

**WEATHER**  
Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; gentle south and southwest winds.

# The News and Observer

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## DIRIGIBLE R-34 MAKES RETURN VOYAGE ACROSS ATLANTIC IN 75 HOURS

Great Airship Makes Non-Stop Trans-Atlantic Eastern Flight "Without Incident," Commander Says

GRAPHIC STORIES BY COMMANDER AND OTHERS

Covered 100 Miles An Hour First 800 Miles Out, Traveled at Altitude of 3,000 to 5,000 Feet; Saw Much of Low Fog, Seeing Nothing Else for 24 Hours After Leaving Newfoundland; Regular Service Between Europe and America is Bound to Come Soon is Opinion of Aviators

Fulham, Norfolk, England, July 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—Great Britain's mammoth trans-Atlantic air pioneer, the dirigible R-34, arrived here at 6:56 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, today, completing her round trip from the British Isles to the United States and return.

The R-34 poked her nose out of the clouds northeast of the village and, after circling the flying field three times, glided gently to the ground and ten minutes later was housed in the dirigible shed.

Made It in 3 Days and 3 Hours. The voyage from Long Island was without particular incident and was completed in approximately 75 hours.

Shouts from those on the field greeted the first sight of the long gray body 1 1/2 on the horizon. As the R-34 approached the field, she dropped from a height of 5,000 feet to 2,000 feet. The men who were to aid the airship in landing were ordered to their positions and waited silently as the ship circled the field, dropping lower and lower.

The Landing—Under the Command of Major G. H. Scott, her commander, had maneuvered the airship into position for the landing, the water ballast was released to steady her and a rope was thrown from the bow. The rope was grasped by eager hands and the giant ship moved across the field to the shed where the delicate operation of berthing her was completed quickly without accident.

A military band stationed on the field played "The Call of Duty" as the airship began to settle and then changed to the strains of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." As the ship was warped into the shed the band played "Keep the Home Fires Burning." The crowd was too intent in watching the ship to notice the music while the whirr of the propellers made it inadvisable to the men in the R-34.

Very Much Ready For Breakfast. The tired, unshaven, but smiling men who composed the crew quickly climbed from the gondola and were greeted warmly and with many slaps on the back by the officers and soldiers gathered on the field.

The voyage home has been without incident," said Major Scott. "We want breakfast," said Major Scott. "We want breakfast."

After breakfast and while enjoying the belated luxury of his little black pipe, smoking not being permitted on the airship, Major Scott told the story of the return flight as follows:

Commander Scott's Narrative. "We estimated we would make it in from 70 to 80 hours," he said. "We made it in 75. When we left we had a strong wind behind us and we covered the first 800 miles in about 8 hours. When we circled over New York we could plainly see the crowds on Broadway waving to us as we passed, but we could not hear them because of the noise of the engines."

"South of Newfoundland we encountered head winds and our progress from then on was slower. We traveled at an average height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet and found much low clouds and fog. Once we saw nothing but fog for 24 hours."

"We struck Ireland at Clifden and made good progress from there although our steering engine broke down Saturday morning. We started with 4,900 gallons of gasoline and had 1,000 left."

"We are naturally pleased with the trip, all of us. I expect important changes in the size and speed of future airships, big ships that will travel 70 to 80 miles an hour and powerful enough to crawl through anything."

"Great Trip," Declared Hensley. "This has been a great trip," said Col. W. N. Hensley, Jr., of the United States Army Air Service, as he climbed out of the car. "We were lost one whole day because the fog was so thick we could not get a shot at the sun, moon, stars or horizon, but we worked out of it and struck the Irish coast. We passed over the Isle of Man about 3 o'clock this morning and then, mounting above the clouds, witnessed a most beautiful sight. Above was the bright moon; below soft fleecy clouds touched with all the colors of the rainbow and far down below occasionally could be seen the dark, deep blue of the sea. But we did not have time to admire the beauty of the scene."

(Continued on Page Two.)

## CONGRESS HAS BIG BUSINESS AHEAD

League and Treaty Not Only Warm Subject on Legislative Griddle

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITION LAW IS UP

Will Be Subject of Hot Debate in House All Week; Daylight Savings Repeal Rider Clamorers For Passage Over Wilson's Veto; Committee's Plans for Action on Treaty

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, July 13.—Consideration by the Senate of the peace treaty with its League of Nations covenant—actually to open tomorrow with the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee—transcends in interest anything expected to come before Congress this week.

Both branches of Congress, however, have a busy legislative week ahead, with debate on prohibition enforcement legislation expected to continue in the House and with final disposition of the agricultural and sundry civil appropriation bills, vetoed by the President, to be decided. A number of committees, both those engaged in drafting legislation and those conducting investigations will hold meetings.

Foreign Relations Com. Meets Today. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to which the peace treaty was sent after it had been laid before the Senate by President Wilson Thursday, will hold a special meeting tomorrow to decide on the course to be followed in considering the document.

Although opponents of the League of Nations covenant held a conference today, there was no indication that any plan of action either in committee or on the floor of the Senate had been definitely agreed on.

Will Wilson Be Invited? Committee sentiment as to inviting the President to attend hearings on the treaty and to discuss the various treaty questions still is divided, with a number of leaders strongly opposed to such informal procedure and still favoring formal action by the Senate through adoption of a resolution to obtain desired information from the President or the State Department.

"Immediate Program." The immediate program for consideration of the treaty, Republican leaders said tonight, will be its careful study of the Foreign Relations Committee. In this connection, it is planned to act on several resolutions calling upon the State Department for papers needed by the committee in its examination of the treaty. These are the resolutions of Chairman Lodge, requesting a copy of the alleged secret treaty between Japan and Germany; of Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, requesting a copy of an alleged memorandum by Secretary Lansing, Colonel House and General Bliss protesting against the Shantung agreement; and of Senator LaFollette, Republican, of Wisconsin, calling for papers concerning alleged action by Costa Rica on peace question.

Delay in Offering "Reservations." Not for some time, probably two or three weeks, according to the Republican leaders, is it planned to launch the reservations to the treaty which are in process of drafting. Most of this week, it is expected, will be required to study and discuss the lengthy treaty.

Regardless of whether President Wilson or other members of the American peace delegation are invited to appear before the committee, it is regarded as certain that some time will be spent at the outset in careful study of the official draft.

New Leader Swanson Speaks Today. Debate in the Senate on treaty subjects will be renewed in the Senate tomorrow with a prepared address by Senator Swanson, of Virginia, Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee who discussed peace subjects at length recently with President Wilson.

Daylight Savings Repeal Rider. The House tomorrow will take up the \$24,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill, vetoed by President Wilson yesterday because of its daylight saving repeal rider, as special business by unanimous consent. Action is planned on a motion to override the President's veto with advocates of the repeal provision doubtful of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority to override the veto.

Separate Bill Probable. If the veto is sustained it is proposed to re-pass the appropriation bill without change in its money provisions and with the daylight repeal clause eliminated. The measure, it is believed then would be passed immediately by the Senate and champions of the repeal legislation forced to turn to the separate bill passed by the House early in the session for abandonment of the daylight saving.

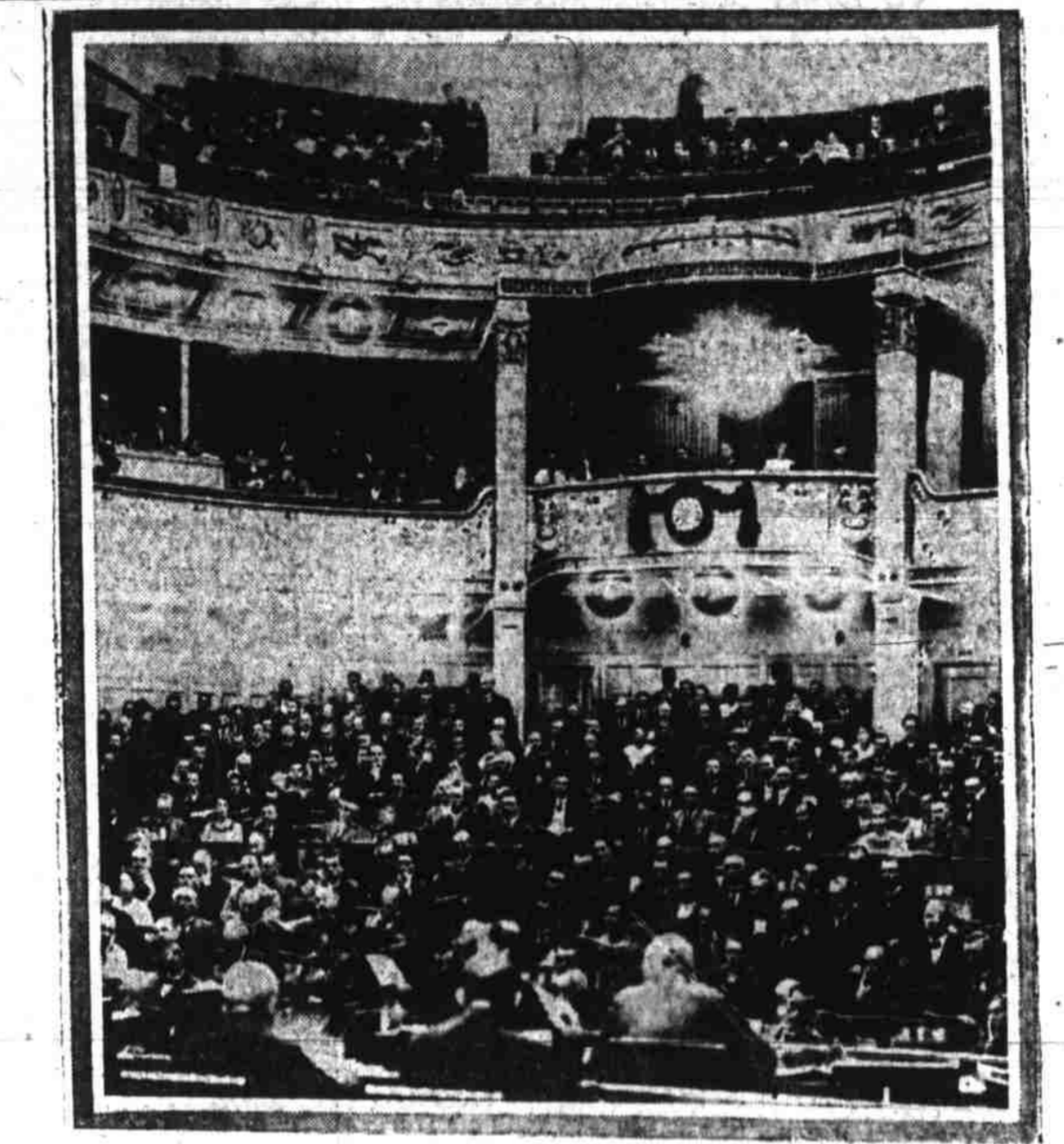
Prohibition Enforcement. The prohibition enforcement bill, upon which general House debate closed yesterday will follow the agricultural appropriation bill with wide discussion under the five-minute rule. Debate is expected to run several days in view of growing opposition to drastic features and a final vote may not be reached until next week. The Senate judiciary sub-committee also will continue work this week on the Senate enforcement bill in an effort to report out the measure before the House takes a final vote. Long debate, according to leaders, is assured in the

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## SCENE IN THE GERMAN ASSEMBLY WHEN IT RATIFIED THE TREATY OF PEACE



German National Assembly in session just as it appeared when it ratified the peace treaty. Note the women members of the assembly.

## LAWMAKERS WILL TALK WITH WILSON

Wide Range of Subjects To Be Discussed, Beginning Today

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, July 13.—General conferences between President Wilson and members of both houses of Congress will begin tomorrow at the White House. Quite a number of appointments had been made and it was indicated that a wide range of subjects, domestic as well as international would be discussed.

No appointment had been made tonight for the President to receive as a body the Senate Foreign Relations committee, which has before it the peace treaty and its league of nations covenant. It was considered likely however, that such an appointment might be made within the next day or so.

The President spent a full day today—his first Sunday at home. With Mrs. Wilson he attended services at the Central Presbyterian church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. James H. Taylor, the pastor, on the "Appeal of Reasons Beyond."

In the afternoon he took a long motor ride into Maryland, passing through Marlborough and Brandwine. Mr. Wilson was recognized by many motorists out for Sunday rides who waved greetings as his automobile passed.

## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS

Longview, Texas, July 13.—Martial law was declared today in Longview and the rest of Gregg county as a result of race trouble here precipitated by a fight early Friday between white men and negroes, and marked by the slaying of one negro early today after he had resisted arrest. There was no further disorder today.

Brig.-Gen. R. H. Medill, of Dallas, returned to Longview today and immediately took command, with more than 250 cavalrymen of the Texas National Guard under his direction.

The proclamation of martial law was signed by General Medill and Lieut.-Col. H. C. Smith, representing the State Adjutant General's department.

All residents of Longview were given until 8 o'clock tonight to turn in their firearms to the military authorities.

Further arrests are expected tomorrow in connection with the clash Friday between negroes and white men which resulted when a group of whites went in search of I. Jones, a negro school teacher, accused of writing an article appearing in a negro newspaper derogatory to a white woman of that county. The negroes arrested Friday have not been removed to another city as had been planned.

## WORKING TO BEAT WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Antis Set Out To Defeat The Anthony Amendment In 13 States

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, July 13.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced today that it had set out to obtain the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment by a least thirteen states and issued an open challenge to William Jennings Bryan to prove statements that he was quoted as making in an address at Montgomery, Ala., that ratification of the Federal woman suffrage amendment would be a "sure guarantee of continued and lasting peace," and that "the forces of evil are lined up against the ballot for women."

"Consolation" Given Germany. In answer to the first statement by Mr. Bryan, the association declared that Germany had been given "great consolation" by the woman's international congress at Zurich, attended by a number of American suffrage advocates.

Replying to the second assertion, the association said that there was no connection between suffrage and prohibition as shown in Texas which defeated woman suffrage and approved prohibition on the same day; in West Virginia which gave prohibition a 90,000 majority and defeated suffrage by 98,000; in Ohio which defeated suffrage three times at the polls and adopted prohibition by popular vote, and in California, which after adopting woman suffrage has defeated prohibition three times.

Negro Domination Plea. "We ask you and challenge you," the statement said, "to tell the Alabama Legislature and all other southern legislatures just why you are so eager to fasten anew the problem of reconstruction days upon the South; just why you want to put back the clock sixty years and restore all the race hatred, 'carpet bag' rule and negro domination that existed in the Southland from 1866 to 1880—and also to state whether the former apostle of the initiative and referendum now advocates that representatives misrepresent the people, 'embezzle power' and 'mock their constituents,' because you no longer believe that 'the purpose of representative government is to represent'—or because there is more in it for William Jennings Bryan to advocate woman suffrage than to defend local self-government?"

Transportation Strike At Berlin Settled (By The Associated Press.) Berlin, July 13.—As a result of intervention by the Federation of Labor, a settlement of the transportation strike here has been effected. Traffic over subways and surface lines is expected to be resumed on Monday, after a suspension of 12 days.

## LONDON AGHAST AT COAL PRICE FIXING

Swift Lesson In Practical Economics Administered In Notice of Advance

(By The Associated Press.) London, July 12.—Seldom if ever has our people received such a swift and vivid lesson in practical economics as the British government has given this nation by the notice in the House of Commons on Wednesday that it was raising the price of coal six shillings per ton from next Wednesday. The response has been immediate and specific and comes from almost every branch of industry in the Kingdom; from steel manufacturers, shipbuilders, ship owners, railway managers, gas works and almost all sorts of manufacturers and industries down to laundries and bakeries. They explain just what the government order will cost their concerns and serve notice, also, that they must pass the cost on to the buyers and consumers.

Handicaps Industries. Great export industries declare that the increase in the price of coal will handicap them in their competition with other countries and may mean, in some instances, a stoppage of their plants and an increase in unemployment. The general public is told how much the higher price of coal will inflate living expenses. The government apparently meant this to be an object lesson as to what would result from the prevalent agitation for higher wages and shorter working hours. It also seems to be trying to throw cold water on the campaign for the nationalization of industries by trying to show that government management does not mean that wages can be increased and prices decreased indefinitely.

Labor Takes Up Gauntlet. Labor has taken up the gauntlet, charging the government with wishing to kill the plan of nationalization and also declared that the government is favoring capitalists and misrepresenting conditions by bungling bookkeeping.

During the last stages of the war the government was running the railroads at a loss, according to a statement made before the House of Commons by Sir Eric Geddes, minister for national service and reconstruction. This loss is now at the rate of sixty million pounds per year. The deficit in the coal industry is estimated at \$46,000,000. The subsidy on bread, that is the difference between the cost of wheat and selling prices, has amounted to \$50,000,000. It is estimated that nine penny loaf would cost a shilling if sold on an uncontrolled market. The government holds that the increase of six shillings was necessitated by increased wages.

Demands For Nationalization. The question agitating the country, particularly politicians, is whether the government proposes to adopt the demand of labor unions for nationalization. Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for war, told his constituents in Dundee, during an address in the last election campaign, that the government had decided to nationalize the railways. Conservative members of the Lord George coalition cabinet opposed this bitterly and appear to have carried the day. Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, said in the House on Wednesday:

"It is utterly impossible that an independent government could be formed which would not be a coalition government. It is certain that the coalition government does not contemplate either compromise or defeat, for a compromise would mean practically a defeat, as any change

President Wilson's attitude since his return to this country has not been such as to encourage his friends in the Senate to suggest compromise. He has held a sustained attitude of confidence of his ability to bend the course of the country to his will and force the ratification of the treaty without an iota of change. Senators realize that the President is a great psychologist and admit that he has certainly held the thought of victory. But his friends in the Senate are dealing with cold facts and desire to have the treaty ratified shortly. They will try to convince that he can still claim success in the end to be attained."

President Stands For Ratification. It is certain that President Wilson does not contemplate either compromise or defeat, for a compromise would mean practically a defeat, as any change

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## FIGHT ON LEAGUE WILL BEGIN TODAY

President Wilson Stands Firmly For Ratification Without Compromise

NEW PARTY ALIGNMENTS SENATOR LEWIS PREDICTS

Senator Swanson Slated For Opening Address In Defense of Treaty; Five Democrats and Five Republicans Will Lead Discussion For And Against Covenant

The News and Observer Bureau, 605 District National Bank Bldg. By FRANK W. LEWIS. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., July 13.—The struggle for and against the peace treaty has already begun, and tomorrow it will be featured in the Senate by a speech in defense of the treaty and President Wilson's performance by Senator Swanson, of Virginia. He is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and is termed an administration Democrat. He will argue for the treaty and the league as it now stands without any reservations whatsoever. It is probable that speeches on each side will follow during the week.

Senator Lodge, who is chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations and leader of the Republicans in the Senate, and who opposes the treaty and the league covenant as it now stands; Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania; Senator Borah, of Idaho; Senator Johnson, of California, and with this group of Republicans is aligned Senator Reed, of Missouri, who is a Democrat. While these Senators do not agree in their objections, as they all have different reasons for opposing ratification, they and their several views constitute a fair representation of the opposition.

Leading Supporters of League. On the other side in support of the league and the covenant as presented to the Senate by President Wilson, are Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has borne the brunt of the fight in support of the league; Senator Swanson, of Virginia; Senator Williams, of Mississippi, and Senator Walsh, of Montana. With these aggressive, able and resourceful Democrats has stood Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, a Republican who has broken away from the leadership of his party, rising above party hatreds and the greed for party triumphs, and who has ably defended President Wilson's attitude and with great force of logic supported the treaty.

These men represent President Wilson and the Democrats who stand with him for speedy ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany as it was finally adopted at the peace conference and as it was laid before the Senate by the President.

It is expected that the ten men here indicated, five Democrats and five Republicans, will continue to be the conspicuous ones in the approaching discussion in the Senate, and that much will depend on the logic and force of their arguments as to how the titanic struggle will end.

Democrats Are United. The Republicans in their desperation have seized upon a fiction of their own creation to boast that the Democratic leaders have disagreed, like they themselves have done, and upon this false assumption they have been speculating as to what extent the alleged disaffection would weaken the Democratic support of the league. Without waiting to find out the truth of the matter the Republicans concluded that President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock had fallen out; that there was a perceptible coolness between them, and that the Democratic leader had surrendered the leadership to other hands, but no sooner was this charge made than it was denied by the principals. The fact that Senator Hitchcock went away for a few days gave the willing gossip grounds for their fabrication. For a few brief hours they gloated over what they termed a very embarrassing situation for the Democrats, but they now find that the Democrats maintain a solid front in their zealous support of the President and the league.

In the Republican newspapers of Washington there are suggestions of a compromise between the supporters and opponents of the League of Nations. Democrats say that the Republicans see the handwriting on the wall, and that they are seeking a soft place to fall. One of these Republican writers, who is chasing some indefinite and indefinable made on compromise, says:

"It is intimated that representations may be made to the President of a nature which would suggest to him the possibility of achievement of substantial results without the necessity of his undertaking his proposed country-wide tour to appeal to the people."

"President Wilson's attitude since his return to this country has not been such as to encourage his friends in the Senate to suggest compromise. He has held a sustained attitude of confidence of his ability to bend the course of the country to his will and force the ratification of the treaty without an iota of change. Senators realize that the President is a great psychologist and admit that he has certainly held the thought of victory. But his friends in the Senate are dealing with cold facts and desire to have the treaty ratified shortly. They will try to convince that he can still claim success in the end to be attained."

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