

THIRD DAY AT SEA, PRESIDENT BETTER

**Cold Has Yielded to Treatment
and His Voice is Stronger—
Promenades Deck and Takes
Quantity of Exercise—
Joins Conversation.**

AND GOES TO SEE FUNNY MAN IN MOVIE COMEDY

**No Formal Conferences Held on
Board the George Washington
Thus Far—Allies Must Gen-
erally Understand Plans
—Sailors Yarn.**

On Board the United States Ship George Washington, Friday, Dec. 6, —10 p. m.)—(By Wireless to the Associated Press.)—President Wilson's third day at sea found him much improved in health. His cold is yielding to treatment and his voice is rested and much stronger. Having cleared the work which had accumulated at his desk the President enjoyed a day of recreation and exercise. His ship ran into somewhat better weather this morning after a night of very heavy weather. This afternoon he promenaded along the decks and joined a party at the rail watching the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo's squadron, rise and fall with the heavy sea.

Mr. Wilson engaged in conversation on timely topics, snappy stories and experiences with those on board.

The party included officers of the lower grades whose stories of experiences in the submarine zone were intensely interesting.

When it was learned that a film starring a famous comedian was to be shown during the evening on board ship the President announced that he intended to be present, evidently anticipating the entertainment with pleasure.

While Mr. Wilson was on deck he earnestly conversed with Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, and Count di Celeri, the Italian ambassador at Washington, and held a short conversation with Secretary Lansing and Henry White, colleagues of the President on the peace conference. No formal conferences have been held so far and it seems apparent that the plans for the allied nations have been well laid out.

DUTCH WISH TO INTERN BOTH HOHENZOLLERNS

London, Dec. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—If the allies insist upon the delivery of the former German emperor and crown prince to an international court of justice Holland will yield but will first urge the allies to content themselves with Holland interning them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island either in the West Indies or the East Indies, where they will be guarded by the Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked compensation for violating her neutrality by permitting German troops to pass through the province of Limburg in their retreat from Belgium.

MEN RAPIDLY ARE LEAVING THE ARMY

**More Than 200,000 Men Mustered
Out of Service in This Country
During Present Week—
Composition of Occupation
Army Officially Stated.**

THREE SHIPS WOUNDED MEN ARE COMING HOME

**National Guard and National
Army Divisions to Be Returned
Home in the Next Four
Months—Expect Speeding
Up of Discharging.**

Washington, Dec. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—Five additional divisions have been definitely assigned to the American army of occupation now advancing into German, General March announced today. They are the second and seventh, regulars; 28th (Pennsylvania) and 33rd (Illinois), national guards, and the 79th, (northern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia), national army divisions.

The official composition of the American army of occupation, the third American army, as reported by General Pershing follows:

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh regulars; 28th and 32nd (Michigan and Wisconsin), 33rd and 32nd (Rainbow), national guards; 79th and 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona), national army divisions.

Major General Joseph T. Dickman commands the entire force.

The personnel assigned by General Pershing for early return was given by General March as 5,255 officers and 125,515 men. Additional units of the 92nd and 87th divisions with some coast artillery regiments and engineers are included.

MR. LAMBETH TO PREACH TWO SERMONS TOMORROW

**New Pastor of Wesley Memorial
Church to Start Ministry Tomorrow—
Family Arrives Monday.**

Rev. W. A. Lambeth, the new pastor of Wesley Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, has about completed moving his family into the parsonage on Washington street and will occupy the pulpit at his new charge at both morning and evening services tomorrow. Mr. Lambeth, who was assigned to High Point from Salisbury, is one of the most brilliant ministers of the Western North Carolina conference and his inaugural sermons in this city will doubtless be heard by splendid congregations.

Mr. Lambeth and children will come to the city Monday to occupy the parsonage, the ladies of the church having practically completed the task of putting the minister's house in order.

GERMAN CABINET DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF OCCUPATION

London, Dec. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—An extraordinary meeting of the German cabinet was summoned at Berlin on Thursday to discuss the possibilities of the allies occupying Berlin, owing to Germany's alleged inability to carry out the armistice, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

MOONSHINING IS ON INCREASE IN STATE

**Exactly One-Third of the Illicit
Booze Making Plants Found in
United States Last Year Dis-
covered in the Old North
State, Roper Says.**

VIRGINIA SENATOR PUTS FAYETTEVILLE IN MOUNTS

**Martin Rips and Snorts About
Purchase of Land There for
Artillery Range—Eastern
Carolina Getting Some
Hopes/Realized.**

(By PARKER E. ANDERSON.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the internal revenue agents, Collector Watts and other lesser lights, moonshining and "moukey run" making never before in the history of the North Carolina is flourishing in state, according to a statement issued today by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper. There were found during the last year 2,238 illicit booze making stills in the United States of which 746 or exactly one-third were in the good old North State.

Ninety-five per cent. of the illicit distilleries discovered by the federal sleuths were found in Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina and Virginia. Besides illicit distilleries as noted above 1,349 stills were destroyed in Georgia and North Carolina.

During the past year moonshiners have been unusually active, according to Mr. Roper, the Piedmont section of North Carolina being unusually active. Efforts to arouse and strengthen public sentiment against this form of law breaking, Mr. Roper contends, have met with gratifying success.

"One of the most serious impediments encountered is the tolerant attitude of certain district judges against this class of offenders," declares the commissioner. "Their apparent unwillingness to impose adequate penalties, even in flagrant cases where the evidence submitted is indisputable, tends to nullify the bureau's efforts to enforce the law. Fortunately the number of jurisdictions where such conditions exist is decreasing as public sentiment grows stronger."

Advocates Salary Raise.
One of the interesting recommendations in the commissioner's report is that the salaries of collectors be increased to not exceeding \$6,000 a year. These salaries are now limited by law to \$4,500 a year.

Of course Mr. Roper is not expected to know this but there are one of two collectors in the south who are not even worth \$4,000 a year. What is urgently needed is more money for the men who do the work, not the collector, who may or may not be a "jack leg" lawyer and who depends upon the subordinates to do the real work for which he gets credit. This does not refer to Col. A. D. Waitts, who is conceded by all to be the ablest collector in the south.

Senator Thomas Staples Martin, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who recently read an ultimatum to the administration on cutting down war expenses discussed in the senate late yesterday afternoon the purchase of land for the artillery training camp at Fayetteville. Senator Borah said he understood \$2,000,000 was being spent for this land although Senator Martin's appropriations committee had struck out the item and the war department was evidently buying it with some general fund of the department.

With great indignation the Virginia senator said he could hardly credit such a report and that if there was any way to stop the appropriation he intended to do so.

"I cannot conceive," said Senator Martin "of a reason now for putting \$2,000,000 into the purchase of mountainous lands in North Carolina on which to train artillery for this government. I hope the war department has not done it. I most seriously protest against it and if there is any way to stop it, if it has not gone so far that it cannot be stopped, I will endeavor to stop it now."

It is evident that the Virginia senator is either not well acquainted with the landscape of North Carolina. If there can be found a moonshiner.

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Over There

By Morris



"I wonder if she is looking at the same old moon tonight?"

HOUSE AND ROOM QUARANTINE ORDERED IN CITY TO COMBAT FLU—LID IS LEFT WELL OFF

Following a consultation with the municipal officials decided to resort to a rigid house and room quarantine to suppress the spread of Spanish influenza rather than to attempt to curtail the movement of citizens to gain the desired end. A quarantine law was passed making it a misdemeanor for an outsider to enter a house in which there is a case of the disease or for a member of the house hold to enter the room in which the patient is confined unless that person stays strictly on the premises. In addition a proclamation will be issued Monday by Mayor Stanton calling upon the citizens to forego needless gatherings and requesting the full cooperation of the people in seeing to it that no essential meetings are not held. There is no intention to limit the necessary movements or meetings of people.

Every case of influenza found in the city is to be reported daily to the quarantine officer, in this case Chief McGhee, of the police force, who may be reached over telephone 71. Such are the details of the latest arrangement to bring about a halt to the spread of influenza in the city, the partial closing order of things having proved a farce both here and elsewhere.

One of the many doctors present stated that the nature of the cases he was treating, a large number, was just as serious as that encountered when the epidemic was at its height. Others, forming a great majority, one of them being Mayor Stanton himself, asserted that the latest cases of influenza they had treated had been much milder. Throughout the meeting the feeling prevailed that little if any good could be gained by closing schools and places of business.

At the outset of the meeting it appeared as though the schools were to constitute the point of debate, argument or decision. One physician stated that he did not believe the attendance at present was over 25 per cent of normal because of influenza in the home of the children or because of fear on the part of their parents that they would contract it. He thought it manifestly unfair to the many children thus kept out of school for the institutions of learning to keep on operating, putting them further behind their classes. The schools, as a result of this, it was contended, are not bringing the city a fair return for the money invested,

about \$3,500 per month. This physicians go home and to inform them that school was off until the last of January at least. They secured other jobs and did not return, all right.

Mayor Stanton and various attorneys present asserted that the teachers are employed by the year and that even if there was a disposition to close schools, the teachers would have to be paid for the full term. The objection of the doctor to continuing the schools was forthwith withdrawn when he learned that the money could not be kept unspent.

It was generally agreed that the thought of closing the many manufacturing plants could not be considered, as to do this would cut down the earnings of the workers and add materially to the hardships imposed by influenza. There was no disposition to pick on the churches for closing, since it was agreed that people would get together whether or no. If the schools close, doctors and councilmen asserted, the children would get together on the streets or in their homes; if factories were closed the idle operatives would gather in stores; if stores were closed they would gather somewhere else—in fact a "shot gun" quarantine was recommended as the best available remedy and this would necessitate a marked enlargement of the police force and the acquisition of enough guns to outfit a number of detachments of the state militia.

City Manager Murphy asserted that if it was so desired a quarantining ordinance could be drawn and passed by the council which would inflict a penalty of \$50—as allowed by the state laws—upon any person or persons violating its provisions. Such an ordinance, if it fitted in with existing laws elsewhere, would make it incumbent upon physician and patient, or a member of the latter's household, that the disease be reported within 24 hours.

Here arose another difficulty, in fact the evening might be classed as one wherein difficulties were resurrected. "It's the well man that scatters the flu" doctors and laymen alike stated. It seems that a person who keeps on going after his or her temperature has soared above the 100 mark is the distributor of the disease—you hardly ever get it from the person who is stricken down.

Here the discussion revolved back to the points pointed out repeatedly

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TELLS WHY GERMAN PROPAGANDA FAILED

**Secret Communication of Bern-
storff to German Foreign Of-
fice is Shown Senate Quiz
Committee Today.**

Washington, Dec. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—Shipwreck of German propaganda in America by Bernstorff was attributed by Count von Bernstorff in his explanation to the German foreign office to the impossibility of keeping secret the fact that an American newspaper is subsidized and to the sinking of the Lusitania.

The former ambassador's explanation was laid before the senate committee investigating brewers and German propaganda today along with other secret documents from the files of the department of justice by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation.

In a letter to the foreign office in 1915 Bernstorff said that the subsidy of papers always ended with him being held responsible for all articles in such papers. For that reason he said he had succeeded in getting free with all relations with the "Fair Play" of Marcus and Braun and that he also would like to be free from "The Fatherland," which, he said, "has shown itself of little value."

The letter spoke of an unfavorable experience with the "Times-Mail" and said that only the future could show "whether we will have better luck with Mr. Huntington Wright and Mr. T. E. Low."

Telegrams began to reach the committee today from men whose names appeared on the "important list of names" among the German papers produced yesterday. Next Tuesday has been set for hearing Prof. Alfred Bushell Hart, of Harvard, who asked to be heard.

BRITISH ARMY ENTERS THE GERMAN CITY OF COLOGNE

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—British troops entered Cologne at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Turks Won't De-laver

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—Turkish forces massacred 10,000 Armenians when they evacuated the towns of Baku, Oil and Ardahan, in the Caucasus, according to reports received by Vorwarts, of Berlin.

DISLOYAL ELEMENT WAS MADE TO OBEY

**Report of Attorney General
Gregory Discloses Work of the
Department of Justice Dur-
ing War and Out-
lines Accomplishments.**

A LURE OF ILL AGENTS IN NATION IS DESCRIBED

**Gregory's Annual Report to the
Congress of United States is
Story of Triumph of Law
Over the Individual De-
sires of People.**

Washington, Dec. 7.—The story of how enemy agents have been caught, disloyalty suppressed, draft slakers apprehended, dangerous Germans interned, explosions and other sabotage prevented, and enemy secrets ferreted out for use against their armies abroad, was given to the public today in Attorney General T. W. Gregory's annual report. Through a great corps of department of justice civil officers, secret agents, and citizen volunteers, this big job of policing has been accomplished, said the attorney general, with a minimum disturbance to the normal life of communities, and with constant effort to avoid encroaching on freedom of speech, action and political criticism.

Referring to enforcement of the espionage act, Mr. Gregory said: "This department throughout the war has proceeded upon the general principle that the constitutional right of free speech, free assembly, and petition exist in war time as in peace time, and that the right of discussion of governmental policy and the right of political agitation are the most fundamental rights in a democracy."

At the same time, the attorney general explained, the department had tried to deal severely with propaganda having for a deliberate purpose the disintegration of the country's war strength.

"One of the distinct achievements of the American people," he said, "has been the maintenance of order, the comparative failure of enemy activities and, speaking broadly, the general self-control and self-restraint exhibited throughout the country in critical situations."

The attorney general disclosed that only 6,000 enemy aliens have been arrested on presidential warrants and examined with a view to internment and that "a considerable number" of these have been placed in internment camps administered by the army. The balance were paroled. Most enemies interned were German men, and there were comparatively few German women or Austro-Hungarians. About 480,000 Germans have been registered in the nation-wide census—260,000 men and 220,000 women.

Up to last July 1, department of justice investigators had rounded up 23,439 young men who sought to escape the draft, and had caused their induction into the service. More than 229,000 cases of men who for some reason or other had failed to file questionnaires or to appear for physical examination were investigated.

Looking forward to peace conditions, the attorney general makes a number of recommendations for reform of judicial processes. Although he referred to the difficulty of pushing anti-trust prosecutions during the war, since the government itself has been in the business of suppressing competition, he made no suggestions for new anti-trust legislation which Congress is expected to undertake soon.

War activities claimed the principal portions of the report, and after referring to the growth of the department's secret service to six times its size in 1916, and the efficient organization of the American Protective League of 250,000 citizen volunteers, Mr. Gregory said:

"It is safe to say that never in its history has this country been so thoroughly policed as at the present time."

"When it becomes possible, through the lapse of time, to disclose fully the activities of these various secret services, their work will stand out as one of the substantial achievements of the war."

Hints of an American espionage system were given in the statement that the secret services "have given

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