

PRESIDENT WILSON WARMLY GREETED

LANDING WAS A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE WITH NOTABLE NAVAL PAGEANT.

WAR SHIPS ROARED SALUTES

Mr. Wilson Was Last to Come Ashore, His Face Wreathed in the Now World Famous Smile.

Brest.—President Wilson landed in France amid a demonstration of popular enthusiasm and national sympathy such as rarely, if ever, has been accorded the head of a foreign government visiting France. The president left Brest at 4 o'clock for Paris where the heart of France will acclaim him as the nation's guest.

The guest landing of the president has not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American president into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

Vast crowds watched the trip ashore and the fleets of warships roared a salute as the last stage of the journey was accomplished.

On the harbor boat going ashore the president was seen standing on the upper deck with Jules J. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States.

As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner mingled with the cheers of the great multitude.

Mrs. Wilson came up the gangplank with General Pershing. She carried a large bouquet and as she passed the American army nurses they handed her an American flag which she bore proudly.

The president was the last to come ashore, amid great applause. He held his silk hat in his hand; his face was wreathed with smiles and he bowed his acknowledgments to those about and to the masses of people on the rising walls and terraces of the city. Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister and George Leygues, minister of marine, joined the president as he stepped ashore and conducted him to a beautifully decorated pavilion. Here the first formal welcome were given President Wilson as the guest of the French nation.

RIXING OF COTTON PRICE BY CONGRESS NO LONGER FEARED

Washington.—All government regulations affecting raw cotton ended with the dissolution of the cotton distribution committee of the war industries board.

While there was no announcement either by Chairman Charles J. Brand, of the committee, or by Chairman Baruch, of the war industries board, as to the considerations which led to the decision to abolish the committee, it was understood that officials no longer regarded it as necessary to control distribution now that the world markets have been reopened.

INFLUENZA GERMS ARE EATEN AND BREATHED WITHOUT HARM

Boston.—Experiments undertaken by the navy department at the navy public health service hospital on Gallops island to ascertain the cause and spread of influenza have had merely negative results, according to a report given out. One hundred volunteers who have been under observation for several weeks have had influenza germs placed in their nostrils and throats and have eaten them with their food and some have been inoculated with serums, but no cases of the disease have developed thus far.

Increased appetite and more vigorous health have been the only noticeable results of the experiment, according to the physicians. The tests will be continued.

TWO ENLISTED MEN KILLED; TWO OTHERS ARE INJURED

Norfolk.—Two enlisted men were instantly killed and two ensigns injured when a big hydro-airplane, known as 18-16, speeded head first into the Willoughby club, near the Seventh street station on Willoughby spit, about 12 miles from the city. The machine was completely wrecked and the roof and veranda of the clubhouse torn away. The escape of the other men in the machine is considered little short of miraculous.

COUNT CZERNIN'S LETTER TO HIS EMPEROR MADE PUBLIC

Vienna.—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, gave the correspondent an opportunity to read a copy of the letter which he sent to Emperor Charles in 1917, in which the minister declared that the condition of Austria was growing desperate. Count Czernin told the emperor that he did not think another winter campaign was possible and it was necessary that peace negotiations should be begun.

JAMES AUSTIN WILDERS



James Austin Wilders, chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America.

FOR PUBLIC OWNED WATERWAYS

MUST TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Our Merchandise Export Trade in Last Fiscal Year Was \$5,928,285,641; Imports of \$2,946,059,403.

Washington.—Expansion of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce to enable it to give effective aid to American manufacturers and merchants in taking full advantage of after-the-war world trade opportunities is the chief recommendation of Secretary Redfield in his annual report.

The secretary also reiterates his approval of the proposed development of a government-owned intracoastal waterway to link up the lakes to the coast and down the Atlantic seaboard.

Dealing with post-war trade and the part the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce can play, the report emphasizes especially the need for additional commercial attaches and trade commissioners. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year 1918 was \$2,982,222,238; the total of the merchandise export trade was \$5,928,285,641 and of the import trade \$2,946,059,403.

"Measured by the economic needs of the country and by the grave responsibilities of post-war competition," the report says, "the bureau should be expanded substantially in every branch of service."

SURRENDERED SHIPS NEVER AGAIN TO FLY GERMAN FLAG

London.—Archibald S. Hurd, the naval writer, in The Daily Telegraph says with reference to the idea said to be held by some Germans that the surrendered German warships would be returned to Germany after peace was signed, that it points, of course, to a complete misapprehension of the intentions of the allies. "For it is certain that these ships will never again fly the German ensign."

Mr. Hurd says that the only course to adopt is to distribute the German warships among the allies in accordance with the losses which they have suffered. Mr. Hurd suggests that German submarines be broken up and the parts used for other purposes.

AMERICAN SHIPS CARRIED 46 PER CENT OF TROOPS ACROSS

New York.—With the navy department's consent, the office of Admiral Gleaves, commander of the cruiser and transport force, made public figures showing exactly the proportionate share of troops conveyed to France in American vessels. Of the entire army of 2,078,880 men taken over, the statistics show, 46 1/2 per cent were carried in American ships, 48 1/2 per cent in British, and the balance in French and Italian vessels.

In actual numbers of men transported, 912,082 were carried in American naval transports and 40,459 in other American ships; 1,006,987 were carried in British bottoms and 68,246 in British leased Italian ships; and 52,000 by French and Italian ships.

GERMAN OFFICIALS WANT TO PREPARE FOR NEXT WAR

Washington.—Decision of airplane manufacturers in Germany to turn their plants to making furniture has led to a protest from officials of the German government, according to advices reaching Washington through official channels. The point was said to have been made that in order to be ready for the next war Germany must replace the airplanes which it is required to turn over to the associated nations under the armistice terms.

GREAT FIRE DESTROYS BIG POWER PLANT AT NEWPORT

Newport News, Va.—Fire which originated from an unknown cause destroyed the big power plant at the naval operating base on Hampton Roads, entailing a loss estimated at half million dollars.

The burning plant illuminated Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay and the surrounding territory for many miles around and there were wild reports that the entire base had been read by flames.

A RECOMMENDATION MEANING MISCHIEF

RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES OF 92 PER CENT OF MILEAGE OF THE COUNTRY PROTEST.

DEMORALIZATION IS CERTAIN

Time Given Under Present Act Considered Ample in Which to Work Out Plan Just to All.

Philadelphia.—Railroad executives representing 125 roads and 92 per cent of the mileage of the country gave out a formal statement in which they declared that Director General McAdoo's suggestion that the government retain control of the railroads until January, 1924, "would simply lead to delay and confusion, demoralization of the organization of the roads both on their corporate and operating side, and defer indefinitely a satisfactory settlement" of the railroad problem.

The executives, the statement said, have reached the conclusion that "there is sufficient time under the terms of the present act to fully consider the railroad situation in all its aspects and arrive at a plan that would be just to the country."

The statement was given out by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, of the association of railway executives. The statement follows:

"The standing committee of the association of railway executives have considered the letter of the director general to the chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the senate and house, and have reached the conclusion that there is sufficient time under the terms of the present act to fully consider the railroad situation in all its aspects and to arrive at a plan that would be just to the country as represented by its shippers and the public at large and on the other hand to the security holders and shareholders and employees of the railroads.

DETERMINATION TO MAKE OUR NAVY SECOND TO NO OTHER

Washington.—Whether the end of hostilities nor proposals for a league of nations has altered the policy of the general board of the navy in regard to making the American navy second to none in the world. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the board, told the house naval affairs committee that the navy should be equal to that of any other nation by 1925 and urged that sufficient appropriations to make this possible be made by Congress.

"The general board believes that under the present world conditions and the conditions likely to obtain in the future," Admiral Badger said, "the United States navy should steadily continue to increase.

"Navies must be the principal support of a league of nations, and the United States, from its wealth, influence and power, will be called upon to contribute a large share of the international police force to render such a league effective."

UNABLE TO FORMULATE PLAN FOR FIGHTING INFLUENZA

Chicago.—Unable to formulate a definite plan for fighting influenza because of divergent views, the American Public Health Association, before it adjourned, gave out copies of all the medical and scientific data presented during the four-day discussion with an explanation that different opinions required separate treatments.

"The various communities for which we are working will know that we have at hand the best available information science has yet discovered concerning the disease," said Dr. Charles J. Hastings, retiring president. "We cannot expect to draw up a different program for combatting influenza epidemics when we see so wide a divergence of opinion among medical authorities as has been shown here."

SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

Stockholm.—A Stockholm report says the presence of cavalry lifeguard regiments under General Lequist stationed at Potsdam had caused anxiety in Berlin until these troops entered the city and took oath to support the present government until the national assembly convened. General Lequist also swearing allegiance to the republic. The situation is thereby much improved, and apprehension allayed.

BRITISH ARMY HAS MANY HORSES TO DISPOSE OF

London.—The British army is about to begin with the dispersal of three-quarters of a million horses. The loss of horses in 1915 was 14 1/2 per cent; in 1916, 14 per cent; in 1918, 27 per cent, an increase due to heavy fighting and night bombing. As many horses as possible are to be sold in England.

The army has 10,000 mules in England, which the people do not want, being mules being unpopular.

PETER A. MORTENSON



Peter A. Mortenson, the new superintendent of Chicago schools.

SESSIONS WILL BE PUBLIC

BELIEVED THAT CLEMENCEAU WILL BE MADE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Some Little Secrecy Must Be Maintained As is Always the Custom in Large Deliberative Bodies.

On Board U. S. S. George Washington.—President Wilson probably will not sit at the peace table but will be represented here by delegates while remaining in close contact with the heads of the other nations and prepared to decide questions referred to him.

Premier Clemenceau, it is believed, will be president of the peace conference. This is considered fitting because the conference will be held in France.

President Wilson's disposition is in favor of entirely public proceedings, such as are carried on in the senate chamber at Washington, with the press representatives given every facility to report certain business. Naturally there will be need of secrecy, as there is in the foreign relations committee, but the President's idea is that the procedure could be much the same as at Washington, a committee considering the confidential and delicate features of various questions, and then reporting back to the peace congress for action.

NORWEGIANS WANT PAY FOR USE OF THEIR SHIPS

Christiania.—In shipping circles there is growing uneasiness in regard to America's position on the part of Norwegian owners whose ships were requisitioned August 3 of last year, but who still are unable to obtain a settlement. Their properties are withheld and used by the Americans without any remuneration to the owners.

The question has been discussed in a leader in The Sjoofartstidende, which stated the percentage of tonnage lost by Norway was greater than that of any other merchantile fleet in the world, while the total loss of lives was about 5 per cent of all Norwegian seamen. After the services of Norwegian ships to the cause of the allies, it is not in order to boast. The fact is put at its face value. Because American confiscation deprives Norway of the restoration of ships lost in the service of the allies, the journal reminds, Norwegian owners thereby are compelled to order new ships in England.

"But our American friends, says this journal, have as yet refused to pay us the money we wanted in payment for these new ships. The Americans are straining the patience of their Norwegian friends seriously."

BANK RESOURCES WERE OVER FORTY BILLIONS IN JUNE

Washington.—Aggregate resources of the 28,880 banks in the United States, state and national, last June 30 amounted to \$40,210,000,000, of which \$23,371,000,000 was credited to the 21,175 state, savings and private banks and trust companies, and \$17,839,000,000 to the 7,705 national banks.

SITUATION IN VIENNA IS RAPIDLY GROWING WORSE.

Vienna.—The situation in Vienna is growing rapidly graver. The cause is the coal famine. The last stores of coal for public use in this city are drawing to an end and if, owing to lack of coal, Vienna goes to darkness and by inability to keep up train service, is cut off from the rest of Europe, the maintenance of order becomes problematic. The authorities are vigilant, but strong apprehensions are felt.

RUTHENIANS ARE REPULSED BY AID OF ARMORED TRAINS.

Vienna.—The Ruthenians again have attacked Lemberg, after occupying Grodek between Lemberg and Przemysl. Polish forces aided by armored trains, repulsed them, pursuing them back to Grodek. The Ruthenians are firing villages and committing other outrages. The Poles have hoisted the French tri-colors. The British Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes fly beside the Polish flag on the town hall in Lemberg.

CONSCRIPT ARMIES PEACE PREVENTIVE

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS THAT ACT CREATING CONSCRIPTION IS NOW OBSOLETE LAW.

BENEFITS TO FUTURE AGES

Decision by Pending Peace Conference Will Leave Mark Upon World, Not to Be Erased.

London.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking at Bristol, said the English military service act was passed in order to meet a great emergency. When that emergency was passed the need was passed and the act would lapse. He added there was no intention to renew it. Whether Great Britain would require conscription in the future in any shape or form, Mr. Lloyd George said, depended not upon the opinion which he now expressed but upon the peace terms which were made. Continuing, the prime minister said:

"What drove us to conscription was the existence of conscript armies on the continent that inevitably rushed the world into war. They could not have great military machines there without tempting the men at the head of them to try their luck with those machines. The Germans always felt there was nothing to resist their perfect military machine.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the decision which will be taken in the next few months in the peace conference was going to leave a mark upon the world. The ages to come, he said, would be able to reap the fruits of it.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTROL ROADS FIVE YEAR PERIOD.

Washington.—Continuance of government control of railroads for five years, or until January 1, 1924, was recommended by Director McAdoo in a letter to the chairman of the senate and house interstate commerce committees.

This would permit a fair trial of government operation, said Mr. McAdoo, and eliminate the unsettled condition under which the railroads must be operated during the next year or two if their status is not changed materially by legislation.

This recommendation is not made in support of any theories concerning the best ultimate policy of running the railroads. Mr. McAdoo explained.

GERMANY'S WEALTH IS NOT EQUAL TO COST OF WAR.

Bristol.—The war bill of the allies against Germany is 24,000,000,000 pounds, according to the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, who presented this and other interesting facts before a large gathering here. The cost of the war to Great Britain was 8,000,000,000 pounds.

Before the war the estimated wealth of Germany, said the premier, was between 15,000,000,000 and 20,000,000,000 pounds sterling. So, if the whole wealth of Germany were taken, there would not be enough to pay the account. Therefore he had used the words:

"Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity."

FRENCH OFFER US THEIR EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES.

Washington.—Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of France-American affairs, has cabled Secretary Baker from Paris offering to place the educational resources and facilities of the French government at the disposal of the American soldiers in the army of occupation and those who will be delayed in returning home through the natural difficulties of transportation.

Special opportunities would be given American college students with the army, and opportunity to learn French would be afforded all American soldiers. Secretary Baker has not yet replied to the offer.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IS BY NO MEANS AT AN END

Washington.—Warning to the country that the influenza epidemic is by no means ended and that all possible precautions against the disease should be taken, was issued by Surgeon General Blue, of the public health service. Reports received by the service show a recrudescence of the disease practically from one end of the country to another. Our main reliance must still be precautions by individuals.

PRESIDENT MAY SPEAK TO SOLDIERS ON GERMAN SOIL

Paris.—The address which President Wilson will make to the American troops is expected to be one of the most important delivered during his stay in Europe, and is being looked forward to by Europeans.

The President, it is announced, will visit devastated districts in France, and, although the present plans are tentative, all depending upon his personal wishes, the trip may take him into former German territory.

OVER THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Greensboro.—The city commissioners have accepted the resignation of Dr. J. T. Rieves as city physician, a place which Dr. Rieves had held for nearly two years. Dr. Rieves says that his only reason for resigning is to return to his practice.

Goldensboro.—His many young friends in this city, his home, and throughout the state will be interested to learn that Edward R. Michaux, son of Goldensboro's postmaster, L. M. Michaux, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

McCollers.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones have received a card announcing the safe arrival overseas of their son, Private James R. Jones, who sailed November 9.

Raleigh.—The "flu" again cuts into North Carolina sales and reduces them from 64,000,000 in round numbers to 27,000,000 for November 1918, as against the same period last year.

Rocky Mount.—Dr. H. Lee Largo, the municipal health superintendent, has gone to Chicago where he will attend the conventions of the American Public Health Association and the International Dairy and Food Inspector's Association.

Salisbury.—The county board of health has canvassed the influenza situation and found the disease on the increase. They found that the rules as to quarantine and reporting of new cases were not being observed properly.

Winston-Salem.—W. H. Johnson, superintendent of Winston-Salem South-bound railway since 1910, has accepted the office of superintendent of the Roanoke terminal, under the unification of the Norfolk & Western and Virginia railways.

Wilson.—The town of Fremont, in Wayne county, was the scene of a spectacular fire. The fire originated in the Jarnigan hotel—and quickly spread to stables and outhouses in the vicinity resulting in a total destruction of all of the buildings.

Warsaw.—A message was received by Mr. D. L. Gavin, conveying the news that his son, Charlie Gavin, had been killed in action two days before the signing of the armistice.

Statesville.—Elam Monroe Dishman, young draftee, who was sent to Camp Hancock, by the local board on July 21, died in camp a few days ago from influenza.

Charlotte.—A negro was arrested by the police on suspicion that he was the driver of the automobile which ran down and badly injured Secretary J. W. Garth, of "Y" hut 105 at Camp Greene.

Raleigh.—Governor Bickett fixed December 20 as the date for the electrocution of Napoleon Spencer, of Forsyth county, for the murder of Mrs. Alva Spencer. This action is taken in the certification of the case from the supreme court, where it has been on appeal.

Charlotte.—Laura Gaston, a negro woman, was badly injured and Napoleon Davis, a negro man, was slightly hurt, the result of the two being struck by a Ford automobile, driven by J. M. Bradshaw, white.

Chapel Hill.—Demobilization of the S. A. T. C. students at the state university, has been held up pending the receipt of discharge blanks. Physical examinations, which are required of the men before being discharged, have been completed.

Greensboro.—Robert H. Wharton, who has for six years been a deputy clerk of the superior court, was unanimously elected by the board of county commissioners to the office of register of deeds. The vacancy occurred at the very beginning of the term by the death of Capt. W. H. Rankin, who died suddenly.

Wadesboro.—The quarantine was again put in force here. This applies to schools, churches, theaters and all public gatherings. Every section of the county except the Morven section was included in the quarantine.

Wilmington.—Both state and federal officers are planning to put a sudden and violent end to the sale of migratory water fowl killed for the market. Under the recent treaty with Canada it is strictly against the federal law to make a commercial article out of ducks, geese and swan.

Chapel Hill.—Two former students of the University of North Carolina have recently been reported officially as killed in action in France. They are Capt. Horace Cowell, of Washington, and Lieut. Hubert M. Smith, of Hendersonville.

Winston-Salem.—Colonel H. M. Montague received this cheering message from Adjutant General Harris: "Your son, First Lieut. Paul N. Montague, reported released from German prison and passed through Switzerland on November 29 for France."