

**WILSON PLACES WREATH ON TOMB OF LAFAYETTE**

Imagination and Interest of France Stirred by Presence of President Wilson—All Classes Unite to Pay Tribute to Him — President and Mrs. Wilson Greeted by Great Throngs.

The Associated Press says that Saturday, December, 14th in Paris was greater than armistice night as the city was ablaze with light and enthusiasm and alive with gay throngs celebrating the arrival of President and Mrs. Wilson.

President and Mrs. Wilson made their entry into Paris Saturday morning greeted by well nigh half the population, not only of the city, but of the surrounding districts. They were attended by President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and others among the most eminent figures of France. Flowers were dropped around their carriage; airplanes winged overhead; guns sounded. But observers were impressed with something more than the magnitude and beauty of the reception by some quality of warmth that made it different from the visits to Paris recently made by the sovereigns of the Allied Nations.

The imagination and interest of France has been stirred by the President of the United States as by no other leader beyond the borders. All classes and parties in this Country have united to pay honor to the United States through its President. They greet him as the representative of ideals now dawning upon Europe. "In the eyes of the immense crowds welcoming him," says the semi-official Temps, "President Wilson represents two invincible forces—the material force which permitted the war to be won and also the force which will sanctify peace."

Thirty-six thousand soldiers, the flower of the French Army, lined the avenues from Dauphine gate to the Murat mansion, which during their stay in Paris, will be the home of the President and his wife. Alpine Chasseurs and Zouaves, fresh from the battlefields of Champagne, and colonial troops from whose uniforms the mud of the Somme had only a few days ago been removed, occupied the post of honor. They gently but firmly kept order amongst the enormous crowds which ever pressed forward in eagerness to have a closer look at the guests in France.

**MAKE TWO SPEECHES.**

In two speeches to-day President Wilson re-affirmed that the making of peace and the creation of a league of Nations must be accomplished as one single objective.

Responding to the welcome of President Poincare to the luncheon given in his honor, President Wilson declared that winning the war was not alone enough but that the people of the United States had entered it with the object of making the peace a permanent peace for the world.

Responding to the greeting of the socialist delegation, the President reiterated that the war has been a people's war and that the defeat of military autocracy was not sufficient to the fulfilling of its objects. He again declared that the co-operation of the Nations for the security of the peace to be made was wholly necessary.

President Wilson spent his first Sunday in Paris by going twice to church, laying a wreath on the tomb of LaFayette and having a brief conference with Premier Clemenceau and another with Col. E. M. House. In the evening he rested in preparation for the coming strenuous week of preliminary conferences.

During the afternoon the President made a short call on President and Madame Poincare at the Palace of the Elysee.

In the morning the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson, and by Secret Service men, went to the American Presbyterian church in the Rue de Berri. His coming was known to only a few of the American colony who had guessed that the President being a consistent church-goer, would choose a church of his own denomination.

**VISITS LAFAYETTE'S TOMB.**

The President visited the tomb of LaFayette in the Picpus Cemetery in the southeastern section of Paris, while returning home after the morning church service. No ceremony had been arranged at the cemetery and the President went accompanied only by Brig. General Harts, a secret service operative and a French officer assigned to him as a personal aide. The President, removing his hat, entered the tomb carrying a large floral wreath.

As the President placed the wreath on the tomb, he bowed his head and stood silent before the resting place of the famous Frenchman who helped America in her fight for liberty. He made no speech whatsoever. He then returned to the Murat residence.

In the meantime, all the residents of Paris apparently had turned in the hope of getting a glimpse of the President. It was remarked that the Wilson luck was continuing, for the sun broke through the murky clouds for the first time in days and began to dry up the muddy streets. The sun lit up the city in all its fluttering banners and flags.

To a foreign observer it appeared that everyone in Paris was on the boulevards. There was no space on the side-walks. A great crowd gathered in the Palace de la Concorde before the headquarters of the Amer-

ican Mission. The crowd jammed about the doors and took keen interest in every American passing in or out.

**U. S. ARMY AUTOS CHEERED.**

American army automobiles were surrounded and cheered whenever they stopped. All one needed apparently, to be taken into the hearts of the crowd was to just look like an American. Every sort of conveyance was out on the boulevards or in the parks, each carrying individual cheering groups. Taxicabs carried crowds of American soldiers and even the old one-horse chaise was again on duty.

**TREATED 2,391,349 WOUNDED.**

**Achievement of the British Medical Service.**

(The New York Evening Post.)

Hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland have treated two million, three hundred and ninety-one thousand, three hundred and forty-nine British and Indian troops and German prisoners wounded in the various theaters of war, restoring many thousands to health and losing less than a dozen by accidents in transportation, the British Bureau of Information has announced here in a review of the United Kingdom's medical, surgical, and nursing work during more than fifty-one months of war.

Attending to the comfort of the wounded "from the moment they became casualties," the statement said, the British Medical Service "rose brilliantly" to a tremendous task and brought millions of men into England by hospital ships and ambulance trains "with the least possible delay and suffering." Among the wounded treated in the British Isles, it was said, were forty-one thousand, three hundred and nineteen German officers and men who were attended with care "in striking contrast to the treatment meted out to Allied wounded prisoners in German hands."

Wounded British (comprising only part of the total casualties of this class) treated in the United Kingdom since August, 1914, are summarized as follows: From France, one hundred and five thousand, two hundred and thirteen officers, two million, forty-eight thousand, fifty-eight of other ranks; from the Mediterranean, eight thousand, one hundred and forty-four officers, one hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four men; from Italy, three hundred and seventy-three officers, four thousand, five hundred and seventy-four men; from the Persian Gulf, one thousand, two hundred and fourteen officers, sixteen thousand, six hundred and twenty-one men. Native Indian wounded brought to England numbered three hundred and sixty-eight officers and fourteen thousand, one hundred and eighty-two men.

**STEEL JACKET PROOF AGAINST MACHINE-GUN**

At Fifty Yards the Lewis Bullets Did Not Penetrate Doctor Brewster's Armor.

(The New York World.)

Tests of a bullet-proof jacket and headgear invented by Doctor Guy Otis Brewster, of Dover, New Jersey, about a year ago, were made public yesterday by Arthur P. Heyer a sergeant in the Montclair Battalion who was one of those who fired charges from a Lewis machine-gun at the inventor, who was wearing his device. Tests took place at the rifle range of the Montclair Battalion and at Picatinny Lake, near the home of the inventor.

Members of the Montclair Battalion were pledged to secrecy during the war, and that is why publicity has not been given the invention until now.

In presence of a committee from Washington, Lieut. John K. Roll of the Montclair Battalion, fired a drum of bullets from a Lewis machine-gun at a range of fifty yards. The grotesque figure in the armor swayed and seemed about to fall. Firing ceased and attendants ran to Doctor Brewster and helped him remove the armor. Blood was streaming from his face, but no bullet had pierced the armor. It was found that the electric welding of the plates were defective and the terrific force of the bullets had broken loose a strip of the weld, which caused the wound.

Doctor Brewster submitted to another test a week later in the presence of officials of the United States, French and English Governments. Sergeant Heyer fired five bullets into the armor. There was a clank of steel and then Doctor Brewster danced a jig to show that he was unhurt. The doctor faced another round of bullets driven at a rate of two thousand, five hundred feet a second. The test was proved a success by the doctor.

The armor weighs nearly sixty pounds and the jacket and headgear are all in one piece, covering the head and upper part of the body. The doctor believes that had his invention been manufactured for the soldiers of the United States Army probably they would have been saved from the heavy slaughter of the last weeks of the war.

It is announced at Lima, Peru that the Peruvian government accepts the proffered mediation of the United States and Argentina in the settlement of the dispute with Chile. As a consequence, the boycott against Chilean vessels has been ended.

Keep your War Savings pledge.

**AMERICANS KILLED MEXICAN AT TAMPICO IN CLASH.**

Navy Guard of the Monterey in Fight at Tampico November 28—American Commander Refused to Yield His Men.

New York City, N. Y., December 15th.—In a clash on November 28th between the Army and Navy guard of the American steamship Monterey and Mexican customs guards at Tampico, one Mexican, said to have been a captain, was killed, a Mexican soldier mortally wounded and a chief gunner's mate named Berry, in charge of the American guard, less seriously hurt. This was learned today with the steamer's arrival here from Havana and Nassau, where she touched after leaving Tampico.

Members of the armed guard and officers of the ship refused to discuss the incident, but details were learned from passengers on board at the time. According to them, the fight occurred shortly after five A. M. after members of the Navy guard went to the rescue of Berry, who had been attacked. The Americans at first responded to the call without arms, but upon the Mexicans opening fire they secured their weapons and responded in kind.

The fight, passengers said, was brief, the Mexicans running away as soon as the Americans opened fire, leaving their dead and wounded. Later, officials of the port took the matter into hand, the passengers asserted, and a demand was made upon the captain of the Monterey that the armed guard be delivered up to them pending an investigation.

This the captain declined to do, his action being supported, it was said, by officers of two American gunboats in the harbor. Later the matter was disposed of by a decision to leave the entire subject to diplomatic settlement.

**ASHORE ON ERRAND.**

It was said that the gunners had gone ashore on an errand just before the Monterey sailed. Several blocks from where the ship was tied up was a saloon and as Berry was returning to his ship passing in front of this saloon, he was called upon to "treat." When he refused several Mexicans started after him. The American approached his ship, a shot was fired and a Mexican guard there seeing him coming, placed him under detention. It was also asserted that others started to beat him with the butts of their rifles. The sailor fought back the best he could, and as he drew near the ship, he called to his men for assistance.

They needed no second invitation, one of the passengers said, and all who were in sight or hearing joined in the fray. Seeing re-inforcements coming, some of the Mexicans opened fire. No one was hit on the ship.

The naval guard then secured arms and as the firing continued, they returned the shots with the result that two Mexicans fell. With the show of arms the Mexicans fled, leaving the gunners free to return to their ship with their men. Sound of the firing attracted a considerable crowd, but no further demonstration was made. Threats were heard, however, and during the twenty-four hours that the Monterey was detained pending the investigation of the incident every precaution was taken to guard against a surprise attack.

**TWO GUNBOATS CLOSE.**

The two gunboats were sufficiently close so that they could have rendered assistance to the Monterey had it been required. In addition to hand arms the Monterey carried a gun mounted on her deck placed there during the war as a protection against submarines.

**COOTIES MAY COME, TOO.**

(The Statesville Landmark.) The soldiers overseas have had much to say about the "cooties"—the lice that persisted in sticking closer than a brother, much to the annoyance of the fighting men. Most people had doubtless supposed that the "cooties" were peculiar to the trenches and that when the men got to rest camps it was possible to rid themselves of these pestiferous creeping things. It seems, however, that there is danger that the cooties may come home with the boys. If New York and other ports of debarkation are not subjected to "the old Mosaic plague of lice and Pharaoh" a n ancient Egyptians. American soldiers returning from overseas must be thoroughly deloused before they are permitted to meet their relatives is a declaration of Dr. Copeland, health commissioner of New York. He says:

"This matter is of such vital importance that no time whatever should be lost by the Government authorities in preparing equipment and medical personnel adequate to meet the needs of this serious situation. A failure to make such provisions might inflict an amount of suffering which would justify severe censure upon those responsible for such neglect."

Doctor Copeland expressed his gratification that the port health authorities had ordered transports held in quarantine until a complete examination of those abroad had been made.

The boys will be welcomed home lice or no lice; but we are hoping they won't bring unwelcome attendants along.

**OVER FIVE BRIDGES OUR SOLDIERS CROSS THE RHINE**

Thousands of Americans Occupying Eighteen-Mile Arc With Coblenz As Center—Huge Military Stores Are Guarded By Our Boys.

Saturday's Associated Press Dispatch says:

American troops began yesterday to move into the last German territory indicated for occupation under the terms of the armistice.

Over five bridges thousands of soldiers poured into the country east of the Rhine. The river crossed, they deployed for the advance over the eighteen-mile arc with Coblenz as the center. The bridgehead it is expected, will be occupied completely by Monday.

**FIVE DIVISIONS IN ADVANCE.**

Crossing of the river began in the forenoon the First, Second and Third Divisions going first. They were to be followed by the Thirty-Second and the Ninetieth Divisions.

Two French divisions, the Second and the Forty-Eight, have been sent into the American bridgehead territory. The two divisions numerically are equal to approximately one American division. Marshal Foch sent the French divisions to Coblenz in order to give to the forces of occupation in this region a more international aspect. Under the same arrangement one American division has been sent to the French sector.

The Twenty-Eighth Regiment of the First Division was the first of the main forces to enter Coblenz. Its flags were flying and the band playing patriotic tunes. The inhabitants were wholly undemonstrative and went about their business with only casual glances.

**U. S. GUARD HUGE STORES.**

Thousands of parts of big German guns are being guarded by American troops here, awaiting their formal transfer to the Army of occupation by the Germans. Coblenz has been one of the German army's principal assembling points for heavy artillery. In addition, hundreds of motor trucks, vast quantities of ammunition and other materials have been assembled here. American soldiers are also guarding one thousand and four hundred army wagons, which were to be turned over under the terms of the armistice.

**PERSHING REPORTS ON OUR TROOPS CROSSING THE RHINE**

Washington, D. C., December 14th. —Formal announcement of the crossing of the Rhine by the American Army in Germany reached the War Department to-day in General Pershing's report for Friday. It follows: "The third American Army crossed the Rhine to-day and occupied the Coblenz bridgehead."

**America Had Prepared a New Poisonous Gas.**

Details of America's "enormous preparations" to overwhelm the German armies with poison gas were made public Friday by the New York section of the American Chemical Society. Military authorities and engineering chemists, it was stated, had expressed the belief that Germany's knowledge of these preparations had been an important factor in causing her to seek an armistice.

Asserting that in May, 1917, the production of gas masks was started by a group of five volunteers, Colonel Bradley Dewey, commanding officer of the gas defense, declared that up to the time the truce was signed, there had been produced 5,000,000 masks, 3,000,000 extra canisters, 500,000 horse masks and large quantities of mustard gas suits, gloves, ointments and antidotes. The production of gas masks when hostilities ceased, he added, had reached 40,000 a day. The 1919 model, he said, showed a revolution in design overcoming all discomfets of earlier patterns and adding ten-fold efficiency.

Colonel William H. Walkup, commanding the Edgewood arsenal, said that on November 11 "we had all the facilities for producing mustard gas at the rate of 100 tons a day—say nothing of our resources for deluging our enemies with chlorine, phosgene, chloropicrin and new vapors previously unknown to them." He added "that there was never a day when the production of material did not exceed the ability to utilize it" and paid tribute to chemists who had braved the dangers of poison gas plants far from the glamor of the real battlefields, and who in some cases had made the supreme sacrifice.

**Pullmans in Front.**

(The Statesville Landmark.)

Re-arrangement of the order of the passenger coaches on through trains passing through Statesville has been noticed. The pullman's are carried next to the engine with day coaches, followed by the "jim-crow" car and baggage and express cars. This reversed order has become a law with through trains, being adopted as a safety measure, that the steel cars may be next the engine. It has been observed in railway wrecks that steel cars in the rear of the train have caught and crushed lighter coaches next the engine, causing great loss of life and property. The carrying of the heavy steel cars next the engine is deemed safer.

Mayor Hylan Friday signed an ordinance passed by the board of aldermen designating the space in front of the Grand Central terminal, New York City, looking south on Park avenue, as Pershing square.

**German Armistice Extended to January 17th.**

(By The Associated Press.) Copenhagen, Friday, December 14. —The German armistice has been extended until five o'clock on the morning of January 17th, according to a dispatch from Treves.

The message states that the following conditions has been added on the armistice agreement of November 11. "The supreme command of the Allies reserve the right should it consider this advisable and in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine river north of the Cologne bridgehead and as far as the Dutch frontier. Notice of this occupation will be given six days previously."

**SHUN FARM OWNERSHIP.**

English Farmers Prefer Tenancy—Americans Want Their Own. (The New York Times.)

A notable difference between the mental attitude of the English farmer and the American farmer has been revealed by the efforts of the British Government to increase that Country's food production and preliminary surveys looking to the same ultimate end in this Country. In Great Britain laws were enacted providing for farm land tenancy under conditions meant to stimulate the tenant to buy the land. The terms were made easy and the prices attractive. Contrary to expectations, hardly a tenant among thousands had indicated desire for ownership. It has been found upon investigation that the British small farmer shuns the responsibility of ownership and looks upon the prospect of tying himself down to one spot as a hardship. There is no apparent discontent over the terms and for the most part these farmers seem anxious to go on just as they have been going, paying their rent and taking a living from the land.

On the other hand, the American farmer, almost to the last man, aspires to own his place, even though ownership often entails responsibility, hardship, and at least temporary reduction of income and increase of effort. In a recent study of nine thousand farmers in American it was found that more than nine per cent. of them were brought up on farms, thirty-one and a half per cent. remained on their fathers' farms until they became owners, and twenty-seven per cent. till they became tenants, then owners; that thirteen and a half per cent. passed from wage-earning to ownership, skipping the tenant stage; that eighteen per cent. were first farm boys, then wage-earners, later tenants, and finally owners. Government statistics show most conclusively the ownership ambition of American farmers. Of all the farmers in the country under twenty-five years of age, seventy-six per cent. are tenants. This percentage of tenancy steadily decreases as these farmers grow older until, at fifty-five years, only twenty per cent. are tenants.

**How Present Day Soldier Uses His Army Pay Money.**

Not many fortunes in American small change are being spent by General Pershing's fighting men for they are not at all like the old style private in the days when Army pay was thirteen dollars a month. This person, it will be recalled, lost his entire month's emoluments in fifteen minutes experimenting with crops, whereupon he shrugged his shoulders, commenting philosophically, "Oh, well, easy come—easy go."

The new type of Yankee enlisted man isn't like that. He is a saving young man and he sends a good share of his earnings home to help out his wife or any other partial dependents that he may leave. In fact, he sends back as much money as he spends on himself, if figures from Y. M. C. A. finance reports may be taken as a criterion. And they ought to be considered a fair indication of the way the pay goes.

In the first place, the private makes an allotment of half his base pay by Government order if he has anyone at home that needs it. And if he hasn't the Government takes it and saves it for him. With very few exceptions, he also is the holder of a Government insurance policy, which takes another bite out of his earnings. By the time his allotment and his insurance payment have been deducted, there isn't a great deal left. Yet from this little, he manages to save what in the aggregate amounts to a vast sum.

In four of the five huts from which figures are available in one Y. M. C. A. division, the soldiers sent more money home than they spent on themselves in buying canteen supplies during the month.

In the other hut, the amount of merchandise sales was only a small percentage greater than the home remittances handled by the Red Triangle. Taking the five huts as a whole, the difference in favor of the remittances was over one hundred and twenty-five francs for the month. One of the huts, the one whose business in all departments was the biggest of the five, sent to America, almost three times as much money as it received for sales. All of which shows that the Yankee soldier is as generous and thrifty as he is brave and capable.

Here are the figures in total: Merchandise sales, 254,202 francs, remittances, 337,468 francs.

In the entire division, the business office handled 1,068,249 francs of which 562,679 francs represented canteen sales and 505,570 francs remittances to the United States, or approximately half and half.

**IMPROVEMENTS COSTING BIG SUM BEGUN BY SEABOARD**

Five Stall Roundhouse To Be Built Costing Around \$30,000—Probably Be Finished By February First—Large Force of Men Employed.

Construction work has been started on a five-stall roundhouse at the Seaboard shops here. Railroad men in a position to know informed a Journal representative this morning that the improvements will cost between \$30,000 and \$35,000 when completed. The name "roundhouse" previously applied to the Seaboard shops here was in reality not correct, for the name comes from the presence of the sheds or stalls, in which engines are kept when not in use or are being repaired, built in the form of a circle around the turntable.

Five such stalls are now in course of construction around the turntable at the shops here and when they are completed it will be in reality a roundhouse. The stalls are to be constructed of wood and brick. The Elliott Building Co. of Hickory has the contract for the work and is employing a large force of carpenters and masons upon it. It was stated today that the work would probably be completed by February 1.

The railroad shop here is one of the best on the Seaboard system and a number of high-class workmen are continually employed here. With the completion of the stalls the efficiency and worth of the shop will be greatly increased.

This is the second improvement to be made at these shops within the last year. About a year ago a turntable on which the largest type of engine could be turned was erected to take the place of the smaller one. It is the only one on the Seaboard system south of Monroe that is of sufficient size to turn the large type engines, known to railroad men as the "Mikado."

**McADOO SAYS PEOPLE MUST DECIDE RAILROAD POLICY.**

Should Be Left to the Majority is the Secretary's Idea — Predicts Successes for Fifth Liberty Loan.

New York City, N. Y., December 15th.—William G. McAdoo, in an address here to-day on the eve of his retirement as secretary of the treasury, predicts the success of the Fifth Liberty Loan and declared it was for a majority of the people to decide whether the Nation's railroads should be privately or Government owned.

Speaking at a "Union Peace Jubilee" held by the congregations of six leading Episcopal churches, Mr. McAdoo asserted that in the first four loans the people of America had displayed "A Spiritual, Almost Religious Interest."

"American spirit aroused by the fight for freedom," he declared, "will make the new loan a success if the subscribers here to wear tattered clothes in order that the fighting boys may be brought home and properly cared for."

Of the railroads, Mr. McAdoo said: "Taking over the railroads was a necessity. I did not care whether the Government or private parties owned them, but when Uncle Sam needed those railroads for the transportation of troops and supplies, everything had to give way and private owners had for the time being at least to step aside."

"The question of Governmental or private ownership is a debatable one and hardly suited to a church discussion. What the majority of the American people will say on the subject must be accepted as being right. The majority said they wanted a republican Congress and they got it, but still I say that the American people's wish is right, even if I am a democrat."

Mr. McAdoo asserted that one of "several things which stand out conspicuously in my view of how we won the war is the wonderful manner in which the coöperation of the people which proven by their intelligence, courage and vision of the future."

"If any of the crowned heads of Europe could witness one of our political campaigns, see how we fight among ourselves and then realize that all that fighting quality is turned into one unit when anyone on the outside interferes with us, there would have been no attempt to bully the United States," he continued.

After praising the selective service act, Mr. McAdoo discussed the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, saying that the insurance money will be paid direct to the beneficiaries and "there will be no necessity of going to Congress, hat in hand, begging for charity."

"Every justice will be done every deserving soldier and sailor," he added, "and he will be given generous treatment by a grateful Nation, which does not intend to let its brave lads or their dependents suffer."

**President Paes of Portugal Assassinated.**

London, December 15th.—Doctor Sidorio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin shortly before midnight Saturday while he was in a railway station at Lisbon waiting for a train to Porto Rico. Advice from Lisbon reporting the assassination say that he was struck by three bullets.

President Paes died within a few minutes after he was shot. The president's assailant, named Jeetine, was killed by the crowd.