

WEATHER:
North Carolina: Fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

The News and Observer

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WILSON RESTORES FEDERAL CONTROL OVER FOOD SUPPLY

Transfers To Atty.-General Authority Formerly Exercised By Hoover

PROMPTED BY EFFORT TO MEET SHORTAGE OF SUGAR

But Palmer Will Use Authority To Put Down Ever-Mounting Cost of Living; All Sugar To Be Priced at 12 Cents Except New Orleans, Which Is Now 17 Cents

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Wilson today placed the government again in control of the Nation's food supply by transferring the authority of food administrator to Attorney General Palmer.

Revival of the war-time notions of Administrator Hoover resulted directly from government efforts to avert a famine in sugar, but the powers delegated to the head of the Department of Justice will be used also to put down the ever-mounting cost of living.

For the present the Attorney General will not put into operation all of the machinery permitted under the executive order signed by the President, but should conditions arise to make it necessary the full pressure of all the broad power vested in him will be exerted to meet them.

Sugar Distributing System.

Mr. Palmer's staff will begin immediately to build up a sugar distributing system, which will allocate all sugar stocks in the country. It will provide an equitable system of distributing supplies and will defend any concentration or hoarding, official or private.

12 Cents the Fund.

Plans tentatively decided upon provide for increasing the price of all sugar excepting the Louisiana crop, for which a price of 17 cents already has been fixed, to 12 cents a pound wholesale.

Through this increase new sources of supply are expected to be opened. With assurances that a fair margin of profit, said to be about \$1.54 a hundred pounds would be allowed, sugar refiners are ready to enter the Cuban markets and purchase all available stock. It was stated, thus, officials believe, the increased price will avert a shortage, which threatens to become a famine, during the next 60 days.

Manufacturers Must Curtail Use.

Immediate action also is contemplated in curtailing the consumption of sugar by manufacturers whose products are not regarded as essential food. This will apply particularly to soft drink dealers and candy manufacturers. The abnormal increase of sales of these articles and the consequent heavy drain on the sugar supplies is traceable, officials declared, to the enforcement of prohibition.

While it has not been definitely determined, the cut in sugar supplies to these classes of trade probably will be about 60 per cent. Officials indicated that if the exigencies of the situation demanded, they would reduce the allowance to soft drink and candy plants to 25 per cent of their normal requirements.

To Secure Cuban Products.

Arrangements have been completed, subject to changing conditions of the sugar situation, whereby beet and cane sugar refiners will enter the Cuban markets immediately.

The department, however, will exact a signed agreement with firms entering that trade to consign all of their purchases to this country. This will mean that American refiners will get a large proportion of the 4,000,000 tons of raw sugar yet available in Cuba, officials said.

4,000,000 Tons Used in U. S.

Normal consumption of sugar in the United States is about 4,000,000 tons. In other years about 3,000,000 tons was imported from the Cuban fields to which was added the average production of approximately 1,000,000 tons of native grown. But officials were alarmed lest European dealers should continue their heavy purchases, already in excess of 1,000,000 tons, in Cuban markets and deprive this country of the full supply it usually gets there. The refiners who have agreed to go into the Cuban trade have been urged, it was said, to use all haste that the stocks may not be exhausted before this nation is supplied.

Situation is Urgent.

The danger of a sugar famine will be greatest next month, it was said, as stocks are rapidly being depleted and in many sections already exhausted, and the necessity for garnering all available supplies from outside, becomes daily more urgent.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL STARTS ON SOUTHERN TOUR

Washington, Nov. 21.—Vice President Marshall left today for a speaking tour through the South on "social unrest and its remedies." His itinerary includes a speech at Columbus, Ga., tomorrow night; Atlanta, Sunday; Charlotte, Monday; Raleigh, Tuesday; Richmond, Wednesday; Norfolk, Thursday and Newport News, Friday.

GEORGIA BRANCH OF COTTON ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

Macon, Ga., Nov. 21.—Permanent organization of the Georgia Branch of the American Cotton Association for which delegates were present today from all parts of the state was postponed today because Governor Dornay and others found it necessary to leave the city before the organization was completed. Another meeting is to be called in December or January.

LODGE WANTS TO MAKE POLITICAL ISSUE OF TREATY

Chairman of Senate Committee On Foreign Relations Issues Statement

NO ROOM FOR FURTHER COMPROMISE, HE SAYS

Insists That His Committee Recommendations "Will Stand"; No Formal Expression of Whether President Would Favor Such Course; Resubmission Doubtful

Washington, Nov. 21.—Compromise efforts to ratify the peace treaty were thrown into the background today by developments strengthening the possibility that the whole controversy might be transferred to the political arena for a decision by the people in 1920.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the foreign relations committee and Republican leader of the Senate, declared in a statement today that "no room for further compromise," and urged that the reservations of the Senate majority be carried into the campaign.

As to Administration's Position.

There was no formal expression to determine whether a like stand would be taken ultimately by President Wilson and the administration Senators, but it developed that the President's Senate supporters had no definite assurances as yet that he would re-open the subject for compromise by re-submitting the treaty when the new session of Congress begins December 1.

The declaration of Senator Lodge reversed the position he and most other Republican Senators had taken toward injection of the treaty into politics, and also showed by congressional and official circles as clothed with added significance by Mr. Lodge's conference with Will H. Hays, the Republican national chairman, just before the unsuccessful fight Wednesday for ratification with the majority reservations included.

Text of Lodge's Statement.

"I have no special comment to make. The case is very simple. After four months of careful consideration and discussion, the reservations were presented to the Senate. They were purely American in their character, designed solely to Americanize the treaty and make it safe for the United States.

"Under the President's orders following of the administration in the Senate voted down these reservations. It was a decisive majority against the treaty with the reservations.

"Those reservations as presented to the Senate will stand. There is no room for further compromise between Americanism and the super-government presented by the league. All I ask now is that we may have the opportunity to lay those reservations before the American people. To that great and final tribunal alone would I appeal.

"I wish to carry those reservations into the campaign. I wish the American people to read and study them. They are not like the covenant of the league. They are simple. I do not see that there is one of them to which any American can object. I want the people to see them, understand them, and think of them in every household, on every farm, in every shop and factory throughout the land. Then let them decide."

NO MORE HARD COAL CAN BE SHIPPED ABROAD

Embargo On Anthracite Coal Effective at Once Announced By Garfield

Washington, Nov. 21.—An embargo on export of anthracite coal, effective today was announced tonight by the fuel administrator.

The order directed that "no anthracite coal produced in the United States shall be sold, shipped or distributed, except to dealers or consumers, and for use and consumption within the United States, its insular possessions and Canada."

As any contract negotiated by the miners and operators must be approved by Dr. Garfield before going into effect, some of the operators contended today no further wage advance could be offered without direct authority from the fuel administrator.

COAL SHORTAGE EFFECT ON COTTON SEED OIL MILLS

Washington, Nov. 21.—Unless coal is obtained to keep southern cotton seed oil mills in operation, the loss of thousands of tons of seed on account of wet weather is threatened, according to representations made to the Central Coal Committee here.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE MEN MEET NEXT AT CHARLOTTE

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 21.—Selecting Asheville as the meeting place for the February 1920 gathering, the annual convention of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers association, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned this afternoon.

VILLA'S CHIEF AIDE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, in Custody of Mexican Troops En Route to Chihuahua. El Paso, Tex., Nov. 21.—General Felipe Angeles, the Villa leader who was captured recently by Mexican federal forces, reached Camargo, Chihuahua, early today in the custody of a detachment of government troops, who are taking him to Chihuahua City for immediate court-martial. Angeles is expected to reach Chihuahua City by nightfall.

TRUNK OF JEWELRY STOLEN AT HOTEL

About \$50,000 Worth of Watches and Platinum Removed By Negro

JOHN COOK, BELLBOY, CHARGED WITH THEFT

Two Other Negroes In Jail Are Implicated; Trunk Taken To Woods Two Miles From City; Jewelry Belongs To A. J. Goode, Representing New York Firms

A trunk of jewelry valued about \$50,000 was stolen from the Yarrowburgh Hotel some time Thursday night and the police yesterday morning arrested John Cook, night bellboy of the hotel, for the alleged theft of the trunk and two other negroes implicated in the grand larceny of the valuables. The trunk belonged to A. J. Goode, representing two large jewelry houses of New York City. Last night, only a part of the contents had been recovered but the police have clues that are expected to lead to the recovery of all missing property and the arrest of others implicated in the robbery.

Evidence in the hand of Chief Harbour discloses, according to the police, that Cook removed the trunk from the lobby of the hotel to a stretch of woods about two miles from the city on the New Bern road. The negro bellboy, it is said, was aided in the removal of the trunk by a negro chauffeur after making a negro hack driver to assist him. The trunk was taken from the hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Trunk Not Found.

Cook was arrested early yesterday morning, it was not until late in the afternoon that he told Chief Harbour where he carried the jewelry. A visit to the woods immediately afterward failed to net the recovery of the trunk. It could not be found there. Evidence showed that it had been removed.

The arrest of the two other negroes, the names of whom are being withheld temporarily by the police, followed Cook's confession.

The first intimation that the trunk had been stolen was conveyed to Mr. Goode by Manager Vanosty, of the hotel, who informed the traveling salesman in his room at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to the effect that the trunk was missing. Mr. Vanosty immediately notified the police of his office.

Chauffeur Visits Woods.

Following the arrest of Cook, Chief Harbour at once detailed a force, including Detective Crabtree, on the case and last night evidence, it is said, had been secured revealing that the negro chauffeur, who assisted Cook and several others, visited the woods about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is believed that this chauffeur and his companions removed the trunk from the woods to another hiding place. Chief Harbour expects to recover the trunk before this afternoon.

Mr. B. H. Griffin and Manager Vanosty, of the Yarrowburgh, assisted the police throughout the day in the efforts to trace the missing trunk. Last night Mr. Griffin stated that the arrested bellboy bore a good character before the theft and recently returned from service in the navy.

WINSTON-SALEM HUNTERS INJURED IN ACCIDENTS

Lawyer Benbow Shot in Legs, Young Kapp Loses Hand and Maybe Eyesight

Winston-Salem, Nov. 21.—Loss of the left hand, and perhaps the sight of one eye, is the result of an accident which befell Jamie Kapp, superintendent of mails in the local postoffice, about noon today. Mr. Knapp was out hunting near Bethania with his brother, Thomas Kapp, and S. C. Ogburn, of this city, when the gun held by Jamie was in some way fired. It is reported that he was standing with the butt of the gun on the ground and his hand over the muzzle when it was discharged, the load of shot taking effect in his hand, wrist and face. He was brought to the hospital this afternoon where the hand was amputated. He was still suffering from the shock late tonight, hence no statement could be secured from him. The attending physicians fear that he will also lose the sight of one eye.

Attorney John T. Benbow, while out bird hunting with some friends, was shot in the legs by some one. Fifteen or more shot penetrated his limbs and while the injuries inflicted are not regarded serious, the popular lawyer is confined to his bed for a few days at least.

\$1,000,000 PULP WOOD FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—Pulp wood and large stocks of lumber were destroyed by fire which started last night in a saw-mill at Trois Pistoles and was still raging today. The damage was estimated at \$1,000,000.

HINDENBURG LINE FIRST PUNCTURED BY SOUTHERN MEN

General Tyson Lauds Valor of 120th and 119th Infantry at St. Quentin

REVIEWS HISTORY OF DRIVE FOR SOCIETY

Dr. William A. Dunning, of Columbia University; Speaks On "Rise of Nationalism"; State Literary and Historical Society Elects Officers and Ends Meetings

The 120th Infantry, led by Col. Sidney W. Minor, of Durham, and the 119th Infantry, led by Col. John VanB. Metts, of Wilmington, were the first troops of the allied armies to break through the Hindenburg line, General Lawrence W. Tyson told the final session of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Society last night. General Tyson spoke to the largest crowd that has attended any of the sessions of the Historical Society. The meeting was held in the auditorium of Meredith College.

The presentation of the claims of the 30th Division for the honors of breaking the Hindenburg line, followed an interesting address on the "Rise of Nationalism" by Dr. William A. Dunning, professor of American History at Columbia University, and the election of the following officers for the coming year:

New Officers Elected.

President, J. G. deR. Hamilton, Chapel Hill; First Vice-President, Mrs. S. W. Battle, Asheville; Second Vice-President, T. T. Hicks, Henderson; Third Vice-President, Mrs. M. K. Myers, Washington; Secretary, R. D. W. Connor, Raleigh. Executive Committee: W. K. Boyd, Durham; H. G. Cooper, Oxford; W. C. Smith, Greensboro; F. B. McDowell, Charlotte, and Marshall Delaney Haywood, Raleigh.

It was announced that no award was made this year of the Patterson cup, offered annually for the best literary production published by a North Carolina author.

Dr. Dunning was presented to the audience by Dr. W. K. Boyd, professor of history of Trinity college, one of the students under the Columbia professor, whose discussion of a theme that lies largely in the realm of the historian held an audience attentively during the whole course of his discussion. He traced the rise of the national feeling out of the chaotic conditions in Europe during the latter half of the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth century. Very briefly he told of the formation of the various European nations, and the prevailing theories about the basis for the nation. Two theories developed as to the basis of the nation, one that the state was everything and the individual subordinate, which was the German idea and the other that the individual was important and the state servant of the group of individuals.

Growth of Internationalism.

The presentation of the Tautouic idea in Germany led to the world war, which

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NO REPLY YET TO DEMAND ON MEXICO

Washington Officials Discuss Force Necessary in Case of Intervention

Washington, Nov. 21.—State Department officials still awaited tonight a reply to the note warning the Mexican government that any further molestation of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, who has been arrested twice in connection with his recent abduction by bands, would seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico.

While the text of the American government's communication has not been made public the summary published by the State Department indicated that it was one of the sharpest ever sent to the Carranza government. It is said the United States was both "surprised and incensed" to learn of the reimprisonment of Jenkins and demanded his immediate release. So far as was made known, no report regarding Jenkins reached the department today from the Embassy at Mexico City, but officials believed that if he had not been released he soon would be as a result of the State Department's demand.

When Intervention Would Require.

Discussing the general Mexican situation today State Department officials revealed that before the world war the army general staff estimated that complete intervention in Mexico by the American government would require 450,000 men, operating over a period of three years. Present estimates were not made available, but it is known that army officials hold that the force necessary at this time would be much less because of the increased army equipment, such as motorized transport, artillery and airplanes.

Report From Jenkins.

During the day the department made public a complete report from Jenkins on his capture and his subsequent treatment in a hospital at Puebla after his friends had agreed to pay \$150,000 in ransom for his release, pledging their lives that the installations would be forthcoming. It was under date of November 7 and amplified the account which Jenkins wrote to Representative Davis, of Tennessee, and which Mr. Davis made public yesterday.

PRESIDENT TERMINATES THE EMBARGO CONTROL

Embargoes in Both Exports and Imports Will Be Lifted Dec. 15.

New York, Nov. 21.—Embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be lifted December 15, it was announced by the United States Grain Corporation here late today. Lifting of embargoes on both exports and imports followed the action of President Wilson in Washington today in signing a proclamation completely terminating the embargo control, which has been in effect for more than two years.

WHEAT DIRECTOR BARNES' STATEMENT

Explaining Effect of Lifting of Embargo By The President

ONE STEP NECESSARY TO TRADE RECONSTRUCTION

Release of Embargo Will Permit Canadian Wheat and Flour To Enter American Markets Duty Free; Expected To Greatly Increase Supply of Spring Wheat

New York, Nov. 21.—Control over embargoes lifted today first was exercised by the War Trade Board to protect the supplies of wheat and wheat flour to the Allies. Later control was taken over by Julius H. Barnes, wheat director under the wheat guarantee bill.

Discussing the lifting of the embargo, Mr. Barnes said: "This is one step in the necessary reconstruction of trade facilities broken by the war, which must function when the grain corporation terminates its three years' work. While ocean transportation conditions and also disorganizing international finances will probably prevent free trading between merchants of the various countries for some time, it is expected that step by step, international trade may be reknit in the usual channels. Until this is fully accomplished the grain corporation will continue to sell from its stocks of wheat and wheat flour the foreign trade that is not supplied under private business initiative.

The lifting of the embargo also permits Canadian wheat and wheat flour to enter American markets free of duty under rulings of the customs service. It is expected that this will greatly enlarge the United States supply of spring wheat flours, which are favorites in the baking trade, and which, because of the partial crop failure in the Northwest, this year, have been relatively in light supply.

Mr. Barnes also stated that the sales of the grain corporation from its accumulated stocks, largely in western markets to American mills under its advertised offer effective yesterday, have amounted to about 30,000,000 bushels. He added that mills in all sections now are amply supplied with wheat, though some particular qualities of wheat are relatively in light supply.

NOW EXPECT TO COMPLETE CHARLOTTE CASE TODAY

Conclusion of Argument In Trial of Policemen By Newell and Canaler

Charlotte, Nov. 21.—With the arguments in the case expected to be ended by noon, the now well-known police trial, which has held the boards in Magistrate Alexander's court for the better part of two weeks, will probably go to the court tomorrow for decision.

The final goals will be fired tomorrow morning by E. T. Canaler, final speaker for the defense, and Jake Newell, leader of the prosecution forces, who will close for his side. Four attorneys finished their arguments this afternoon and tonight.

The arguments were begun early yesterday afternoon immediately after the court had refused to permit J. A. Oakley to testify for the prosecution. It was explained by Mr. Newell and Mr. Parker that Oakley's testimony was for the purpose of rebutting some offered by the defense, but the court would not allow the witness to testify because his doing so would necessitate the entire case be reopened again. This, Mr. Canaler said, would have to be done in the event Mr. Oakley said what it was intimated he would say.

FERGUSON ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION AT DETROIT

Detroit, Nov. 21.—The passing of the saloon has placed upon the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations the responsibility of furnishing a substitute, Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told delegates to the International Y. M. C. A. convention here tonight.

"No matter what may be said of the baneful influence of the saloon," Mr. Ferguson said, "it must be admitted that man received a cheerful welcome there and in order to keep their feet on the ground and their eyes bright, equally cheerful and more worthy places of congregation must be afforded."

A message of greeting from Premier Lloyd George was read to the convention tonight in which he congratulated the association on its war service and expressed the hope that its activities would figure as prominently in the reconstruction period as during the conflict. The association's work, he declared, "will have the effect of drawing our two great countries ever more closely together in the service of humanity."

LABOR SECRETARY MAKES NEW SLATE TO SETTLE STRIKE

Complies With Request of Both Sides To Coal Mine Controversy

IMPORTANT RESULTS ARE EXPECTED TO OCCUR TODAY

Secretary Wilson's Compromise Said To Provide Increase 31 Per Cent To Miners; Proposals of Each Side Had Been Rejected; May Compel Operators To Accede

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary of Labor Wilson stepped to the front again tonight in an effort to bring miners and operators together after a proposal by each side had been rejected and the slate wiped clean.

Mr. Wilson is said to have formally presented a definite proposal for settlement of wage disputes which would send bituminous miners back to work before the country was in the throes of a coal famine, but its nature was not disclosed. It was generally believed he suggested a wage increase of about thirty-one per cent.

Both sides united in asking him to join the point sub-committee after the miners had definitely rejected a twenty per cent wage advance, and the operators had finally refused to agree to a counter proposal from the workers for a forty-five per cent increase, a seven hour day, and six day week with half holidays on Saturday.

Slate Wiped Clean.

When the conference adjourned after a six-hour session, Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators, declared that their offer had been withdrawn and that the slate was now clean.

Secretary Wilson said that progress had been made and that he would meet the sub-committee again tomorrow afternoon.

Comparative data on increases in the cost of living and wage advances to miners since 1914 was submitted by Mr. Wilson, who declined to make public his proposition. It was said he proposed an increase of approximately 31 per cent, the difference between the cost of living and wage increase figures announced by the secretary at the opening of the conference last week.

Operators' Ultimatum.

An ultimatum served by the operators that their offer represented the maximum was reaffirmed tonight by Mr. Brewster, who declared it could not be increased unless "the government says we should do it."

When the conference failed to agree on either side's proposition, the operators suggested referring the dispute to arbitration but the miners objected. The operators proposed a tribunal of nine members to be chosen in one of three different ways: Each side to pick four members and the eight to select the umpire; each side to name four and the President of the United States the ninth; or each side to name three and the other three to be chosen by the President.

The counter-proposition from the miners, scaling down their earlier demands was submitted by John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers after he had conferred with Secretary Wilson. Mr. Lewis stated that the new demand for a 40 per cent wage advance for all sorts of work represented the margin between the wage increases received by the miners since 1914 and the jump taken by living costs.

The mine workers also insisted that all local differences not covered by interstate agreement be referred back to the districts in which they originated for settlement.

Terms of Rejected Offer.

The offer of the operators as finally rejected by the miners at today's session was slightly different from the terms submitted yesterday. Mr. Brewster said. The operators stood fast on the amount of the wage increase, but agreed to waive demands for other changes in the present contract.

The coal situation was discussed today by Attorney General Palmer, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director Hines of the Railroad Administration. Dr. Garfield said they would meet again Monday. It is understood that drastic plans were agreed upon, if necessary, to bring the coal-strike to an end, and that these plans would be laid before the cabinet Tuesday.

Garfield Says U. S. Will Do It.

Dr. Garfield emphasized in a telegram to Governor Harding of Iowa, refusing to delegate the power of fixing coal prices to state executives, that the federal government intended to retain control of the strike situation. In official circles it was said that action by the state at this time would greatly embarrass the attempt to reach a settlement here. Dr. Garfield's message was taken to mean that governors could not change the wage scale in an effort to get the miners back to work, as the fuel administrator refused to allow increases in maximum coal prices to meet increased cost of production.

VA. EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE RE-ELECTS MRS. VALENTINE.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 21.—Mrs. B. B. Valentine again will head the forces of suffrage in this State, having been re-elected today president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia at its eighth annual convention here.

ANOTHER RECESS APPOINTMENT FOR THOMAS D. WARREN

U. S. District Attorney For Eastern District To Be Appointed Monday

SPECULATIONS AS TO NEW STATE CHAIRMAN

One Must Be Chosen If Mr. Warren Is Confirmed; Name of C. A. Hines, of Greensboro, Figures As Possible Successor; Kinston and Morehead Postmasterships

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

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The extra session of Congress having adjourned without confirming or rejecting him, United States District Attorney Thomas D. Warren, will receive from Judge Henry G. Connor a second recess appointment Monday when the Eastern District Federal Court convenes in Raleigh.

Mr. Warren can hold office under the second recess appointment until the Senate confirms or rejects him. If he is rejected, President Wilson will have to send another name to the Senate. If he is confirmed, the State executive committee will have to choose a new Chairman and this is not the least interesting gossip at the Capitol right now.

Prospect of Confirmation.

The North Carolina Senators hold widely divergent views about the possibility of Mr. Warren's confirmation. Senator Overman, who is a member of the sub-committee which heard the array of charges Clarence Pugh, Republican Vice Chairman in North Carolina, brought here against Mr. Warren, does not believe it is possible for Mr. Warren to be confirmed. Senator Simmons, to whom the G. O. P. old guard owes much for the North Carolina Senators aid seven years ago in whipping the Western insurgents into line, holds out hope that Mr. Warren may yet be confirmed.

But like a great many other things of greater or lesser moment, the peace treaty is in the way. Senator Simmons doubts the wisdom of attempting to get Mr. Warren confirmed with the partisan bitterness so pronounced as it was when the extra session adjourned after emasculating the League of Nations. Time alone, he feels, will serve to cool the feeling between the members of either side of the chamber, although a compromise on the treaty may shorten the period otherwise needed.

Senator Overman believes, however, that it is far more important for some of the Democrats to appoint Senator King, of Utah, and Senator Walsh, of Montana, to be whipped into line than for the old guard members to yield a little for Mr. Warren to get through. These two Westerners were displeased with the celebrated letter Mr. Warren sent to the precinct committee and have gone on record declaring they can never vote for his confirmation.

On the other hand, Senator Knute Nelson, chairman of the judiciary committee, doesn't see so much in the Warren letter to raise a howl about. The Minnesota veteran—whose seniority in the Senate ranks with that of the late Senator Martin and the late Senator Ben Tillman—does not for a moment think that a man of Mr. Warren's proven caliber would intend the construction of the "absentee voter's letter" which Clarence Pugh put upon it. Senator Nelson has, therefore, been partly responsible for the optimism which Senator Simmons manifests over the Warren matter.

Interest in Warren Case.

The Warren case, however, is getting to be very interesting. It would be hard to find a parallel for it in the annals of the State's political history. About the only one that approximates it dates back to the days when Judge Jeter Pritchard and ex-Senator Marion Butler were wearing the toga in Washington. Judge Hamilton Ewart, appointed by President McKinley at the instance of the then Senator Pritchard, served as Federal District Judge in the Western District under two recess appointments, but had to surrender the judicial gown when the Senate, on the objection of Senator Butler, refused to confirm him. Judge Pritchard next named Judge James E. Boyd and Senator Butler allowed Judge Boyd to be confirmed. This little hitch during the McKinley administration between Senators Pritchard and Butler is ancient history and for proof that the hatchet has long since been buried, Senator Butler has lately been spending some time getting Judge Pritchard ready to be either president or vice-president.

The judiciary committee of the Senate in view of the second recess appointment to Mr. Warren, which Judge Connor will give him Monday, will give final consideration to the matter of confirmation early during the regular session beginning the first of December. Friends of Mr. Warren are busy now preparing a brief in answer to the one filed by Clarence Pugh and it has lately been reported in Washington that James H. Pugh, Raleigh lawyer, will personally appear before the sub-committee to argue the brief.

Democratic State Chairmanship.

In the meantime, the matter of a Democratic State chairmanship is claiming the attention of Tar Heels here and some action will probably have to be taken by the committee, whether Mr. Warren is confirmed or not. Certainly this will be the case if Mr. Warren holds office under his second recess appointment until the early spring when the matter of choosing a place and fixing a date for the State convention will claim the attention of the executive committee. If he is confirmed at any time,

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