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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TODAY.

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SENATE REJECTS ALL ATTEMPTS TO RATIFY TREATY AND ADJOURNS ALL EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE TO BRING RATIFICATION VOTED DOWN

DOMESTIC USERS OF COAL IN SOUTH ON WAR-TIME PLAN

Purchase Limited to One Ton For Each Household In Southern States

EVEN MORE-DRASTIC STEPS MAY BE TAKEN

May Become Necessary To Curtail Use of Electricity, It Is Announced; The Public Generally Is Urged To Conserve Coal and Lighting As Much As Possible

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19.—Domestic consumers of coal in the South were put on a wartime basis tonight by orders issued by the coal committee of the Southern regional committee of the Railroad Administration, limiting purchase of coal for home use to one ton to a household.

The order followed that of two days ago cutting off manufacturers from purchases of coal and limiting supplies to the first five classes of the fuel priority list, and it was indicated by members of the committee that unless the soft coal strike situation improves shortly and more coal is mined, much more severe restrictions may become necessary.

It may become imperative to forbid use of electricity for show windows in stores, unnecessary advertising and even for moving pictures and other theatres, it was said. Meantime the public generally was urged to conserve coal and lighting as much as possible. The general public does not realize the seriousness of the situation, members of the committee said.

Tonight's order which applies to all the territory East of the Mississippi and South of the Ohio and Potomac rivers except parts of Virginia in the Poshantua district was addressed to all coal agents in the Southern region. It follows:

"We are in receipt of the following instructions from the United States Fuel Administration today: 'Because of the great scarcity of coal for household use, it is imperative that deliveries until further notice of domestic sizes of coal from retail yards for household use be restricted to amounts not exceeding one ton per household.'

"Please instruct all local agents to notify all retail dealers that the fuel administration expects them to act accordingly and further notify them that future deliveries of coal for sale at retail will only be made to those who strictly observe this requirement."

The Southern region, it was said, is dependent on western coal produced in the Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia fields and production in these mines is less than one-third of normal. Making the South dependent on its own fields, it was said, had become necessary by reason of coal for the South from the Allegheny and Poshantua fields being diverted to the Middle West and other sections to supply public utilities and transportation lines. Southern mines too are sending coal to the Southwest.

WANT AN INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOR AGREEMENT

Washington, Nov. 19.—Unanimous approval was given today by the International Labor Conference to the plan of submitting to the governments represented an international agreement regulating child labor and fixing minimum ages of employment for all countries except Japan, India and a few others in the Orient. The agreement would prohibit any child being put to work under 15 years old. The age fixed for Japan and India is 13 years.

DAKOTA JUDGE ISSUES INJUNCTION FOR MINES

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 19.—Judge W. L. Nussle in district court late today, issued an injunction directing Adjutant General Frazer and Captain L. R. Baird, of the State Home Guard, to restore to the Washburn Lignite Company, not later than 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the mining property at Wilton, N. D., seized last Thursday under orders from Gov. Franier.

It seems to me that it amounts, on one hand to confiscation and on the other to involuntary servitude," declared Judge Nussle, in reviewing the action of Gov. Franier in taking over the mines in North Dakota, and in enforcing his proclamation by the use of available military resources.

Case of Omaha Riots. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 19.—The special grand jury investigating the courthouse riots September 23, reporting today after returning indictments, said the cause of the riots was crimes against women and undue criticism of public officials.

SOLD RED CROSS SEALS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES



Miss Adrienne Mayer, Little Miss Adrienne Mayer, of Washington, D. C., found a very willing purchaser of Red Cross Christmas seals in the Prince of Wales. She sold him one hundred and after the weighty transaction was completed the prince shook hands with her.

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR ARGUMENTS

Constitutionality of War-Time Prohibition Act To Be Argued Today

THREE APPEALS UP FOR COURT'S CONSIDERATION

Owing To Short Time Elapsing Before Constitutional Amendment Becomes Effective, An Early Opinion of Court Generally Anticipated; Briefs Filed in Cases

Washington, Nov. 19.—The supreme court will hear arguments tomorrow on the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition act involved in three appeals from Federal court rulings. One from Kentucky declared the act invalid and two from New York upheld it. Owing to the short time elapsing before constitutional prohibition becomes effective, an early opinion by the court is generally anticipated. The government asked that the hearing be advanced.

Ordinarily the cases would not have been reached for at least a year. The Kentucky case was appealed by the government after Federal Judge Evans had restrained internal revenue officials from interfering with the removal from bond by the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse company of about 70,000,000 gallons of whiskey valued at approximately \$75,000,000. Judge Evans held that the act violated the fifth amendment to the Federal constitution, prohibiting confiscation of private property without just compensation. The New York case resulted from denial by the Federal district court of an injunction to Dryfus, Blum & Co., to enable that concern to remove whiskey from bond, the other was appealed by Jacob Ruppert, a New York brewer, after the lower court's refusal to restrain internal revenue officials from interfering with his manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol.

The brief of the Kentucky parties filed today urged that the Federal government had no authority except under its war powers to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors within a State, and also that the act violated the fifth amendment. Congress intended, it said, that the act should remain operative only pending complete demobilization of the army, which President Wilson and others had declared to be accomplished. A general denial of these arguments was made in the government brief, which contended that a state of war (Continued on Page Two.)

SCARCITY OF COAL GROWS MORE ACUTE WITH DEADLOCK ON

Sub-committee of Joint Wage Scale Committee Reaches No Decision

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR APPEARS BEFORE BODY

Consuming Public Not In Mood To Tolerate Either Excessive Prices or Prolonged Stoppage of Production, Dr. Garfield Declares; Submits Some Figures

Washington, Nov. 19.—Prospects of a coal famine drew nearer tonight with negotiations between operators and miners apparently at a standstill.

A sub-committee of the joint wage scale committee was in session three hours, but it was announced after the meeting that only the general situation was discussed and that the operators did not submit counter-proposals to the miners' demands. The conference will continue tomorrow.

"No progress was made. The operators submitted no proposals. We are still in a receptive mood," said John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, as he came out of the hotel room where the conference was held.

The operators' committee remained in session an hour longer. At the end of that time Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' committee in the central competitive field, spoke optimistically, declaring that this was the first attempt at real negotiations since the miners and operators met at Buffalo. For that reason, he said, only general matters were discussed. The decision of the joint wage scale conference to continue its negotiations through a smaller group, in accordance with the usual custom in making the wage agreements, came after the owners and workers had heard from Fuel Administrator Gorfield that as long as the government stands "the people of the United States need, must have, and will have coal and they will not be prevented by anything the operators and miners may do."

The consuming public, the chief party in interest in the present controversy, Dr. Garfield said, is not in a mood to tolerate either excessive prices or prolonged stoppage of production. The sub-committee is composed of two miners and two operators from each of the four states in the central competitive district together with Mr. Brewster and Mr. Lewis. The statement of the Fuel Administrator, which was largely statistical, brought out that in 1918 the average cost of production of coal was \$2.15 per ton, leaving to the operators an average margin of 46 cents per ton. This margin he said, included interest charges, selling expenses and Federal taxes, as well as profit.

CLEVELAND CLOSING EVERY FACTORY IN THAT CITY.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19.—Every industrial plant in the city, with the exception of those coming under the head of "public utilities" was cut off from its coal supply late today by the Cleveland Coal Commission in an effort to relieve the acute fuel situation here. Several plants will be forced to close and many others will be able to operate only in part as a result of the order, according to J. C. Brainard, chairman of the industrial division of the chamber of commerce.

MAYNARD GOING TO FLY IN SAVANNAH NEXT MONTH

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 19.—Advices were received here today by director General Clarence J. Owens, of the Southern Commercial Congress that Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the famous "minister" aviator, who was first to finish the recent trans-continental aerial race, had been directed by the War Department to fly to Savannah to attend the session of the congress here.

IMPROVED HIGHWAY HELPS WASHINGTON TOBACCO MARKET

Washington, Nov. 20.—Farmers on the South side of the Pamlico river will be able to bring their tobacco to town and to do whatever trading they have to do in Washington by coming direct from Chocowinity to Washington over the new hard-surfaced road. Arrangements have been made to keep the road open for traffic for five days, beginning on Thursday morning. The local business men have made arrangements to have this done. It may be that an extension of time can be secured after the five days are up.

JUST HOW STRONG DOES BENJ. R. LACY SPONSOR FOR MOODY

"Will The Treasurer 'Sponsor' Him In Primary Next Year? Is The Inquiry

TWO CONGRESSMEN WANT TO KNOW, POU AND KITCHIN

Recent Article In Raleigh Labor Paper, The Union Herald, Charged Up To Moody, Who Is Criticized For Utterances; Extracts From Mr. Pou's Letter In Reply

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

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Two members of the North Carolina delegation are today asking the same question that many Democrats, particularly those identified with the State administration, have been asking for some time.

"Does Treasurer Ben Lacy intend to stand sponsor for Major W. F. Moody at the primaries next year?" Washington has been hearing the reports that have circulated through the state but, until today, no one here had manifested any great concern over whether Mr. Lacy retained Major Moody on the state pay roll or not. A part of the delegation has been hearing that the ex-Guard officer was displeasing to the state's democracy and even the story that Governor Bickett isn't in love with the Major has been repeated here.

The ire of Representative Claude Kitchin and of Representative Edward Pou, though, has been aroused. To each has come a clipping from the Union Herald, a tribune of the extreme and oftentimes demagogic pen of the Major. The article, appearing in the editorial columns, severely attacks Messrs. Kitchin and Pou for having declared themselves on the floor in supporting the administration's course during the coal strike.

The Major, as the alleged editorial writer, charges Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Pou with having assailed the rights of organized labor. Mr. Kitchin has barely commented on the editorial. He asked who Major Moody is and is going to sponsor him in the next campaign.

Mr. Pou declared the charge, which is ridiculous. In a letter addressed as "the editor" of the Union Herald, he says that the most charitable construction that can be placed on the editorial is that the writer did not read his remarks in the Congressional Record.

The editorial is based on the reports of the speeches of Messrs. Kitchin and Pou made on the floor of the House on October 31, when members were debating the resolution of confidence in the Administration's course in handling the coal strike. Mr. Kitchin liberally and forcefully assailed the "Fitzpatrick, Lewis and Posters," and declared himself on the Bolshevistic tendencies of the radicals in organized labor. Mr. Pou said less and only urged that the resolution be not further delayed. The newspaper reports of the two speeches were from the official records and identical with the records.

For this Mr. Pou and Mr. Kitchin are accused of delivering a "tirade" against organized labor. The editorial laments the fact that Mr. Kitchin is in a district where organized labor is not strong, but it boldly threatens Mr. Pou with taking his seat in congress and delivering it to "a friend of labor."

HARDING SETS RUMORS ABOUT COTTON AT REST

No Change in Policy of Federal Reserve Banks, He Wires Farmers' Union

Washington, Nov. 19.—Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, set at rest tonight rumors that Federal Reserve banks were preparing to withdraw credit to cotton planters. In a telegram to the cotton committee of the National Farmers' Union at Memphis, he said there had been no change in policy as to loans by reserve or member banks on cotton as security.

The Federal Reserve Board, the message said, did not believe that reserve bank resources should be used directly or indirectly for speculative purposes or for facilitating the hoarding of commodities for such purposes.

"The board has consistently maintained," it continued, "that the gradual and orderly marketing of crops is proper policy and believed that the banks should extend to producers such accommodation as can be safely made to carry this policy into effect, thereby avoiding sales at sacrifice prices which usually result from forcing an undue volume of commodities on the market at one time."

Three big days at Pinchurst. Sandhill Fair and races—Berksboro Hog Congress and sale. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Nov. 19, 20, 21.—(adv.)

PEACE PACT LAID ASIDE BY SENATE AFTER THREE INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS TO RATIFY HAD FAILED COMPLETELY

RESERVATIONS TO TREATY DEFEATED

Ratification of Peace Treaty Framed By Republicans Voted Down Early

MAJORITY OF SENATORS OPPOSED TO ADOPTION

Result Placed Treaty In Parliamentary Status, Which Enemies Declared Amounted To Rejection; Vice President Constantly Overruled In His Rulings

Washington, Nov. 19.—Ratification of the Peace Treaty with the reservations framed by the Republican majority and objected to by President Wilson was voted down in the Senate late today with the administration Senators lining up solidly against it.

The ratification resolution which would have required a two-thirds majority for adoption mustered only 59 votes to 55 against it. Its supporters were 35 Republicans and 4 Democrats, and its opponents 15 Republicans and 42 Democrats.

The result was to place the treaty in a parliamentary status which its enemies declared amounted to least temporarily to rejection. Its friends however had hopes of revising it at another session of Congress.

After the ratification vote the Republicans permitted their resolution in exactly the form rejected to come up for further consideration, but as the session extended into the evening the solid Republican line which had held throughout the day against repeated Democratic compromise proposals showed no sign of yielding.

Ball Call on Resolutions.

The roll call on the Lodge resolution follows: For adoption—Republicans: Ball, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Jones, Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Newberry, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—35.

Democrats: Gore, Shields, Smith, Georgia, and Walsh, Mass.—4.

Against, Republicans: Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.), Knox, LaFollette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter and Sherman—13.

Democrats: Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson, South Dakota, Jones, New Mexico; Hendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelps, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Robinson, Shepard, Simmons, Smith, Arizona; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Montana; Williams and Wolcott—42.

Senator Fall, Republican of New Mexico, the only absent member, was opposed to the Lodge resolution, according to announcement by Senator Curtis, Republican whip.

Opposition to Wilson.

The collapse of the compromise negotiations which this morning had promised to point a way to ratification followed another and more definite announcement by President Wilson that the reservations proposed would, in his opinion, nullify the treaty's vital purposes.

In a letter to Democratic Leader Hitchcock the President expressed hope that the treaty's friends would vote against ratification on the program that had been approved by the majority. This letter was presented to a conference of Democratic senators before the Senate met and the President's advice was endorsed by most of those present.

Expressing their resentment at the course adopted by the President and his Senate supporters the Republican group of mild reservationists on whom the Democrats had pinned their hopes of a compromise stiffened their determination to stand by the Republican program and bluntly told Mr. Hitchcock on the Senate floor that the time to talk compromise had passed.

Democrats Plead in Vain. In vain did the Democrats plead during a day of excited debate for a coalition of the treaty's friends on both sides of the chamber. The mild group granted them only one concession. They helped carry a reconsideration motion after the ratification resolution had been defeated but they indicated that they were doing it only to get the measure back before the Senate so they could

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LOWER HOUSE QUITS SIX MONTHS AFTER IT MET IN SPECIAL SESSION

Washington, Nov. 19.—Six months to the day after the Congress convened in special session, the House formally adjourned at 4:02 p. m., today after receiving word from President Wilson that he did not object to this action. The Adjournment resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 5.

Only a short recess will be possible as Congress will reconvene in regular session December 1. Many house members had left for home, however, before the formal adjournment and only sixty were present when the committee sent to inform the President of the situation returned with word that he had no objection to adjournment. Republican Leader Mondell, Democratic Leader Clark and Representative Towner, Republican, Iowa, composed the committee which did not see the President but conferred with Secretary Tamm at the White House.

The committee was told that the President had signed the resolutions passed yesterday legalizing the creation of an equipment trust to pay the government for cars and locomotives bought for the railroads during federal control, and also that for continuing the government control of dye imports until January 15. This cleared the slate.

N. C. CONFERENCE OPENS AT WILSON

Reports of Presiding Elders Show Greatest Progress In History of The Body

OVER 2,000 MEMBERS ADDED BY CONVERSION

Gains On Material Side So Far Exceed Anything Ever Known That There Are No Comparison; Rev. E. H. Willis Elected Secretary; Sermon By Rev. H. M. North

By T. A. SIKES. Wilson, Nov. 19.—"Now if some brother will start a familiar hymn to draw the brethren from the streets, we will begin the services." These were the first words of Bishop Darlington as he began the 33rd session of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here this morning.

After a moment's pause no one having raised a hymn, the Bishop himself started the old hymn, "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," and the conference joined him. The hymn that has been used at the opening of conference sessions since the days of Wesley, "And are we yet alive and see each others' face," was announced by the Bishop and a wave of song that filled the great Methodist church went up from the preachers of the conference, accompanied by the magnificent organ under the touch of Mrs. A. G. Whitehead. At the beginning of the communion service, which was the first service of the conference, Bishop Darlington reverently asked that the conference bow and ask for abiding mercies to be with the loved ones of those who have fallen during the year, those who are sick and cannot come, and those in distress.

Communion Service Held.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. J. T. Gibbs, D. D., J. H. Hall, L. E. Massey, and D. N. Caviness. Doubtless the largest number that ever kneeled around the altars of this great church partook of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of the Lord Jesus. It was a sacred hour and the spirit of God was consciously present with that great host of the followers of Wesley and all placed themselves anew upon God's altar for a larger service in the days to come.

In closing this beautiful service the Bishop led the conference in one of the most fervent and earnest prayers ever delivered before that body. He prayed especially for the absent members of the conference, naming Rev. J. E. Underwood, who is detained at home because of injuries received in an automobile accident recently. The Bishop begged that the ministers would be guided that they would not be asking "Where are we going?" but "how are we going?" He pleaded very earnestly that the Lord of the harvest would send more laborers into the harvest. His ap-

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THREE TIMES VOTE ON PASSAGE FAILS

Three Resolutions of Ratification Go Down By Overwhelming Majorities

TWO OF BALLOTS TAKEN ON REPUBLICAN DRAFT

President Wilson Early in Day Tells Democratic Senators That Lodge Reservations Mean Nullification of Document; Resolution To Declare Peace Fails

Washington, Nov. 19.—Falling after three attempts to ratify the peace treaty, the Senate late tonight laid it aside, ended the special session and went home.

All compromise efforts to bring ratification failed, the three resolutions of ratification all going down by overwhelming majorities. The Republican leaders apparently despairing of bringing two-thirds of the Senate together for any sort of ratification then put in a resolution to declare the war at an end.

Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the Republican majority containing reservations which President Wilson had told Democratic Senators in a letter earlier in the day would mean nullification of the treaty. On each of the votes most of the Democratic supporters of the treaty voted against ratification.

The first vote on this resolution stood 35 for to 55 against. On the second vote taken after several hours of parliamentary wrangling, in which the Democrats made valiant efforts to win over some of the Republican group of mild reservationists, 41 Senators voted in the affirmative and 51 in the negative.

The third vote was on a straight out ratification without reservations which got only 38 votes to 53 opposing it. Only one Republican Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, voted with the Democrats in its support.

Republican Leader Lodge declared today's voting constituted a final decision on the peace treaty unless President Wilson circumvented the Senate rules by withdrawing it and then submitting it again to the Senate. In other quarters there was some difference of opinion, but the general sentiment seemed to be that the treaty would come up at the beginning of the next session of Congress beginning next month.

One effect of the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty will be the continuation of various war-time laws and regulations at least until the new session opens. Among these is the war-time prohibition act.

The resolution presented tonight to declare a state of peace will come up at the beginning of the new session and is expected to start another stubborn fight. The administration is understood to be opposed to such a method of legally ending the war and in the background is a constitutional question as to whether Congress can do so by a resolution not requiring the President's signature.

The Senate adjourned sine die at 11:08 o'clock.

Confirm Nominations.

Before adjournment the Senate confirmed a number of nominations, but deferred action until the next session on that of John Skelton Williams to be controller of the currency. It was suggested tonight among Democratic Senators that President Wilson might be asked during the recess to feel out the other powers as to their attitude on reservations with the idea of bringing the treaty to some sort of a ratification after Congress reconvenes. It was on a viva voce vote that the treaty, after being before the Senate for many weeks then, was laid aside. On Senator Lodge's motion to take up legislative business no roll-call was required and the Vice-President declared it adopted by acclamation.

Says Treaty Is Dead. Senator Lodge, after adjournment tonight, declared "the treaty is dead so far as this Senate is concerned."

Republican leaders said the Senate need not advise the President of its action nor return the treaty to him with formal notice.

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