

North Carolina: Rain Monday and probably Tuesday.

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WILSON WRITES DOOM OF KAISER IN GERMAN NOTE

President Proceeded Carefully and Cautiously But None The Less Surely In Negotiations

SEEKS ADVICE FROM ALL SIDES BEFORE MAKING DECISION

Joseph Tumulty Gives Inside History Of Fateful October Days Of 1918 When German Empire Tottered; Final Bid For Peace Made By Hohenzollerns Rejected By American President; Wilson Refuses To Fall Into Trap Laid By Prince Max; Announcement Of Challenge Comes Like Thunderbolt, Andre Tardieu Declares

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM, BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY (23rd Installment) CHAPTER XXXIII Germany Capitulates

The offer of Germany was so frank and unequivocal in seeming to meet the terms of the President's final proposals of peace, that when Colonel House read it to the President, he turned and said: "This means the end of the war." When I was interrogated as to my opinion, I replied that, while the German offer of peace seemed to irritate the President, and no offer from Germany could be considered that bore the Hohenzollern-Hapsburg brand: For a moment this seemed to irritate the President, and he said: "But, at least, we are bound to consider in the most serious way any offer of Germany which is practically an acceptance of my proposals regarding the German peace offer ended."

At the conclusion of this talk I was invited to take dinner with the President and Colonel House and with the members of the President's family, but the matter of the note which we had just received weighed so heavily upon me that my digestive apparatus was not in good working order; and yet the President was seemingly unimpaired of it and refused to permit the evening to be interfered with because of the note, attending the concert and apparently enjoying every minute of the evening and applauded the speeches that were made by the gentlemen who addressed us.

After the concert began I left the Presidential box and, following a habit I had acquired since coming to the Executive Offices, I conferred with the newspaper men in our party, endeavoring to obtain from them, without expressing any personal opinion of my own, just what they felt toward the terms proposed in the Max note. I then called upon the State Department and discussed the note with Mr. Polk, expressing the same opinion to him that I had already expressed to the President, to the effect that we could not accept a German offer which came to us under the auspices of the Hohenzollerns.

Upon the conclusion of the concert, we left the Metropolitan Opera House, I accompanying the President to the Waldorf. As I took my place in the automobile, the President leaned over to Mrs. Wilson and whispered to her the substance of the receipt of the German note. Then, turning to me, he said: "Have you any new reaction on the note since I last talked with you?" I told him I had not, but that, what I had learned since talking with him earlier in the evening had only confirmed me in the opinion that I had already expressed that it would not be right or safe for us to accept the German proposals. When we arrived at the Waldorf it was 12:30 a. m., and the President asked me to go to his room, and there, for an hour and a half, we indulged in a long discussion of the German offer. As was usual with the President in these important matters, his mind was to use his own phrase, "open and to let."

Discussing the Note
I emphasized the idea that we could not consider a peace proposal in which the Kaiser and his breed played a part and that the only proper course would be to consider the German people themselves; that in his Mexican policy he had proclaimed this doctrine that the ruler who came to power by murder or assassination would never receive the recognition of the United States; that we must broaden the morality which underlay this policy, and by our attitude say to the European ruler who started the war that guilt is personal and that until they had purged themselves of the responsibility of war, we would not consider any terms of peace that came through them.

The next day the President left for Cleveland Dodge's home on the Hudson with Colonel House and Dr. Grayson. I remained in New York at the Knickerbocker Hotel, busily engaged in poring over the newspaper files to find out what the editorial attitude of the country was toward the German proposal for peace, and preparing a brief on the whole matter for the President's consideration. Before Colonel House left I again impressed upon him my view of the note and my conviction that it would be a disastrous blunder for us to accept it.

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ANOTHER FIGHT ON TAX MEASURE

Republican "Regulars" Face Another Serious Revolt In Congress

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

Washington, Nov. 20.—A battle royal looms for Monday in the House, and there is promise of this also in the Senate, in what is to take place on the conference report on the tax revision bill. That the Republican "regulars" face another serious revolt on that bill is certain. The Western bloc in the House which by supporting the Democratic initiative put the shids under President Harding's plea for a 40 per cent maximum surtax and held to the 50 per cent of the Senate amendment are prepared for a smashing drive on other portions of the conference report which are not to their liking, described by them as being "sweeping changes" in the bill held to be "arbitrarily dictated" by Senator Penrose and Chairman Fordney. The Republicans of the organization group regard the defeat of the 40 per cent maximum surtax proposition as a serious setback to the Republican party which will be hard to overcome in the elections next year.

There is growing a strong suspicion that the 50 per cent maximum surtax was never expected to get through the House, that when Senator Penrose and his lieutenants in the Senate saw that they were to be walloped in the Senate that they ostensibly quit the fight, feeling sure that Chairman Fordney and the Republican "regulars" in the House would straighten it out. The matter would straighten out, but the figure back to the House 50 per cent, or a compromise at around 40 per cent, was promised at that time that the Republican regulars pushed President Harding into the breach with his call to the House Republicans to make it 40 per cent. His being knocked out by the insurgent Western bloc in the House caught them unawares. They had no thought but that they would be sustained, and they are in the doldrums by reason of this action of the House. Add to this the difficulties to French finance may prove insurmountable, and if France follows Germany into bankruptcy the crash may well bring down the whole edifice of European credit.

"In such an event the United States will suffer incalculable losses. The only way out is for America to observe the precedent set by the Bank of England when it saved American credit in a minor crisis by drawing gold from all the world to loan where it was most needed."

"America holds the world's gold today. The time is short for should Germany fail to pay, France may march into the Ruhr region and then who can say what disarmament proposals may not vanish in the smoke of war?"

The Sunday newspapers, which last week heralded to the English public the news of the American naval limitation proposals, generally fail today to comment upon the development at Washington, leaving this to special correspondents, who follow the general line of approval and hopefulness which characterized the British throughout the week.

The editorial space of the Observer is filled with comment on the reception in India of the Prince of Wales under the caption: "India's Choice—Wales or Gandhi?"

W. T. Plyler, Presiding Elder, Burlington, Front Street, W. B. North; East Burlington, N. E. Cole trans.

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"Big Guns" Who Guide The Destiny Of Arms Conference



For the first time since the meeting of visiting foreigners to the Arms Conference, in Washington, the chiefs of the different delegations assembled to have their photograph taken. These men, who will speak for their nations during the sessions of the conference, all agreed that they would like to pose for a picture that will probably prove unique for one showing so many distinguished representatives of the great nations gathered together at one time. This group of men have at the present time more to say about shaping the destinies of mother earth than any other. Left to right—Jonkheer H. A. Van Karnebeek, Netherlands; Dr. Alfred Liu, China; Arthur J. Balfour, Great Britain; Charles F. Hughes, United States; Premier Aristide Briand, France; Senator Carlo Schanzer, Italy; Baron Cartier de Marchienne, Belgium; Prince Iyemato Tokugawa, Japan.

MANY SURPRISES IN APPOINTMENTS

LOOK TO AMERICA TO FURNISH COIN

London Times Says Only America Can Prevent Financial Catastrophe

London, Nov. 20.—Unless the United States shoulders the burden of world finance only a miracle can avert the financial catastrophe which is ever drawing nearer, the Sunday Times declares in its editorial columns this morning.

The newspaper regards the limitation of armaments as an accomplished fact, for which it gives credit to its discussion of finance with the remark that it is hoped the American people will display equal courage and foresight in coping with the vastly imminent menace of world finance.

"America alone can stabilize credit by devising some scheme for financing the nations now hovering on the brink of insolvency," it says, under the caption: "Washington and world finance."

"No one, for a moment imagines that Germany is able to pay \$50,000,000 gold marks on January 15," the editorial continues. "In the event of her failure to do so, the difficulties to French finance may prove insurmountable, and if France follows Germany into bankruptcy the crash may well bring down the whole edifice of European credit."

"In such an event the United States will suffer incalculable losses. The only way out is for America to observe the precedent set by the Bank of England when it saved American credit in a minor crisis by drawing gold from all the world to loan where it was most needed."

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BOYS' MEETING AT FAYETTEVILLE CLOSES

Mass Meeting In Afternoon Winds Up Convention Of Older Boys

Fayetteville, Nov. 20.—With a mass meeting of boys, addressed by Otis D. Hinman, of Wilmington, forming the chief event of the day's program, the older boys' Y. M. C. A. conference for the Southern district of this state, closed its third annual session here tonight.

The final session of the convention merging into a union service of the Protestant churches of the city in the First Baptist church, meeting place of the conference.

Mr. Hinman, one of the South's best known workers among boys, was heard by a large crowd of youths and men. His address, "Something More In The Master Man," contained a strong appeal and received a marked response.

There was a special musical program at both the afternoon and evening sessions. At the union service, Dr. W. E. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, preached a powerful sermon on "Something More In The Master Man."

The closing remarks were made by Fred Binsinger, of Wilmington, at the conclusion of which the boys of the convention, accepting the suggestion, clasped hands and sang "Blest Be The Tie That Binds."

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KILLED BY AUTO IN CHAPEL HILL

Miss Beall Woodward, Of Washington, D. C., Victim Of Fatal Accident

Chapel Hill, Nov. 20.—Miss Beall Woodward, of Washington, D. C., a first year student in the University, was struck by an automobile and killed on the Main street here shortly after 6 o'clock tonight. She was walking on the paved road way in the middle of the street because she wanted to avoid the rougher and water footing of the unpaved side walk.

Miss Woodward, the only child of J. M. Woodward, of 723 20th street, Northwest, Washington, came here in September to spend a year in the home of Miss Elizabeth McKie, whose scholarship she had been, not to take a course in the University at the same time. Miss McKie, who was with her when the accident occurred, said afterwards that her friend being accustomed to paved city streets, had insisted on leaving the sidewalk and taking to the newly completed concrete surface. They were in the middle of a block when the car approached. The night was dark, and a rain was blowing in the faces of the two young women. They held their black umbrellas in front of them so that neither could they see ahead nor could they be easily seen.

The windshield of the car coming in the opposite direction was wet and there was a bright street lamp shining in the eyes of the driver, Paul Sparrow. He did not see the two young women until he was close upon them, he threw on his brakes, but the wheels skidded on the slippery pavement. Miss Woodward was knocked down and her skull was fractured. She died two or three minutes afterward on the steps of Mrs. H. E. MacKie. Miss McKie was only slightly hurt.

The car belonged to S. J. Brockwell and was making a regular bi-weekly trip from Durham with several passengers. Sparrow is in a state of collapse tonight. He is known as a careful driver and eye witness said that he was not going at an unusual speed.

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INCREASING PRESSURE TO CHANGE RATIO FIXED BY AMERICA FOR BIG NAVIES

SIMONDS THINKS CONFERENCE HAS FINISHED WORK

America Surrenders Power To Become Supreme Naval Country

JAPAN WILL AGREE TO LEAVE SHANTUNG

Disappearance Of Anglo-Japanese Alliance Will Be Compensation That Mr. Hughes Will Receive For Not Pressing Far Eastern Question As Was Expected

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

Washington, Nov. 20.—The conference of Washington is practically over. All that remains to be done is minor and despite present superficial quarrels and bickerings the results could be written today.

(1) The limitation of naval construction, pleasing apparently to all.

(2) The postponement and not improbably the prevention of an American-Japanese war.

(3) The acceptance on the part of each country of a set of abstract principles in the Far East without any form of guarantee for their application.

(4) In some way not yet quite clear the elimination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The price of the first achievement is the surrender by the United States of the power placed in its hands by the last war to become the supreme naval country of the world.

The price of the second result will be the recognition of the special rights and interests of Japan in all of the Far East, but particularly in Manchuria, such recognition duly testified to by the surrender on the part of Great Britain and of the United States of that Naval power which would permit successful challenge.

The price which the United States will receive in return for acceptance of the third point will be a Japanese agreement to retire from Shantung and from Siberia.

The disappearance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be the compensation that Mr. Hughes will receive for not pressing the Far Eastern question as it had been expected it would be pressed in the beginning.

Victory For Hughes
These results will be regarded in the United States as a great victory for Mr. Hughes and for American diplomacy.

On the Continent of Europe the Washington conference has already been hailed as a victory for British diplomacy even more complete and far-reaching than that of the Paris conference.

In Great Britain there will be a tendency to depreciate British achievement and regret that no great such has been placed on Japan, no serious effort made to reduce French arms, and finally no closer association between the United States and Great Britain actually arranged.

Nevertheless the British people will receive in the escape from a naval competition with the United States which they could not afford, or from a voluntary surrender of sea supremacy to which they could not reasonably themselves.

STORM MOVING ALONG SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST

Washington, Nov. 20.—A disturbance apparently of considerable intensity was central tonight North-Northwest of Grand Turk, Bahamas Islands and moving Northwestward, the weather bureau announced. Advice have been issued by the bureau warning vessels off the South Atlantic coast and storm warnings have been ordered hoisted on the Atlantic coast and at between Cape Henry and Savannah.

WORLD ATTENTION SHIFTS TO BRIAND

Premier Explains Why France Maintains Largest Army In The World

INTEREST TURNS TO LAND DISARMAMENT

Washington, Nov. 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—The "5-5-3" ratio of naval strength for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, advanced by the American arms delegates as a means of perpetuating the present relative standing of the three powers, is coming under increasing pressure as the important cards of the big diplomatic game begin to fall.

In the main, proposed modifications seem to center about the contention that the "5-5-3" formula, which is based on tonnage alone, does not properly reflect present proportionate strength when such other elements as speed, cruising radius and armament are considered.

America To Stand Pat.
Thus far there has been every indication that the American government would "stand pat" for its proposal of maintaining the existing ratio, but it is declared the National view, which constitutes a fair basis of comparison will have due recognition as the negotiations proceed.

The result may be a more thorough review of the exact status of the present naval establishment of the three powers, which the Japanese hold will show Japan's right to an increase over the "5-5-3" proportion but which American experts declare will be more likely to establish that Great Britain and the United States are entitled to almost a 2-to-1 advantage over Japan.

The advisability of such a review is understood to have been discussed yesterday at a conference between Secretary Hughes, Arthur J. Balfour and Admiral Baron Kato, respective heads of the American, British and Japanese delegations, and is expected to receive consideration very soon at a meeting of the international committee of naval experts appointed to sift details.

Not to Make Concessions
By highest authority the Associated Press was assured tonight that the American government stood four squares behind its original proposition to regulate limitation by the yard stick of existing strength, and had no intention of making concessions which would modify that principle. The American delegates do not want to adopt a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude however, so far as details are concerned and are willing to hear the views of any power which makes it may have been done.

Thus as the conference swings into its second week there are increasing indications that the show down so far as the fundamentals of a naval armament agreement are concerned may be reached speedily. In the Far Eastern negotiations developments are not moving so rapidly, and there seems to be a growing impression that if details are to be worked out at all the process will be a long one.

Land Armament Today
Tomorrow the conference will make a start on still another of its problems that of land armament. At an open session Premier Briand is expected to present the considerations behind France's present enormous army outlay, and to invite discussion from the other powers. Italy is said to be ready also to set forth her views in a general way, and Mr. Hughes is understood to be considering a brief statement on behalf of the United States.

Despite the divergence of opinion on some features of the American naval plan, there is evidence of a virtually unanimous confidence in the outcome. Yesterday's meeting between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato was described as essentially cordial, and among those on the "inside" it was declared to have helped clear the air of much of the diplomatic indirection that always characterizes the opening days of international conferences.

But the Far Eastern questions, which will reach a stage of more detailed debate at an executive meeting of the delegates late tomorrow are regarded as lending themselves less easily to rapid decision. They deal with far less tangible things than guns and ships and involve such a maze of intertwining diplomatic red tape that if an agreement is reached even on the general principles some of the delegates will be well satisfied.

Chinese Problems Complex.
The problems affecting China in particular, are considered virtually intractable of negotiation along any such exact lines as may be pursued in regard to armament. It is said

(Continued on Page Two)

American Government Standing Four Square Behind Original Proposition To Cut Down Navies

JAPAN SEEKING TO ENLARGE RATIO OF SHIPS ALLOTTED HER

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New Steamship Line To Touch Wilmington

New London, Conn., Nov. 20.—The General Transportation Co., incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, has leased the Connecticut State pier here for the purpose of inaugurating a new passenger and freight service from this port to Wilmington, N. C., and other points on the South Atlantic coast, thence through the Panama Canal to other points on the Pacific coast. The line will extend to Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia.

This service, it was announced tonight, will also connect with the National and Western Steamship Company of Boston Mass. The company will run a line of fourteen freight and general passenger steamers. It is planned to have sailing once in every two weeks, the first of which will be the steamer Lehigh of 5,200 tons. The Lehigh, according to present plans, will sail on December 3.

Considerable benefit to manufacturing of Southern New England and the South is expected, the result of such a service having long been realized. This is the third steamship company to organize here with in the last few weeks. No others, the Chamber Oak, operating between New London and New York, and the Thames River, operating between here and Long Island, touching at Greenport, Sag Harbor and Shelter Island, making connections with the Central Transportation line, this port being the point of transfer and general headquarters of the three projects.

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