

BISMARCK'S PROPHECY VIEW IS NOW RECALLED

Saw Great Political Fact of Modern Times That America Spoke English.

UNDERSTANDING PERMANENT

Lord Northcliffe Declares Present Union of Sentiment Between U. S. and Great Britain Will Not Prove a Thing Ephemeral.

BY VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE, England's Greatest Newspaper Proprietor.

LONDON, December 15.—Bismarck was once asked what he considered the most important political fact of modern times. He replied: "The fact that North America speaks English." Bismarck, in spite of his theories of government and his short-sighted acceptance of the militaristic policy regarding Alsace-Lorraine, was clearly a man who saw what was coming. At the time when he gave this answer there did not appear to be any particular significance in the fact that the language of North America was English. It was only the passing of time that has proved him to have been a far-seeing prophet of events.

It is always difficult to forecast what history will have to say upon any given incident. But I do not think there can be any doubt that our descendants will read in the history of the present a most valuable and permanent outcome of the great war in Europe was the understanding between the people of the United States and the people from which the main stem of American colonialism sprang. Britons generally who have been brought to the Atlantic are too ready to talk as the American people were of what the present Anglo-American stock is loosely termed "Anglo-Saxon" stock. Those who are leaders among them are often mostly of British descent. It is true. The persistence of British names among the Americans who are known in England as "Anglo-Americans" is a superficial observation. They think of President Wilson, President Taft, President McKinley, President Cleveland, President Grant, President Lincoln. They think of Financial Secretary McAdoo and Secretary of War Baker. Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Secretary of the Interior Lane. Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Colonel House and the heads of the great American businesses, of schools and universities, of large industrial undertakings, are also to be found more often than not, descendants from British stock.

NOT PEOPLE MAINLY

BY BRITISH STOCK But it is a delusion to suppose, as the English still do, that the United States is still people entirely, or even mainly, by men and women of British blood. The American population is a mixture and it is again by being a mixture, just as the British race gained in the ages of its formation by being composed of the peoples of the Normans, Celts and Danes, in addition to the Anglo-Saxons. The British race is still the strongest individual strain in the population of the United States, though for many years before the war the other strains have been growing in number and power. It is not the possibility of that ambition being gratified has passed away. The war will do more to bring them more already, than any other event could have done to mold the different American racial elements into a new, united and distinct. It will not be an "Anglo-Saxon" nation, but its language will be English. The political forms will be derived from those of the British Isles, and it will carry on many of the best Anglo-Saxon traditions.

As Bismarck anticipated correctly, the fact of its being an English-speaking nation will have a very strong influence upon the history of the world. UNDERTAKING IS FAR FROM BEING EPIHEMERAL.

For this coming together of the American people with the peoples of the five independent states which compose the British empire, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—this alliance of the English-speaking communities for the purpose of upholding law and order, and the right to self-government, and respect for treaties and engagements, and fair-dealing with small countries—this understanding cannot be permitted to pass away as a mere phase of international relations. It is too valuable, too important for that to be its fate.

The French poet and statesman, Lamartine, called the French revolution "a date in the human mind." He meant by this that it was one of those events which alter, not alone institutions, but also modes of thought. The armies which cannot organized for victory were fighting for something more than their right to be governed democratically and not monarchically. They were fighting for a cause dimly perceived to be the cause of mankind. The idea at the back of the revolution was that of a square deal for everybody, small as well as great, and not only for individuals, but for nations. The very same idea lies at the back of the American and British participation in this war. As your English statesman has just said, it pressed in a speech to Congress nearly a year ago, the price of peace would be the triumph of the human spirit. "You catch with me," President Wilson continued, "the best that is in us, the beauty and power, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive and they come from the hearts of men everywhere."

WHY ARE THE SMALLER PEOPLES CONSIDERED?

Many people wonder what makes all the bother about the Jugo-Slavs and the Czechoslovaks. Why has their cause been taken up by American and British statesmen alike? Because the voices of humanity declare that the claims of small nations to self-government must be heeded. Neither Britain nor the United States had anything to gain by taking part in the European conflict. They would have gained much by keeping out of it. But their sense of right and justice would not let them keep out of it. That is what makes their alliance "a date in the human mind."

It has taken them a long time to come together. Much misunderstanding, many prejudices have had to be smoothed away. The Americans hated the English because they beat them in the War of Independence. It is always the victors who keep up soreness a longer time than the worsted. The English affected to despise the Americans for their attachment to material interests. Dickens wrote unjustly and unkindly for the only time in his life, about his visits to the United States. Leigh Hunt trimmed his sails to the breeze by railing when he wrote: "I cannot get it out of my head that Americans are Englishmen with the blood and the romance taken out of them, and that there is one great counter built along the coast from north to south, behind which they are standing like so many linen-drapers."

HAVE LONG SINCE DROPPED

PAID FOR THE ATTITUDE We have long since dropped the absurdly patronizing attitude, and I am told that your school histories no longer represent us as enemies of liberty and fair play. I remember being much struck at Chicago last year by hearing a very prominent citizen say that he had fortunately escaped "the hatred of England which almost every American boy learns at his mother's knee." The American boy is, I hope and believe, now getting a more accurate view of British character, and their misapprehensions as to the devotion of the Americans to trade. We know that you have taken the advice which Andrew D. White, who was afterwards American ambassador in St. Petersburg and Berlin, gave in a very noble address delivered by him in 1883 as the first president of Cornell University. Mercantileism had been, he said, a great blessing to the country. What must be done to prevent its becoming a curse? The answer simply that we must do all we can to rear greater fabrics of

religious, philosophic thought, literary thought, scientific, artistic, political thought, among young men more and more into the fields of science, matter of taste or social opportunity, but as a patriotic duty; to hold out before them not the incentive of mere gain or of mere pleasure or of mere reputation, but the ideal of a new and higher civilization.

It is because this advice has been followed that the American nation chose a President like Mr. Wilson, and that it entered the war, not for any selfish end, but because its sense of justice and human dignity had been outraged, because it felt that the war was "a date in the human mind," and that no great nation could be unaffected by the issue raised. The work to be done after the war will be no less arduous and it is to my mind imperative that the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium should stand together in the fighting of it. They must stand together if they want to enforce, as I firmly believe they should, the world principle of the square deal. They will bring about the fulfillment of Bismarck's saying that the fact of North America speaking English was the most important political fact of modern times. Copyright, 1918.

STRIKE TIES UP PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERLIN

Men in Composing Rooms Cause How in Disturbance Over Wages.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Friday, December 13.—The Zeitung, Am Mittag and the afternoon editions of the Tagesspiegel and the Volkszeitung did not publish to-day because of a strike arising from wage demands made by the men in the composing rooms. Skilled workers received good wages. The fact that the members of the soldiers' and workmen's councils are drawing pay on the same scale has stimulated employees in many branches to accept that figure as the standard of pay. The Weertheim department store shut down to-day as the result of the firm's refusal to meet the demands of the women employed for an extra war allowance, ranging from 100 to 200 marks each. The amount involved would total 1,500,000 marks. That the labor situation in many of the big industrial plants in Berlin is rapidly becoming acute is evidenced by the temporary demands made by the workmen and clerical forces in the Siemens and Halske electrical works and the allied Siemens-Schuckert plant at Spandau. The wage schedules with which the management is being confronted at the heads of the big plants amounting to 124,000,000 marks annually. The employees of the General Electric Co. have already won a new wage schedule which provides for an annual increase of 120,000,000 marks.

LEAGUE MAKES DEMANDS

Calls for Compulsory Education of Children Under Eight-Hour Work Day.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 15.—Demands for increased representation of women on State and Federal labor boards were adopted by the National Woman's Trade Union League at a meeting here today. The league is a reconstruction for working women, also was adopted, calling for compulsory education for children up to six years of age and part time compulsory education for children under eighteen. The league also adopted resolutions demanding an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and abolition of child labor. The league also called for equal pay for equal work and Federal and State insurance against sickness, disability and old age. The league also called for equal pay for equal work and Federal and State insurance against sickness, disability and old age. The league also called for equal pay for equal work and Federal and State insurance against sickness, disability and old age.

PIG CAMPAIGN SUCCESS

What California Farmers Accomplished to Replenish Nation's Meat Supply.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Five thousand one hundred and five California farmers pledged themselves to keep 21,000 more hogs in 1919 as the result of a campaign carried on by the National Hog Raisers' Association to raise two more pigs than he would otherwise have done. The purpose of the campaign was to counteract the situation brought about by the high price of grain, which was resulting in the wholesale slaughter of brood sows and young pigs. Fourteen days after the campaign started the danger which threatened the hog industry of the Pacific coast was averted. In addition, the agitation and the publicity gained has increased the interest of both farmers and fruit growers in hog raising and has caused large breeders of hogs to keep up their stock.

CROSS FOR MAJOR MANNING

Highest Prize for Bravery in Action In Accorded Son of South Carolina Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 15.—Governor Richard I. Manning was addressed by Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, commanding the Seventy-ninth Division in France, that he had recommended that the distinguished honor service cross for extraordinary gallantry in action be awarded Major William Sinkler Manning, son of Governor Manning. Major Manning was killed in action November 5. General Kuhn said in his letter:

"I write to tell you that a brave soldier never faced an enemy and that in making the supreme sacrifice he set an example of courage and devotion to duty which serves as an inspiration for the entire command."

Close All Movie Theaters. JACKSON, MISS., December 15.—As a precautionary step to prevent further spread of influenza, city health authorities to-day ordered the closing of all movie theaters. Because the schools were closed several days ago.

CASUALTY LIST SHOWS 1,328, WITH 155 DEAD

More Than 1,000 Are Severely Wounded in Action and 153 Are Missing.

SEVERAL ARE FROM VIRGINIA

Many Other Names Made Public This Morning Enlisted From Various Towns and Cities in State of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The casualty list announced for release to-day by the Committee on Public Information discloses a total of 1,328, killed in action, 1,029; missing in action, 153. The names of Virginians and North Carolinians follow:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Dorch, Gaston L.; Goldsboro, N. C.
Leavelle, John C.; Raleigh, N. C.
Jester, Albert K.; High Point, N. C.
Pasco, Graded; Raleigh, N. C.
Pound, Robert L.; Lenoir, N. C.
Ruess, William H.; Richmond, Va.
Sayer, William H.; Lenoir, N. C.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Fowle, Daniel G.; Washington, N. C.
Kandler, Otto M.; Portsmouth, N. C.
Leatherwood, Robert L.; Bryson City, N. C.
Cubbs, William O.; Lynchburg, Va.
McIntyre, Francis R.; Washington, N. C.
Ruess, William H.; Richmond, Va.
Sayer, William H.; Lenoir, N. C.

MISSING.
Leonard, John P.; Welcomes, N. C.
Mevin, George T.; Auralan Springs, N. C.
Midgett, Benjamin; Middletown, N. C.
Boyer, Sidney W.; Raleigh, N. C.
Locke, Ernest F.; Berryville, Va.
Strickland, Claude; Charlotte, N. C.

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Dula, William S.; Eidsville, N. C.
Boyer, Sidney W.; Raleigh, N. C.
Lewis, Charles L.; Rutherford, N. C.
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ASKS LA FOLLETTE CASE BE TAKEN UP AGAIN

Senator Pomerene Says Senate Owes Duty to Wisconsin Man as Well as Nation.

FULL HEARING IS DEMANDED

Either He Should Be Expelled, if the Evidence Justifies It, or Fully Exonerated if Testimony Should Warrant, Says Ohio Man.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, has filed in the Senate a minority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections demanding further investigation of the disloyalty charges against Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

The committee decided several weeks ago by the vote of 10 to 2 to drop the investigation, the majority report being filed by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont. Senator Walsh, of Montana, the other dissenting member, did not concur in Senator Pomerene's report. In Senator Pomerene's report the plea is made that all the evidence needed to enable the committee to pass upon the question of Senator La Follette's disloyalty has not been obtained and that the investigation should be continued until the entire case is heard.

"All we mean to say," reads the report, "is that in the present state of the record we are perfectly clear that there should be a full and complete hearing to the end that the Senator can be completely exonerated if the testimony justifies it."

Third: That the Senate may pass a vote of censure or administer such other punishment as the testimony may justify.

Fourth, in our judgment, is a duty which we owe to the Senator from Wisconsin, to the United States Senate and to the public. More we ought not to do, and less we cannot be expected to do."

Senator Pomerene recites portions of the record of the case in his report. He says that Senator La Follette's speech in St. Paul, September 29, 1917, which caused the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety to request the Senate to proceed against him, in his speech Senator La Follette discussed the sinking of the Lusitania and the causes of the war.

"We do not say in the present state of the record," continues the report, "that Senator La Follette should be expelled from the Senate or that he should be convicted of a criminal offense under the espionage law. And we do say that, applying the principles of criminal law which are known to every lawyer, a grand jury inquiring into the case with no other evidence before it than the speech itself and the facts as in this report cited would have been justified in returning an indictment against him for violation of the espionage law. And we further say that with this evidence, and none other, before a petit jury, it would have been justified in returning a verdict of guilty under this section of the statute and no court would have disturbed it."

Publisher Marshall Dead. HARTFORD, CONN., December 15.—James F. Marshall, publisher of the Hartford Post, died at the home of his mother here yesterday following a week's illness of pneumonia. He was thirty-four years old.

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AMBASSADOR FRANCIS TO EXPLAIN CONDITIONS

Will Tell President Wilson of the Spread of Bolshevism in Russia.

LONDON, December 15.—David R. Francis, American ambassador to Russia, is about to leave London for Paris, where it is understood he is to communicate certain sensational information to President Wilson. It is understood that this information may have considerable bearing on the delegates to the peace conference. The Bolsheviks in Russia, despite recent reports to the contrary, are seemingly gaining strength, and there is fear that they may be able to form an alliance with the Spartacist element in Germany and spread their doctrine even among the western nations through direct appeals to the working classes to join them in overthrowing capitalism.

Food conditions in Russia are said to be very good at present. Mr. Francis has refused to be interviewed, and declined to say whether he expected to go back to Russia. It is understood, however, that this depends chiefly on the state of his health.

Judge Wilson in Hospital.
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 15.—Judge S. F. Wilson, presiding judge of the Court of Civil Appeals and one of the best-known jurists of Tennessee, is a patient at a local hospital, where he submitted to a serious operation. His condition was reported satisfactory.

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DROWSY, LANGUID, COPY WITH COLD?

Dr. King's New Discovery restores the alertness of yesterday

That "all in" feeling that accompanies a heavy cold and ceaseless cough is replaced by one of restful repose and gratifying relief when you use Dr. King's New Discovery.

Feverish flushes, phlegm congestion, throat ache, croupy coughs, mild bronchitis are alleviated in short order. Fifty years of easing cold and cough pain have made it known nationally. Sold for fifty years. All druggists, 60c and \$1.20.

The Poisons of Constipation are gently but positively expelled from the suffering system by Dr. King's New Life Pills. Dizziness, constipation, headache vanishes, the digestion perks up, general health improves. Your druggist has them same as always, 25c. Adv.

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