

SUB-COMMITTEES TO TAKE UP STRIKE

Industrial Conference Consumed Day in Heated Debate and Adjourned

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SECURE ACTION

Public Group, Headed by Baruch Will Make It Through a New Compromise Proposal, When Conference Resumes Its Sessions Today; Yesterday's Proceedings

Washington, Oct. 14.—After a heated all-day session devoted almost entirely to discussion of labor's proposal to arbitrate the steel strike, during which two attempts at postponement and a substitute resolution by Thomas L. Chadbourne of the public group met with defeat, the national industrial conference adjourned tonight without having taken other definite action than the appointment of three sub-committees.

Another attempt to obtain action in the steel controversy however, will be made by members of the public group, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, through a new compromise proposal, when the conference resumes its sessions tomorrow.

The labor resolution was laid before the conference today without recommendation by the central committee but with an amendment proposed in committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, providing that the arbitration committee be chosen by the conference groups "from members or non-members" of the conference. In reporting the resolution Chairman Chadbourne announced that while the resolution was favored by a majority of the members of the committee it had received the negative vote of two groups and therefore could not be favorably reported.

A substitute resolution offered by Mr. Chadbourne failed to receive the approval of any of the three conference groups although it was framed so as to avoid mention of the steel strike. The substitute proposed acceptance of Mr. Gompers' committee of six to adjust all serious labor disputes, its decision to be final after an attempt to reconcile differences had been made by a joint committee of employers and employees. The labor representatives would be chosen both by those "out on strike" and those remaining in the employ of the several companies.

Climax of Session.

The climax of the day's tense sessions, one of which was recessed in the midst of confusion, came late in the day when Samuel Gompers, leader in the labor delegation, made an impassioned plea for intervention in the steel strike and reviewed the negotiations leading up to the calling of the strike on September 22.

Looking directly at Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, seated with the public group, less than fifteen feet away, the Labor Leader declared that the Steel Corporation has "acted like the Bolsheviks" in refusing to meet representatives of the other party in the dispute. Judge Gary kept his eyes fixed on the Labor Leader's face throughout the speech but made no reply when Mr. Gompers concluded.

Failure Unless It Acts on Strike.

Outside the conference hall labor delegates declared that the conference would be a flat failure unless it took action on the steel strike. Several intimated that the labor delegation might withdraw from the conference if the arbitration resolution were defeated, although more conservative representatives did not believe the group as a whole contemplated any such drastic action.

Employer Group Against Action.

That the employer group does not favor intervention in existing disputes, either under the labor or substitute arbitration proposals, was indicated by the remarks in the conference of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railway and a statement issued tonight by Magnus V. Alexander, managing director of the national industrial conference board. The latter expressed the belief that the majority of the delegates were "averse to turning it into a general arbitration board," while Mr. Loree said that if action were to be taken in the steel strike, it would also be necessary to intervene in the coal strike called for November 1 and the numerous other disturbances.

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Bitter Feeling Close To Boiling Point in Senate

(Continued from Page One.)

The bill had been introduced in December, 1914, at the first opportunity after the war started and that the statement that it was after the Lusitania sinking was a sample of the "reckless statements" Senator Reed had been making "all over the country." Later Mr. Reed showed the measure had been reintroduced in December, 1915, and Senator Hitchcock said he never had apologized for the bill and never expected to, having presented it in the interest of peace and neutrality.

No Progress Made—All Arguments.

No progress was made during the day in the reading of the treaty text, nor was any agreement reached for a time to vote on the Shantung amendment. Tomorrow the Senate will meet an hour early in the hope that several hours may be given over to the reading, though Senator Owen, Democrat, Delaware, expects to speak at the outset of the session. The leaders thought tonight that the amendment might come to a vote Thursday.

Frank Mitchell in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Frank Mitchell, of the Adjutant General's Department in Raleigh, is here conferring with Adjutant General Harris relative to delivery of selective service workmen in South Carolina.

NEW COTTON REPORT COMING NOV. 2

It Will Show Condition Oct. 25 and Correct Inaccuracies of Last One

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—"Quick action by Congress on a resolution ordering the agriculture department to issue a new cotton report on November 2, showing the crop condition as of October 25, was promised today by House leaders. Representative Byrnes, South Carolina, author of the resolution announced tonight that he expected to obtain House consideration Thursday under an unanimous consent agreement. Such action today was delayed by other legislation holding the right of way as unfinished business and tomorrow a previous order of business will similarly prevent action.

Favorable recommendation on adoption of the resolution was given unanimously today by the House agriculture committee after Southern Congressmen had urged immediate action as necessary so that the "true crop condition" may be made known this year for the financial benefit of the cotton planter. Failure of the government report, issued almost two weeks ago to recognize abandonment of fields was blamed by Mr. Byrnes as causing an estimated yield of more than 10,000,000 bales this year. The department's estimated yield, he said, and others asserted was "extravagantly" high.

JAP EMPIRE TO BE PERIL TO AMERICA

(Continued from Page One.)

Charges Against Japan.

Japan was charged by Senator Lodge with breaking innumerable pledges regarding her course in China and Korea; with violating the "open door" policy, destroying foreign commerce in Manchuria and Korea. Her fundamental policy, he said, had been "steadily, relentlessly aiming to get ultimate control of the vast population and great territory of China."

"As it has been in the past, so it will be in the future in regard to Shantung," he continued. "Japan is steeped in German ideas and regards war as an industry. She means to exploit China and build herself up until she becomes a power formidable to all the world. She will use ultimately the practically unlimited man power of China for military purposes, just as Germany and Austria used in their armies the man power of the 25,000,000 Slavs, who were utterly opposed to German domination, to promote their schemes of conquest. Japan will be enabled to construct in that way a power which will threaten the safety of the world. She is already advancing in Siberia and with her control there and China developed as she means to develop it she will threaten Europe."

Menace to United States.

"But the country that she would menace most would be our own, and unless we carefully maintain a very superior navy in the Pacific the danger will come when the United States will take the place of France in another great war to preserve civilization."

The "Open Door" Policy.

"But there is one other reason even more decisive in my mind than this. It is a great wrong, this giving of Shantung over to the control of Japan. Merally it is indefensible, and it is no answer to say that we failed to object to the German seizure of Shantung. As a matter of fact the open door policy Mr. Hay was the reply to the German movement and for the time arrested it. The President has gone out of his way to say that just so we could trade with these stolen territories we are willing to let them be stolen. This attack upon the dead is the most repulsive of all those attacks which the President has seen fit to make. If ever there was a disintegrated policy, it was that of Mr. Hay. We got nothing from it whatever that all the world has not. The intention of the policy was to save China and prevent further extension of foreign acquisitions of Chinese territory. But even if it had been otherwise it would be no answer to what it is now proposed to do by this treaty, to say that we should have interfered in behalf of Korea in 1904. Two wrongs never make a right."

Ultimate Effect.

Few realize the significance or ultimate effect of the Shantung award. Senator Lodge declared, picturing, as a parallel to Japan's economic rights the situation if Great Britain had similar privileges in this country. "The comparison that most naturally springs to one's mind," he said, "is the assumption that Great Britain, with her control of Canada, which is a less rigorous control than Japan exerts over Manchuria or Eastern Inner Mongolia, were to hold under her control the port of New York, all the wharves, all railway terminals also, including our two principal railroads, the management of our central customs-house, postoffice, cable terminal, telegraph and telephone administrations, the absolute ownership and control of the Pennsylvania Railway through to Chicago, with the right to extend it at least as far west as Kansas City; the prior right to finance or build or furnish supplies to all railroads; of important mines, present and future, in that territory; and any other improvements that our people, through this government, might contemplate making in any of that territory north of Washington and east of Chicago, provided Great Britain would perform this work for us as cheaply as any other responsible bidder."

Grip of Great Britain.

"Before acting to this section of the peace treaty the Senate should carefully note what such a grip of Great Britain would mean not only to the United States but to all other nations of the world wishing to do business with the United States."

Emphasizing that the principal argument in defense of the Shantung award was that China would lose nothing as Japan merely secured rights formerly held by Germany, Senator Lodge said: "People shut their eyes to the moral issue and the methods employed by Japan to get this claim, and do not realize its economic and political significance. It is a political and economic trap."

Attention is frequently called to the fact that the German concession does not include the entire province of Shantung, some 35,000 square miles (about the size of Illinois), with a population of some forty millions, but only the territory surrounding the Bay of Kiaochow, some 209 square miles in extent, with a population of 1,950,000; and it is further added that Japan has promised to restore to China the political rights over even this territory of Kiaochow, retaining only the economic rights. The Japanese seem to have scrupulously avoided calling attention to the most significant fact; that is, that in the agreement which they forced China to accede to in connection with this settlement they reserved a Japanese settlement, selected by themselves, to remain under the absolute control and direction of Japan."

What Settlement Rights Include.

Japan's settlement rights, the majority leader stated, include wharves, railroad terminals, telegraph and cable offices, postal facilities, customs houses and exclusive railroad development rights into the heart of China and outside of Shantung.

"Certainly this is no very small hold on 40,000,000 people," he argued. "After the outbreak of war the Japanese," Mr. Lodge said, "apparently strengthened their methods of closing an open door and have been more aggressive, if not so violent, in their treatment of the Chinese."

Threats and Bribery Used.

"It is the deliberate opinion of both foreign and other observers," he said, "that threats and bribery were deliberately used. The purpose clearly was to tip the scales in favor of the resources of China at a time when other nations were so occupied that they could not interfere. Unless some change is made in these records, China will be seen to be largely mortgaged to the Japanese in such a way and to such an extent that the already acquired rights of other nations will be seriously infringed."

In conclusion, the Republican leader urged adoption of the amendment transferring 16 China the rights in Shantung given to Japan by the treaty.

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WORLD CONFERENCE OF COTTON INTEREST

(Continued from Page One.)

against storage and depreciation while in transit and carrying unquestioned title to the commodity.

Subject of Transportation.

Speaking on the subject of transportation of cotton, W. B. Turner, of Little Rock, urged that the State control of inter-state common carriers cease. He advocated a department of transportation and Federal government, and an increase in the power of the interstate commerce commission.

Rates on Cotton.

"Rates on cotton," said Mr. Turner, "are high, but I believe that our attitude toward rates should be to favor higher rates, rather than lower rates, so the parity is maintained. We believe that our charges for transportation should all be expressed in one through rate and that this should be high enough to make our cotton traffic the most attractive of all commodities to the carriers, and they should then charge us a service consistent with that charge. There is no doubt but that freight rates should be higher if we are to get the high character of service necessary to the economic conduct of our business."

Financing of American sales to Europe through control of the distribution of raw materials and supplies was advocated in an address delivered at the night session of the conference by John Bolinger, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Under Mr. Bolinger's plans raw materials would be shipped to Europe, on a five year's credit basis. Bills would be payable in United States.

Thomas Heflin, United States representative from Alabama, declared the time would come when the grower and spinner would get together in mutual friendship, exchange problems and help each other solve them.

"The farmers now for the first time," said Congressman Heflin, "are being organized and they will insist that they be paid what they are entitled to—a fair price for cotton, a price which will repay them for their labor and investment and give them a reasonable profit." The Alabama Representative spoke in place of Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who, because of illness, was unable to attend the conference.

D. S. Murphy, of the United States Department of Agriculture, explained the uniform classification of cotton. B. N. Durfee, of Fall River, Mass., detailed the present methods of buying cotton.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCING FOREIGN CREDITS MEETS

New Orleans, La., Oct. 14.—England, the Scandinavian countries and Spain will be able this year to finance their importations of cotton without outside assistance; Italy, France and Belgium will need assistance, and Poland and Bohemia not only will need help, but are striving with only partial success to ascertain where such aid is coming from. These assertions were made at a meeting tonight of the committee of financing credits and experts of the world cotton conference in session here.

Maynard Spent Night at Battle Mountain.

Remo, Nev., Oct. 14.—Lieut. B. W. Maynard east-bound on his return trip from San Francisco to Minotola, N. T., who left here at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, reached Battle Mountain, the seat control station, 160 miles east, where he will spend the night.

STRIKES THREATEN SUPPLY OF FOOD

Longshoremen Strikers in N. Y. and Other Places Eating Their Heads Off

(By The Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 14.—With at least 200,000 workers either on strike or idle as the result of strikes according to union estimates, New York today viewed with increasing concern the prospect of a serious food shortage rendered imminent by the refusal last night of the longshoremen to return to work and the continuance of the teamsters' strike.

The only ray of hope was the announcement by President T. V. O'Connor, of the Longshoremen's Association that the various locals would now take a referendum vote on the question of returning to work. O'Connor, who was hoisted down when he attempted to speak at last night's turbulent meeting, said today:

"I still have hopes that the serious thinking men in the organization will see that a mistake has been made in trying to repudiate their word given to the government and to the people and that they will yet abide by the decision of the National Adjustment Commission."

The walkout of the 11,000 teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers has caused the American Railway Express Company to place an embargo on all express packages entering and leaving the city. Virtually all of the fish, vegetables and other perishable food are shipped here by express. The strikes of the longshoremen harbor and ferry workers has caused food to rot on the docks and in ships. No coal has reached here for several days. Some milk and vegetables have reached the city by circuitous routes.

The industrial unrest in the city is shown in a statement by Ernest Bohm, secretary of the General Federated Union of Greater New York, in which he says 120,000 workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are on strike. In addition Mr. Bohm states that there are 80,000 unclassified strikers and 20,000 non-strikers thrown out of work. The principal strikes here and the number of men affected, according to Mr. Bohm, are:

Marine workers, 25,000; cigar-makers, 15,000; milliners workers, 7,500; ship-builders, 3,000; printers, pressmen, etc., 5,000; piano workers, 10,000; building trades, 25,000; tailors, 3,000; and laundry workers, 20,000.

Postmasters Want Increased Salary; Gating, Farms

(Continued from Page One.)

Asheville is protesting. A protest signed by the City Commissioners, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade, the Kivania and the Rotary Clubs, the county commissioners and the presidents of two schools for girls was presented to the secretary. In addition, Mr. Barrett told the secretary he represented 1,700 labor men and they were against the sale.

Roberts Versus Craig.

"I don't think you represent anybody but these petitioners," said Governor Craig. "I think you represent one and I represent thirty-four thousand residents of Asheville."

Roberts' Position.

"My status is different from that of the Governor's answered Mr. Roberts. I am not here for pay, but represent the city government and these petitioners, including leading citizens and civic organizations of our city."

Roberts' Position.

Later, Governor Craig charged that Asheville was already a city of tuberculosis hospitals and that Dr. W. L. Dunn had a permit to build still another one.

Roberts' Position.

"These institutions are all small," said Mayor Roberts, "and we have no large hospitals such as you propose."

Lettish Command Rejected.

Copenhagen, Oct. 14.—(Baltic)—The Lettish press bureau in a dispatch says the Lettish command absolutely rejected the offer of Col. Avaloff-Bermond for an armistice. It adds that the prisoners taken from the forces of Gen. Der Golla and Col. Avaloff-Bermond were virtually all Russians.

KNOX CONCERT PLEASURES AUDIENCE

Carefully Chosen Program Demonstrates High Talent of Raleigh Artist

Miss Emilie Rose Knox, violinist, with Miss Sue Kyle Southwick at the piano, appeared last night at the Academy of Music in recital before a large audience—spontaneous and appreciative—by the fine playing of this gifted young girl.

The program was skillfully chosen, as well for the pleasure of the average listener as for the display of all the musical possibilities of the instrument. From the very first note, Miss Knox's superb technique gave a sense of security that bore no small part in the pleasure of the listener. Not technique alone but an inborn feeling for music in its exalted mood was shown in the interpretation of the opening number, Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole. While diligent searching out the inner meaning of its quieter moments, there was no neglect of the charm of its contagious rhythm.

Purity of intonation, especially in the doubling passages, was a distinguishing characteristic of the Kreisler "Caprice" and the arrangement of Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song." Song-like, sustained and charged with emotional significance, was Miss Knox's tone and phrasing in these as well as in all other catelena passages.

The many and various moods in the succeeding pieces were clearly individualized. The irresistible lit of the Tiradelli number; the languorous grace of the poetized "Tango" by Albeniz; the classic simplicity of Kreisler's "Rondino"; the sustained fervor of the "Meditation" from "Thais"; the reckless abandon of the Sarasate Spanish Dance—all were so vividly presented as to become, at the moment, re-creations.

Throughout the recital, Miss Knox exhibited the highest qualities of musicianship, playing with such assured ease, splendid technique and lovely tone, even in most difficult passages, that one forgot the means in the beautiful end attained.

All these excellences, all this musical beauty, were made possible and skillfully enhanced by the artistic accompaniments of Miss Southwick. Her work at the piano, while properly in the picture as background and framework, gave constant delight in itself; her playing being notable for beauty of tone, delicacy of touch and expressive phrasing.

Business Women Will Meet Tonight

A social meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Association of Raleigh will be held tonight at the Women's Club. Mrs. Jape S. McKimmon will speak and a musical program will be rendered under the supervision of Mrs. James Briggs, Jr.

Gilkeson and His "Bad Luck."

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Major A. H. Gilkeson, who arrived at Grant Park at 11:36 a. m. today from Bryan, Ohio, in the trans-continental aerial derby, believes he is pursued by a malign influence. He has had bad luck ever since he left Mineola for San Francisco.

Roberts' Position.

"Everything has happened to me but death since I started, but I am determined to finish the race in spite of all my bad luck," said Major Gilkeson.

Roberts' Position.

Mayor Roberts told the secretary he represented about 98 per cent of the people of Asheville. He had presented a petition with almost a thousand names protesting against the sale of Kenilworth for a tubercular hospital.

Roberts' Position.

"I advise you to go back and get acquainted with your own city," suggested the Governor.

Roberts' Position.

Further on in the hearing Governor Craig asked Mr. Roberts how the city of Asheville would treat the sick soldiers if a hospital were located there.

Roberts' Position.

"We would treat them as we have always treated American soldiers," responded the mayor.

R. N. PAGE SPEAKS AT HARNETT FAIR

Shows Need of State For Better Educational and Public Health Facilities

(Special to the News and Observer.)
Dunn, Oct. 14.—Although he made no direct reference to his candidacy for Governor of North Carolina, Robert N. Page declared in a speech here today that the greatest needs of the State were for better educational facilities and greater safeguards for the public health. Mr. Page was speaking at the opening of the Harnett county fair, to which he had been invited to make the opening address.

Charles B. Aycock built the foundation for future growth along educational lines, Mr. Page pointed out, but since then the State has been dragging along on the one school house a day program. The selective service tests, however, show that thirty-five per cent of our young men are illiterate. This, the speaker declared, is an evil the State must eradicate. Poverty can no longer be pleaded for the reason that during the war the state loaned the federal government more than two hundred million dollars and increased the bank deposits more than twenty per cent during the period.

The health of the State was also shown to be in a bad condition by the examinations under the selective service act. Thirty five per cent of the young men registered under the draft were found physically defective.

Today was the first of four days of the Harnett fair. Although preceded by forty-eight hours of rains the attendance and exhibits surpassed those of other years. The race track was extremely heavy, but was used for three races, and attracted hundreds of interested spectators.

Miss Munroe Named As Red Cross Chairman

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14.—Miss Eoline Munroe, well known and popular resident of Sanford, N. C., has been appointed chairman for the Sanford chapter of the Red Cross in the Third Red Cross Roll Call. It was announced at the southern headquarters of the American Red Cross today.

The Third Red Cross Roll Call will be a nation-wide drive, participated in by the men and women of America without regard to differences of class or creed, for the sum of \$15,000,000 and for 20,000,000 members. The southern division's quota for the five states of Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina is \$750,000 and for 2,000,000 members.

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WILMINGTON DISPATCH BOUGHT BY R. S. CARVER

New Owner Believes Wilmington Is Destined To Become Great Port

Wilmington, Oct. 14.—Editorial announcement is made in tonight's Wilmington Dispatch to the effect that the paper has been sold by Parker R. Anderson, of Wilmington and Greensboro, to R. S. Carver, formerly of the Augusta Chronicle. In the announcement he finds it impossible to conduct newspapers in Wilmington and Greensboro at the same time and in future he will devote all his time to his Greensboro publication. Mr. Carver says in his editorial announcement that in purchasing the Dispatch he is guided by a firm belief that the Southern seaports are at last coming into their own and that Wilmington is to be one of the most important seaports of the South.

The new owner of the afternoon publication is a Southern man and prior to coming to Wilmington has been part owner and business manager of the Augusta Chronicle. It is also announced that the Dispatch has secured the services of George B. Wilson, formerly advertising manager of the Augusta Chronicle. It is understood that Ira F. Cates is to continue in his capacity of city editor of the Dispatch.

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We feel that you will go away satisfied and with a desire to bring us your friends.

Men's Suits	\$15 to \$20
Boys' Suits	\$4 to \$12
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Men's Union Suits	\$1 to \$4
Boys' Union Suits	\$1 to \$4
Boys' Hats	\$5 to \$12
Men's Shirts	\$1 to \$10

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Wanted Bids For Road Engineer and Contractor.

The Onials Township Road Board will meet in the office of Wellons & Wellons, attorneys, at Smithfield, North Carolina at 12 o'clock M., Friday, October 17, 1916 for the purpose of employing road engineer for said township and for letting contract to build said roads. All applicants and contractors please be present.

ONEALS TOWNSHIP ROAD BOARD.
Wellons & Wellons, Attorneys for Oneals Township.