

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS—Established Daily, 1858; Sunday, 1910. THE EVENING CHRONICLE—Established, 1903.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1919.

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS Consolidated THE EVENING CHRONICLE May 8, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRES. READY FOR ACTION OTHERS NO DELAY IN OPENING PEACE CONFERENCE

President is in Paris and is ready to take up the more urgent incidental arrangements for peace conference, but Lloyd George is detained and Orlando is also engaged.

Paris, June 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson's conference with the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy, which were to open today, have been delayed and probably will not begin before early next week.

Mr. Lloyd George is detained in London by work incident to the reconstruction of his cabinet. Premier Orlando of Italy, who is due here today, probably will return to Rome, where his presence for 48 hours is necessary because of matters under consideration by the Italian parliament.

There will, however, be a meeting today at the office of Stephen Pichon, foreign minister. It will be attended by Mr. Wilson, Premier Orlando and Japanese representatives, but it will be informal because of the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, although British representatives probably will be present. It was considered best to hold the meeting and clear up some preliminary points and it is believed important details of procedure will be settled. If this is done, the delegates will be in a position, when Mr. Lloyd George arrives, to rapidly complete the preliminary work and clear up matters for the opening conferences on Monday and Tuesday. Importance is attached to the meeting of the French cabinet today for it is probable President Poincaré will definitely nominate the French delegates to the peace conference.

Referring to the conferences as being between the chiefs of the entente governments, the best informed French sources say it is nothing more or less than a meeting—perhaps a last—of the higher allied war committee. The procedure that will be adopted will be the simplest possible, having the advantage of avoiding laborious pourparlers and exchanges of notes between chancellors. It is pointed out that the committee in question will be composed of the premiers and foreign ministers of the allies, Mr. Wilson figuring as American premier.

It is not expected there will be a long debate at the conferences, this morning's newspapers saying the French government communicated to entente powers some days ago a complete plan of work, amounting to a suggestion of a co-ordinated program. As regards questions concerning enemy countries, it is understood those concerning Germany will be taken up first, then those of Austria-Hungary and finally those relative to Bulgaria and Turkey. These details probably will not be decided upon until the league of nations' part of the program has been exhausted, however.

It is not expected the ministers' conference will deal with more than the most general principles of the peace settlement. In fact it now seems doubtful if more than a broad, general agreement, will be reached before President Wilson returns to America

in February. Out of the coming conference, it is expected a more or less tentative program will be adopted, which divides the work of the peace congress into successive steps. The actual making of peace, with the central powers may be the last of these steps.

The procedure now being discussed is, roughly, as follows:

First, a general agreement between the United States and the entente governments for the creation of a league of nations, or similar machinery, to enforce the terms of peace and preserve it.

Second, the setting up of new independent states growing out of the war.

Third, the assessment of damages and indemnities and the manner of their payment.

Fourth, the conclusion of peace treaties with the central powers. The peace treaties may be left to the last because none of the agreements can bind the central powers unless, in the meantime, they have established governments which satisfy the peace congress as to their stability and purpose of carrying out the treaties made.

At this point arises the question of how long the peace congress will wait for the central powers to arrange their governments. It is pointed out by some of those working on the problem that neither Germany nor Austria can complete their governmental machinery until it is determined what the two peoples desire in this matter. It is, of course, dependent largely on the peace congress; but it is not expected the congress will wait indefinitely for the central empires to prepare themselves for an agreement.

There always is the possibility that if no responsible government appears to give assurance that obligations undertaken will be carried out the nations represented at the congress could give notice that it would be come necessary, at certain points, to assist in the formation of orderly governments and at the same time begin to collect revenues to apply on the bill of damages. Such action, if taken at all, would be only a last resort, but, if taken, the question would arise as to how far the United States would participate. No official outline has been made to show what the United States would agree to do in carrying out such an undertaking, if it should become necessary, but some of those best informed as to the lines along which Mr. Wilson and the peace commissioners are working believe it is the purpose of the United States to go no further into the readjustment of European affairs than to secure general adherence to the principles already laid down by President Wilson, and then expect, of course, the details to square with the principles. The execution of these details, some diplomats believe, may extend into a work of years, developing into a process of "constant improvement and adjustment."

ROOSEVELT'S CAREER MOST EVENTFUL ONE OF GREAT AMERICANS



The late Theodore Roosevelt in his roughriding days, as a big game hunter in Africa, and the most recent photo of him.

New York, Jan. 9.—Probably nothing concerning the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt surprised the world more than the fact that he passed on while peacefully sleeping. The whole life history of "Teddy" was a story of fighting—overcoming odds with a will power that was indomitable. His late years especially were a series of battles to keep his health. Operations on his ears and his throat, drastic measures to drive out the sciatica rheumatism which finally brought the end, failed to halt him. Theodore Roosevelt had the most eventful career of any man who has ever figured in the nation's history.

Here are the high spots in his life history. They tell graphically of the wide range of his activities. He was born in New York city October 27, 1858. In his early boyhood he was sickly—was forced to seek the country air to relieve his suffering from asthma. Made trips to Europe with his parents when he was ten and fourteen. Studied under tutors until he entered Harvard at eighteen. Graduated in 1880.

Entered politics as a member of twenty-first district republican association in New York city. Spent three years in assembly and then refused renomination and decided to become a western ranchman. Mother and first wife died within a few hours of each other in February, 1884. Became deputy sheriff in Dakota. Lost race for mayor of New York in 1886.

Became civil service commissioner in 1889. Served six years under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. Helped obtain beneficial civil service laws.

Became police commissioner of New York in 1895.

Named assistant secretary of navy by President McKinley in 1897.

Became lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders when war with Spain came in 1898.

Led charges up Kettle and San Juan Hill.

Returned to U. S. and was nominated for and elected governor of New York.

Became vice-president when McKinley was made president.

Became president when McKinley died from an assassin's bullet in September, 1901.

As president for seven and a half years he reduced the interest bearing debt of the country, rooted out corruption in government departments, dismissed and prosecuted men who were involved in land frauds and post-office corruption.

Got Russia and Japan to agree on peace terms after they had been at war.

Appointed a commission to settle a dispute with England over the Alaskan boundary. This commission, composed of three Americans and three Englishmen, decided in favor of America's claims.

Prevented Germany from occupying part of Venezuela to collect debts to

German subjects. Simply announced he would order Admiral Dewey and his fleet to Venezuela if the move was attempted.

Settled Cuban disturbance without bloodshed.

When Colombian troops sailed to take the republic of Panama Roosevelt sent the U. S. fleet there ahead of the Colombians and they sailed home again.

Obtained possession for the U. S. of Panama canal.

Organized the Ananias club.

Through as president, he led a scientific expedition to Africa.

Toured Europe and was honored by every nation.

Quit republican party to lead progressives or "bull moosers" in 1912.

Wounded by fanatic in Milwaukee during campaign.

Explored Brazil in 1913, discovering the River of Doubt.

Declined presidential nomination of progressives in 1916 after republican national convention defeated an attempt made to nominate him. Supported Charles E. Hughes.

Was foremost exponent of national preparedness long before war threatened.

Offered to raise and equip a division of troops for the Mexican squabble and later for the world war.

ARTILLERY BEING USED BY FACTIONS SEVERE FIGHTING IN NUN CAPITAL

Artillery Brought Into Play Yesterday in the Streets and Sanguinary Fighting Resulted—Ebert-Scheidemann Government Has Been Overthrown by the Spartans.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Severe fighting in which artillery was employed, took place in Berlin yesterday near the central telegraph office. The Spartans renewed their attempts to seize the chancellor's palace, it is declared in Berlin dispatches to the Hendersblad, but were driven back with the loss of thirty killed and 45 wounded.

GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN. Paris, Jan. 9.—The Ebert-Scheidemann government in Germany has been overturned, the extremists having gained the upper hand in Berlin after sanguinary fighting, according to the latest German advices received here.

A new revolutionary government has been proclaimed, composed of independent socialists. A part of the government troops is reported to have gone over to the rebels and the Spartans now hold the principal points in Berlin.

Civil war is spreading to other parts of Germany, the advices indicate, and parts of the Rhenish provinces and Bavaria now are reported to be involved.

Gustav Noske, the commander-in-chief of the German government troops, will send new forces against the capital in an attempt to regain control of it, it is reported. A desperate reaction by the more conservative elements is expected.

The casualties in the Berlin fighting are reported to have been heavy. The independent socialists said to be at the head of the new government are Georg Ledebour, Herr Liebmann and Herr Tiek.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the Spartans, is continuing his activities (presumably in an effort to install a government of his own choosing.)

THE FRENCH DELEGATES. Paris, Jan. 9.—The French delegates to the peace congress, it is understood, will be the following: Georges Clemenceau, the premier; Stephen Pichon, foreign minister; Louis Lucien Klotz, finance minister; Henry Simon, minister of colonies; Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States.

The technical representatives will include Marshal Foch, for military matters, and Leon Bourgeois, for the subject of the society of nations.

Official announcement of the composition of the delegation is expected shortly.

NEGOTIATIONS ON. London, Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Negotiations between the government and

the revolting elements in Berlin were in progress all day yesterday, according to Copenhagen and Amsterdam dispatches received here tonight, but no definite result was apparent. None of the leaders, it appeared, had any real control over the masses in the Berlin streets, and spasmodic fighting took place in various parts of the city. The rum that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had come or was coming to Berlin was followed by a report that General Ludendorff was on his way back to Germany from Sweden, where he took refuge recently.

The Spartacus group the dispatches show, has proclaimed a general strike for January 19. The Spartacists declare they will prevent the elections to the national assembly by all possible means. It is asserted their seizure of the central railway offices in Berlin after the government troops in charge had surrendered has placed the entire railway system of Germany in their hands. The imperial printing-office in Berlin likewise is reported to be in their possession.

The Potsdam division with an equipment of machine guns is reported moving on Berlin. Outside the capital, the messages state, the bolshevik movement is weak, the bulk of the people disapproving of it.

STREET FIGHTING INDULGED. Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Street fighting in Berlin attained the greatest intensity between 11 o'clock Tuesday night and five o'clock Wednesday morning, according to a Berlin telegram to the Frankfurt Nachrichten. Heavy artillery firing continued uninterruptedly. The dispatch says the government is still master of the situation.

Large bodies of troops, particularly artillery, it is added, continue to be sent to Berlin. Premier Ebert is reported to have told a friend that he had no doubt about the issue of the fighting.

TROOPS ARE LOYAL. "Basil, Jan. 9.—Troops loyal to the Ebert government have arrived in Berlin from Potsdam and driven the Spartacists as far as the Tiergarten and re-occupied the printing works, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung.

The government, the newspaper adds, has decided to take energetic measures and has assembled a large number of troops. Premier Ebert has issued a manifesto to the "Workers,

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THE WEATHER Forecast for North Carolina. Fair tonight and Friday; colder. Fresh west and northwest winds, probably strong on the coast.

RAILROAD PLAN GIVEN OFFICIALS

Mr. Cuyler Submits Proposition by Which Railroads Would be Returned to Private Ownership Under Strict Government Regulation and Surveillance.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A comprehensive program for private ownership and management of railroads under government regulation and supervision was laid before the senate interstate commerce committee today by T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, representing practically all leading roads in the United States. The plan includes provision for merging systems, a large measure of unification of operation, pooling of facilities and in certain cases of earnings, and enforcement of adequate service under supervision of a secretary of transportation, a new cabinet officer, with the interstate commerce commission acting as a supreme court of review of rate disputes.

Wage and employment disputes which could not be settled between employees and managements would be referred to an adjustment board within the department of transportation under the plan, and strikes and lock-outs forbidden pending investigation.

Most operating reforms effected during unified management by the railroad administration would be continued, but the executives object to Director General McAdoo's proposal for five-year extension of government control. Their suggestions are similar to the recommendations of the interstate commerce commission, presented to the senate committee at hearings earlier this week.

Mr. Cuyler declared whatever plan or policy should be adopted provision should be made for adequate service for the country's needs, for necessary construction with prevention of waste by injudicious road building, for consolidations when dictated by public interest, and "for a rate structure which will provide sufficient revenues and create sufficient credit to accomplish these purposes."

"To this end," said Mr. Cuyler, "private ownership, management and operation of the American railways should, as a matter of national policy, be continued."

"The power of regulation of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, as to all things substantially affecting them, including all rates, state and interstate, should be exercised by the national government. State commissions should not be interfered with by the federal government except so far as necessary to carry out the purposes herein mentioned."

"The interstate commerce commission should act as a quasi judicial body clothed with authority to pass upon all questions concerning the reasonableness and adequacy of rates and concerning discriminations."

"No new or branch lines of railroad or large and expensive terminals should be constructed unless a certificate of public convenience and necessity is first obtained from the secretary of transportation. The executive (Continued on page 13.)"

CAMP GREENE WILL BE CLOSED AT ONCE BY WAR DEPT. ORDER

Camp Greene will be but a memory in Charlotte by the first early of the month of signing, except the training field will be deserted, tents and buildings removed, and all property sold or disposed of by the government.

An official order from Washington, dated January 6, was received Wednesday by Colonel Macomb, commanding officer at Camp Greene, instructing him to proceed with the task of winding up the affairs of the camp here, and to direct the immediate work of preparation for abandoning the camp.

Only the base hospital will remain in operation, according to Colonel Macomb, the general order closing the camp not applying to the hospital at this time.

"The order means," said Colonel Macomb today, "that the camp, except the base hospital, will be closed, property disposed of and the work of the camp generally brought to an end. It will require probably six weeks," added Colonel Macomb, "to complete this work."

Troops now in camp will either be demobilized here or they will be transferred to other camps for demobilization.

The order received by Colonel Macomb is believed to have been dispatched by the war department to the remaining camps and cantonments in the United States also, all of the camps that were established in the summer of 1917, after America's entry into the war, the number of camps and cantonments that were organized at that time numbering 32, located all over the United States from Massa-

chusetts to Texas and from Carolina to California. In the distribution of camps the southern states were favorably considered and a large proportion of the camps were ordered established on sites in the South Atlantic and Gulf states. North Carolina's first camp was Camp Greene, which was presented to Charlotte by the war department in the mid-summer of 1917. Fayetteville later secured a camp, and a smaller camp went to the city of Raleigh.

South Carolina was very fortunate in securing early in the summer camps as follows: Sevier at Greenville, where many North Carolina guardsmen were mobilized; Jackson at Columbia, where thousands of North Carolina drafted men were mobilized and trained, and Wadsworth at Spartanburg, where New York national guardsmen were first sent. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas and other southern states also got large camps and cantonments during the early part of the summer.

The first troops located at Camp Greene were the men of the 41st division of national guardsmen from far western states. These men arrived in October, and went across before the end of 1917, and were followed by men of the third and fourth divisions of the regular army from Syracuse, N. Y., and from Gettysburg, Penn. These troops were at Camp Greene during the hard winter one year ago, and were sent across early in the spring to take part in the fighting in France. The local camp was utilized as an aviation camp for ground training for a few weeks, and in turn was

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MARINE STRIKE OPENED

Workers Numbering 15,000 Tying Up Boat Traffic in New York Because of Wage Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 9.—War and navy departments, railroad administration and shipping board officials, after discussing today for two hours the New York harbor strike situation, decided to postpone any action pending further reports from their representatives in New York, expected later in the day.

Staten Island had its last passenger ferry and also its last batch of mail early this morning. Forty thousand persons who labor in Manhattan were left stranded on the island.

In the isolated borough also live several hundred army and navy officers who were brought to their offices in Manhattan on navy tugs and launches. They will be housed here, it was stated, until normal transportation is resumed.

Shipbuilders, bound for the emergency fleet plants on Staten Island, were unable to report for work. More than 10,000 of these men were forced to turn back home from Battery Park when the government-chartered steamers which ply to and from the shippards were deserted by their crews.

The union leaders declared they would tie up the city and fire and police boats, but municipal officials professed to feel uneasiness in this regard. The crews, they said, were uninformed men under city pay and regulations and not subject to union orders.

BRITISH ENVOY IS READY FOR LEAGUE

Sir Robert Cecil Contends That the Organization of League of Nations Right Away is Indispensably One of First Duties of Peace Conference.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 8.—(By The Associated Press).—Robert Cecil, who has arrived here with the first section of the British peace delegation, expressed the opinion to The Associated Press that the definite organization of a league of nations is indispensable as a first step toward the conclusion of that enduring peace and a satisfactory settlement of international problems which have arisen out of the war.

Lord Robert made it clear that his statements were personal views and not an attempt to give the views of the British government.

"In my opinion a league of nations is necessary as the initial step in the peace negotiations," said Lord Robert. "It is not only necessary to insure peace but also for the proper treatment of many international questions which must be considered by the peace congress. Joint international action in an organized and recognized form is necessary in order to relieve millions of people who are at this moment destitute of food and other necessities of life owing to the unsettled condition of the world; to regulate permanently many vital common interests such as international railways, posts, waterways, telegraph and wireless, the use of the air; public health and the protection of women and juveniles in industry; and to discharge adequately and justly the responsibilities of the great civilized nations in such a great matter as the protection and guidance of backward peo-

ples. It is the sum of all these recognized joint activities, interests and responsibilities that we call by the name of League of Nations.

"It is our business to give this league definite form here and now."

Lord Robert made it clear in talk he has little sympathy with the view that the peace congress may gradually drift into a prolonged session which will ultimately become a league of nations without being definitely and positively organized.

"I agree that this congress must regard itself as the first regular meeting of the nations forming the league," he said, "but I think it would be a dangerous policy to let the peace congress drift along aimlessly without reaching a positive organization of a league of nations. Leaving things open is hazardous and gets one nowhere."

"This impresses me as being a time for the creation of a body which will be effectively organized and not allowed to drop into inaction. We are moreover, anxious not to commit the democratic peoples to responsibilities they are not prepared, deliberately and consciously, to accept. It is therefore, important to avoid vagueness and to define our policy clearly and openly."

Asked how far armaments can be limited by a league of nations, Lord Robert replied:

"That, in my opinion, probably is the most difficult problem the peace congress will face. Before national (Continued on page 13.)"