

WILSON TO HEAD PEACE DELEGATION

Wilson Will Lead Representatives and Take Active Part at Peace Table. Formal Announcement from the White House—Root and Brandeis Were Expected to be Named; Sketches of the Four Who With the President Will Sail for Europe Some Time This Week on Mission of World Importance.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated November 29, and published in Saturday's papers, gives the personnel of the Peace delegates and states that President Wilson personally will head the American representation at the Peace Conference. This was announced officially tonight at the White House.

The other members of the delegation will be:

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Col. E. M. House. Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy.

General Tasker H. Bliss, former Chief of Staff of the Army, and now American military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Formal Announcement.

The White House announcement follows:

"It was announced at the executive offices tonight that the representatives of the United States at the Peace Conference would be:

The President himself, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Henry White (recently Ambassador to France), Mr. Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

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

In the absence of any official explanation it was assumed that the President goes as President of the United States and that Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Col. House and possibly also General Bliss will be delegates with ambassadorial rank.

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

Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Lansing, who heads the delegation proper, became Secretary of State in June, 1915, when William Jennings Bryan resigned rather than sign a note to Germany in the Lusitania case which he thought might lead to war. During the three and a half years that he followed Mr. Lansing has conducted many difficult negotiations for the country as a neutral and as a belligerent, and his name appears on all the historic documents telling the story of America's entry into the war as well as those answering Germany's peace pleas which preceded the downfall of the central alliance.

At the time of his appointment he was a counsellor of the State Department after a career as an international lawyer which has established his reputation as one of the foremost American authorities on this subject.

Mr. White.

Mr. White, the Republican of the delegation, is a diplomat of long experience, who began as secretary of the American Legation in Vienna in 1884. He served as Secretary of the Embassy at various capitals, represented the United States at several great international gatherings and in 1905 was appointed Ambassador to Italy by President Roosevelt. Two years later he was made Ambassador to France, where he remained until 1909, when President Taft sent him to Chile as special Ambassador of the United States for the celebration of the Centenary of Chilean independence.

Col. House.

Colonel House has never held public office, but as President Wilson's personal friend and adviser he is credited generally as having played a greater part in the present administration than any other man except the President himself. He has been called into consultation at every crisis, and after going to Europe in 1914, 1915 and 1916 as the President's personal representative to European governments, he was commissioned to gather and organize data to be used whenever the time for a peace conference might come. He hastened to Europe when it became apparent that Germany was crumbling, and was in France to speak for the President in conference with the heads of the al-

lied governments when the terms of armistice and the basis for peace discussion were determined.

General Bliss.

General Bliss, who formerly was chief of staff of the army, went to Europe last December with an American mission and later was permanently assigned as the American military representative on the interallied council at Versailles. As the American military representative at the peace conference he will be assisted by a staff of officers, most of whom in the understanding here, will come from the general staff of the American expeditionary forces.

Admiral Benson had made several trips to Europe since the United States entered the war and went to Paris with Col. House last month as the representative of the navy on the supreme war council.

There is discussion, but no official explanation of why two of the names most generally mentioned in the early speculation as to the probable personnel of the peace delegation, do not appear on the list. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, and Louis Brandeis, associate justice of the Supreme Court, were considered in well informed quarters almost certain to be chosen. Recently it has been said that Mr. Root did not care to undertake the mission and that Justice Brandeis would not be able to leave the country because of his work in the court.

CAMP GREENE IS TO BE CONTINUED.

To Be Used for Months for Demobilization Purposes—May Ultimately Be Turned Into a Soldier's Home, Officials Declare.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Camp Greene is to be used for months for the demobilization of army forces. Its future depends on future plans. This was stated by government officials today.

Secretary Baker announced as a "policy that all tent camps will be abandoned as soon as practicable. No more tents nor supplies will be sent to these camps, nor will any further improvements be made other than those necessary for the health and care of the garrisons now quartered there or to be sent there for demobilization."

Camp Greene does not belong in this class and will be continued longer. The efforts to make the camp an army post have not been passed upon by the government department yet.

It is believed here that, if Charlotte should desire it, the camp could ultimately be turned into a soldiers' home, where disabled men disqualified for anything else could be cared for by the government.

The high cost of cotton is given as one reason for cutting out the tent camps.

United War Work Campaign a Success.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28.—America has responded wonderfully to the appeal for funds made by the seven officially recognized war welfare work agencies in the United War Work Campaign just closed—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., J. W. B., K. of C., The Salvation Army, American Library Association and War Camp Community Service.

More than \$203,179,038 was pledged, assuring continuation of service among our American and other allied soldiers and sailors during the tempestuous reconstruction, occupation and demobilization period, following the cessation of hostilities.

This is \$32,679,038 in excess of the amount originally asked—\$170,500,000—and the largest sum ever raised as an outright gift in the history of the world.

BUNCOMBE WILL KEEP RECORD OF ITS SOLDIERS.

Members of the Soldiers' Fathers' Club of Asheville and Buncombe county, will issue a book containing the record of every soldier or sailor who went from Buncombe county during the war. The book will have the complete record of each man, his age, occupation, branch of service entered, service in camp and abroad and any other detail possible to obtain. These books will be kept by the members of the club, and will be presented to the various public institutions of the city and county, as well as the State and national libraries, in order that Buncombe's record may be preserved.

Liberty Bonds to Methodist Orphanage.

Superintendent A. S. Barnes, of the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh, announced Thursday that \$5,000 in Liberty Bonds had been donated to the Orphanage by Mr. L. J. Baker, one of the most prominent business men and planters of Halifax county. Mr. Baker is already supporting four children at the Orphanage.

ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Former Candidate Charles E. Hughes Says That "Government Enterprise Tends Constantly to Inefficiency." Says Congress Should Provide Plan for Railroad Legislation.

Charles E. Hughes, speaking Saturday night before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University, says a New York dispatch, asserted that "governmental enterprise tends constantly to inefficiency." He characterized as "enemies of liberty" all "those whose interests lie simply in extending the activities of government so as to embrace all industry."

Discussing conditions following the war he declared that readjustment should be brought about as soon as practicable and that war powers should not be used to control peace conditions. Such a control, he said, would constitute a most serious offense against American institutions.

"The question of government ownership and operation is, after all, a severely practical one," said Mr. Hughes.

"It is regrettable, but it is true, that governmental enterprise tends constantly to inefficiency. *** It cannot fail to be observed that even in connection with the war, inefficiency in important fields of activity has been notorious. The notion that the conduct of business by government tends to be efficient is a superstition cherished by those who either know nothing of government or who know nothing of business. The tendency is strongly the other way."

"Along with this is the grave question of putting the direct operation of these great activities unnecessarily under political control. That is the most serious question."

What He Would Have Congress Do.

Congress, he said, should provide a sensible plan for railroad regulation, permitting sound credit and growth-establishing securities and insuring adequate service at reasonable rates. He also declared co-operation in industry to be just as essential in peace time as during the exigencies of war and that big business was needed, if soundly organized and properly supervised. He further declared that serious labor conditions were looming on the horizon and suggested that in order to take up the labor slack an effort should be made to start immediately all important public work throughout the country which has been held up during the war.

BRITISH AIR LOSSES HEAVY.

2,680 Killed in Last Period of Seven Months.

London, Nov. 30.—Casualties in the Royal Air Forces from April, when the forces were amalgamated, to November 11, were: Killed, 2,680; wounded, missing and prisoners, 4,909, according to an official statement by the Air Ministry.

The total air casualties throughout the war will be announced later.

TO RETURN FROM THE FRONT.

There Are 83,114 Men in First Batch. They Are Mostly From New England and New York.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced today that 3,451 officers and 79,663 men of the American overseas forces had been designated by Gen. Pershing for early convoy to the United States. The list comprises the Thirty-ninth, Seventy-sixth and Eighty-seventh divisions and major units from the Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-eighth are now under orders.

"In bringing back troops from France," General March said, "the Department expects to work up to 150,000 or 175,000 men in December, and in doing so we will utilize the army transports and a large number of naval vessels which will carry between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and at the same time transform cargo boats which were originally passenger boats back to their original use."

So far 649,000 troops have been designated for demobilization in the United States, General March said. These include depot and development battalions, 26,000; divisional troops, 10,000; railway troops, 28,000; United States guards, 26,000; tank corps, 7,000; chemical warfare troops, 7,000; central officers training schools, 20,000; student army training corps, 160,000. So far 46,000 officers and men have been discharged.

American factories have produced more than 12,000 airplanes, 31,814 motors and necessary equipment to go with them. To November 22, 150,131 Liberty motors had been completed. Thirty thousand Lewis flexible type aircraft machine guns and 35,000 Marlin fixed type guns have been turned out.

CROIX DE GUERRE TO EDWIN S. POU

Gallant Young Officer Who Lost His Life in a Seaplane Accident Cited for Distinguished Service—Address Delivered at His Funeral by the Commander of the Air Patrols of Loire.

The late Ensign Edwin Smith Pou, the gallant and brave young son of Congressman and Mrs. E. W. Pou, has been recognized by the French government by the bestowal of the distinguished service emblem, the Croix de Guerre. This great honor, which is a most coveted one by every Frenchman, was given at the impressive funeral ceremonies. A letter to Mr. Pou from Captain Sugden, of the United States Coast Guard, states that this honor was bestowed by the Senior French Officer for "meritorious services rendered just a few days prior to his death."

The letters from Commodore Jolivet and Captain Sugden and the funeral address of Captain de Courvette Vaschalde follow:

Citation of the Order of the Day of the Division of Patrols of Loire. (Bronze Star.)

Ensign Edwin S. Pou, U. S. N., Pilot Aviator at U. S. Naval Air Station Ile Tudy.

Remarkable officer, full of gallantry and energy, distinguished himself on August 7th, and September 27th, when he attacked two submarines he had sighted near important convoys. Has destroyed on 22nd of October a mine moored in the route of the convoys.

Killed on duty in a landing accident. Lorient, 29 October 1918.

The Commodore Jolivet Chief of Division. (Signed) JOLIVET.

le Capitaine de Courvette VASCHALDE, C. P. A. L.

U. S. Naval Forces Operating in Foreign Waters. U. S. Naval Aviation Forces, Foreign Service.

U. S. Naval Air Station, Ile Tudy, Finistere, 30 Oct. 1918.

Sir: It is my very sad duty to inform you that your son, Edwin S. Pou, Ensign U. S. N. R. F., was killed on October 28, 1918, at about 4:15 p. m., when the seaplane which he was piloting collided with an iron spar buoy at the entrance of Ile Tudy Harbor. In the opinion of the Medical Officers on the Board of Inquest death was instantaneous.

Your son was buried in the cemetery of Ile Tudy with full military honors on October 30, at 11:30 a. m. In addition to the American Naval Forces participating, many French navy and army officers were present and a French guard of honor. At the funeral ceremonies the croix de guerre was bestowed upon your son by the Senior French Naval Officer present, for meritorious services rendered just a few days prior to his death.

Ensign Pou had been at this station under my command for three months and had shown at all times a keen enthusiastic interest in his work, ever cheerful and willing to do more than his share, and by his unflinching devotion to duty, setting an example that was an inspiration to all. He was loved by his brother officers and men of the station, and by everyone in the surrounding country who knew him and who testified to this love and their sorrow at his tragic end, by decorating his grave with beautiful floral offerings. Pictures have been taken of the ceremonies and grave and I will forward them to you as soon as they are completed.

I have requested authority to send your son's effects to his wife and when this authority is received they will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The flag which draped the coffin will be held here for a period of three months pending a request from you for it for any relatives, society or organization to which your son belonged.

If there is any further information that you desire, I shall be only too glad to give it to you.

Assuring you again of my very deep sorrow and sympathy for you in your bereavement, I remain,

Respectfully and sincerely, (Signed) C. E. SUGDEN, Capt. Engr's U. S. Coast Guard Commanding.

The Hon Edward W. Pou, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Patrouilles Arrinnes De La Paire.

Address delivered on October 30, at U. S. N. A. Station, Ile Tudy, by the Capitaine de Corvette Vaschalde, Commanding the Air Patrols of Loire,

for the funeral of Ensign Edwin S. Pou, U. S. N.

The Commander of Air Patrols of Loire, speaking in his name and as a delegate of Commodore Jolivet, Chief of Division of Patrols of Loire, and of Vice-Admiral Aubry, Commanding in Chief, wishes to salute for the last time Ensign Edwin Pou, which we are going to accompany to his grave.

This brilliant officer has always, since he arrived at Ile Tudy, shown his gallantry and his courage. He was always ready, even when the weather rendered his duty more difficult still, to face all dangers in order to fulfill the useful though dangerous task of the Station.

A sad accident caused his death. Aviators well know that such accidents may befall them at any time, and this constitutes the greatness of their task. What we human beings call death, threatens them always, and strikes the moften unawares.

Even the day before yesterday we were gathered to render the last honors to Ensign Sprague; yesterday we accompanied to the grave the casket of the French Lieutenant Albertini, of the Naval Air Station of Quiberon. They died like Ensign Pou, fighting for civilization against barbarism. French Navy, and France herself, will always piously remember the heroes who crossed the ocean to help drive out the Huns from our country. And it is in the name of France, Ensign Edwin Pou, that I bring you my last farewell.

NO CERTIFICATES FOR SUGAR AFTER DECEMBER 1.

Distribution of sugar under the certificate system will be discontinued December 1, under an order issued by the food administration. The administration emphasized, however, that requests for conservation of sugar were in no way modified. Domestic consumers, it was said, will be expected to observe the voluntary ration of four pounds a person a month and public eating places will be required to use only four pounds of sugar for each 90 meals served.

Five Airplanes Stop at Raleigh.

Five army planes surprised Raleigh with a visit when they stopped Wednesday afternoon to remain overnight before resuming the flight from Langley Field to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. However, a slight damage done to one of the ships in effecting a landing on the drill grounds at Camp Polk together with the damage to the planes in the rain Thursday made a longer stay necessary.

Besides discovering suitable landing spots in this territory, the purpose of the flight, as stated by Captain Davies, in command of the party, is to demonstrate to the public that the army has an active and effective air service.

PERSHING'S OFFICIAL CASUALTIES REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 30.—General March gave out amended casualty lists from General Pershing, giving the official total to November 6, as 262,723 exclusive of prisoners. The figures on prisoners were unintelligible in the cablegram. General March said the total number under this head probably would be practically the same as announced last Saturday.

General Pershing reported the following official casualties to November 26:

Killed in action, 28,363. Died of wounds, 12,101. Died of disease, 16,034. Died of other causes, 1,980. Missing in action, 14,290. Prisoners (unintelligible). Wounded, 189,955, divided as follows: Severely wounded, 54,751; undetermined, 43,168; slightly wounded, 92,036.

THIRTIETH DIVISION IS NOT COMING BACK SOON.

Washington, Nov. 30.—General March corrected an erroneous impression that the 27th (New York troops) and 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia troops) Divisions, reported as withdrawn from the British lines, had been designated for early return to the United States. These two divisions, he explained, have been returned to Pershing's command and have not yet been assigned for transportation home.

England to Aid Russian Finances.

London, Friday, Nov. 29.—Great Britain has decided to assist the provisional government of Russia by establishing a new ruble currency at a fixed rate of exchange of forty rubles to one pound sterling. Money thus received will be deposited in the Bank of England as an unalienable reserve to insure the convertibility of Russian notes into sterling at the above rate.

TELLS HOW THE BOYS WENT OVER THE TOP

Johnston County Boy Writing to His Mother Gives an Interesting Account of an Early Morning Drive—He Is a Member of Company K, 119th Infantry.

In a letter to his mother, Mrs. B. M. Stephenson, written October 26, Hallie Stephenson gives a graphic account of how the boys went over the top early one morning. He says:

"I am just back from the front on a relief. I guess I will be out for several days now, as it is the first time we have been out for quite a time, and thank the Good Lord, I am one of the lucky ones. Yes, I should say lucky to even get out alive, much less without a scratch. I got a small scratch, but it is well now. My experience was some experience, mother. It was hell on earth.

"I will give you just a little of my experience in the lines and in battle. I will have lots more to tell you when I get home, believe me. Well, I was told one Friday evening that we were going to pull off a big stunt on next Sunday morning about the break of day, and take a town held by the Germans and full of machine guns. It was about 1,000 yards behind the Hindenburg line, which was strongly fortified with machine guns, trench mortars and barbed wire and every other thing that could be thought of to prevent us from breaking through their line. On Saturday evening we marched up to a point within a mile of where we were to make the start from the next morning. Shells from the German artillery were falling all around the small dugout about 17 of us boys were occupying. It looked like when every shell fell the next one would hit our dugout, but the Good Lord was with us, and the next morning about 4:30 o'clock we went up to the front line and took our position just in front of the Germans and were under heavy shell fire all the time we were getting our position. We were there just a few minutes before the barrage started. Every gun, little and big, in reach, opened up and such a roar I never heard before. We all went over the top and every man did his little bit. We killed and captured every German that did not run at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. Of course he could not hold out long at that rate. We also captured hundreds of machine guns and some field guns and general trench mortars, and I should say a trench mortar does some dirty work. We are glad to put one of them out of action, for it means lots of our boys' lives saved. I have just escaped trench mortar shells myself and machine gun bullets besides. But we captured the town and since that day we have captured several other small villages.

"I will write you again as soon as I have time. "HALLIE STEPHENSON. "Company K, 119th Infantry."

NAVY PLANE TAKES UP 50 MEN.

Greatest of All Machines Proves to Be Success in Long Island Test.

The navy's newest type aeroplane, the Giant NC-1, the largest in the world, broke all records for the number of passengers carried in any airplane when it made a flight with 50 men on board last Wednesday at the naval air station, Rockaway, Long Island.

No special modifications of the plane were made for the flight, which was made to demonstrate the machine's enormous lifting power. The NC-1 is the first American trimotored seaplane, and is propelled by three Liberty motors that develop a maximum of 1,200 horsepower, giving it a cruising speed of 80 miles an hour. In the test flight the plane was piloted by Lieut. David H. McCullough, of the naval reserve flying corps.—Washington Post, 1st.

Proposed Change in Postal Rates.

Should Congress adopt the recommendations of the Senate Finance Committee, second-class mail will be classified under a two-zone system. There will be one price of one cent a pound inside the 200-mile zone, and one and one-half cents extra for any distance outside this zone. Moreover, as far as magazines and newspapers are concerned, there shall be no additional taxing for the amount of advertising which a magazine or newspaper carries. This part of the committee's amendment becomes effective as soon as the new revenue bill becomes law.

Under the same amendment, first-class mail reverts to the old status, that is: two cents an ounce or fraction thereof for letters, and one cent for postal cards. This section of the bill does not become effective until July 1, 1919.—Washington Dispatch.