

WILSON RETURNS TO BEGIN TREATY FIGHT IN SENATE

Foreign Relations Committee Invited To White House For Conference

PRESIDENT TAKES UP DETAILS OF LEAGUE

Lodge and Taft Had Advo- cated League Covenant, But Massachusetts Sena- tor For Partisan Purposes Becomes Opponent When Wilson Comes Back

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW
HIM BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.
(34th Installment.)
CHAPTER XI.

THE TREATY FIGHT

Upon his return home from Paris the President immediately invited in most cordial fashion, the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to confer with him at the White House. Some of them who received the invitation immediately announced that as a condition precedent to their acceptance they would insist that the conference should not be held in a public place and that what would happen there should be disclosed to the public. The President quickly accepted the conditions proposed by the Republican Senators and made a statement from the White House that the conditions which the conference would be highly receptive to him, and that he was willing and anxious to give to the public a stenographic report of everything that transpired.

In view of subsequent history, the conversation between the President and Senator Lodge about the distinction between "legal" and "moral" obligations, which was interesting at the time, takes on an added interest. Said Senator Lodge: "If there is nothing more than a moral obligation on the part of any members of the League, what avail Articles 10 and 11?"

The President—Why, Senator, it is surprising that question should be asked. If we undertake an obligation, we are bound to the most solemn way to carry it out.

Senator Harding—If you believe that there is nothing more than a moral obligation, any nation will assume a moral obligation on its own account. It is a moral obligation. The point I am trying to get at is, I suppose something arises affecting the peace of the world and the Council takes steps as provided here to conserve or preserve and announces its decision, and every nation in the League takes advantage of the construction that you place upon these articles and says: "Well, this is only a moral obligation and we assume that the nation involved does not deserve our participation or protection," and the whole thing amounts to nothing but an expression of the League Council.

The President—There is a national good conscience in such a matter. I should think that was one of the most serious things that could possibly happen. When I speak of a legal obligation I mean one that specifically binds you to do a particular thing under certain sanctions. That is a legal obligation and, if I may say so, has a greater binding force; only there always remains in the moral obligation the right to exercise one's judgment as to whether it is indeed incumbent upon one in those circumstances to do that thing. In every moral obligation there is an element of judgment. In a legal obligation there is no element of judgment.

Facing His Critics.

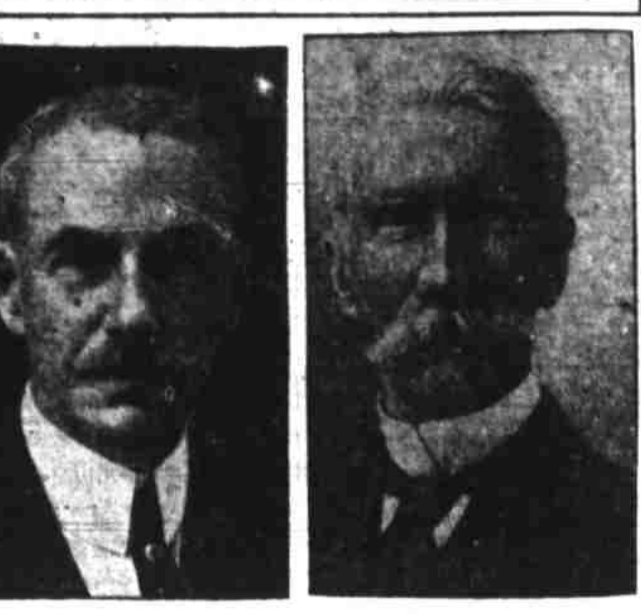
Never before did the President show himself more tactful or more tactful in his replies. Surrounded by twenty or thirty men, headed by Senator Lodge, who had been a bitterness that was intense, the President with quiet courtesy, parried every blow aimed at him.

No question, no matter how pointed it was, seemed to disturb his serenity. He acted like a lawyer who knew his case from top to bottom, and who had confidence in the great cause he was representing. His cards were frankly laid upon the table and he appeared like a fighting champion, ready to meet all comers. Indeed, this very attitude of frankness, openness, sincerity and courtesy, one could see from the sidelines, was a cause of discomfort to Senator Lodge and the Republicans grouped about him, and one could also see written upon the face of the Democratic Senators, in that little room a look of pride that they had a leader who carried himself so gallantly and who so brilliantly met every onslaught of the enemy. The President anticipated an abrupt adjournment of the conference with a courteous invitation to luncheon. Senator Lodge had just turned to the President and said: "Mr. President, I do not wish to interfere in any way, but the conference has now lasted about three hours and a half, and it is half an hour after the lunch hour."

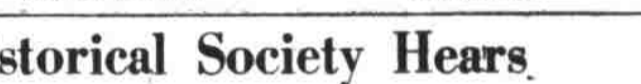
Whereupon the President said: "Will you gentlemen take luncheon with me? It will be very delightful."

It was evident that this invitation so cordially conveyed, broke the ice of formality which up to that time pervaded the meeting, and like boys out of school, forgetting the great affair in which they had all played

Study State's History and Folk Lore



DR. D. H. HILL, Raleigh, President State Literary and Historical Association.



DR. JAMES SPRUNT, Wilmington, President North Carolina Folk Lore Society.

Historical Society Hears Dr. D. H. Hill and Dr. Sledd

Twenty-first Annual Session Begins Its Two-Day Program Here

DR. SAMUEL CROTHERS IS SPEAKER TONIGHT

North Carolina Folk Lore Society Will Hold Its Meeting This Afternoon

Celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of its organization, the North Carolina Literary and Historical Society held the first session of its annual meeting in the auditorium of the Woman's Club last evening, with President Daniel Harvey Hill and Dr. Benjamin Sledd, the latter Professor of English at Wake Forest College, delivering the principal addresses.

The hitherto untold story of the means by which the South solved the problem of furnishing arms and munitions to its armies during the Civil War was the theme of the historical address by Dr. Hill. The original program included an address by Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., in which he intended to discuss expedients to which the nation was put in the recent war to overcome material handicaps.

More than a hundred men and women prominent in the State's intellectual life were present at the session last night, and many others are expected to attend the sessions this morning, this afternoon and tonight. The chief speaker at the concluding session will be Dr. Samuel Crothers, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Business sessions will occupy the afternoon, together with a meeting of the State Folk Lore Society which will be held at 2:30 in the House of Representatives.

Supplying The Army.

A phase of Southern achievement usually neglected by historians was discussed with admirable clarity in Dr. Hill's paper dealing with the difficulties encountered by the Confederacy in arming and equipping the armies that were thrown into the field at the beginning of the conflict in 1861, and how well the South met a situation that seemed at the beginning beyond solution.

For the background of his discussion, the speaker pictured the wide difference in material resources with which the North and South began the conflict. The Union had twenty million people and a wide diversity of industry that could be turned easily into the channels of war. The Confederacy had five million white people and its one industry of agriculture.

In the North there were abundant factories, thousands of skilled workmen, unfettered ports through which war material could be imported, a strong navy and merchant marine, and an abundance of raw materials. In the South, scarcely any iron or lead or copper, or any of the chemicals that enter into the manufacture of powder, and but a handful of workmen whose hands could be turned to the tasks of manufacture.

HARDING WANTS POWER TO TINKER ON TARIFF BILL

Will Ask Congress For Authority To Make Amendments

NOT EXPECTED THAT CONGRESS WILL AGREE

Senator Simmons Informed That Jam of Early Business Causes Delay In Federal Farm Loan Bank at Columbia; Brinson Recovering From Operation

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By EDWARD E. BRITTON.
(By Special Licensed Wire.)
Washington, Dec. 1.—Tariff tinkering talk is now perking up in Washington and the latest of this is that President Harding has a plan of his own for picking his party out of the pit of delay into which it fell after loud shouts that the tariff was the first thing that was to be given attention when the extra session began.

True, it is that the House made an early start at it, but when the monotony that was born with Dr. Forney, chief officer at the birth, went over to the Senate there were some hearings held. But soon there was an abrupt close to these and the House tariff bill has been collecting dust in the pigeon hole to which it was consigned. All that the country got was the enactment of a harmful emergency tariff bill and its re-enactment when it has expired by limitation.

President Harding says now so the report goes to "let George do it" with Warren Gamaliel Harding playing the roll of George. The understanding is that early after Congress meets in regular session this month he will ask that it enact legislation that will permit him to amend tariff rates by executive order as an emergency measure in the aid of American business.

It does not appear that the Senate at any early day will be able to enact a tariff bill and so the plan now said to be on the program is for President Harding to attempt to relieve the Republican party by becoming tariff arbiter. That he will be able to get away with such a proposition is hardly to be believed, for those in Congress who have been fighting in the interests of the people feel that with President Harding having absolute power to amend rates, his business will get the lion's share of any amendments that may be made. This means that if such a law and radical proposition is made to Congress that there will be bitter debate with the probability that the permission sought will not be given.

To Resume Hearings Soon

According to the Penrose schedule, hearings on the tariff bill will be resumed on December 7, with the tobacco schedule first and the cotton schedule next on the list, while he has announced that there will be nothing further as to hearings on the American valuation plan. As to this it is said that Treasury experts set to working out in what manner this would affect American business have not yet completed gathering data, and the would mean another delay in revising the bill, carrying it over into the new year.

Numbers of Persons from North Carolina are expected to be here to go before the Senate finance committee on the tobacco and the cotton schedules. Senator Penrose has announced that he expects the hearings to be over in two weeks, but

(Continued on Page Two.)

CONSIDER MEANS TO BRING MORSE BACK TO THE U. S.

Government Officials Aroused Over Departure of N. Y. Shipbuilder

EXPECTED TO LAND AT HAVRE EARLY TODAY

Departed From Country Just As Government Was About To Place Investigations With Shipping Board Be- fore Federal Jury

Washington, Dec. 1.—Aroused by the departure of Charles W. Morse, New York shipbuilder, from the country just as the government is about to place before a federal grand jury its investigation of his transactions with the Shipping Board, officials of various departments are considering tonight what means may be taken to bring him back to the United States.

It is hoped, Department of Justice officials said, that the world can be sent to permit Morse's detention at Havre tomorrow morning when, according to latest advice, the French steamer Paris, on which he sailed from New York, is due to dock.

No Order Issued

Early in the day the Justice Department called on the Navy Department to send a destroyer to meet the vessel outside of Havre and take Morse off the ship. No such order was issued by the Navy Department, however, and officials declared later they were without authority to act in that manner.

Tonight a plan to cancel the passport issued to Mr. Morse was under consideration. The effect of such action, it is understood, probably would be that the French government might, under representations from the United States, refuse to permit him to land. His return to the United States on the Paris probably would result.

Some Issue Statement.

Meanwhile, Erwin A. and Harry F. Morse, sons of Charles W. Morse, through their attorney, Wilton J. Lambert, issued a statement here tonight declaring that their father had sailed on the Paris under a passport issued to him in his own name and without knowledge of the government's intended action before the grand jury. It was their belief, the statement said, that the government knew Morse had sailed before this contemplated action became known.

Departure Unknown

Justice Department officials declared that nothing was known of Morse's departure until it was reported from New York last night. Morse was granted a passport several months ago, state department officials said, which was presumably good at the time of his sailing. No passport is necessary for a citizen of this country to leave the United States, it was explained, but the State Department issued them as the most convenient proof of American citizenship which is required for admission to virtually all foreign countries.

No Official Comment

High government officials were not inclined to discuss the efforts being made to effect the return of Morse to this country. Secretary Hughes conferred with Ambassador Jusserand of France, at the State Department, but it was not disclosed whether

Harding To Stress Tariff And The Merchant Marine

Message To New Congress Next Week Will Deal Principally With These Subjects; Favors a Ship Subsidy And Wants Tariff Rates Based On Invoice Values

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Harding's message to the new Congress next week, it was declared in high official circles today, will deal principally with two subjects: The tariff and merchant marine. Of the tariff, Mr. Harding is expected to say that its revision and passage is the earliest possible date is largely necessary and that it should be stripped of such provisions as would endanger or unduly delay its passage.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Concerning merchant marine questions, Mr. Harding is expected to take a definite stand for the granting of some sort of ship subsidy, probably in the nature of preferential rates and routes, as supplementary to the granting of free tolls to coastwise shipping through the Panama Canal. It was expected also in the same quarters that the President would discuss Section 24 of the Jones Act dealing with the abrogation of trade treaties by the executive. Study of the situation was said to have developed a feeling on the part of administration officials that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out the provisions of this section.

Tariff Matters First.

Tariff matters, Senate leaders in fact, will occupy the prominent position in the message. It was asserted that Mr. Harding would ask that rates in the House bill now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, be fixed on the old basis of invoice values rather than on the Home provision of American wholesale valuation. His reason for that stand, according to some of his confidants, was that

he had been assured it would be better to apply the new system piece-meal than by employing the plan on all commodities at one time.

To that end, it was stated also, the President is expected to urge an optional provision in the measure, empowering him to apply the home value basis where, after certain surveys, it is found to be advisable or necessary. Such a course was regarded by Congressional tariff builders as obviating the necessity for computing the rates on what opponents of the American valuation plan describe as unknown quantities.

Allied Debt Refunding.

Mr. Harding is expected to urge immediate passage of the allied debt refunding bill. While this was represented as his attitude today, a divergence of opinion among Senators as to the wisdom of taking up the measure during the sessions of the conference on limitation of armaments, it was said by some, may yet force a change in that stand.

The Senate finance committee is not in agreement over what should be done, Senator Penrose, the chairman, Senators Smoot, of Utah, Watson, of Indiana and several others arguing that there could be no embarrassment for the arms conference developed by the debate on the funding measure. On the other hand, Senator Curtis, a committee member and vice chairman of the Senate Republican conference as well as Senator Lodge, the conference head and one of the American delegates to the arms meeting, are strongly opposed to consideration of the debt bill at this time.

Walnut Creek Will Fill Needs For Next Ten Years

Engineer Reports That Other Sources of Supply Are Prohibitive in Cost

PROPOSES EXPENDITURE OF HALF MILLION NOW

Would Duplicate Lake Raleigh Plant With Neuse River Project in Reserve

Declaring that Walnut Creek, if properly developed, will yield sufficient water to fill the needs of Raleigh for the next ten years, William C. Olen, the consulting engineer retained by the city, has recommended that approximately \$500,000 be expended immediately to increase present 250 acres and that development of the resources offered by Neuse river be reserved for the future. The recommendations contemplate the improvement of Lake Raleigh and the construction of a duplicate plant.

Mr. Olen's report, which has been in the hands of Commissioner of Public Works John B. Bray since Monday will be formally laid before the City Commissioners at their meeting today. Mr. Bray, it is also expected, will submit his recommendations concerning action on the report this morning, and these recommendations will adhere closely to the report, it is understood.

In his report, Mr. Olen discards possibilities offered by Crabtree creek and Swift creek as involving prohibitive cost and advises against any immediate utilization of Neuse river on the same ground. Each of these projects is treated exhaustively.

BRITISH LEADERS USING INFLUENCE IN RATIO DISPUTE

Making Effort To Harmonize Japan's Views With Those of United States

MAY NOT RECOGNIZE REQUEST AS FORMAL

Principals To Naval Control- versy Do Not Regard Ne- gotiations As Deadlocked; Think Japan Will Abandon Proposal; Shantung Tan- gle Up Again

Washington, Dec. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, is using her influence to bring the Japanese view in the naval ratio dispute into harmony with those of the United States.

With this development, the Japanese plenipotentiaries again have submitted the whole question to their home government.

British Influence.

The entire nature of this latest move for a solution of the ratio problem is not disclosed, but it is indicated that Great Britain has found a double interest in the success of the negotiations because she has accepted in principle the American "5.5-3" proposal and because on the other hand she is in alliance with Japan, who asks for a ratio of "10-10-7."

All the principals on both sides of the controversy refused tonight to recognize the situation as a deadlock. The American delegates, it was said authoritatively, were even discussing to regard Baron Kato's proposal for an increased Japanese strength as a formal presentation of the Japanese viewpoint. They were confident, it was declared, that the 10-10-7 proposition would be abandoned before Japan's final statement of position is placed before the conference.

Not Formal Request.

It is apparent that if the proposal of the Japanese statesman is not to be regarded as formal, the reason lies in the fact that it was not "passed across the table" at a formal session of the arms conference or any of its regularly constituted subdivisions.

Baron Kato's request for an increase over the American ratio was communicated to Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour at a meeting of the three late Tuesday afternoon. In relating frankly his government's position, the Japanese plenipotentiary touched on the reason which impelled him to make the request and asked that the question of national needs be taken into account in determining the new naval relationship.

Frank Exchanges.

In response, Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour made plain the opposition of the American and British delegations to vitally changing the basis of ratio determined upon and Baron Kato indicated he desired before going further to communicate again with his government. Since then the three have not met to discuss the question of naval armaments, but it is believed that further advances have been received from Tokyo.

Shantung Matter Up.

During the last a new attempt was begun today to settle the long debated Shantung controversy, but in view of the status of the naval negotiations, the Shantung conversations were looked on by many of the delegates as a small part of the main picture. Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour, exercising their "good offices" met with the Japanese and Chinese delegations for a preliminary survey of the situation and then left American and British "observers" on the ground to aid in whatever way they can to bring the two oriental groups into agreement.

RIOTERS ATTACK MANY AMERICANS

Jewels and Other Valuables Taken During Disturbances in Vienna

Vienna, Dec. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—In the widespread rioting which took place in Vienna today many Americans staying at the hotels were attacked, and some of them were subjected to rough treatment. Mrs. Hand, the wife of a colonel of the United States Army, and her daughter were robbed of furs and clothing, but on the same floor, Col. and Mrs. Miller, U. S. A., displayed the American flag and spoke English, and the rioters withdrew from their room.

Of the hotels the New Bristol and the Old Bristol suffered most. They were partially wrecked and were looted to the second floor.

Inquiries at the hotels disclosed that many guests were robbed of clothing and jewels, in some instances the jewels being torn from the ears.

Seemingly the most rowdy elements swept through the inner city, they were joined by the worst criminal classes, committing all kinds of excesses.

At seven o'clock tonight the streets were quiet, and further disturbances of a serious nature are not looked for.

The Associated Press correspondent asked one of a squad of policemen who idly watched the wrecking of the Hotel Imperial, if there were not sufficient police to handle the situation. He replied: "We are tired of shooting and being shot. These people are hungry and desperate; so are many of us."

Restaurants Looted.

The disturbances today were the most serious since the downfall of the monarchy. They spread throughout the inner city, and practically every unshuttered window was smashed. All the famous restaurants and hotels frequented by foreign visitors were entered, looted and partly wrecked, and the luxury shops robbed, while the police watched without interfering.

The disturbances are described as purely economic, due to the growing scarcity and cost of the necessities of life. They had their inception in a general strike in the industrial suburb of Floridsdorf. The workmen marched to parliament and were joined by thousands from their district. A deputation waited on Chancellor Schober and demanded the abolition of the stock exchange, confiscation of foreign securities and a more effective food control.

Case of Rioting.

The deputation received an evasive answer, in his opinion, and as the demonstration before parliament began to disband, gangs composed of many hundreds broke away and began the work of destruction. The rioters divided into several columns, attacking the cafes, hotels and stores, another storming the empty stock exchange, while others proceeded to the shopping district, where they attacked every well-dressed person and stormed and plundered.

EDISON AND FORD GO TO MUSCLE SHOALS

Five Japanese Lose Lives During Storm

Detroit, Dec. 1.—Thomas A. Edison, who will accompany Henry Ford in an inspection of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate and water power project, arrived here today in Mr. Ford's private car. Mr. Edison was taken immediately to the Ford home at Dearborn.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison will discuss details of the Detroit manufacturer's offer to the government for the Muscle Shoals plant and expect to leave here for the South tomorrow or Saturday. A number of engineers of the Ford organization will accompany the party.

How long a time will be spent at Muscle Shoals is not known. It is understood, however, that the inspection to be made will be of the most minute nature.

Declares Dividend

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Sears Roebuck and Company today announced the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to shareholders of record December 15.

Another Death Occurs As Result of Big Fire

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1.—John J. Dunn, scorched in the Rialto Theatre fire of Sunday night, died today. His death brings the list of actual fire victims to seven.

Nine hospital patients were reported this afternoon as in extremely serious condition. So many inquiries had been made about supposed missing persons that Coroner Mix ordered a careful examination of the ruins of the theatre. The ashes were sifted, but up till afternoon firemen and policemen had found no trace of human bones.

Mistrial In Murder Case.

Columbus, Ga., Dec. 1.—A mistrial was declared here late today in the case of L. C. Hammond, charged with wife murder, after the jury had been set 26 hours. It was announced the case would be tried again at the next term of court. The prosecution asserted Hammond shot his wife because of infatuation for another woman but he told the jury her death was accidental.

Clark Starts Proceedings

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1.—Proceedings for the recovery of property valued at \$150,000 were started in the Fulton county superior court today by E. T. Clark, Imperial Knight of the Ku Klux Klan, against Harry D. Terrell Grand Gable of the "Capital Domain" of Washington, D. C.

CLUB WOMEN WILL BECOME CENSORS

No Club Lecturer Can Pro- mulate Views In State Without Endorsement

Rocky Mount, Dec. 1.—No club lecturer will be allowed to promulgate his or her views in North Carolina without endorsement by the department of the Women's Federation of Clubs under which his or her subject falls and the legislative committee, according to a resolution adopted here this morning by the Council of the Federation upon motion of Mrs. R. R. Cotten.

Adoption of the censorship resolution featured the concluding session of the Council, which decided to hold its next meeting at Pinhurst next fall in connection with the meeting of the Southern Council, which embraces seven Southern States. The specific date for the meeting was not fixed. Steps were also taken to raise a \$50,000 fund for the Federation during the current year by levying a 50 per cent assessment upon each club member.

The Council passed a resolution agreeing to furnish the living rooms of the five new buildings recently erected at Samarrand through the social service department of which Mrs. S. C. Sitterson, of Kingston, chairman, Mrs. F. B. Michaels, vice president of the State Federation, of Greensboro, told of the plans that were being made for the club convention in the Gate City next May and gave a tentative outline of the program. Mrs. Charles E. Quilan, of Waynesville, made a report upon industrial and social conditions in the State. She especially told of the needs of the ex-service men and urged the club members to continue their work and aid along this line more particularly during the approaching holiday season. She urged that the study of the labor problem and conditions be included in the club programs and emphasized the fact that women must crystallize public opinion in the State.

A conference of the district presidents with Mrs. John L. Gilmer, of Winston-Salem, presiding and a special session of the executive committee of the legislative council of Women's organizations, Miss Elsie Riddick of Raleigh, presiding were two other features of the morning. The sessions adjourned at noon after which the Council members were guests of the Rocky Mount Woman's Club at a luncheon at the Woman's Club cafeteria, this social event bringing the meeting here to a close.

Estimates for each of the projects under consideration as submitted by Mr. Olen are as follows:

Crabtree creek, steam operated, construction cost, \$771,036; annual operating cost, \$175,820.
Crabtree creek, electrically operated, construction cost, \$896,424; annual operating cost, \$158,016.
Walnut creek, construction cost, \$400,084; annual operating cost, \$75,165.
Swift creek, construction cost, \$524,084; annual operating cost, \$142,077.
Neuse river, construction cost, \$1,291,183; annual operating cost, \$288,275.

It is pointed out in the report that the present location of the pumping station, which enables a maximum use of the force of gravity, is the material factor in the great advantage.

(Continued on Page Two.)

FOUR CREW MEMBERS REACH SHORE SAFELY

Destroyer De Long Aground Off California Coast; To Rescue Others

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Four seamen came ashore safely from the destroyer De Long, which went ashore early today on the rocks a mile and a half south of Half Moon Bay, Cal. Early in the afternoon the destroyer swung broadside against the shore and began to pound badly, according to reports from the scene.

The officers and crew number about 100 men.

The Effort To Oust Wilson From The Presidency During His Illness

Joseph P. Tumulty Tells About It In His Story, "Woodrow Wilson As I Know Him," In Tomorrow's News and Observer.

This is the most interesting part of the Tumulty narrative. No other North Carolina newspaper will have it.

Those who have not read the earlier chapters will certainly want to see these later revelations. Mr. Tumulty gives names and details. There are many other absorbing incidents chronicled in these later chapters of the story.

Tumulty's story of Wilson, every weekday and Sunday in the News and Observer.

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