

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION ONLY HOPE DECLARES SIKES

Common Understanding of These Nations Says Armis- tice Day Speaker Will Conserve World Peace

RALEIGH CELEBRATES THIRD ARMISTICE DAY WITH VARIED PROGRAM

Great Auditorium Audience Stands in Silent Tribute to Unknown Hero Being Honored in Washington; Music Is Feature of Day's Exercises; Judge Manning Presides.

The one great hope of the disarmament conference assembling in Washington is that Great Britain and the United States will come to a common understanding, tantamount to a League of Nations, powerful enough to prevent another World War. Dr. E. W. Sikes, President of Coker College, told an Armistice Day audience in the City Auditorium yesterday.

Dr. Sikes, former Wake Forest College professor and State Senator from Wake County was the principal speaker at the auditorium exercises in observance of Armistice Day. He reviewed, in a brief address, the cause of world conflicts and with frequent applause, traced the possibilities of permanent peace through a pact between the United States and Great Britain which would relieve all danger of aggression from the Japanese quarter.

Such an understanding, he declared, was in the mind of Woodrow Wilson. For such a purpose, he added, Walter Hines Page worked as ambassador to England.

"But the man who represents us in England now has no such aim," he declared, paying his respects to Colonel George B. DeWitt, "He doesn't have the heart to weld together these great nations. I do hope to see a sportsman build his nest in the eagle's eyrie."

To Unknown Soldier.

It was before Dr. Sikes' tribute that the great throng paid its tribute to the Unknown Soldier. The audience had just sung Dixie in honor of the United States, and to the delight of a few gray clad Confederate Veterans who sat on the platform, when from a lustrous ship bell a rattle of the torpedo boat "Bagley" mounted on the stage came the eight quick taps of the gong. It was the sailor's signal for noon. Without a word of direction, men, women and children stood to their feet for the space of two minutes bowed their heads in reverence.

It was unique among tributes. While American flags hung from rafters overhead, a frieze of colorful fringed dresses, circle and yellow chrysanthemums fastened to the rims of shell containers, festive eyes turned toward the stage. Before this colorful background of national banners of England, France, America, Japan and Belgium, Veterans of the Confederacy beamed, and a new while next to them sat their children. Union League men, their crests surrounded them were American Legion officials, City officers, members of the executive committee, and Woman's Auxiliary, and other participants in the program.

Veterans of both wars received ovations when they entered the auditorium after the parade down Fayetteville Street. The Confederate Veterans were first, carrying miniature flags. The old men took seats on the stage and in the left dress circle near it. Then followed a few khaki clad figures, one holding on crutches, and two on crutches. They sat beside the men in gray.

Mrs. Daniels Presents Manning.
The program got under way easily. While the audience sat still, after the playing of the national airs, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, chairman of the city executive committee in charge of the Armistice Day arrangements, presented Attorney General J. S. Manning, as presiding officer.

Music Program.
The musical program preceded the address. Under the leadership of Dr. Noble, the children were asked to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and then, while the others applauded, the service men, completely filling up the arena sang "Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here." There were other numbers, including "Dixie," and "The Long Long Trail" by the assembly, but the only solos were "Rose of No Man's Land" by Archie Horton, and "Down the Trail to Home Sweet Home."

Judge Manning presented Dr. Sikes who in his easy informal way, let it be known at once that he aimed to break the Hindenburg lines, to wave no flags, and to shout no oratorical platitudes. He was of the opinion that for half a century the veterans of the World War will be subjected to such Armistice Day treatment, just as the Confederate Veterans for half a century have been glorified on Memorial days. Then, with a story or so, he went at his subject.

CAUSE OF THE WAR

"This conference is fraught with great goals for the world," said the speaker. "The burden of armament is too great to be endured by our economic structure. In 1914 Lloyd George said to parliament that the world was spending two and one-half billions on armament, and that the business and industry of the world could not stand it for ten years. Within four years the catastrophe came. 'Who started the war can be readily answered. Germany started the war. 'What caused the war' is not so easily understood. That is the main cause of the war."

Lay the cornerstone of the great structure of international understanding by reading H. G. Wells' Outline of History. (Adv.)

BYSTANDER'S DEATH STOPS ERSKINE-NEWBERRY BATTLE
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 11.—The Erskine-Newberry football game at Due West was called off during the third quarter this afternoon when Professor Paul Grier, father of President R. C. Grier, of Erskine college dropped dead on the field. The score stood Erskine 15, Newberry 13.

HUGHES IN CURT NOTE TO WILSON SHOWS COLDNESS

President Deeply Wounded By Justice's Brief Notice of Resignation

SETTING FOR 1916 CAMPAIGN IS GIVEN

President Wilson's Stand For Americanism Brings About Slogan "He Kept Us Out Of War," But Ex- ecutive Did Not Coin Phrase Himself

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM, BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY (FOURTEENTH INSTALLMENT) CHAPTER XXII. RENOMINATED

As the days of the 1916 convention at St. Louis approached, it was a foregone conclusion that there would be no serious contender against the President for the nomination and that he would win the prize by a practically unanimous vote. While at times the friends of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Clark were hopeful that the President might withdraw from the contest, after the Democrats at the convention were assured that the President was ready to accept a renomination, the field was made clear for the setting of the convention stage to accomplish that end.

It was thought that the St. Louis convention would be a trite affair; that there would be no enthusiasm in it. This anticipation arose from the idea expressed by many of the devoted friends of the Democratic Party, that the cause of the Democracy in 1916 was little less than hopeless. Much of this feeling came from the inordinately high estimate which many placed upon Justice Hughes both as a candidate and as a campaigner. Indeed, many Democrats who had canvassed the national situation felt that without a continuation of the split in the ranks of the Republican Party, the road to Democratic success was indeed a hard and difficult to travel.

There is no doubt that in the opinion of his country, Mr. Justice Hughes was the strongest man the Republicans could put forward. The fact that he was resigning from the Supreme Court bench and that he had a remarkably progressive record as Governor of New York, added a glamour and prestige to this nomination. I myself, never lost confidence, however, in our ability to win. The Congressional elections of 1914, when the Democratic majority in the House was reduced to thirty-five, had greatly disheartened Democrats and made them feel that the nomination at St. Louis would be a purely formal matter and without fruitful results.

Looking to West, 1916

In a letter addressed to Colonel Harvey in 1914, I had expressed the opinion that the reduced Democratic majority in the Congressional elections of 1914, which was being construed as an apparent defeat of the party, was not a final judgment upon the work of the President and the achievements of his Administration; that it was not a reversal irrefragable in character; that it should not depress the Democratic workers throughout the country; and that the field of conquest for the Democratic Party in 1916 was the West and Pacific Coast. A calm analysis of the election results in 1914 convinced me that if the Presidential election of 1916 was to be won, our efforts for victory had to be concentrated upon a cultivation of sentiment throughout the West in favor of the Democracy.

My letter to Colonel Harvey is as follows:

The White House, Washington, Nov. 7, 1914.

Dear Colonel Harvey: Now that the clouds have cleared away, let me send you just a line or two expressing an opinion of last Tuesday's election.

It is my feeling that we are making unmistakable gains in sections of the country where Democratic hopes never ran high before this time. Note the results in the states of Utah, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington and California. It now appears from the returns, regardless of what the Eastern papers may say, that our majority in the House will be approximately from thirty-five to forty; that our majority in the Senate will be sixteen.

We have elected for the first time in the history of the Democratic Party, so far as I can recall, Democratic Senators in the great Republican States of California, Wisconsin and South Dakota. The gains we have made in the West, along the Pacific Coast, are mightily interesting and show a new field of conquest for the Democratic Party in 1916. To elect a Congress, retaining a majority of the party in power, after a revision of the tariff, is unprecedented. Once before it happened, in 1897, after the passage of the Budget and Tariff act when the Republican majority was reduced from 47 to 39. We are not in the least bit disturbed by the situation. We have for the first time elected Democratic Congressmen from the States of Utah, Washington, South Dakota and North Dakota.

With best wishes, I am, Cordially and sincerely yours, J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President.

Colonel George Harvey, Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

GERMAN PEACE TREATY BECOMES EFFECTIVE WITH EXCHANGES IN BERLIN

Berlin, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Ratifications of the German-American peace treaty were exchanged here tonight at the foreign office between Ellis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner, and Dr. Carl Wirth, Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Article three of the peace treaty with Germany provides that the treaty shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications. Article three reads: "The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties, and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Berlin."

JAPANESE THROW DOWN CHALLENGE

At Outset of Conference Counter Effort of Hughes as to Far East

(By FRANK H. SIMONDS.)

Washington, Nov. 11.—At the very outset of the Washington conference the Japanese have thrown down a challenge to Mr. Hughes which, however, characterized by the spirit of concession, nevertheless carries with it consequences which cannot be mistaken.

In substance and through the recent interview of Baron Kato, the Japanese have undertaken to counter Mr. Hughes' manifest effort to dispose of the Far Eastern question before dealing finally with the problem of the limitation of armaments.

In substance, Baron Kato has proposed reductions in the Japanese naval program which exceed any real expectations here. Unmistakably, his purpose is to appeal to the very wide, popular conception in this country that the conference is designed to reduce armaments and thus to prevent war.

But it is reality no one can mistake the fact that what the Japanese are after is to postpone, if not prevent, discussion of the Far Eastern question until public interest begins to wane and popular concern to diminish. The Japanese have offered Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes a very substantial program of success for their conference. On the basis of what Baron Kato suggests an agreement might be reached between Great Britain, Japan and the United States which would enable the American and other statesmen to go back to their representative countries pointing to considerable achievement in fields where achievement was particularly looked for.

Clever Maneuver

The maneuver is clever. It is well timed. It is unmistakably well calculated to catch public interest and enlist popular approval. It was expected that Japan would open the conference with a counter-offensive, since it was obviously fatal to her position to adopt an attitude of passive defense. But it was expected that this offensive would be directed at American naval programs and the Pacific. There was a belief that the Japanese would attack our proposals to fortify Guam and bring in to question our naval plans of recent years.

The present Japanese operation is far more skillful. On the surface it is the disclosure of a spirit of moderation and of concession which must seem at once attractive and disarming. But it strikes right at the root of precisely that purpose which has become the dominant factor in the minds of American statesmen, namely, the solution of the Far Eastern problem. It is one of the most daring and skillful diplomatic thrusts in the history of recent international relations.

Reaction in Japan

Nor is it alone the American reaction to this gesture which must be considered. The Japanese public will read that Baron Kato in his statement has proposed a program for the limitation of naval construction which goes beyond the limit of expectation in our own country. He will be very severely criticized in many quarters for such a proposal. But in addition to this proposal the representatives of the United States in the Washington conference insist on further concession, persist in raising the Chinese and Siberian questions, nothing is more likely than that the reaction at home may consolidate all elements within the Japanese empire.

In a word, the first Japanese move in this great game of chess which is the Washington conference, at one time envisaged undermining the diplomatic adversary abroad and fortifying the Japanese position at home.

Analogy With Paris

For those to whom parallel is important, the analogy between the situation Mr. Wilson found himself in the opening days of the Paris conference and that in which the Japanese have put Mr. Hughes is striking. In Paris every kind of pressure was put upon Mr. Wilson to postpone discussion of the League of Nations proposal until the terms of peace were written. Now the Japanese design is manifestly to prevail upon Mr. Hughes to postpone the far eastern discussion until the question of limitation of armaments is disposed of. Mr. Wilson resisted the European maneuver, which, to be sure, found American support. Mr. Hughes now at the outset of the conference is called upon to defend his program in a similar fashion. The Japanese have "carried the war into Africa." It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Hughes can restore the Asiatic front.

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WILSON RIDES IN PARADE TO HONOR THE HEROIC DEAD

Reverence Most Profound Attends Ceremonies In- cident to Interment

CROWDS APPLAUD THE FORMER PRESIDENT

Demonstration at Residence of Commander in Chief of Him Whose Body Was Laid to Rest at Arlington; Washington Ablaze With Brilliance

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

Washington, Nov. 11.—Washington is a blaze of brilliance tonight, and a day headed with a nation's honors upon the grave of an unknown American soldier. Out in Arlington the starlight touches with kindly rays the flower-covered place of lasting rest upon which the highest decorations which nations can give have been tenderly laid. The soldier dead on the soil of a foreign land to which his country had sent him as a crusader in the cause of civilization and humanity, sleeps his last sleep in his native land.

Naught to him were the highest honors from the highest official of his country and the lowest soldier who passed to do reverence on this day of a nation's tribute to all the best of America's dead whom he best revered, but yet the day was one that carried its heart message to homes in which there are vacant chairs, to homes where enshined in sorrowing hearts there is the memory of those whose lives have been given as only patriots can give.

Reverence Most Profound

In other columns of this paper there will be told of America's most memorable day. Here it need only be said that never in this city of Washington has there ever been such an outpouring of tenderness as that witnessed in the events of this day. Reverence most profound marked the passage of the mourning draped caisson which reposed the casket containing all that is mortal of him who typified all sons of America whose lives passed out in the world war. In the place of the routine of the nation's heroic dead ceremonies most solemn marked the final scenes of an event in which, its tribute of memory of heroic deeds, the sepulchre in America's shrine to its gallant sons whose lives given in its name became a beacon to us "lest we forget."

In silence the funeral cortege passed along Pennsylvania avenue until past midway in the procession there came the carriage in which the Commander in Chief of the United States, the Unknown Soldier whose burial had brought the mighty of America and of other nations to pay tribute. When in the slow moving line there appeared former President Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by his wife, there came spontaneous cheers, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, as greeting from hearts to a "comradely" of the world war just as certain as if an enemy rifle or an enemy bayonet had been used upon him.

It was not the riotous shouts of approval, but the reverent applause of a people who by this means attempted to convey the message to the stricken man that he had placed close in the consciousness of America. And coincidence it was that in a step of some fifteen minutes in the procession left Woodrow Wilson seated in his carriage directly opposite the White House.

As his carriage passed there waiting for him to call forward, there was standing, reverent and awestruck, a group of handkerchiefs. Mr. Wilson acknowledging the tribute by doffing his hat.

Pay Tribute to Wilson

Later in the day the ceremonies at Arlington National cemetery over, thousands of admirers of the former President gathered in a demonstration in front of his residence. There was continued cheering and songs, the cheering growing to a vast volume when Mr. Wilson appeared, and made a grateful acknowledgment. But once appearance was not enough for the great throng who cheered and sang. Mr. Wilson, standing in the open door of Hamilton Holt standing on the running board of a machine made a beautiful and appropriate short address to which Mr. Wilson responded accepting his appreciation as the immense crowd cheered and cheered. The one man who was permitted to pass the lines and shake hands with Mr. Wilson was General Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina, wearing a Confederate uniform. At General Carr with uncovered head approach-

General Carr Shakes Hand

When Mr. Wilson appeared at a window upstairs and waved his hand, instantly thousands cheered and cheered. Mr. Wilson then came down stairs and stood with the front door opened, standing beside Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Wilson looked very well indeed, better in fact than might have been expected. When Mr. Wilson made his appearance standing in open door Dr. Hamilton Holt standing on the running board of a machine made a beautiful and appropriate short address to which Mr. Wilson responded accepting his appreciation as the immense crowd cheered and cheered. The one man who was permitted to pass the lines and shake hands with Mr. Wilson was General Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina, wearing a Confederate uniform. At General Carr with uncovered head approach-

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AMERICA PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITS DEAD SOLDIERS WITH NOTABLE CEREMONY

Unknown Soldier of the Great War Wanted Peace

H. G. Wells Says Common Man of Every Country, Ger- man And Russian Quite As Much As American, British, French Or Italian, In World War Felt It Was War To End War

By H. G. WELLS
(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune and New York World)

Britain, France, Italy, and now the people of the United States, have honored and buried the bodies of certain unknown soldiers, each according to their national traditions and circumstances. Canada, I hear, is to follow suit. So the world expresses its sense that in the Great War the only hero was the common man. Poor Hans and poor Ivan lying rotting yet under the soil of a hundred battlefields, bones and decay, rags of soiled uniform and fragments of accoutrements, still waiting for monuments and speeches. Yet they, too, were mothers' sons, kept step, obeyed orders, went singing into battle and knew the strange intoxication of soldierly fellowship and the sense of devotion to something much greater than themselves.

In Arlington cemetery, soldiers of the "Confederate South" lie honored equally with the Federal dead, the right or wrong of their cause altogether forgotten and only their sacrifice remembered. A time will come when we shall cease to visit the crimes and blunders and misfortunes of their governments upon the common soldiers and poor folk of Germany and Russia, when our bitterness will die out and we shall mourn them as we mourn our own, as souls who gave their lives and suffered greatly in one universal misfortune. A time will come when these vast personifications of conflict, the unknown British soldier, the Unknown American Soldier, the unknown French soldier, and so forth, will merge into the thought of a still greater personality, the embodiment of twenty million separate bodies and of many million broken lives, the Unknown Soldier of the Great War.

He Was of Common Herd.

It would be possible, I suppose, to work out many things concerning him. We could probably find out his age and his height and weight, and suchlike particulars very nearly. We could average figures and estimate that would fix such matters within a very narrow range of uncertainty. In race and complexion, I suppose he would be mainly northern and much the same mixture together as the American citizen of 1921 is likely to be. He would be a white man with a touch of Aryan and a touch of Celtic. And he would be young. And he would be a soldier. And he would be a man of a certain type, a fraction of the French and an infusion of African blood—brought in not only through the American colored troops but by the free use by the French of their Senegalese. None of these factors would be strong enough to prevent his being mainly northern and much the same mixture together as the American citizen of 1921 is likely to be.

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He Sought Justice and Law.

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Two Pronounced Squakes

Washington, Nov. 11.—Two pronounced earthquakes were recorded on the seismograph at Georgetown University this afternoon the first being at an estimated distance of 2,500 miles and the second 1,900 miles from Washington. The first disturbance was said probably to be in South America, but the location of the second was less certain.

ARMISTICE DAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN ROCKINGHAM

Rockville, Nov. 11.—Armistice day was fittingly observed in Rockville, many places of business closed for the day, community religious services were conducted during the morning were attended by 1,500 persons. In the afternoon scores attended the old fashioned riding tournament at Buflin in which 21 riders participated. At night the tournament ball at Guernsey Springs drew a large crowd.

The Outline of History by H. G. Wells, will dispel mental vagueness and clear the ground for constructive international thought. (Adv.)

Another President Echoes
Words Spoken by Lincoln
In Eulogizing Memory
of Those Who Died

FROM EVERY STATION AND EVERY WALK COME TRIBUTES OF HONOR

From Across Seas Come Expressions of Praise For Him Who Died and Whose Soul Now Enters Into Spirit That Is America; Body of Unknown Carried From Capitol to Last Resting Place in Arlington Through Banks of Human- ity; Rulers of Destinies of Many Nations Attend In- terment of Body In Last Resting Place

Washington, Nov. 11.—
(By the Associated Press.)

Under the wide and starry
skies of his own homeland,
America's Unknown Dead
from France sleeps tonight
a soldier home from the
wars.

Alone he lies in the narrow cell of limestone that guards his body; but his soul has entered into the spirit that is America, wherever liberty is held close in men's hearts. The honor and the glory and the pledge of high endeavor poured out over this nameless one of fame will be told and sung by Americans for all time.

Scrolled across the marble arch of the memorial raised to American soldier and sailor dead everywhere which stands like a monument behind his tomb, runs this legend:

Words of Martyred Lincoln

"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The words were spoken by martyred Lincoln over the dead at Gettysburg. And today, with voice strong with determination and ringing with deep emotion, another President echoed that high resolve over the coffin of the soldier who died for the flag in France.

Great men in the world's affairs heard that high purpose reiterated by the man who stands at the head of the American people. Tomorrow they will gather in the city that stands almost in the shadow of the American shrine of Liberty dedicated today. They will talk of peace, of the ending of the havoc of war. They will speak of the war in France that robbed this soldier of life and manhood and brought death to hundreds of thousands. And in their hearts when the great mourning President Harding's declaration today beside that flag wrapped, honor laden bier:

"There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of a conscious civilization against armed warfare."

Far across seas, other unknown dead hallowed in memory by their countrymen as the American soldier is enshrined in the heart of America sleep their last. He in whose veins ran the blood of British forbearers beneath a great stone in ancient Westminster Abbeys, he of France beneath the Arc de Triomphe and of Italy under the star of the federation in Rome. And it seemed today that they, too, must be here among the Patriotic bills to greet an American comrade come to join their glorious company, to testify their approval of the high words of hope, spoken by America's President.

America Pours Out Its Heart

All day long the nation poured out its heart in praise and glory for the nameless American. Before the fraternal grasp of the future, he of France he knelt for the deed from the shadow of Washington Monument, the people who in him as their own were mourning to do him honor. They lined the long road from the Capitol to the hills where he slept tonight; they flowed like a tide over the slopes about his burial place; they checked the bridges that led across the river to the fields of the brave in which he is the latest comer. As he was carried past through the banks of humanity that lined Pennsylvania Avenue, a solemn, reverent hush held the living walls. Yet there was not so much of sorrow as of high pride in it all, a pride beyond the reach of the shouting and clamor that marks less sacred moments in life.

He Died For The Flag.

Out there in the broad avenue was a simple soldier, dead for honor of the flag. He was nameless. No man knew what part in the great last of the nation he had filled when that he passed over his home soil. But in France he had died as Americans always have been ready to die, for the flag and what it means. They read the message of the pagent clear, these silent thou-