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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1919.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

GEN. JULIAN S. CARR TO HEAD STATE FAIR

MOVEMENT STARTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

North Carolina Agricultural Society Holds Meeting; Elects Officers

THIS WILL BE FINAL DAY 1919 STATE FAIR

Marshal's Ball Will Take Place at Auditorium Tonight As Closing Feature; Col. Joseph E. Pogue and Mr. Claude Denson Re-elected Secretary and Treasurer

Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, was last night elected president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society and will succeed Mr. Charlie W. Horne as head of the Great State Fair for 1920.

The election of General Carr and the re-election of Col. Joseph E. Pogue, of Raleigh, as secretary, and Mr. C. B. Denson, of Raleigh, as treasurer, came at the close of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the society in the State Senate Chamber when a movement was put on foot to improve the fair grounds, and extend the scope and usefulness of the fair as a State institution.

In spite of the rain which materially cut down the attendance of the fair Wednesday and Thursday, figures presented to the society last night by Treasurer Denson indicated that the Fair of 1919 is fully up to, if not a bit ahead of, the 1917 high records. Gate receipts for Tuesday, Mr. Denson reported, totaled about \$300 more than the gate receipts for the same day in 1917 Fair; Wednesday's receipts went beyond those of the same date last year by \$600; but Thursday's receipts showed a dropping off of \$500.

Big Crews of Mad. There was no slackening in the ardor of the crowd that tramped through the mud and blocked traffic in the exhibition buildings. As long as the weather confined itself to underfoot sloppiness, there was little apparent difference between the temper of the crowd yesterday and that of Wednesday. The trains which pulled into Raleigh Thursday morning and afternoon brought throngs that could not be stayed by the downpour that Wednesday night threatened to put the Fair on the blink for the remainder of the week.

Reaches Climax. This situation was largely borne out last night in the informal report which Colonel Pogue, as secretary, made to the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society. A great improvement, through the years, Colonel Pogue said, has been noted in the standard, installation and character of the exhibits at the Fair. But the State Fair, Colonel Pogue added, has about reached the climax. He threw out the suggestion that other States, notably Texas, are appropriating large sums of money to put their fairs in shape to properly represent the agricultural and industrial conditions of the State. He suggested a policy of financing on a more extensive plan. The bonded debt of the State Fair now, Colonel Pogue said, is \$25,000. A second mortgage is held against the Fair for \$8,000, while the property is worth in excess of \$150,000.

Do Something or Quit. "We ought to do something or surrender our charter and quit," Colonel Pogue said. The suggestion was later carried further and applied to the immediate situation by Chief Justice Walter Clark. Last night's meeting of the society was the forty-ninth attended by Judge Clark who referred to the \$200,000 contributed by the State to the fair during its existence and maintained that the people of North Carolina should get some returns for the money. He asked for the appointment of a committee of three, and this was later amended for four, to make a survey of the grounds and report before the June 1, 1920 when the special session of the legislature meets, on the building which are necessary to make the plant meet the needs of the day and to evolve a plan for financing the fair.

Mr. Carey J. Hunter, Mr. C. B. Williams, Mr. N. E. Edgerton and General Julian S. Carr were named on this committee. Total of \$23,000 From Government. The government's use of the State fair grounds for a tank training camp, brought to the fair treasury \$23,000.91 according to Mr. Denson's report. Rental for 1918 brought \$1,990.28, and damages \$4,108.44; rental for 1919 was \$11,108.44. Damages to the amount of \$2,990 were absorbed in buildings

TODAY'S PROGRAM

Grounds and gates open at 7 o'clock. It is a liberal education in patriotism to see the magnificent exhibit of war trophies shown by the U. S. government where almost every portable device used in the warfare against the Huns will be shown. Every child in North Carolina should see this exhibit.

10:00 a. m.—Midway in full blast with all kinds of riding devices and high-class attractions.

10:45 a. m.—Free attractions begin in the following order, performing twice daily: Madam Glynn and her high school home.

Charlotte Brand, cornet soloist. Fred Cunningham, high wire artist. The Great Dordons, high casting act.

Lieut. Harry J. Runser in stunts in the air and "Falling a Mile in Flames" (once daily). Charles Gaylor, hand-balancing act.

Charles Gaylor, frogman contortionist; Hellett's Dancing Bears. Weber Sisters, acrobats and gymnasts.

Band concerts. 1:00 p. m.—Races called: 2:24 pace; 2:25 trot.

2:30 p. m.—Boys' pony race. 3:00 p. m.—Track events by State College team.

Family parties in which are included little ones may bring their dinner and enjoy lunches on the grounds.

5:00 a. m.—Exhibitors may begin to remove exhibits. 5:30 p. m.—Gates and buildings close.

8:00 p. m.—Krause Greater Shows will have their carnival in full blast from 8 to 11 at the Fair Grounds.

9:00 p. m.—The great marshals' ball at the City Auditorium, led by Chief Marshal W. Ransom Saffers.

SIMMONS' OPINION AGAIN PROVES GOOD

Developments in League Controversy Bear Out His Predictions

GETTING A LINE ON THE RESERVATIONS PROBABLE

Porter McCumber "Favorite Son" Boom; As To Final Disposition of Bodies of A. E. F. Who Fell in the War; Kahn R. O. T. C. Bill Endorsed; Movements of Tar Heels

News and Observer News Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. (By R. E. POWELL. Special Licensed Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Developments in the fight for reservations to the Peace Treaty within the last twenty-four hours tend to confirm almost entirely the judgment Senator F. M. Simmons, arrived at when he made his statement on the floor in answer to the Washington Post story, that seemed to place the senior Senator from North Carolina with opponents of the League of Nations.

On September 8, the North Carolina Senator said, during the course of his remarks: "After a thorough study of the situation in the Senate I am convinced that some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification, and, so believing, I have recently discussed with a number of my colleagues the advisability of reaching some compromise between those who favor the treaty without reservation and those who are in favor of it with conservative reservations of an interpretative character."

Senator Hitchcock, leader of the administration forces, sought yesterday at the meeting of the Foreign Relations committee to have some amendments to the Lodge reservations adopted, but did not succeed. Today it appears to close observers that there isn't any further doubt but that reservations will be made in the treaty and, in falling back, "to their back line trenches," the administration leaders are yielding minor points in their determination to speed up ratification.

The Lodge reservations will not go through, the administration leaders contend. The preamble to them all, requiring assent of the signatory powers to the reservations, is certain to be stricken out, it appears, and the reservations themselves modified considerably.

From the turn of the fight in the last few days, in which Senator Porter J. McCumber is lined up with the Democratic Senators who are standing pat for the treaty with none of the Lodge reservations, another "favorite son" boom has been launched and there are signs that the North Dakota Senator will be chosen by the conservative element as their candidate for President next year. Hiram Johnson, recognized leader of the radical element of the party, in spite of the Lodge leadership in the treaty fight is just recently by that sentiment for McCumber has begun to show itself.

It was McCumber, the Irishman, the red-headed Irishman, who so sharply rebuffed the "favorite son" boom when the Missouri man, whose favorite sport

DRAMATIC APPEAL FROM SECRETARY PREVENTS BREAK

Coal Miners and Coal Operators Will Have Further Conferences Today

LABOR HEAD SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF PUBLIC

Secretary Wilson, Himself a Miner, Calls On Both Sides To Lay Aside All Demands and Enter Into Negotiation; Indications More Favorable For Settlement

Washington, Oct. 23.—A dramatic appeal by Secretary of Labor Wilson, himself a miner, prevented an open break tonight between miners and operators, almost ready to go home after failing to settle the strike of half a million soft coal miners set for ten days hence.

It was near the end of a long and heated session at which the miners formally rejected one plan of settlement and refused to arbitrate wages, that the secretary, taking hold a slender thread, brought the two sides together and kept them here for another conference tomorrow.

Appeals For Public. As members of the two groups weary after three days of argument and wrangling left the meeting place, they refused to hazard an opinion as to whether the strike could be averted. In some quarters, however, there was a more hopeful view than heretofore. Secretary Wilson a bit hoarse, after long pleading with the factions for consideration of the public's rights, actually seemed cheerful. Much of this feeling was due to the fact that he had persuaded the warring factions to make another attempt to restore peace to the industry at the very moment they were ready to quit.

"The miners rejected, and the operators neither rejected nor accepted my first proposal for settlement of their troubles," Secretary Wilson said tonight in summing up the day's conference. "They now have before them for consideration a proposition submitted by me that they go into conference with each other, without reservation, as if no demands had been made or refused, and lay in mind the interests of their respective groups."

"The miners are willing to do that and the operators are willing, provided the strike order is withdrawn." John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, leading from the conference room, said: "The strike order stands."

Thomas T. Brewster, head of the coal operator's association, leaving the meeting with a party of his associates stopped long enough to say: "We are just where we started."

But out of the mass of conflicting claims there seemed a better chance tonight that Secretary Wilson might be able to bring the miners and operators together. All efforts to have the two sides arbitrate their differences fell down. Mr. Wilson explained that early in the meeting the operators proposed to submit the question of increased wages, after expiration of the present contract, to a board of arbitration. Only the question of wages was to be considered, but Lewis rejected it.

"In the language of Judge Elbert H. (Continued on Page Twenty-two.)

PRESIDENT SPENDS DAY OF UNINTERRUPTED REST

Only Matter Receiving His Attention Was Message To Secretary Lane

Washington, Oct. 23.—With exception of brief attention to the difficulties of the National Industrial Conference, President Wilson today got uninterrupted rest.

After a report on developments in the conference had been given the President and he had formulated a message to Secretary Lane, chairman of the conference, Rear Admiral Grayson ordered that no further governmental matters be brought to the President's attention today.

The prohibition enforcement bill with an opinion as to its constitutionality by Attorney-General Palmer reached the White House late in the day from the Department of Justice, but in accordance with Dr. Grayson's order it was not laid before the President.

The President's condition, it was explained, had not been affected by his increased activity, but the chances that too much attention to public affairs might retard his recovery were considered too great to risk taking up matters not urgently needing his attention. He has until next Tuesday midnight to act on the prohibition bill.

Dr. Grayson's regular night announcement was confined tonight to this brief bulletin: "The President is satisfactorily maintaining the improvement which he had recently made."

Campaign For French Elections. Paris, Oct. 23.—The campaign for the election of a new chamber of deputies to succeed the lower house of the war time parliament will be in full swing after the opening speech by Premier Clemenceau at Strasbourg Sunday. The tickets of most of the parties are, however, still far from complete. The socialists, who, as usual are the first to get into action, had practically completed their lists of candidates when moderate representatives of the party, whose candidacies had been excluded, resisting political exile, took steps to nominate separate tickets in the department of the Seine.

ONLY DELEGATES NAMED BY WILSON REMAIN TO CONFER

Industrial Conference As First Constituted Stands Formally Adjourned

PUBLIC GROUP TO TRY TO ARRANGE PROGRAM

Course Which Delegates Will Pursue Remains Far From Clear; President Sends Message, Which Is Discussed at Four-Hour Executive Session; Recommendations

Washington, Oct. 23.—Out of the National Industrial Conference, which began its sessions here thirteen days ago with representatives of labor, employers and the public in attendance, there remained tonight only the delegates appointed by President Wilson to act for the public.

Meeting today after the withdrawal late yesterday of the labor delegates, the employers and public groups heard through Secretary Lane, the conference chairman, a message from President Wilson requesting the public delegates to carry on the work for which the body was called—the establishment of a new relationship between capital and labor.

Conference Is Adjourned. Chairman Lane after laying the President's wishes before the two groups, declared the conference adjourned. The employers representatives after issuing a statement in which they pointed out three distinct aims from the controversy over collective bargaining dissolved as a group and dispersed to their homes.

The course, which the public delegates will pursue was far from clear tonight. After spending more than four hours in executive session the major portion of the time being devoted to discussion of various interpretations of Mr. Wilson's message, the public delegates were not in agreement as to the President's intentions, and were still undecided whether they should merely make recommendations as to the organization of a new conference, or should undertake the mission of the original body.

To Formulate Program. In official circles it was said that the latter course was the one the President had in mind and hope was expressed that the public delegates, which in reality in themselves represent all three groups, would be able to formulate a program acceptable to both capital and labor. Secretary Lane told conferees that the President would nominate their representatives, should that action be deemed advisable, and suggested that industrial experts be called in case the group decided to make extended investigations before formulating a report.

Some of the public delegates maintained that their duty was only to report what had been done up to the time labor withdrew and then await the further pleasure of the President, while others insisted that they were called upon to proceed with the program outlined in the original message. Conferees who were willing to continue as a new conference objected to being considered as the "left overs" from the wreckage of the old groups. As the debate waxed acrimonious and the members showed the signs of nervous strain which they have undergone since October 6, an attempt was made to obtain a recess of two weeks, but the motion was defeated by a close vote and instead it was decided to meet again tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

To Prepare Recommendations. Meantime a committee of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman, and John Spargo, Ida Tarbell, Thomas J. Jones and Ward M. Burgess are members will prepare a recommendation as to the group's future action.

President Wilson on being informed early in the day of labor's withdrawal dictated from his sick bed a message to Chairman Lane. Later in the day Mr. Lane appeared before the public group.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR CHARLOTTE POLICEMEN

27 Strike-Breakers Also Included in General Indictment Papers

Charlotte, Oct. 23.—Warrants issued today by Joseph B. Alexander, charging Chief of Police Walter B. Orr, thirty policemen and twenty-seven strike-breakers and citizens with murder and assault with intent to kill, were later served upon the officers by Constable W. L. Austin.

The warrants were issued upon affidavit of Clem Wilson, who was knocked down and taken to a hospital the night of the street car barri-ride in August when five men were killed. It is the death of these five men with which the defendants are charged in the warrants.

Preliminary hearings of the cases will begin before Justice Alexander next Wednesday, it was announced.

SHIPPING BOARD TO LOAD ITS SHIPS IN NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 23.—Unless the unauthorized strike of longshoremen at this port is called off by tomorrow night the United States Shipping Board will undertake to load the tie-up by loading and unloading its ships with men who will be quartered on a vessel now moored at one of the trans-Atlantic piers, according to an announcement by board officials here tonight.

SUBMIT FOUR MORE RESERVATIONS TO THE PEACE TREATY

Considered Likely There Will Be Additions As Senate Fight Proceeds

LEADERS ON NEITHER SIDE HAVE FAST GRIP

Situation Now Seems To Forecast Prolonged Struggle On Senate Floor; Republicans Unable To Present Solid Front in Meeting of Foreign Relations Committee

Washington, Oct. 23.—Four more reservations were approved by the Senate Foreign Relations committee today as part of its new program for qualified acceptance of the peace treaty.

Its action brought the number of reservations approved by the committee up to fourteen, and while it was said no more were to be considered for the present, it is considered likely that there will be additions as Senate consideration of the treaty proceeds.

The four accepted by the committee majority today provide for decision by Congress as to who shall represent this country in the League of Nations and as to what other international representatives shall be chosen under the treaty; for validation of proceedings relative to enemy property only in so far as such proceedings do not violate the laws of the United States; for renunciation by this government of any part in the German colonies; and for a blanket provision to conserve the "National honor and vital interests" of this nation.

One of the subjects on which reservations still are to be drafted is the equality of voting power in the league, action being delayed until the Senate has acted on two pending committee amendments dealing with voting strength in the council and assembly. One of these by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, was debated in the Senate all of today and may be brought to a roll-call tomorrow. It generally is conceded that both will be defeated.

Not all of the reservations adopted in committee today had the solid support of the reservation forces but the Republican leaders declared a majority of the Senate had been pledged to them. Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, who stood with the other Republicans in favor of all of the ten approved yesterday voted in the negative on the one relating to congressional choice of American representatives in the league and that concerning the German colonies. Senator Shields, Democrat, Tennessee, stood with the Republican majority throughout.

Meaningful evidence developed that the leaders on neither side had a hard and fast grip upon the attitude of their respective forces as to the committee's reservation program. Some Senators standing with the reservationists were understood to be dissatisfied with the committee's proposal regarding the Monroe doctrine while on the Democratic side the Senators who believe some reservations should be accepted on increasing pressure to bear on Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the administration leader, were understood to be in an effort to modify the program now being formulated by the committee majority.

PERMIT GERMAN OPERA TO BE SUNG IN NEW YORK

Supreme Court Justice Refuses To Modify Temporary Injunction Granted

New York, Oct. 23.—The attempt by the city authorities, backed by the American legion to stop the singing of German operas in New York, two performances of which have resulted in serious rioting, received a further setback today when Supreme Court Justice Giegerich refused to modify a temporary injunction obtained by the producing company. The injunction prohibits the city authorities from interfering with the performance. On the question of a permanent injunction, Justice Giegerich directed counsel for both sides to submit briefs to him on Saturday.

At today's hearing arguments against granting a permanent injunction were presented by Martin W. Littleton, representing the American Legion and Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson, who appeared for the city. Mr. Littleton referred to Otto Goritz, a member of the opera company, as the singer of a song of jubilation following the Lusitania disaster.

"Should Goritz be allowed to flaunt German opera in the faces of men still smarting from the wounds of war?" he asked. Mr. Nicholson contended that the singing of operas in German led to disorder and the violation of municipal laws.

Max D. Steiner, representing the opera company, asserted there was no legal basis on which to prevent the performance of the opera. He also pointed out that the speaking of German has never been prohibited in the United States.

Set Date For Trial.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The high court this afternoon set January 14, next, as the date for the commencement of the trial of former Premier Caillaux.

BLAZING THE AIR TRAIL FROM COAST TO COAST WITH TAR HEEL AVIATOR IN ARMY RACE

Thrilling Story of Airplane Flight Across America By Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, Winner of Army Air Service Trans-Continental Reliability Contest And Winner of New York-Toronto Air Race

HE AND SERGEANT KLING SPURNED DEFEAT AND PUSHED ON

"Flying Parson" Had No Competitors After Reaching Cleveland When All Contestants Were Left Behind; At Chicago Storm Blows Up To Disturb Slumbers And Then Newspapermen Insist On Getting Pictures; Hay Meant For Cows Proved Bad Bed To Sleep On, Maynard Declares

(The News and Observer by special permission of Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, winner of army air-service trans-continental reliability contest and winner of the New York-Toronto Air Race, presents today the first installment of his account of his remarkable feat. He tells today how he reached Chicago on the first day of the race. In the next installment, which will appear in an early issue, he tells of his trip from Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyoming.)

By LIEUT. BELVIN W. MAYNARD

My trip, though tiresome, was very interesting and enjoyable. After a good night's sleep, following the landing at Mineola, I felt quite as usual, except for a cold, which I caught at Sydney, Nebraska.

Our flight took us over plains, prairies, hills, mountains, valleys, deserts, rivers and lakes, and through practically every climate represented in the United States.

We passed over the snow-capped mountains of the Sierra Nevada Range, with freezing temperatures and two and a half hours later, watched the Californians bathe in the surf at San Francisco's beaches.

We flew at altitudes varying from 2,000 to 13,000 feet. One night we would sleep 6,000 feet above sea level, and the next only a few feet above.

We passed over the wonderful Middle West, with its fields laden with grain recently harvested; and a few hours later were speeding over the lifeless barren waste of the alkali desert.

Twice we spurned defeat and fought our way onward. Once when the radiator burst, because of freezing water from the overflow pipe, and again when the motor "went dead" near Omaha on the way back to the Atlantic coast. Several times we encountered bad weather, with many control stops, received reports of severe storms ahead; but kept pushing on unless we were officially held up.

There are perhaps many details that would be of special interest in connection with this race. To give to the public just what they would appreciate most is a difficult problem. I hope that in writing these few articles, I shall be successful in touching upon the most interesting points. There were many rules and regulations controlling the race, and many reasons given for having it.

All the planes entering were supposed to be stock machines. I mean by that, that they should all be set up according to Government specifications. The day before the race, I had my machine set up, as I did in the New York-Toronto race, with a few changes that added about ten miles an hour to its speed. On that day all the planes entering the race underwent an inspection. After having been severely reprimanded by a ranking officer of the Air Service for not having mine set up strictly according to specifications, I went to work and put it in shape so that it would qualify.

OFF FOR HISTORIC FLIGHT ACROSS AMERICAN CONTINENT

At midnight on the night before the race, we had our plans finished. The next day, after arranging another inspection, we made all necessary preparations for the start, and took off at 9:25 a. m.

Our cargo consisted of Sergt. Wm. E. Kling, myself and Trixie. Sergeant Kling, I consider one of the best mechanics in the air service. He did twenty-one months' overseas duty at Tours, France, one of our instruction centers. During the last five months, he has been in charge of the aero work at Hazelhurst Field. Sergeant Kling is married and lives at Harrisburg, Pa. He is twenty-seven years of age. He was a mechanic before he entered the service.

Trixie From Germany. Trixie, our mascot, a German police dog, has traveled extensively; she was born in Luxembourg, Germany, seven months ago; she was brought to France by an English sergeant. In France, she fell into the hands of a friend of mine, Lieut. E. E. Wilson; he prized her very highly, and brought her to this country about four months ago. Trixie did not enjoy the trip across the Atlantic, becoming very seasick.

On arriving here, fearing that further traveling would cause her death, he turned her over to me, to see if I could bring her back to health again. Now, Trixie and I are inseparable. She had flown with me before this race, about fifteen hours and seemed to enjoy it very much.

The Tenth To Leave. We were about the tenth contestant to leave at the beginning of the race, and started out in a direct compass course to Binghamton. About half way we passed one plane several miles off its course to our left. Just before landing at Binghamton, we passed another plane to our right, apparently lost over the city, hunting for the landing place. We located the field without any trouble, and landed.

Here we found a very good field; but a little small for landing purposes. It was well-marked with a large white circle. The Binghamton police were successful in keeping the eager crowd off the field. I was welcomed by the mayor and after turning my log book over to the commanding officer, I was taken in hand by the good ladies of the Red Cross canteen. That is a wonderful organization, especially to a hungry aviator, and if I had eaten a bit they told me I should eat, I would have died before I got to Chicago. Here Trixie was also favored with bread; and on refusal to eat that, was then given boiled ham, which she seemed to enjoy very much.

Off For Rochester. We left Binghamton after our half-hour time allotted us, leaving several of the contestants on the ground. We con-

tinued to Rochester, and there found only one of our competitors. Before we left, another had arrived. Leaving Rochester, we were in the lead, and were the first to arrive at Buffalo. Here we received a rousing welcome, because we were the first of the racers to land there and because of acquaintances made when we stopped here on the New York-Toronto race. We used the landing field of the Curtiss Airplane Company, which has a long, narrow runway; if you run off the runway, you are out of luck. There are very good facilities for fueling here, and it seemed that all the good women of Buffalo were out to greet us and feed us. We had a very pleasant luncheon here. I found a keener interest in aviation in Buffalo than was manifested at the time of the previous race.