

## LLOYD GEORGE WINS IN ELECTIONS

### BRITISH PREMIER AND HIS PARTY SUSTAINED BY LARGE MAJORITY

London, Dec. 23.—All indications at 3 o'clock this afternoon were that Premier Lloyd George and his government would have an overwhelming majority in the house of Commons.

London, Dec. 28, 12:40 p. m.—The election returns received up to 12:30 o'clock today favored the Coalition Government at this hour. The Coalition showed returns of 108, the Unionists 3, the Liberals 1, Labor 15, Irish National 1; Finn Sein 26, and one Independent.

London, Dec. 28.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the British Labor party and former member of the war cabinet, has been defeated for reelection to Parliament from the southern district of Eastham.

London, Dec. 28.—At 1:30 o'clock the election returns showed this result: Coalition Unionists 127, Coalition Liberals 56, Unionists 5; Liberals 2, Labor 23, Irish National 1, Finn Sein 26, and one independent.

### Germany Delivering Rolling Stock

Paris, Havas Agency, Dec. 28.—Armistice conditions relative to the delivery of railroad rolling stock are being carried out satisfactorily by the Germans. In a single day 3,500 cars and 200 locomotives were turned over to the Allies.

### Soldiers Cannot Trade With Germans.

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27, by the Associated Press.—The custom of soldiers trading or selling chocolate to the Germans here is forbidden by a proclamation issued by General Pershing.

### WILSON AT GUILD HALL TODAY

London, Dec. 28.—Speaking today at the historic Guild Hall at a ceremonial gathering of Great Britain's most no longer be a balance of power which might unsettle the peace of the world, but that the future must produce a concert of power which would preserve it.

### TODAY IS WILSON'S BIRTHDAY

London, Dec. 28.—King George called at President Wilson's apartments at 10 o'clock this morning and wished him many returns of the day. It was President Wilson's sixty-second birthday.

### REPUBLICANS HOLD CAUCUS AT GREENSBORO

Greensboro, Dec. 28.—Leading Republicans from all sections of the state, 25 or more in number, met at Guilford Hotel for four or five hours yesterday, but both before and after the gathering, they declined to divulge to newspaper men the object of the caucus. It is supposed to have had something to do with the alleged illegal voting in the recent election, plans to have located in the State a branch of the national headquarters and the proposed Republican newspaper.

All who came out were silent in many languages when asked about the business.

Among those here were Messrs. Morehead, Grissom, Holton, Harris, Pugh, George Butler, Dorsett, Kohlman, Ing and Benbow.

### ALL BELGIANS TO VOTE

Washington, Dec. 28.—The Belgian Cabinet Council, at a sitting Tuesday under the presidency of the King adopted a scheme of electoral reform intended to establish universal suffrage for the next elections, said an official dispatch received today from Brussels.

### OUR SHIPS BAL TIC BOUND

Copenhagen, Dec. 28.—The American legation here was informed that American warships would arrive at Copenhagen probably Saturday.

It was said they would remain here several days on their way into the Baltic Sea.

## NORTHLIFFE ENTERTAINS

### Sets Luncheon for Forty American Editors in Office of The London Times

### NO MORE CENSORSHIP

London, Dec. 28.—Forty American newspaper correspondents who are visiting London with President Wilson's party were entertained at luncheon yesterday by Lord Northcliffe at the Times office and at dinner last night by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

The principal speeches delivered at the luncheon were by Baron Burnham; Richard V. Oulahan, of New York Times; David Lawrence of the New York Evening Post; Herbert Wope of the New York World; Admirals, commander of the American naval forces, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York.

Lord Northcliffe in welcoming his guests, said they would find absolutely no hostility to the United States in England. Momentary instances of irritation had faded away and in the same way he was certain some of the supposed differences about the moving ease conference would disappear in the capable hands the United States and Great Britain had placed them. Lord Northcliffe added that he American journalists had seen the kind of welcome President Wilson had received in London and that it was unprecedented.

Baron Burnham, in extending cordial welcome to the guests at the luncheon, made a strong plea for the abolition of all censorship. He said that if there had been more real freedom of the press and if secrets had been more fully revealed, there would have been no war.

At the dinner the guests included, in addition to a number of London and provincial journalists, American Consul General Kinner and Sir Roderick Jones, head of Reuters' Limited.

Sir George Riddell of the Publisher, said he believed the statements that a censorship had been decided on for the peace conference, were inaccurate.

"We shall start the conference without censorship," Sir George continued, "but it will be open to the conference to pass resolutions as to certain matters being kept secret. I sincerely hope that they will not take that course. I am assured that the British government is strongly in favor of complete freedom of the press."

The American journalists were received at the foreign office at 4 p. m. Afterwards they will be tendered a reception by Premier Lloyd George.

### NEGRO LABOR

### REMAINING NORTH

Washington Dec. 28.—The Southern cotton fields are getting back little of the negro labor attracted North by the high wages of war plants, is shown by reports to the Department of Labor. Their exodus caused serious labor shortage in many localities.

In several districts, such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Virginia tidewater, negro immigrants from Dixie are already being absorbed by peace industries. Although the labor department has not decided whether to try to induce numbers of these laborers to return South, the employment service is already trying to get better working conditions for the negroes in the South, and is making plans to absorb the discharged soldiers.

The high cost of transportation has been a factor hindering the return of this labor, department officials believe. Higher wages for labor in the South are destined to come, some members of the department believe, in order to adjust the shortage caused by the exodus to war plants.

## REGAL BANQUET GIVEN WILSON

### Scene of Rare Splendor When King Dined President and Mrs. Wilson

### DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

London, Dec. 28.—No more regal setting ever had been arranged in Buckingham Palace than that which greeted President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson when they were escorted into the banquet hall last night for the precedent-breaking state dinner.

Every royal formality which had attended epochal occasions at the palace for two or three hundred years was carried out before and during the banquet. President Wilson with Queen Mary led the procession into the dining hall, preceded by officials of the palace splendidly costumed, bearing wands and walking backwards and making obeisance to the guests.

Immediately behind the President and the Queen came King George and Mrs. Wilson. They were followed by members of the royal family.

At the head of the table twelve persons were seated with King George in the middle. President Wilson sat at the King's right and Mrs. Wilson on his left. To the right of President Wilson was Queen Mary and then the French Ambassador, Princess Christian, the Spanish Ambassador and Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught. At Mrs. Wilson's left sat Princess Mary, the Italian Ambassador, Princess Beatrice, and the Japanese Ambassador in the order named. American Ambassador Davis had the first place at a side rectangular table on President Wilson's right.

Prior to the dinner President and Mrs. Wilson were escorted from their apartments to the great white drawing room, where the royal family had gathered with their other guests. These guests were presented to President and Mrs. Wilson and the dinner party immediately proceeded to the dining hall.

The scene was one of splendor. In the dining saloon was a great collection of solid gold plate and huge gold ornaments, valued at fifteen million dollars. These had been brought from the vaults for the occasion.

In color the gold-laden table blended with the decorations in the hall, which are white and gold with crimson carpet and upholstery to match. The crimson effect was further carried out by the exclusive use of pincushions as floral decorations in the balcony at the end of the room was a military orchestra. The attendants wore in full state dress, which was heavy with gold lace.

### The Banquet Hall

The banquet hall, which is 200 feet long by 75 feet wide, was approached by the guests through a state hallway, approximately a block long, richly furnished and decorated with paintings and porcelain.

The main table was arranged so that the backs of President Wilson and King George were toward the throne, which is at one end of the hall.

The permanent decorations seemed strikingly simple when compared with the regal table. On each side six cut glass chandeliers hung from the extremity high ceiling but for the banquet 128 candles in gold candelabra, each surrounded by a pink silk shade were used.

The general body of the guests preceded the Royal family and the Presidential and Ambassadorial guests into the banquet hall. They rose and remained standing while the main guests and the hosts entered in procession. Heading the procession was the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward and other officials in state regalia. Yeoman of the Guard in red Elizabethan costumes and with halberds were in attendance.

### SNOW OR RAIN TONIGHT

Washington, Dec. 28.—For North Carolina: Generally cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light snow in west, and snow or rain in east portion tonight; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate west winds on the coast.

## SPEECH OF MR. WILSON IN LONDON

### Wants to Organize the Moral Forces of the World to Preserve Peace

### FOR RIGHT AND JUSTICE

London, Dec. 28.—Replying to the King's address last night, President Wilson said:

"I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural, so evidently from the heart, that we have been more than pleased. We have been touched by it and I believe that I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States.

"For you and I, sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have, and whatever authority, I possess it only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people.

"Every influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of free men everywhere.

"America does love freedom, and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires.

"I have had the privilege, sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own government and with the spokesmen of the governments of France and of Italy, and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty on which we have met.

"We have used great words; all of us have used the great words 'right' and 'justice' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words, and how they are to be applied to the particular settlement which must conclude this war.

"And we must not only understand them, but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding.

"Yet, after I have uttered the word 'courage' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it.

"There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another.

"And it will be our high privilege, I believe, sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt, but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and the controlling force of the world."

### WILSON'S HOP EFULFILLED

Paris, Dec. 28.—At a meeting held in the Sorbonne in honor of the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, a letter from President Wilson was read in which he thanked the Alsace-Lorraine Society for an artistically bound message sent to him just before he left the United States.

"Since childhood," the President's letter said, "my heart always has been with expatriated Alsace-Lorrainians. I was a youth of 14 when the provinces were torn from France. Ever since I have felt the day would come when they would be delivered again to their country. I am profoundly grateful to the Almighty for the role He has permitted me to play in their delivery."

Buy War Savings Stamps.

## LLOYD GEORGE WITH PRESIDENT

### 27 NATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED

### Delegates to Peace Conference Will Number Over One Hundred

### NO NEUTRALS ADMITTED

Paris, Dec. 28.—The personnel of the Peace Congress is gradually taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the delegations of the various countries will be announced and that the delegates will arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be twenty-seven countries represented by delegations including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy, each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Allied representatives have decided that neutral nations shall not be admitted to the Peace Conference. Neutrals may address their claims to belligerents, and any demands thus made will be referred to a special body which will be created by the Peace Conference. It has been decided, it is reported, that neutrals shall be allowed to participate in the deliberations incident to the formation of a League of Nations.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the Peace Congress to arrive. The nonarrival of the others has been the subject of considerable surprise and adverse comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business, but with the personnel of the congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the congress should be put into motion with the least possible delay.

### EAGLE BOATS TO BECOME PERMANENT FLEET UNITS

Washington, Dec. 28.—Trials of the Eagle boats have convinced navy constructors that the little craft turned out by the Ford plant at Detroit to fight submarines were worthy of taking their place as permanent units of the fleet. It was learned today that official reports to the Navy Department giving full details of the trials show that in speed, seaworthiness and maneuvering ability the new boats exceed all contract requirements.

An average sustained speed of 18.3 knots was made by the boat used by the navy experts in their tests. The vessels showed no signs of "buckling" under this gait.

It already has been announced that most of the Eagles completed under the war contract will be utilized as gunboats.

### 7,468 Wounded Landed Last Week

Washington, Dec. 28.—During the week ended Dec. 20, a total of 7,468 wounded and sick soldiers were landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces. This is the largest number received in any single week. Of this total 5,828 were landed at New York and the balance of 1,640 at Newport News. The men are being sent to various army hospitals for physical reconstruction and to convalescent camps.

### THE ENGLISH PREMIER CONFERRED WITH THE PRESIDENT TODAY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

London, Dec. 27.—Premier Lloyd George, accompanied by Maurice Hanket, Secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defense, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10:30 o'clock this morning for conference with President Wilson. The day was dark and rainy but a big crowd gathered before the Palace before the Premier made his appearance.

### GO TO HELL, WITH MY COMPLIMENTS SAID HOOVER

Washington, Dec. 28.—Food Administrator Hoover, in Europe, arranging relief for the peoples of the war-devastated territories, has refused in emphatic terms to discuss German food conditions with Baron Von Der Lancken and Dr. Rieth, who sought a meeting with the Food Administrator.

A message from Paris said these two German officials, who were prominent in the German administration of Belgium, wired from Berlin to Walter Lyman Brown, director of the commission for relief in Belgium, that they had been appointed by the German government to negotiate with Mr. Hoover for food supplies. In answer to the request for a conference Mr. Hoover sent this message:

"You can describe two and a half years of arrogance toward ourselves and cruelty to the Belgians in any language you may select, and tell the lair personally to go to hell, with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans, it will not be with pair."

## MARKETS

### COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.—Cotton futures opened steady. Jan. 29.36, March 28, May 27.15, July 26.62, Oct. 24.20.

### STOCKS

New York, Dec. 28.—Shippings reflected pronounced pressure at the outset today. Marine preferred moving 2 1-2 points as a result of overnight advices indicating serious opposition by British interest to the proposed selling of tonnage to this government. Rails also gave way under moderate offerings with Brooklyn Transit, but Oils, Gas shares and obscure specialties were irregularly higher, and Liberty Bonds using slightly over yesterday's final quotations.

### 775 MORE PORTO RICANS ON WAY BACK TO ISLAND

Fayetteville, Dec. 28.—Seven hundred and seventy-five Porto Rican laborers from Camp Bragg left for Wilmington, to embark for Rico. The men are being home under a general policy adopted by the War Department of returning all persons brought into United States to do war work was officially stated at the office of the constructing quartermaster. This policy is being put into effect all over the country with application to laborers brought from Porto Rico, the Bahamas and elsewhere.

The islanders were transported on a special train of twelve cars. They are the last of the Porto Ricans at Camp Bragg, except a few who wish to make their home in this country, most of whom are skilled laborers.

### SHIFT TO FRACS IN ALSACE

Paris, Dec. 28.—An increase of 750,000 francs in advances to the Government is shown in the weekly report of the Bank of France made public today.

An official note issued by the Ministry of Finance says that this increase was due to operations in progress in exchanging German marks for francs in Alsace-Lorraine.