

## WILSON PLAYED NO FAVORITES AT SAN FRANCISCO

### Refused To Take Any Part in Selection of Presidential Candidate

### MADE NO EFFORT IN BEHALF OF McADOO

### Strict Impartiality Shown When He Made No Objec- tion to Palmer's Candi- dacy; Hoped For Adoption of League and Greatly Disappointed Over Result

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW  
HIM, BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY  
(38th Installment)  
CHAPTER XLIV  
THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVEN-  
TION

As the days of the San Francisco convention approached, those of us who were intimately associated with the President at the White House were warned by him that in the convention fight soon to take place we must play no favorites; that the convention must be so far as the White House was concerned, a free field and no-favor, and that our attitude of "hands off" and strict neutrality must be maintained. Some weeks before the convention met, the President conferred with me regarding the nominations, and admonished me that the White House must keep hands off, saying that it had always been charged in the past that every Administration sought to use its influence in the organization of the party to throw the nomination this way or that. Speaking to me of the matter, he said, "We are not to be clear to every one who consults us that our attitude is to be impartial in fact as well as in spirit. Other Presidents have sought to influence the naming of their successors. Their efforts have frequently brought about scandals and factional disputes that have split the party. This must not happen with us. We must not by any act seek to give the impression that we favor this or that man."

This attitude was in no way an evidence of the President's indifference to the nomination of the convention, or to what might happen at San Francisco. He was passionately anxious that his party's standard bearer should win at the election, if for no other reason than to see his own policies continued and the League of Nations vindicated. There was another and personal reason why he insisted that no White House interference should be brought into play for any particular nominee. His son-in-law, William G. McAdoo, was highly thought of in connection with the nomination, and therefore the President felt that he must be more than ordinarily strict in insisting that we keep hands off, for anything that saved of nepotism was distasteful to him and, therefore, he "leaned backward" in his efforts to maintain a neutral position in the Presidential contest, and to take no part, directly or indirectly, that might seem to give aid and comfort to the friends of his son-in-law. While Mr. McAdoo's political enemies were busily engaged in opposing him on the ground of his relationship to the President, he was making every effort to disassociate himself and his Administration from the talk that was spreading in favor of McAdoo's candidacy. While every effort was being made by Mr. McAdoo's enemies to give the impression that the Federal machine was being used to advance his candidacy, the President was engaged wholly in ignoring the candidacy of McAdoo.

### Misinterpreted Family Visits

Every family visit which Mr. McAdoo and his wife, the President's daughter, paid the White House, was distorted in the newspaper reports carried to the country into long and serious conferences between the President and his son-in-law with reference to Mr. McAdoo's candidacy. I know from my own knowledge that the matter of the nomination was never discussed between the President and Mr. McAdoo. And Mr. McAdoo's real friends knew this, and were greatly irritated at what they thought was the gross indifference on the part of the President to the political fortunes of his son-in-law. So meticulously careful was the President that no one should be of the opinion that he was attempting to influence things in Mr. McAdoo's behalf, that there was never a discussion even between the President and myself regarding Mr. McAdoo's candidacy, although we had canvassed the availability of other Democratic candidates, as well as the availability of the Republican candidates.

I had often been asked what the President's attitude would be toward Mr. McAdoo's candidacy were he free to take part in the campaign. My only answer to these inquiries was that the President had a deep affection and an admiration for Mr. McAdoo as a great executive, that grew stronger with each day's contact with him. He felt that Mr. McAdoo's sympathies, like his own, were on the side of the average man; and that Mr. McAdoo was a man with a high sense of public service.

And while the President kept silent with reference to McAdoo, the basis of his attitude was his conviction that to use his influence to advance the cause of his son-in-law was in his opinion, an improper use of a public trust.

## Wield Gavel Over Special Session State Legislature Assembling Today



W. B. COOPER, Wilmington, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate  
HARRY P. GRIER, Stateville, Speaker of the House of Representatives

## Special Session Convenes At 11 O'Clock This Morning

### Majority of Members Arriving Yesterday Want Short Session—Representative Doughton Here and Will Take His Seat in House—Session May Develop Ser- ious Attempt at State Legislation.

With the idea of a short session uppermost in his mind, but nevertheless with its pockets distended with a motley of proposed legislation, the General Assembly of North Carolina will convene in special session today at 11 o'clock at the call of the Governor to rectify technical defects in the Municipal Finance Act and provide means of taking care of the \$700,000 deficit in the school fund.

Some Proposed Bills.  
The Australian Ballot as a State-wide proposition, abolition of capital punishment, repeal of the primary law, a workmen's compensation act, so a change in the General Assembly as to apply to the taxes paid by banks, making the provisions the same as apply to Federal income taxes, are proposals that have been embodied in bills to be offered as soon as the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate declare the session open for business today.

### Precedent For Doughton.

Question of whether Mr. Doughton would serve in the session grew out of his appointment as Highway Commissioner for the Seventh district. No opposition has arisen in any quarter to his continuing in the office to which he was elected. The Attorney General has ruled that the Highway Commissioner is an appointment for a special purpose, and is not included in the constitutional prohibition against one man holding two offices.

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## RISH QUESTION SETTLED IN LONG NIGHT MEETING

### Terms of Agreement On New Proposals Not Announced at Close

### MEMBER OF CABINET MAKES STATEMENT

### Sinn Feiners Will Make No Comment On Situation; Delegates Look Tired and Grave After Conference at Downing Street; Certain Modifications Made

London, Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—It is officially announced that the government officials and the representatives of the Dail Eireann have reached an agreement the terms of which will be submitted for the acceptance of Parliament and of the Dail Eireann.

London, Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—The conference between the government ministers and Sinn Fein delegates reached an agreement at an early hour this morning on the new proposals, which underwent certain modifications for an Irish settlement.

## GENERALLY COLD ALL OVER SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, Dec. 5.—Heavy snow-fall over portions of the middle Atlantic States and the upper Ohio Valley, freezing temperatures as far South as Montgomery, Ala., and heavy frosts to the Alabama coast and in northwestern Florida during the last 24 hours were reported today to the weather bureau.

## SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO REVIEW LEAK CASE.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Supreme court declined today to enter into a review of the so-called "Supreme court leak case" in which a former secretary of one of the justices and several associates, including a former employee of the Department of Justice, were convicted in the court of the District of Columbia of conspiracy to defraud the United States.

## Governor And His Staff To Welcome Marshal Foch

The Governor and his staff, the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and many men of prominence throughout the State have been invited to participate in the formal welcome that will be extended to Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch, generalissimo of the Allied Armies in the World War when he reaches Monroe at 8:25 Friday evening for a stay of three-quarters of an hour.

Into that brief period the town of Monroe will endeavor to crowd the welcome that the whole State would give the supreme commander of the thirty million men who fought together against Germany. Monroe will have the honor of being the only town in the State where he will stop. He will pass through Raleigh at 1:35 Saturday morning, reaching Washington at 8:35 and leaving immediately for West Point. He will sail for France Monday morning.

# FOUR-POWER ENTENTE WITH JAPAN CONSIDERED AT ARMS CONGRESS; CHINESE DELEGATE RESIGNS JOB

## NOTHING DONE BY ARMS CONGRESS REGARDING CHINA

### Secretary of Chinese Delegation Hands In His Resignation

## HE CHARGES HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY POWERS

### None of China's Demands Involved Anything More Than Justice to China, Says Dr. Tyan, Who Charges Violation of His Country's Sovereignty

Washington, Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Philip K. C. Tyan, secretary general of the Chinese delegation to the Washington conference and minister to Cuba, today cabled to Peking his resignation as a member of the delegation in protest against the "negative results" thus far achieved concerning China's demands.

Dr. Tyan told the Associated Press tonight that in resigning he acted without consulting the three Chinese delegates and his action represented his personal views. The resignation was notified after the cablegram had been sent to the Chinese government.

## Organized Peace Only Means of Avoiding War

### Possibilities of Another World War With Development of Air Warfare Vividly Described by H. G. Wells; We Must Either Have An Association of Na- tions or Prepare For Continuation of War, He Says

(By Arrangement with the New York World and the Chicago Tribune)

An examination of the situation that has arisen in Europe between France, England and Germany brings us out to exactly the same conclusion as an examination of the Pacific situation. There is no other alternative than this: either to fight it out and establish the definite ascendancy of some one power or to form an Alliance based on an explicit settlement, an alliance, indeed, sustaining a common executive Commission to watch and maintain the observance of that settlement. There is no way out of war but an organized peace. Washington illuminates that point. We must be prepared to see an Association of Nations in Conference growing into an organic system of world control for world affairs and the keeping of the world's peace, or we must be prepared for a continuation of war. So it is worth considering what such an Association, then organized for war, for certainly war will come again to you, or to your children.

And for reasons set out in my earlier papers, reasons amply confirmed by the experiences of the Washington gathering, a mere limitation of Armaments can be little more than a strategic ruse. It may indeed even cut out expensive items and so cheapen and facilitate war.

## Organized Peace Only Means of Avoiding War

Let me note here in passing that the case for some Association of Nations to discuss and control the common interests of mankind rests on a wider basis than the mere prevention of war; the economic and social divisions and disorders of mankind provide, perhaps, in the long run, a stronger and more conclusive argument for human unity than the mere war evil, but in this paper I will narrow the issue down to war, simply, and ask the reader to consider the probable nature of war in the future if the development of warfare is not checked by deliberate human effort.

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## TWENTY-ONE DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

### Twenty-five More Injured In Head-On Collision In Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5.—Additional bodies recovered from the amputated debris, and death of two of the injured tonight increased 21, the list of fatal injuries as a result of the head-on collision between Philadelphia and Reading Railroad suburban passenger trains today.

Four of the 25 or more injured were in a critical condition. It was feared other bodies still were concealed by the hot ashes and twisted framework of the two wooden coaches which caught fire.

Most of the victims perished in the flames which broke out almost immediately after the crash, for both trains consisted of wooden coaches.

Rescuers were obliged to stand helpless at the top of the cut where the crash occurred while the victims smothered in the wreckage, ascried as the flames tortured them.

An outbound train from Philadelphia ran into an inbound train from Newton in this cut which is 35 feet deep, narrow and curved. Its sides were covered with snow and ice and it was with the greatest difficulty that the injured were dragged to the top.

Several of the charred bodies had not been identified tonight and it was thought that more might lie in the mass of wreckage.

## Train Over-ran Its Orders

A statement from the railway officials said the accident "seems to be due to train 115 (that from Philadelphia) over running its orders." An investigation has been started by the railway another has been ordered by the State, while Bucks County officials have announced that they will conduct a third.

## CONSIDER TREATY TO INCLUDE FOUR POWERS IN EAST

### Latest Suggestion Proposes Entente For Four Great Nations

## AMERICA LOOKING ON DURING NEGOTIATIONS

### Naval Problem Involves No Proposal For Political Agreement of Any Charac- ter; Proposal for 4-Power Entente Suggested By Lloyd George

Washington, Dec. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—The question of a three or four power agreement to replace the Anglo-Japanese alliance is demanding increased attention among the arms delegates while they wait for Japan to define her position on the naval ratio.

The latest suggestion, contemplating an entente to include the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, has developed to the point where a tentative treaty draft is under consideration in some quarters although it has not been formally presented to the conference.

There are indications that the Japanese delegates and perhaps the British as well, are consulting their home governments on such a proposition at the same time that they are asking for further instructions in regard to the naval ratio.

## Japan's Explain Delay.

Admiral Baron Kato, of the Japanese delegation, said tonight however, that the naval question involved issues which are of far-reaching effect upon the National and International life of Japan and on the policies of great powers permanently. These issues, he said, should be brought to the full knowledge and consideration of his government before definite action is taken.

The delay in presenting Japan's definite position on ratio, declared the Japanese statesman, is due wholly to the difficulties of cable communication and the desire of the Japanese government to act circum-spectly in so important a decision.

It has been indicated that it may be late in the week before the Japanese are ready to return a reply to the latest naval proposition.

## Two Questions Become Tangled.

The American belief that the naval question can be settled independent of political issues, although borne out thus far by the direction taken by the negotiations, apparently is not readily accepted in all quarters. A British spokesman recently declared that in the British view the naval and Far Eastern problems were bound up in the same shaf and there have been indications of a like opinion among some Japanese despite the public announcement of Admiral Baron Kato that he was ready to consider a naval agreement without reference to the political considerations involved.