

WILSON NAMES PEACE DELEGATION

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL HEAD U. S. DELEGATION AS PRESIDENT OF U. S.

Secretary Lansing, Ambassador White, Colonel House and General Tasker H. Bliss Will Compose the Delegation Aside From the President, and Will Remain Through the Peace Sessions.

PRESIDENT WILL TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS

Will Not Remain Throughout the Sessions It Is Believed—Other Members of the Delegation Will Have Ambassadorial Rank and Will Be Permanent Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The representatives of the United States at the peace conference will be: President Wilson. Robert Lansing, secretary of state. Henry White, former ambassador to France and Italy. E. M. House.

General Tasker H. Bliss, representative of the American army with the supreme war council at Versailles.

This announcement was made tonight at the white house. In the absence of any official explanation it was assumed that the president goes as president of the United States and that Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Colonel House and possibly also General Bliss will be delegates with ambassadorial rank.

It was recalled that the president's announcement that he would go to France "for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace" said that it was not likely that he could remain throughout the sessions of the peace conference and that he would be "accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference."

The white house announcement tonight follows: "It was announced at the executive offices tonight that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be: the president himself, the secretary of state, the Honorable Henry White, recently ambassador to France, Mr. Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss.

"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion."

Nothing to Add. White house officials would add nothing to the formal statement, and no one professing to be in the confidence of the president would talk. There was only one surprise in the statement—the appearance of the name of General Bliss as one of the representatives. It had been taken for granted that the general military representatives of the United States on the supreme war council would take part in the discussions at Versailles, but the prevailing idea had been he would be attached to the delegation in a military capacity just as Admiral Benson probably will be present as spokesman for the navy in the great naval problems to be solved.

Only yesterday callers at the white house gained the distinct impression that there would be but three accredited delegates of full rank. It was suggested tonight that the name of General Bliss probably was added at the last moment upon receipt of information that the allied powers would include a military man among their representatives.

The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy are expected to attend the peace conference as representatives of their governments, but like the president, may not remain throughout the conferences. The general understanding here is that present plans are to have the conference first agree to the broad principles of the treaty and leave the working out of details to further sittings. Speedily Return.

This would enable the president and the entente premiers speedily to return to the capitals of their respective countries so as to give their personal attention to affairs of state.

Secretary Lansing who heads the delegation proper, became secretary of state in June 1915, when William Jennings Bryan resigned rather than sign a note to Germany in the Lusitania case which he thought might lead

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JAPANESE DELEGATION. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Viscount Kato, former minister of foreign affairs, will head the Japanese delegation to the peace conference at Versailles, according to unofficial advice reaching Washington today. Vice-Admiral Isami Takahashi, vice-chief of the Japanese general naval staff, will be a member of the delegation. He will be accompanied by his aide, Captain Kichihuro Nomura, who was educated in Japan and in Germany and Austria.

WAR ORDERS WILL BE CANCELLED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Comptroller Throws Bomb Into the Plans Proposed

CONTRACTS ARE NOT LEGALLY BINDING

Baker Proposes Form Which Is Based on Fairness to Both Sides

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The government's maturing program for cancelling war orders with the minimum disturbance to business conditions, was thrown into confusion today by a decision of Comptroller Warwick of the treasury, that thousands of orders placed by telegram, telephone or mail are not legally binding and that consequently they may not be recognized through the negotiation of terminating contracts without special legislation by congress. Officials estimated that hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts are involved.

Spirit of Fairness. At the same time Secretary Baker announced that the war department will direct its own cancelling of contracts "in a spirit of fairness and hopefulness to all concerned." Attorney General Gregory will be asked to appear in the conflict between the law, as strictly interpreted by Comptroller Warwick, whose authority grows out of his supervision of payments from the treasury and the desire of the war department to terminate contracts—both those backed up by formally signed documents and those undertaken on the informal agreements by making some sort of lump sum payment to the contractor.

If legislation is found to be necessary, it is said that an attempt will be made to rush it through congress immediately to avoid holding up the government's great industrial demobilization and readjustment plans.

New Form Proposed. Secretary Baker has proposed a form of termination contract—supplemental agreement—by which the government would be released by the contractor from the original contract and in return would pay the contractor for "expenses incurred" in carrying out the agreement, and an additional allowance for profit limited to ten per cent of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand. The war department had further proposed to pay the manufacturer immediately seventy-five per cent of the minimum due on this basis, as determined by a contracting officer of the government and the balance after time had been allowed for careful determination of the final amount due.

This method, Secretary Baker said, would give plans which have devoted their resources to war production and prevent "a break in their continuous operation and employment of labor."

May Be Willing. Comptroller Warwick's decision declared that "it cannot be assumed, as the proposed contract form does, that the contractor anticipates profits from completing his contract. There may be contractors willing to terminate their existing contracts, whether containing termination clauses or not, on terms more favorable to the government than are contained in the proposed form. It is possible that some may be willing to terminate existing contracts on the basis of payment for what is delivered before termination."

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GERMANY MUST BE PUNISHED IN SUCH MANNER AS TO PREVENT FOR ALL TIME THE STARTING OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR

Lloyd-George Says Huns Must Not Be Allowed to Pay by Dumping Cheap Goods on Markets of the Allied Countries—Must Be Taught That Taking Advantage of Hospitality Is Not Tolerated in Civilization.

EX-KAISER RESPONSIBLE. NEWCASTLE, England, Nov. 29.—"It is not only the Kaiser who is responsible for the invasion of Belgium," said Lloyd-George in a speech at Newcastle today. "The Kaiser is responsible for the invasion of Belgium, but it is the German government which established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity. But I must use one word of warning," said Mr. Lloyd-George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay the indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries."

Two Offences. Mr. Lloyd-George declared that the crime of nations that had been committed. "One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate plotting of the great war. The other is the outrage upon international law. It is a crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the lands of another. Whoever did that ought to be responsible for it. The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships but it was a crime against humanity that it sent the hands of harmless merchantmen to the shipwreck."

Merit Punishment. Mr. Lloyd-George said the interests of security and fair play demanded

that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted. "The question of the punishment of nations," he added. "In every court of justice throughout the world the party which has lost has to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity. But I must use one word of warning," said Mr. Lloyd-George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay the indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries."

There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Somebody has been responsible for the war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not anyone to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if that is the case, there is one justice for the poor criminal and another for kings and emperors."

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mean only the sinking of ships but it was a crime against humanity that it sent the hands of harmless merchantmen to the shipwreck. "We have not so to act now that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war will know what is awaiting them at the end of it. We shall have to see that this terrible war, which has inflicted so much destruction on the world; which has arrested the course of civilization and in many ways put it back; which has left marks on the minds, upon the physique and the hearts of myriads in many lands that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take now, that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

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PRICE RESTRICTIONS ON COAL MAY BE REMOVED

Garfield Says He Hopes to Cancel Regulations in Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Price restrictions on bituminous coal may be removed by the fuel administration within two weeks. Fuel Administrator Garfield said today he hoped to cancel the price regulations not later than the middle of December. Present prices as fixed by the fuel administration range from \$2.95 to \$4.95 a ton at the mines. Dr. Garfield said it may be possible to abandon the zone system of distribution of bituminous coal by the middle of December, but that action to this end will be taken only after consultation with the railroad administration. The fuel administrator said he could not "take his hands off" the anthracite situation until winter is over. This was taken to mean that the government will continue its control over anthracite until the end of the year, April 1, and that the fuel administration will continue to function until that time.

WILL VISIT PARIS. PARIS, Nov. 29.—(Havas).—King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, will visit Paris in December, according to an announcement made here today.

MAJOR W. S. MANNING WAS KILLED IN ACTION

Eldest Son of Governor of South Carolina Made Supreme Sacrifice.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 29.—Major W. S. Manning, the eldest son of Governor Richard I. Manning, of South Carolina, was killed in action in France, November 5, according to a message received tonight by W. S. Manning, of this city, from his brother Governor Manning at Columbia. Only recently Major Manning had been decorated for bravery on the field of battle. Major Manning was attached to the 15th Infantry, Seventy-ninth Division, United States army, his unit having been in hard fighting for the last few months. When the United States declared war on Germany, Major Manning was Washington correspondent of the New York Times, having been on the staff of that paper for a number of years. He resigned his position, entered officers training camp, received a commission as captain, and was assigned to the 15th Infantry. His organization went over-seas last summer. His military career, however, began when the United States forces were sent to the Mexican border. When that trouble arose he left Washington and joined the Charleston Light Dragoons, commanded by his brother. He served throughout the border experience in the Charleston cavalry organization and soon after being mustered out he entered the training camp, where he won his commission as captain.

WILL ASK INDICTMENT OF JOHN B. DENSMORE

Wire Tapping Will Be Made Basis of Prosecution, Is Stated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Indictment of John B. Densmore, director-general of employment of the department of labor, who made a report disclosing alleged irregularities in prosecutions, including the case of Thomas J. Mosonyi, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Stephens last night, will be asked by District Attorney Fickert, the latter announced today. The indictment will be sought under status pertaining to wire tapping. The Densmore report, in connection with which Mr. Fickert said wire tapping was done, set forth many conversations alleged to have been obtained from telephone wires leading to the district attorney's office and other offices. The grand jury is investigating the Densmore charges of irregularities in the prosecution of Mosonyi and others.

GOT 500. LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is announced that approximately 500 German submarines were destroyed during the war. The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated to have been 500.

MADDOG PLEASED WITH ASHEVILLE; MAY SPEND HIS VACATION HERE

Guest of Asheville for an Hour—Visits William J. Bryan

WOULD NOT TURN HAND FOR OFFICE

But He Would Not Make a Henry Ford Race

William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and director-general of the railroads of the United States, spent an hour in Asheville yesterday, and as a result may spend many days here after January 1 when he retires from office. He will take under consideration the official invitation of the city, and that of the Board of Trade and of F. L. Seely to take the well earned rest here, under the California or Arizona as he has planned.

Pleased With City. The secretary was pleased with Asheville, especially because it was said without the slightest exaggeration, and he voiced his pleasure in unmistakable terms. Visiting the scenic mountains from Battery Park total by his own estimation of pleasure and was gratified that he readily recognized the "real" of Asheville. And when he stood on the western veranda of Grove Park Inn and saw the great expanse of the Blue Ridge course shadowed by the clouds and beyond the blue peaks with the forested peaks like links of a giant chain he was genuinely enthusiastic. He had adopted the declaration of the Wiclioff regional director of the Asheville railway lines "If people found such a hotel and surroundings in Europe they would make the same trip."

Met by Committee. The secretary was met at 12:30 at the Asheville station by a reception committee organized by Secretary N. Buckner, of the Board of Trade, this including Commissioner James G. Sikes, President L. E. Rogers of the Board of Trade, Secretary Buckner, President E. H. Galer of the Rotary club, F. M. Weaver of the county council of defense, P. R. Allen, Messrs. Burke and Carroll of Grove Park Inn and other prominent men. Detailed by official business, Mayor Rankin and Commissioner Ramsey were unable to join the party until later.

Accompanying the secretary was C. B. Gray, director of the Division of operations, Oscar A. Price, assistant to the director-general, B. L. Wiclioff, regional director of Atlanta, George R. Loyal, assistant to Mr. McAdoo.

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FOUR PORTS DESIGNATED FOR RECEIVING TROOPS ARRIVING FROM FRANCE

Will Be Impossible to Move Whole Army Under Eight Months

TWO NORTHERN PORTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Boston, New York, Newport News, Va., and Charleston, S. C., are the four ports department now plans to use for the return of the army from overseas. Even with this wide distribution of the strain on port facilities and transportation, however, and with German ships now idle in German harbors employed on the tank, careful estimates show that the last of the army could not possibly reach the United States in less than eight months. Conservative calculations upon which preparations by the department probably will be based, fix ten months as the minimum. These estimates have been made wholly on the basis of the physical difficulties to be overcome and do not take into consideration the question of the retention in Europe for some time of an American force. The minimum time for the return of the army will be agreed upon at the peace conference. If the return movement already in progress is continued at full speed, the last division to all probability could not reach the United States before October 1919. Decision to route the troops to their homes through the four ports mentioned is understood to have been based on two main considerations. First, they are the natural gateways to the country, each fed by an independent rail system ramifying back through geographically independent sections of the United States. Second, the ships as far as possible will men from the same country. It will be possible, army officials say, to avoid overcrowding and the rapids of normal traffic in getting the soldiers from the ships to their homes.

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