke feelingly of the difficulties of transport and wanted to discuss politics." The American replied:

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE DEBS FOR PRESIDENCY

Federal Convict Named For Fifth Time To Head the National Ticket

New York, May 13.—The National convention of the Socialist party today acclaimed Eugene V. Debs, Federal convict No. 2,853 in the Alcatraz, Ga., penitentiary, its candidate for the fifth time for President of the United States.

A 21 minute ovation followed Debs' formal nomination as "Lincoln of the Wabash."

Seymour Steadman, of Chicago, general counsel of the party, was nominated for vice president by unanimous vote on a second ballot. The first vote for him was 106 against 26 for Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, of Kansas City, now serving a sentence in Jefferson City, Mo., prison, for violation of the Espionage act.

In nominating Debs the Socialist party of America signifies its determination "not to recede one inch from our revolutionary program," Morris Hillquit, of New York, leader of the "conservative" forces declared.

"Socialism in the United States has not changed and does not intend to change," he said. Another ovation greeted this declaration.

Tonight a special committee of five, headed by Hillquit, will leave for Washington, where tomorrow it has an appointment with Attorney General Palmer to plead amnesty for all "political prisoners" throughout the country.

Saturday the same committee, has an appointment with Secretary Tumulty at the White House to present a memorial on amnesty for delivery to President Wilson. On Monday, Secretary of War Baker is to receive the committee to hear a plea for amnesty for "conscientious objectors" imprisoned during the war for failure to obey the draft laws.

Today the convention adopted the Hillquit platform, virtually submitting several days ago, voting by decisive majorities to wage the Socialist campaign this year along "conservative" political lines.

LAW OF LAND SHOULD BE ENFORCED STRICTLY

Three Million Baptists in South Placed on Record As Favoring Dry Nation Now and Forever; President Wilson Expresses Regret Over Inability To Attend Meeting

Washington, May 13.—Taking the position that prohibition "is no longer a political question," but a question of the "authority of the whole people expressed in law," the Southern Baptist convention today called upon both the Democratic and Republican parties to declare openly for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and to nominate no one for the Presidency who is not committed to this policy.

By a standing ballot, the 7,000 messengers enrolled at the convention unanimously adopted the resolutions offered by Dr. A. J. Barton, of Alexandria, Va., which recited that it is the will of the representatives of 3,000,000 white Baptists that prohibition as the law of the land shall be strictly maintained.

Regret as to his inability to attend the convention was expressed by President Wilson in a letter in which he said that "it is of special significance and timeliness that a great Christian convention should be held in Washington because the nation now faces nothing less than the question whether it is to help the Christian people in other parts of the world to realize their ideals of justice and order."

Discusses Educational Problems

Questions of education and the expansion of foreign missions were discussed at the morning session today. Dr. E. J. Dillard, of Birmingham, Ala., spoke of the need for Christian education among the students of the South and Dr. John E. White, of Anderson, S. C., described the illiteracy prevalent in the South, which, he declared, it was the duty of the Baptists to remedy. Dr. A. P. Robertson, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., discussed the problems of theological training for ministers.

Work accomplished by the foreign mission board for the year was reported by Dr. J. F. Love, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the board, who told of the gratifying results obtained by Baptists in foreign fields and called upon the convention to redouble its efforts to increase the forces of the denomination among the nations of the world.

Reports of the \$75,000,000 campaign commission and the Baptists international press were taken up in the afternoon. During the week's drive last fall for the Baptist fund, pledges totaling \$92,820,923 were obtained. Dr. L. R. Scarborough, of Fort Worth, Texas, general director of the commission told the convention. Of this sum, \$12,230,827 has been received in cash. Expenses of the campaign were \$549,332, or less than one per cent of the amount pledged. The pledges are to be redeemed within five years.

Newspapers as a means of spreading the gospel was emphasized by Dr. L. L. Gwaltney, of Birmingham, Ala., who made the annual report of the Southern Baptist press association.

Greetings and best wishes were conveyed to the convention in a telegram from the Negro Baptists of Virginia, in session at Staunton.

Many Meetings Held

Inspirational meetings on foreign missions were held at the convention but, and in various churches of the city tonight. Representative missionaries from the front recounted the work of the Baptists in the four quarters of the globe.

Suggestion to move the National headquarters of the Woman's Missionary Union from Baltimore to Nashville, was made at the opening of the thirty-second annual session of the organization by Mrs. James J. Jackson, of Little Rock, Ark. Objection was made, however to moving at present in view of the high cost of rental.

A committee was appointed to study out the problems attending the moving of the headquarters and to report to the Union at its next meeting. Mrs. W. C. James, of Richmond, Va., president of the Union, presented her annual report and declared the past year to have been the greatest in the history of the Union. Election of officers was postponed until tomorrow.

PRESIDENT WARNS CONGRESS IN VETO

Wilson Tells Legislators of Increasing Tendency To Run Executive Affairs

Washington, May 13.—President Wilson pointedly informed Congress today that in his opinion the legislative branch of the government was showing an increasing tendency to interfere unduly with the exercise of executive functions, and that he was determined to use a veto as a check upon such a course.

Taking as a vehicle for his admonition a sharply phrased veto of the annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the President declared that one of the risks of the big supply measure would muzzle the executive officials with a "censorship" regulated by the congressional joint committee on printing.

Immediately the President's position both on the general principle involved and the specific case cited was challenged by Republican leaders of the Senate and House. Senator Smith, Republican, of Utah, chairman of the joint committee, declared in a formal statement that the President apparently had been "deliberately misinformed" about the appropriation bill and Representative Good, Republican, Iowa, chairman of the House appropriations committee, told the House that "there must be some mistake somewhere."

Future Course Uncertain

Weather repassage of the bill unchanged will be attempted, or whether the feature objected to by the President will be eliminated had not been decided tonight. The measure carried \$104,000,000 for salaries and miscellaneous expenses of many government departments, and it must be approved in some form by the end of June or these funds will lapse.

The President also cited several other measures enacted or proposed in the present Congress to support his charge that there had been "an invasion of the province of the executive, calculated to result in unwarranted interference in the processes of good government."

He said that some of these measures he had permitted to become law, as temporary expedients, but that he felt the time had come to call a halt before "destructive" precedents had been established.

The section of the appropriation bill which led to the veto would prohibit the printing or mimeographing of any government publication except by authority of the joint committee. Such a provision said the President would give the committee "power to determine what information shall be given to the people of the country by the executive departments."

Already Have Control

Both Senator Smith and Representative Good, however, asserted that the committee already had been given control over government publications by an act which the President signed on arch 11, 1919, and that the purpose of the present provision was to extend that power so meritorious periodicals could be continued.

A row between the joint committee and Roger W. Babson, formerly connected with the Committee on Public Information, was blamed for the President's action by Senator Smith, who said in his statement that Babson apparently had "made use of the President or his advisers in carrying out his threat and determination to end the censorship which without the last foundation, he has charged against the joint committee."

"I am in entire sympathy with the efforts of the Congress and the departments to effect economies in printing and in the use of paper and supplies, but I do not believe that such a provision as this should become law," the President said in his veto message.

"If we are to have efficient gov-

BAPTISTS CALL ON PARTIES TO STAND BY PROHIBITION

Seven Thousand at Convention Say It's No Longer Question of Politics

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RICHMOND VIRGINIAN IS PURCHASED BY JOURNAL

Richmond, Va., May 13.—The Richmond Virginia, official organ of the Prohibitionists, has sold out to the Richmond Evening Journal and will be combined with that paper May 15. Official announcement of the deal will be made tomorrow morning by the Virginia management. Coincident with the transfer of the property the Journal will begin issuing a Sunday morning paper. The Virginia has been in existence a little more than ten years, having been organized early in 1910 to aid the fight to make Virginia dry. It started out as a six day afternoon paper, changing to the morning field a year later. The Rev. Dr. James Cannon, now Bishop Cannon served as its president for several years with Rev. J. Sidney Peters, now Virginia prohibition commissioner, in charge of the business office most of that time. The weekly issues of the paper will be discontinued.

FOR HARRIS SAYS GEORGIA NOT OPPOSING WILSON

Lenroot Charged Cracker State Repudiated Administration In Recent Primaries; After All Day Debate Republicans Reach Decision To Vote On Resolution Saturday

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By R. E. POWELL. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, May 13.—An effort to discredit the administration today by Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, furnished Senator Harris of Georgia, the first opportunity to explain on the floor the conditions in the Cracker State which contributed to a plurality of votes for the candidates opposing Attorney General Palmer in the recent preferential primaries.

Lenroot, speaking for the peace resolution of Senator Knox, threw out the suggestion in his speech that the vote in Georgia was "two to one against the President's position, the opposition vote being divided between those who were against the treaty in any form and those who were for the treaty only with reservations."

"The Georgia situation was more of a local factional fight than it was a treaty fight," interposed Senator Harris. "Two thirds of the people of Georgia are not only for the treaty but they are friends of the administration and when the opportunity presents itself they will prove it."

Senator Lenroot asked Senator Harris if Tom Watson did not take the position before the people of Georgia that he was against the treaty in any form.

"Mr. Watson takes a position against the Democratic party and against the treaty on all occasions," replied the junior Georgia Senator. "The supporters of my colleague, the senior Senator from Georgia, Mr. Smith, are just as good administration men, as supporters of Mr. Palmer. It was more of a local fight than it was a treaty fight and I think I know conditions in Georgia."

"Does the Senator think that with the issue made by the Senator from Georgia, Mr. Smith, against the treaty except with reservations, the vote he received was an endorsement of the administration or the treaty without reservations?" Lenroot questioned Harris.

"I make the statement that the supporters of Senator Smith in Georgia are just as good Democrats and just as good administration men as the supporters of Mr. Palmer. The fight in Georgia was a factional political fight with the national committee and six delegates to the national convention at stake—not a fight against the administration."

"I have a letter from Georgia," continued Harris, "written by one of the leading men of the State, in which he says that all the people of his town voted for Senator Smith but that every man there who voted for Senator Smith is a friend of the administration, a friend of mine and a friend of the Democratic party."

The Georgia situation is less perplexing to Mr. Heels who are more or less familiar with Tom Watson than it is to Lenroot, from Wisconsin. It is also comprehensible to the Southern Democrats who have watched Senator Smith in action since Woodrow Wilson became President. There is an old story that President Wilson was once a struggling lawyer in Atlanta when Hoke Smith had a big practice. Wilson had to quit the law business and go to teaching. Several years later Mr. Wilson came here as the chief magistrate of the nation and Senator Smith was only a Southern Senator.

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REPUBLICANS DECIDE TO VOTE ON RESOLUTION SATURDAY

Washington, D. C., May 13.—The Senate agreed today to vote at 4:00 o'clock next Saturday on the Republican peace resolution.

The arrangement followed an important revision of the measure by the Republican leadership in striking out the clause requesting the President to negotiate a separate peace treaty with Germany in order to "establish friendly relations and commercial intercourse."

Adoption of the resolution is conceded by Democratic opponents with a veto by President Wilson regarded as equally certain. House Republicans said today that the Senate resolution probably would be sent to conference for adjustment with that passed by the House. Some leaders, however, were said to favor immediate acceptance of the Knox resolution by the House.

It proposes to repeal war declarations with both Germany and Austria while the House measure deals with Germany alone and differed radically also in other respects.

General indisposition of Senators to discuss the resolution led to today's agreement for final action Saturday in which party leaders concurred. Few more speeches are planned and the resolution was laid aside after addresses in its support by Senators Kellogg of Minnesota, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, Republican members of the "Mild Reservation" group in the treaty fight. Both Senators criticized President Wilson, charging him with delaying peace by his position on the treaty and predicting Republican success in the November campaign if the

SECRETARY NEVER SIGNED CABLE TO SIMS ON CONVOYS

Daniels Gives Original To Senate Committee

Washington, May 13.—Secretary Daniels told the Senate Navy Investigating committee today that he had not signed a cablegram bearing what purported to be his signature which was among those read to the committee by Rear Admiral Sims when the investigation began. The original of the message, Mr. Daniels said, did not show his signature and he added that his name had been forged to the copy presented by Admiral Sims.

Mr. Daniels declared Admiral Sims, in his statement, had addressed the words "signed Daniels" in handwriting on the message, and had said that his purport had made him feel like "jumping overboard."

The cablegram concluded with the sentence: "In regard to convoys, I consider that American vessels having armed guard are safer when sailing independently."

Presents Original Cablegram.

The original of the cable was found at the British embassy, through which it was transmitted and was signed "A. F. Carter, by direction of the Chief of Naval Operations," Mr. Daniels told the committee, presenting photostatic copies of the original dispatch.

"Somewhere somebody was guilty of signing my name to an official document which the original, have produced, shows I never signed," said Mr. Daniels. "or of altering a dispatch by erasing the real signature and substituting 'Daniels.' I know that if my name appeared on such a telegram it would be because somebody had forged my name to it."

Much of Secretary Daniels' testimony today was devoted to Admiral Sims' criticisms of the department's troop convoy methods. The Admiral, Mr. Daniels said, persisted in regarding cargo ships as more vital to the allied cause than troop ships and took the attitude that the former should be protected, if necessary, at the most of transports. This attitude caused the department "much anxiety," he added and finally resulted in a "blunt" admonition that the protection of troop ships was the navy's first mission.

Mr. Daniels told the committee he did not know that Admiral Sims held such a view until the office testified recently before a court of inquiry, or he would have recalled the officer from London.

Submarines Attack Convoys.

Admiral Sims' attempts to discredit the reports that the first American convoy was attacked by submarines were in line with his attempts to "throw doubt upon the entire conduct of the first convoy," the witness asserted. Reports of Admiral Gleaves and the French general staff left no doubt that there were submarines in the vicinity and that the convoy was attacked, he said.

The Secretary took exception to Admiral Sims' "attempts to give the British credit for carrying American troops overseas and protecting them en route." He declared that nearly 50 per cent of Pershing's soldiers were carried in American ships and that more than 80 per cent of the protecting forces were furnished by the United States Navy.

No Disciplinary Measures.

Secretary Daniels was told today of persistent rumors in Washington that disciplinary measures had been ordered against Admiral Sims effective as soon as the Senate investigation ended. He denied that he had issued any such orders and said:

"Just now I am presenting a case before a Senate committee. I have had no time to consider such a thing and have no further comment to offer regarding it. I will not even form an opinion until all the evidence is in."

Withdraw Destroyer Escort.

Mr. Daniels charged that Admiral Sims withdrew the destroyer escort from the first convoy as soon as it arrived abroad, leaving the transports without protection for the return voyage. Admiral Gleaves, in charge of the convoy system, doubted the authenticity of Admiral Sims' order directing the destroyer force to proceed to Queenstown and made an investigation both through the American Embassy and the Navy Department. Admiral Sims, he said, finally was instructed to protect the ships when they left France.

Referring to Admiral Sims' testimony that the first troop convoy sent over in June, 1917, was not attacked by submarines and that there wasn't any submarine within 300 miles of the place where the attacks were said to have occurred, the naval secretary presented messages from Admiral Sims giving accounts of such attacks. The first of these messages was dated June 30, 1917, and said:

"First group attacked by submarine, longitude 25, degrees 20, before arriving at first rendezvous. Second group attacked longitude 8. Strongly believe that enemy obtained information regarding movement of destroyers and also movements of troop convoys by intercepting and deciphering dispatches sent me in naval attaché's code."

"On the next day, July 7, 1917," Mr. Daniels said, "Admiral Sims sent this cablegram:

"It is practically certain that the

OBREGON OFFERS TO LET CARRANZA ESCAPE UNHARMED

Former President Surrounded For Three Days By Rebels In State of Puebla

El Paso, Tex., May 13.—President Carranza, of Mexico, is surrounded and in desperate straits at Bicoanada, near Esperanza station, in the State of Puebla, according to a telegram from General Alvaro Obregon, received tonight by Roberto Pequeira, financial agent for the Revolutionists here.

Instructions have been given to allow Carranza to leave the country in safety, General Obregon's message said.

"Carranza has not been made prisoner," the telegram which was dated today, read. "He has been surrounded for the past three days, having fought at Bicoanada, near Esperanza station and I think he cannot stand much longer."

"Orders have been sent to the officers directing the attack that they notify Carranza that he can go out of the danger zone in order that his life may be spared, offering him a guard to escort him to Vera Cruz, that he may leave the country and be free to go wherever he wishes."

"Colonel Crocco, noted for his criminal proceedings has been captured at sea by one of our naval units, together with Gen. Jose Murugus."

"As to the shooting of prisoners to which you refer, I can assure you that it is only newspaper talk as we do not yet know the casualties on the enemy side."

(Signed) "A. OBREGON."

REVOLUTIONISTS FIRMER IN POSITION, REPORTS SAY

Washington, May 13.—Reports from American and Mexican sources in Mexico appeared tonight to indicate that the Revolutionists were settling into firmer position notwithstanding the uncertainty that still surrounds the fate of Carranza and reports of Federal activity in a restricted area in the North.

Announcement was made by the Revolutionary agents that General Manuel Dieguez was a prisoner at Gaudalajara, capital of Jalisco, and that General Hernandez Mendez, and Garza, garrison commanders in that State, had placed themselves and their forces at the orders of the Revolutionary government.

The adherence of the Federal forces in Jalisco and the arrest of General Dieguez were reported by General Obregon to Adolfo de la Huerta, the provisional head of the revolution in Sonora, who communicated the information to the Mexican agents here. Obregon's report added that Dieguez was being held subject to La Huerta's instructions.

Greater significance was attached by Revolutionary agents to the capture of Dieguez inasmuch as the breaking of Federal resistance in Jalisco than to the entry of Manuel Palanca and Arnulfo Gomez into Tampico, reported in official dispatches.

The Revolutionists have professed confidence that Palanca, de facto ruler of the oil region, would cooperate fully with the successors of the Carranza government. They re-affirmed today that he would not take advantage of his position in Tampico to oppose the work of consolidation, but the operations of Dieguez and the failure of other Federal officers in the state of Jalisco to join in the movement have caused rebel leaders some anxiety.

With Jalisco in line, they said, there remained no break in the revolutionized line along the west coast that controls access to the important port at Manzanillo.

The element being watched carefully by American officials as well as by the revolutionary representatives development of Federal strength Northeast of Monterey, near the American border.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR BUIE'S CREEK

Alumni Return On "Home Coming" Day With Enthusiasm For Their Alma Mater

Buie's Creek, May 13.—Broad east upon the waters with unsetting hand through three decades of patient labor, returned multiplied many fold today when hundreds of alumni of Buie's Creek Academy returned to their alma mater bringing with them gifts that in the aggregate fulfill the dreams of the founder Rev. J. A. Campbell, when he began work in a one-room school house in the midst of a wilderness in 1887. It was Alumni Day at the annual commencement.

An auditorium, with a completely equipped gymnasium in the basement, a 32-room dormitory, a library building, a completely equipped infirmary and an endowed rooming house for girl students unable to pay for their lodging and tuition, costing altogether more than \$125,000 were announced as assured at the alumni banquet, in the midst of great enthusiasm. Professor Campbell, but recently home from a hospital where he underwent long treatment for injury sustained in an automobile accident, called it the greatest day of his life, and Mrs. Campbell, who has struggled with him through the long years, was smiling and silently happy.

An Amazing Development.

Retrospect brought back to the older alumni amazing picture of development. They stood in the midst of well laid out school grounds, with handsome buildings, with more than 600 students, and thought back 30 years to the days when the school was housed in a little one-room building of rough planks, where Professor Campbell, then a young man, with red hair and a vision, taught his 16 pupils. The country roundabout was a wilderness of pines, with only here and there a cabin in the midst of a small clearing. The old timers of Buie's Creek marveled much at the outcome of things in which they had a part in the beginning.

"What made it happen?" Professor Campbell was asked.

For a moment he was taken aback, without words for answer. Mrs. Campbell came up at the moment, and he looked at her. She must have been part of the reason. Together they attacked the problem of educating a neighborhood where more than 25 per cent of the white voters were unable to read their ballots; where there was the dead weight of indifference to education, no incentive but the need of service. He preached to them on Sundays and through the week he taught them. He had left college at the end of his second year, and did not return until 25 years later when he graduated with his two sons, from Wake Forest.

The red headed teacher-minister gave everything. He became a shepherd to his neighborhood, seeing always for their needs. His school grew, the encircling forests began to melt away and farms to spring up. The people grew prosperous, and of their prosperity they helped the man who had set their feet in the road to a new day. Boarding pupils began to come in from the outer edges of the circle of Campbell's influence, and were cared for in the homes of the neighborhood.

The Circle Widens.

The circle widened. Pupils came from farther away. Fire burned away the original building, and in its place grew the present big central brick structure. Then the Treat dormitory, more homes until there is now village of 500 inhabitants clustered about the school. Students came last year from 80 counties, from four states and two foreign countries. Now there will be the new equipment brought home by the alumni today. Dr. Campbell feels that his school is standing on the threshold of new and greater things for the younger people of the State.

"We have kept it democratic," Dr. Campbell said. "We have kept it within reach of the great mass of people of the State who have never been able to pay for the frills that go with education. We have tried to give them good solid instruction, weeping at the forefront the religious feature of training, and with the expense of it kept down to the lowest possible figure."

Look over these —

"These" were scores of registration cards signed by visiting alumni with a place for their address and vocation. Among them were names of successful farmers, bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, many women who put down "housewives," teachers and preachers. The number of ministers was unusual. Most of them had later taken training at Wake Forest college. "Most of the Baptist preachers in the State are men who were trained here in their youth," he declared.

Imposing Array of People.

Certainly the alumni were an imposing array of people. Their automobiles, many of them of expensive make, were parked together and covered more than an acre of ground. The little town was

LAST STRONGHOLD OF CARRANZA GOVERNMENT WILL SURRENDER TODAY.

Brownsville, Texas, May 13.—Matamoros, the last stronghold of the Carranza government along the Texas-Mexican border, will be surrendered to the revolutionists by 9 a. m. tomorrow. This was formally announced tonight following a series of conferences between Gen. E. Reyes, revolutionary representative and General Rafael Colunga, Carranza commander of Matamoros.

OBREGON OFFERS TO LET CARRANZA ESCAPE UNHARMED

Former President Surrounded For Three Days By Rebels In State of Puebla

El Paso, Tex., May 13.—President Carranza, of Mexico, is surrounded and in desperate straits at Bicoanada, near Esperanza station, in the State of Puebla, according to a telegram from General Alvaro Obregon, received tonight by Roberto Pequeira, financial agent for the Revolutionists here.

Instructions have been given to allow Carranza to leave the country in safety, General Obregon's message said.

"Carranza has not been made prisoner," the telegram which was dated today, read. "He has been surrounded for the past three days, having fought at Bicoanada, near Esperanza station and I think he cannot stand much longer."

"Orders have been sent to the officers directing the attack that they notify Carranza that he can go out of the danger zone in order that his life may be spared, offering him a guard to escort him to Vera Cruz, that he may leave the country and be free to go wherever he wishes."

"Colonel Crocco, noted for his criminal proceedings has been captured at sea by one of our naval units, together with Gen. Jose Murugus."

"As to the shooting of prisoners to which you refer, I can assure you that it is only newspaper talk as we do not yet know the casualties on the enemy side."

(Signed) "A. OBREGON."

REVOLUTIONISTS FIRMER IN POSITION, REPORTS SAY

Washington, May 13.—Reports from American and Mexican sources in Mexico appeared tonight to indicate that the Revolutionists were settling into firmer position notwithstanding the uncertainty that still surrounds the fate of Carranza and reports of Federal activity in a restricted area in the North.

Announcement was made by the Revolutionary agents that General Manuel Dieguez was a prisoner at Gaudalajara, capital of Jalisco, and that General Hernandez Mendez, and Garza, garrison commanders in that State, had placed themselves and their forces at the orders of the Revolutionary government.

The adherence of the Federal forces in Jalisco and the arrest of General Dieguez were reported by General Obregon to Adolfo de la Huerta, the provisional head of the revolution in Sonora, who communicated the information to the Mexican agents here. Obregon's report added that Dieguez was being held subject to La Huerta's instructions.

Greater significance was attached by Revolutionary agents to the capture of Dieguez inasmuch as the breaking of Federal resistance in Jalisco than to the entry of Manuel Palanca and Arnulfo Gomez into Tampico, reported in official dispatches.

The Revolutionists have professed confidence that Palanca, de facto ruler of the oil region, would cooperate fully with the successors of the Carranza government. They re-affirmed today that he would not take advantage of his position in Tampico to oppose the work of consolidation, but the operations of Dieguez and the failure of other Federal officers in the state of Jalisco to join in the movement have caused rebel leaders some anxiety.

With Jalisco in line, they said, there remained no break in the revolutionized line along the west coast that controls access to the important port at Manzanillo.

The element being watched carefully by American officials as well as by the revolutionary representatives development of Federal strength Northeast of Monterey, near the American border.

UNDERWOOD STILL LEADS OPPONENTS BY MAJORITY

Birmingham, Ala., May 13.—Complete official returns from 53 to 67 counties late tonight gave Senator Oscar W. Underwood a lead of 3,132 over the combined votes of his opponents in the primary race for nomination to the long term Senatorship.

The totals are: Underwood, 46,822 first choice, 1,565 second; Magrover, 38,957 first, 3,433 second; Weakley, 4,142 first, 9,083 second.

Unofficial returns compiled by the Birmingham Age-Herald give Underwood a lead of 1,000 votes in the 14 counties which have not yet reported.

BOARD OF PICTURE CENSORS FOR CITY OF GREENSBORO.

Greensboro, May 13.—A special board be created next Monday, as the result of a petition brought before the mayor to regulate amusements in the city will and commissioners by a representative body of citizens yesterday, for whom Mr. J. Norman Willis was spokesman. The petition has already been approved by Mayor Stafford and Commissioner of Public Safety Donovan. That proposed ordinance would create a board with members chosen from the various organizations of the city, and having both men and women on it.

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