

WEATHER: Local showers Friday and probably Saturday; continued warm.

# The News and Observer

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## M'ADOO OUT FOR PRESIDENT; WEBB NAMED FEDERAL JUDGE; MAYNARD LEAVES SATURDAY

Candidacy of Former Secretary of Treasury Comes As No Surprise

WEBB'S APPOINTMENT GETS PROMPT ACTION

Nomination of 9th District Congressman Starts Some Interesting Contests in Western North Carolina; Clarence Pugh, of Elizabeth City, Declines Against Thomas D. Warren For District Attorney; Sub-Committee Listens Patiently To Lawyer's Superb Oratory; In The Meantime Senator Simmons Does No Worrying

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

Washington, Oct. 30.—William Gibbs McAdoo to whose gigantic brain the tunnel under Brooklyn bridge, four Liberty loans and the assimilation of the nation's rail power under government control are everlasting monuments, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency next year.

The candidacy of the former Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of the Railroads can be announced as a result of conferences in New York this week between Mr. McAdoo and close political friends in Washington. There will, of course, be no formal announcement by Mr. McAdoo himself and his campaign headquarters will not be opened for some time. The date for formally launching his candidacy depends much on the rapidity with which the President regains his health.

Mr. McAdoo's candidacy is not of the favorite son variety. Political friends in Georgia who are intimate with him may be called in for assistance, but the McAdoo drive will probably be directed from New York, possibly from the national capital.

Candidacy Not Surprising. His candidacy will not take the people by surprise for in almost every group assembled in the past twelve months to discuss presidential possibilities, Mr. McAdoo has towered above all suggestions. The principal objection to his candidacy has been his intimate relations with the present administration coupled with the fact that he is a son-in-law of President Wilson. The latter condition will suggest tons of newspaper comment but it is not regarded by leading Democrats as an obstacle to his nomination by the Democrats when they meet next June.

The most outstanding argument in favor of his selection as the standard bearer of Democracy for the coming campaign is the respect for the labor movement which he has shown. No public official of his size in recent years has been so popular with the working men as has Mr. McAdoo. He is a particular favorite with the railroad men and nothing better illustrated the genuine affection for him than a recent incident in the yards at the Washington station.

## NOMINATED TO JOB AS FEDERAL JUDGE



Hon. Edwin Yates Webb, of Shelby, N. C., for sixteen years Representative in Congress from the Ninth District, was yesterday named by President Wilson for Federal Judge of the Western District of North Carolina. The appointment becomes effective when confirmed by the Senate.

## PRIVATE IS HEAD AMERICAN LEGION

John Beasley of Monroe Elected To Chairmanship at State Meeting Here

NEXT CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN WILMINGTON

Organization Adopts Constitution and Selects Permanent Officers; Delegates Chosen For National Convention at Minneapolis; Endorsement Y. M. C. A. Is Refused

The North Carolina State organization of the American Legion held its first convention in Raleigh yesterday, heard addresses by Governor T. W. Bickett and Col. Albert W. Cox, lunched at the Yarrowburgh, adopted a constitution, elected an enlisted man permanent chairman, re-elected at length and then adjourned to meet on the second Monday in September, 1920, in Wilmington.

John M. Beasley, of Monroe, was elected chairman; Walter Clark, Jr., Charlotte, vice-chairman, and C. A. Gosney, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. In addition to these constitutional officers, John M. Robeson, Wilmington, was elected chaplain and Francis O. Clarkson, Charlotte, historian.

The executive committee is composed of W. C. Rodman, Washington; John N. Josey, Scotland Neck; A. L. Parsley, Clinton; Cale K. Burgess, of Raleigh; B. C. Brown, of Chapel Hill; J. F. Hurley, of Salisbury; Wade H. Phillips, of Lexington; J. E. Hanlon, of Fort Caswell; A. L. Bulwinkle, Gastonia; Richard Langbran, Asheville.

Five delegates and five alternates to the national convention in Minneapolis, November 10, 11, 12, were chosen but the twenty-four delegates and twenty-four alternates at large, were left for the appointment of the new chairman. Those elected were C. M. Faircloth, Clinton; C. A. Gosney, Raleigh; Cyrus DeHogue, Wilmington; Wade H. Phillips, Lexington; George L. Legerly, Hickory. The alternates chosen were Richard Langbran, Asheville; D. J. Whitehead, Jr., Greenville; Wm. F. Schell, Lenoir; R. G. Cherry, Gastonia; B. C. Brown, Chapel Hill.

## WILSON RECEIVES KING OF BELGIANS AND ROYAL PARTY

Climax of Visit of Belgian Monarch To America and He Leaves Happy Man

KING DEEPLY PLEASED TO GREET PRESIDENT

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold Also Visit President; Leave at Night For Old Point Comfort and Today Will Witness Flooding of Two Drydocks at Norfolk

Washington, Oct. 30.—King Albert and President Wilson clasped hands today. The meeting at the President's bedside, brief as it was, proved the climax of the American visit of the Belgian monarch and he left Washington tonight, a happy man, to sail for home from Newport News, at noon tomorrow on the transport George Washington which brought him to this country.

When he drove to the White House Albert had little expectation of being able to see the man for whom he has expressed the highest admiration. Only at the last moment, at the President's earnest request did Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, consent to a brief chat. The King went alone to the sick room, operating the elevator himself. His call lasted ten minutes.

King Deeply Gratiified. The visitor seated himself at the right of the bed and the President apologized for not being able to rise, but the King expressed deep gratification at being able to see him at all. Mr. Wilson remarked that it was a very happy occasion and showed great interest in the trans-continental tour of the Belgian monarch.

Albert related incidents of the journey, many of them amusing, for he has a keen sense of humor, and spoke of the remarkable development of the United States in the twenty-one years which have elapsed since his previous visit.

Mr. Wilson asked about conditions in Belgium, England and France and listened eagerly to Albert's replies. He inquired particularly about Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau, voicing high regard for both of them.

As his Majesty was leaving he leaned over the bed to shake Mr. Wilson's hand again and said: "I hope your ideas and ideals will be carried out and I believe they will be."

In his chat with the Queen, Mr. Wilson said he wished he might see Prince Leopold. Her Majesty looked inquiringly at Dr. Grayson who said he would not assume the responsibility. Then the President took his decision into his hands.

Queen Visits President. After the departure of the King, the President expressed a desire to see Queen Elizabeth, who was having tea with Mrs. Wilson. Dr. Grayson consented and her Majesty went eagerly to the executive's bedside, where she remained five minutes, seated at the left side of the bed with the Queen, Mr. Wilson said he wished he might see Prince Leopold. Her Majesty looked inquiringly at Dr. Grayson who said he would not assume the responsibility. Then the President took his decision into his hands.

Many Points Represented. Virtually all of the forty-one local posts of the American Legion in North Carolina were represented in the meeting which began here yesterday at 10 o'clock and ended shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. These delegates represented a total enrollment of 1,450 in North Carolina.

The first session was held in the House of Representatives where Col. Albert L. Cox delivered an address and where the constitution was adopted. Following the luncheon at 1 o'clock in the Yarrowburgh Hotel, given by the Raleigh Post of the Legion, Governor Bickett spoke, and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to resolutions and the election of officers. But the convention did not adjourn before a resolution had been adopted expressing the appreciation of the legionaries for the fine work of C. E. Burgess, C. A. Gosney, and W. D. Terry, of Raleigh, for their unceasing efforts in the work of organizing the legion in the State.

W. C. Rodman, of Washington, was elected temporary chairman at the first session and C. A. Gosney, of Raleigh, secretary. They served in this capacity through the session. The addresses of Col. Albert L. Cox and Governor Bickett were the only two speeches on the program for the convention. Both were brief, expressing confidence in the organization and pointing out the part the Legion may play in the future.

## REACHING MINEOLA MAYNARD ENJOYS CHICKEN DINNER

The "Victory Cake," Prepared By Mrs. Maynard For Occasion, Is Served

DEVOTED WIFE FIRST TO GREET THE AVIATOR

Trixie, Not Knowing That The Journey Was Over, Jumps Into Automobile For Ride; Big Crowds Give Fliers Warm Receptions On Last Leg of Their Flight

(Today the News and Observer presents the eighth and last installment of Lieutenant Maynard's account of his epochal cross continent flight, in which he blazed the air trail for those who followed.)

By LIEUT. BELVIN W. MAYNARD. (Copyright 1919, and Published by Permission of the Boston Traveller.)

Next morning I returned to the field before daylight and found the plane almost ready to fly again. We ran the motor for a few minutes in order to test it. Then we took off at sunrise as usual, arriving at Omaha before the contest commander had reached the grounds.

Here I should have changed maps, but forgot to do so. I left the aerodrome without a map, so was forced to come back to get it and hunt it in the map case.

Eventually we arrived at Des Moines, finding conditions very smoky. From Des Moines we went to Rock Island, encountering more rough weather. It seems that this part of the country is always rough and "bumpy."

Meets Billy Sunday. At Rock Island we were met by Billy Sunday, "Ma" Sunday, and Rodeheaver. We received a cordial welcome from them and from the mayor of Rock Island.

Sunday gave me a photograph of himself on the back of which he inscribed the following: "To Lieutenant Maynard—his leader; others follow." It is needless to say that I appreciated this highly.

With "Ma" Sunday's "God Bless You" ringing in my ears I left Rock Island with a feeling that I was going to win.

Though weather accompanied us to Chicago. Several times, while the machine was being tossed about like a canoe on a rough sea, the motor missed fire.

At Chicago we landed in Grant Park. Thousands of people were assembled there to greet us. They were anxious for us to remain for the night, but we still had plenty of sunlight, so left Chicago and headed out across Lake Michigan. We arrived at Bryan soon afterwards.

The towns people of Bryan appeared to be taking great interest in the contest and hundreds were out to greet us. We reached Cleveland about sunset. Here I was met by an old aviator friend, A. F. Baker, whose father publishes the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bakers took us out to their palatial home where every comfort was afforded us. Kline, who had not slept a wink the preceding night, took a hot bath, fell into bed, and was asleep in five minutes. I sat up long enough to eat dinner.

Saturday was to be our day of triumph. We felt it, Mineola before 2 o'clock was our motto.

Many Cordial Receptions. We were a few minutes late in leaving Cleveland. At Buffalo many people came out to shake us by the hand and congratulate us.

We found the field at Buffalo in bad condition on account of recent rains. Losing a little time in getting our motor started we finally got away again.

Too Many Miners Now. Against this record they set figures for 1919 which they said showed that the mines had operated at not to exceed 50 per cent of the time. Despite this reduction in time, they said the 1919 production of the country up to October 18, was \$379,000,000 tons, only 163,000,000 tons less than in the same period of 1918. They estimated that the mine workers will not average more than 180 working days in 1919 and claimed that a full working force working steadily throughout the year can produce 800,000,000 tons if need be. They said the estimated needs of the country for 1920 were 500,000,000 tons.

"These figures show," said Ellis Searles, editor of the Union's magazine, "that there are too many miners in the coal business for an eight-hour day. The shorter day would distribute the work evenly throughout the year and it would take only a short time to educate consumers to buy on the basis of steady, rather than seasonal production."

## GOVERNMENT PUTS ON FIGHTING CLOTHES TO MEET COAL STRIKE; MINERS SHOW LITTLE CONCERN

UNION OFFICIALS LITTLE DISTURBED

In Telegram To Secretary of Labor Claim Wilson's Position As That of Usurper

NO PHYSICAL DAMAGE WILL BE PERMITTED

Union Headquarters Interested In Arrival of Assistant To Attorney General In Indianapolis; Statistician Gives Figures To Uphold Claim of Reasonableness of Demands

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 30.—After dispatching to Washington a telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson in which the President's position on the coal strike was characterized as that of an usurper, the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America today turned to routine business. Although the actual strike was less than thirty-six hours away, the governing body of the union devoted the afternoon to adjusting disputes between locals and individual members and at the end of their session said there was "nothing of public interest" in the proceedings.

Union headquarters were frankly interested in the arrival here tomorrow of C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of suits brought under the anti-trust and fuel and food control laws. The union leaders learned with apparent equanimity that there had been unusual activity among local agents of the Department of Justice and professed faith that their every act had been under warrant of international rights which no statute could arrogate.

At the office of the United States District Attorney there was no announcement as to what proceedings might be instituted in regard to the strike.

L. E. Slack, the district attorney, was said to be in Chicago, but members of his staff would not admit that his trip there had anything to do with the strike situation. They said he was expected back at his desk here tomorrow.

No Physical Damage. The union officials said the mine owners and public could rest assured that no act of the organization would be allowed to work physical damage to the coal mines. They pointed out that the strike order provided that local unions must allow sufficient men to remain at work to insure the proper care and protection of all mining properties, in conformity with the provisions of the district agreements in the several fields.

Building fences against charges that the demand for a six-hour working day was calculated to reduce production, the statisticians of the union assembled figures which they said proved that even the country's peak production of 685,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1918 was not the limit of the industry. They said this was dug with the mines averaging only about 70 per cent of capacity and with the skilled working force reduced by 80,000 miners in the army. Out of a possible 312 working days in the year they said Western Pennsylvania miners averaged 260; Indiana, 249; Illinois, 228, and Ohio, 234. The bulk of bituminous tonnage came from these States.

Too Many Miners Now. Against this record they set figures for 1919 which they said showed that the mines had operated at not to exceed 50 per cent of the time. Despite this reduction in time, they said the 1919 production of the country up to October 18, was \$379,000,000 tons, only 163,000,000 tons less than in the same period of 1918. They estimated that the mine workers will not average more than 180 working days in 1919 and claimed that a full working force working steadily throughout the year can produce 800,000,000 tons if need be. They said the estimated needs of the country for 1920 were 500,000,000 tons.

"These figures show," said Ellis Searles, editor of the Union's magazine, "that there are too many miners in the coal business for an eight-hour day. The shorter day would distribute the work evenly throughout the year and it would take only a short time to educate consumers to buy on the basis of steady, rather than seasonal production."

Furthermore, eight hours may be short enough for men to work in the fresh air and sunlight but it is too long a period for continuous labor in the dark under forced ventilation. Men work themselves out quickly in dungeons.

Increased wages are necessary, he said, because in 1918 Illinois mine workers of all classes averaged earnings of \$1,350.38. The first six months of 1919 showed average earnings of \$72.08, he said, indicating decreased earning power in the face of constantly mounting living costs. From January 1, 1913 to July 1, 1919, he said, the mine workers of the central competitive field had averaged yearly earnings of \$773.85.

Senator Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the peace conference agreed to the labor section without understanding it, and declared if it were understood now, every trade union in the United States would condemn it.

OLD MAXIMUM PRICES OF COAL BECOME EFFECTIVE

Washington, Oct. 30.—The order re-establishing the old maximum coal prices of the fuel administration was completed tonight at a conference of Dr. H. A. Garfield and Railroad Administration officials. It was taken immediately to the White House for President Wilson's signature. But the President had gone to sleep after his arduous day, and it was deemed inadvisable to wake him. Accordingly the order will not become effective until tomorrow.

Dr. Garfield said that the plans contemplated that all questions of allocating coal would be left to Director General Hines for settlement. The former, as fuel administrator will give his authority to Mr. Hines' orders, but will not remain in Washington to undertake supervision of the work. Dr. Garfield said that the point had not yet been reached necessitating curtailment of industries, but if it was necessary, eventually the curtailment list prepared by the fuel administration for the war industries board during the war probably would be used. The war industries on that list, of course, he explained would not get the treatment they did during the war, and might be cut off altogether.

Price control over anthracite, the fuel administrator emphasized, would not be exercised at this time. He made the statement regarding anthracite to correct a previous assertion that the control would cover prices of both soft and hard coal.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The government put on its fighting clothes today to meet the coal strike due to start tomorrow.

While order after order popped out with startling war-time swiftness, the long arm of the law reached out to protect the public and those miners willing to remain at work in the face of union demands to quit.

Most drastic of all moves during the day was the order of the Railroad Association for seizure of coal in transit for roads requiring it, with rationing of stocks on hand to essential industries.

Fix Maximum Prices. So far as the government is able to prevent, there will be no profiteering while the grim specter of winter, with coal bins dangerously low or bare, looms big and close at hand. Almost the first step today was drafting of an order to be issued Friday, fixing a maximum price for all grades of coal. Re-establishment of the priorities list will put coal where it is most needed, and if it comes to that, the government will curtail consumption.

Breaking down the barriers which had kept members of the cabinet away from his sick room, President Wilson took a hand in the fight today and personally approved every detail in the general plan of dealing with conditions likely to arise with the walkout of the soft coal miners. For twenty minutes the President, propped up in bed, went over with Attorney General Palmer the various steps, heard what orders had been issued and was put in intimate touch with all arrangements. The President, it was said, was especially gratified to learn of protective measures, both for the homes of the miners.

Senate Debates Strike. The coal strike took precedence over the peace treaty in the Senate, which for four hours debated and then adopted a resolution pledging its support to the government in maintaining order during the present industrial emergency. Efforts to have the House take similar action failed because of opposition by Republican leaders.

In and out of Congress, however, sentiment seemed to turn through one groove and there were expressions of general approval of the government's determination to keep the mines in full operation.

While the only statement given out after the special meeting of the cabinet dealt with issuance of an order relating to the fixing of a maximum coal price, the members were understood to have considered means of protecting miners who will not strike. Reports received from confidential sources during the past few days, officials said, indicated that a considerable number would keep on turning out coal if afforded protection, and this, officials added, would be given in abundant measure.

State and city police and regulation constabulary will be pressed into service as a last resort, according to those familiar with the program. Secretary Daniels announced today that sailors and marines will be shifted to land duty and attached to military organizations if their services are demanded by the President. There has been no statement, however, as to the policy or determination of using troops. Much will depend on what happens after the mines shut down tomorrow night.

Maximum Prices Fixed. Satisfied there was no longer hope of averting the strike, but eager to have miners and operators mediate, government officials felt that a rapping note had been sounded by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America in a telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson attacking President Wilson for his part in trying to bring peace to the industry. The mine workers' president was replying to a telegram sent by Secretary Wilson which the secretary refused to make public.

With the fixing of maximum prices, both for bituminous and anthracite coal, and establishment of the priorities list, Fuel Administrator Garfield again will take command of the situation, under his old wartime power. Much of this work will be carried on through the bureau of mines of the interior department, and the railroad administration. Director Hines and Dr. Garfield attended the cabinet meeting and the mode of procedure adopted was said to follow their suggestions.

Will Allocate Coal. Coal will be allocated and distributed in accordance with the plan followed in the past.

Sugar Board Winding Up. Washington, Oct. 30.—The United States Sugar Equalization Board today telegraphed Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, in charge of the Senate investigation that it was preparing to "wind up its activities" in view of inability to obtain sufficient sugar from Cuba to warrant further government control.

Child Meets Tragic Death. Suffolk, Va., Oct. 30.—An attempt to rescue her pet kitten brought instant death of Nannie Simpson, aged one and one-half years, this evening. The kitten had rushed upon the Atlantic Coast Line Railway tracks, which pass through the Simpson farm, and the baby dashed after it and directly in front of a passenger train.

Denounces Treaty Opponents. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 30.—Addressing the farmers of South Carolina at the annual state fair today Senator E. D. Smith denounced the dilatory tactics of the opponents of the peace treaty to the Senate and declared earnestly for the passing of the treaty as written.

Senator Smith said he had sacrificed his democracy in part during the war in order to give the President the chance to win the war.

DRASTIC STEPS TO GET COAL SUPPLY

Railroad Administration Orders Seizure of Coal In Transit, If Needed

GOVERNMENT PUTS ON MAXIMUM COAL PRICES

President Wilson Takes Hand In Fight and Personally Approves Every Detail of Plan of Dealing With Conditions Likely To Arise With Walk-out of Soft Coal Miners

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