

WEATHER:

Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in East; probably rain West portion.

The News and Observer

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TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1919.

TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET TO CONSIDER POLICIES FOR SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE

Controversy Over New Wage Agreement in Bituminous Coal Industry To Be Taken Up Today

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GIVES SOME PRINCIPLES HE FEELS SHOULD RULE

Garfield Calls Miners and Operators Together After Lengthy Conference with Attorney General Palmer; Great Significance Attached To His Declaration Relative To Living Costs, Which Are Construed By Operators To Be In Conflict With Secretary Wilson's Position; Difference of Opinion

Washington, Nov. 24.—Settlement of the controversy over a new wage agreement in the bituminous coal industry tonight awaited action by President Wilson's cabinet.

At the meeting of the cabinet tomorrow, a definite decision of policy regarding all phases of the strike situation is expected, and if the cabinet is in disagreement the whole question may be put before the President.

Fuel Administrator Garfield speaking to the joint wage scale committee of operators and miners, announced five principles which have "governed" him and his associates, but different interpretations were placed upon its various provisions by the workers and the mine owners in informal discussions after the meeting.

Dr. Garfield called the miners and operators together after a lengthy conference with Attorney General Palmer, Director General Hines and Assistant Attorney General Ames.

Significance to Statement.

Owing to the disagreement which had arisen as to the amount of the increase in the cost of living, and consequently the per cent of wage advance needed to meet higher living costs, great significance was attached to Dr. Garfield's declaration that "the average total increase in pay over the 1913 base, which was the base considered in 1917, should not exceed the present increase in the cost of living over the same base."

"It is also to be considered that the cost of living will fall rather than rise during the next few years," he added. Operators construed this statement as in conflict with the contention of Secretary Wilson that miners should be given a 31 per cent wage advance to equalize the margin between living cost and a 70 per cent raise in wages cost since 1914.

Pointing out that war-time coal prices were fixed for the purpose of stimulating production, Dr. Garfield declared that the public would not now pay the increase over normal profits allowed during the war. His further statement that any wage increase should be "borne by the operators or the public or both" was generally taken to mean that part of the advance, must come out of the excess profits of the mining companies.

Garfield's Five Principles.

The five principles announced by Dr. Garfield are:

"First—The public must not be asked to pay more than it is now paying for coal unless it is necessary to do so in order to provide reasonable wages to the mine workers and a reasonable profit to the operators.

"Second—The arrangements entered into between the operators, the mine workers, and the fuel administration, with the sanction of the President of the United States in October, 1917, was intended to equalize the wages of all classes of mine workers and to be sufficient to cover the period of the war, but not beyond March 31, 1920; hence the only increase in cost of living which can now be considered is the increase above that provided for by the average increase in 1917; that is to say, the average total increase in pay over the 1913 base which was the base considered in 1917, should not exceed the present average increase in the cost of living over the same base. It is also to be considered that the cost of living will fall rather than rise during the next few years.

"Third—The maximum prices fixed by the government for coal were calculated to increase production of coal for war purposes. Coal was basic and the increase imperative. The public ought not to be asked to pay and will not now pay the increase over normal profits then allowed for purpose of stimulating production.

"Fourth—Any increase in wages now agreed at on the basis of the foregoing principles should be borne by the operators or the public or both as may be determined by the application of these principles and should take effect as of the date when the men return to work.

"Fifth—The needs of the United States are not alone to be considered; Europe is in desperate need of coal and should have all that we can spare."

Expect Sharp Differences.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators, said that Dr. Garfield's pronouncement merely reaffirmed the statements of the fuel administrator before the wage scale committee last week.

"I do not know what it all means," was the only comment of John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers.

When the coal situation comes before the cabinet tomorrow sharp differences

APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS READ

Crowning Event of North Carolina Conference of Methodist Church

PREACHERS RECEIVE ASSIGNMENTS FOR YEAR

Rev. J. C. Wooten Named Presiding Elder For Raleigh District; Other Changes Are Made; Statistics For Year Show 773 Churches and 98,395 Members

(By Rev. T. A. Sikes.)

Wilson, Nov. 24.—The crowning event of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, which had been in session here since last Wednesday morning took place about noon today, when Bishop Darlington read the appointment of the preachers for the coming year. Rev. M. T. Plyler goes from Grace, Wilmington, to the Durham district; J. C. Wooten becomes presiding elder of the Raleigh district and Rev. F. M. Shambarger, of the New Bern district. Rev. W. A. Stanbury goes from First Church at Wilson to Grace, Wilmington, and Rev. J. C. Harrell takes his place at Wilson. The full list of appointments follows:

Washington District. Presiding Elder, N. H. D. Wilson. Aurora circuit, Rufus Bradley. Ayden, T. G. Vickers. Bath circuit, L. C. Brothers. Bethel circuit, W. E. Trotman. Elm City, S. T. Moyle. Fairfield, F. B. McCall. Farmville circuit, J. L. Bumley. Fremont circuit, W. T. Phipps. Greenville, Jarvis Memorial, W. Patten. Grimesland circuit, G. C. Wood. Mattamuskeet circuit, D. A. Futrell. Mt. Pleasant circuit, T. E. Davis. Nashville, L. B. Jones. Rocky Mount: First church, J. F. E. Bates; Clark Street, B. B. Slaughter; South Rocky Mount, L. T. Poole. Rocky Mount circuit, N. B. Strickland.

Stantonsburg circuit, J. B. Thompson. Stokes circuit, E. W. Glass. Spring Hope circuit, W. P. Constable. Swan Quarter circuit, L. T. Singleton. Tarboro, D. E. Eashardt. Vanceboro circuit, R. N. Fitts. Washington, D. H. Tuttle. Wilson: First church, C. J. Harrell; Calvary church, J. H. Miller. Wilmington District. Presiding Elder, J. H. Shore. Burgaw circuit, O. P. Fitzgerald. Carver's Creek circuit, T. W. Siler. Chadbourne circuit, B. E. Stanfield. Clinton, E. H. Davis. Faison and Warsaw, E. C. Glenn. Hallboro circuit, B. F. Watson. Ingold circuit, B. H. Houston. Jacksonville and Richlands, W. J. Watson.

Kenansville circuit, J. W. Hoyle, Sr. Magnolia circuit, to be supplied. Onslow circuit, M. W. Hooper. Scott's Hill circuit, F. A. Lupton. Shallotte circuit, W. J. Underwood. Southport, M. D. Hill. Swansboro circuit, W. B. Humble. Taboa circuit, C. N. Phillips. J. F. Ury, junior preacher.

Town Creek circuit, D. A. Watkins. Wallace and Rose Hill, J. B. Moore. Whiteville, J. H. Frizzelle. Wilmington: Bladen Street, E. C. Sell; Fifth Avenue, J. H. McCracken; Grace, W. A. Stanbury; Trinity, V. P. Seville. Wilmington circuit, M. F. Hodges. Student in Trinity College, H. K. King. Student in Emory University, J. W. Hoyle, Jr.

Transferred: W. E. Edmundson to Pacific conference; M. H. Tuttle and M. W. Dargen to Western North Carolina conference; G. A. Johnson to Upper South Carolina conference.

Warrenton District. Presiding elder, E. M. Snipes. Battletown and Whitaker, W. G. Lowe.

Bertie circuit, B. F. Boone. Conway circuit, J. F. Boone. Enfield and Halifax, E. N. Harrison. Garysburg circuit, W. T. Jones. Harrellville circuit, J. J. Barker. Henderson: First church, L. E. Thompson; North and South Henderson, W. L. Saterfield.

Littletown, G. B. Starling; J. M. Rhodes, supernumerary. Middleburg circuit, E. D. Dodd. Mountbore and Winton, N. M. Wright. Newfreesboro circuit, J. M. Wright. Norlina circuit, Marvin Self. Rich Square circuit, H. M. Eare. Roanoke circuit, R. W. Bailey. Roanoke Rapids, E. C. Few. Rosemary, C. M. Lence. Scotland Neck, N. E. Coletrane. Warren circuit, J. T. Draper. Warrenton circuit, J. T. Gibbs. Weldon, L. D. Rayman. Wilmington and Hamilton, L. C. Larkin.

Missionary to Japan, J. W. Frank. Durham District. Presiding elder, M. T. Plyler. Beaufort, W. B. North. Burlington circuit, T. F. Higgins. Brookdale circuit, J. A. Russell. Chapel Hill, E. McWhorter.

(Continued on Page Three.)

HOEY SWEEPS 9TH DISTRICT PRIMARY TO SUCCEED WEBB

McCall Carried Only His Home County, Where Hoey Received 600 Votes

HOEY GOT EVERY VOTE IN CLEVELAND CO. EXCEPT 34

Gaston Co. For Hoey By 800, Lincoln By 998; Hoey Received 631 Votes in Mecklenburg To McCall's 2,491; In Cleveland Hoey Received 3,869 To McCall's 34

Charlotte, Nov. 24.—Clyde R. Hoey, of Shelby, Federal assistant district attorney, was nominated in the Democratic primary in the Ninth district today for the seat in Congress vacated by E. Y. Webb, recently appointed to the Federal bench.

Mr. Hoey's majority, based upon incomplete returns, is estimated at 4,500 to 5,000. He carried every one of the ten counties in the district except Mecklenburg, home of his opponent, Johnson D. McCall, of Charlotte. Missing returns might reduce Mr. Hoey's majority but cannot change the result. The nominee will be opposed in a special election December 16 by John M. Morehead, capitalist and manufacturer of Charlotte, Republican nominee.

Hoey's Big Majorities. Shelby, Nov. 24.—Cleveland county gave her candidate, Clyde R. Hoey, for Congress 3,269, against McCall's 34. Burke gave Hoey 600; McCall, 33. Gaston: Hoey, 1,690; McCall, 780. Lincoln: Hoey, 998; McCall, 53.

Figures From Charlotte. Charlotte, Nov. 24.—Catawba gives Hoey 150 to 200 majority. Lincoln gives Hoey 1,002 to 54 for McCall. Burke gives Hoey about 500 majority. Madison gives Hoey a small majority. Charlotte gives McCall 1,234 majority. Mitchell gives Hoey nearly 200 majority. Avery gives Hoey about nine to one. Gaston gives 809 majority for Hoey. Mecklenburg, including Charlotte, gives McCall 2,491, Hoey 634, with three unimportant precincts to be heard from.

Too Many Ballots in Box. Gastonia, Nov. 24.—Returns from all the twenty-four precincts in Gaston county with the exception of two small ones, gives Hoey in all a majority in Gaston of over 800. Gastonia box number one, when counted, was found to contain one hundred and twenty four more tickets than the poll book showed voters, and as a result, it is probable the box will be thrown out. There were seven hundred and ten tickets in the five hundred and eight-six votes. McCall had a majority of forty-six in this box. Both the other Gastonia boxes gave Hoey a small majority.

Official Lincoln Figures. Lincolnton, Nov. 24.—Primary returns from all precincts in Lincoln county, by official count, give: Hoey, 988; McCall, 53.

NEWELL NOT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN NINTH

Charlotte, Nov. 24.—Jake Newell authorizes statement that he would not under any circumstances accept Republican nomination for Congress from this district that he is a friend and supporter of John M. Morehead and would not consider entering race against Mr. Morehead.

M'ADOO SAYS PROFITS OF COAL OPERATORS GREAT Earnings "Shocking and Intolerable," Declares Former Head of Treasury

New York, Nov. 24.—Soft coal mine owners made "shocking and intolerable" profits in 1917 and there is "grave doubt" that they are entitled to increase prices because of the proposed 31 per cent increase in miners' wages, William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared today in a telegram to Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield. The owners' profits as shown by their income tax returns examined by him as Secretary of the Treasury in 1918 he said, showed earnings on capital stock ranging from 15 to 2,000 per cent.

"I am convinced that the wage increases proposed for the mine workers are just and reasonable," he stated. "Before deduction of excess profits taxes—which were less in 1917 than now—these income tax returns showed that earnings of 100 to 300 per cent on capital stock were not uncommon." Mr. McAdoo's telegram asserted.

Referring to the bituminous mine owners' income tax returns for 1918, which he said he had not seen, the telegram said: "If they disclose any such profits as earned by the bituminous coal operators in 1917, it would be a grave wrong to permit the operators to take from the public additional profits in the form of increased prices for bituminous coal."

Mr. McAdoo urged that no increase in prices of coal to consumers be allowed and that the income tax returns of the soft coal mine owners be made public.

Strike Shows Little Result. Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 24.—The general strike in the building trades, called to begin today, showed but small results, according to employers. Union men claimed that about 350 men were affected. The strike arose out of demands of carpenters for a closed shop, to which employers refused to accede.

READJUSTMENT OF EXPORT RATES ON SOUTHERN FREIGHT

Shipping Centers In South and Gulf Placed On Parity With New York

NEW TARIFFS EFFECTIVE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH

Establishment of Economic Union Between Southern Ports and Great Central Western Section; Will Make It Possible To Allocate More Vessels To Southern Ports

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24.—Readjustment of export freight rates affecting thousands of shippers and said to be of prime importance in southern ports and the Mississippi Valley was announced at the general offices of the Southern Railroad here today.

The new tariffs which in effect will grant the same rates to Southern ports as those enjoyed by New York from territory North of the Ohio River from the Ohio-Pennsylvania State line to the Mississippi river, go into effect to South Atlantic ports December 1st and to Gulf ports December 31.

Agitation For Past Year. The subject has engaged the attention of shippers and steamship interests for the past year. Hearings were held in Washington before the United States Railroad administration last July. At a subsequent hearing New York port interests concurred in the equalization and Director General Hines gave instructions to compile the tariffs to become effective on the dates indicated. The new arrangement is expected, according to the announcement aside from relieving congestion at the port of New York, to expedite export shipments to Latin-America, Asia and Europe.

It also will make it possible the statement claims, for the United States Shipping Board to allocate more of its vessels to South Atlantic and Gulf ports. These ships, the announcement says, largely have been assigned to routes out of New York because of the necessity of moving the great concentration of export tonnage from that port. The concentration was done, it was noted, to the differential inland rates in favor of New York. With publication of the new tariffs it is expected this concentration will be greatly relieved.

Organizations Behind Movement. The business and commercial interests, which long have sought the change announced today, include the Mississippi Valley Association, the New Orleans Association of Commerce, Mobile Chamber of Commerce, commercial organizations of South Atlantic ports, South Atlantic Maritime Corporation and the Mid-West Southern Ports committee. The latter embraces commercial organizations of Gulf and Atlantic ports and principal cities of the Mississippi valley. The new tariffs, it is said, mark the establishment of an economic union between Southern ports and the great Central Western section of the country not possible since the war between the sections.

MAYNARD STARTS THIS WEEK ACROSS CONTINENT

Minneapolis, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, one of the winners at the army's recent trans-continental race, will start from San Francisco today on Thursday morning on his attempted one-stop cross-country flight, it was announced here today. He plans to fly from here to Dallas, Texas, where he will rest overnight and then go on the next day to San Diego, Calif. Lieutenant Maynard will use a specially designed De Havilland four machine known as the "Greyhound." The machine is capable of attaining a speed of 150 miles an hour and has an unusually large storage capacity for oil and gasoline. A mechanic will be carried as a passenger.

NO REMOVAL OF BODIES FROM FRENCH SOIL NOW

Foreign Office Promises To Consider Latest Request of American Nation

Paris, Nov. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—The 65,000 American dead on France must be left in the graves they now occupy until the French are ready to exhume their own dead, which it is hoped will be before January 1, 1922.

The foreign office has promised to consider the latest request of the American government for the return of its fallen soldiers, but later the following official announcement was made:

"It has been definitely decided that the allies who fell together for the same cause should remain together in death until circumstances permit of their returning of the bodies to the families for whom they sacrificed themselves."

The proposed law forbidding the exhumation of the soldiers dead for three years did not pass at the last session of the chamber of deputies, but the foreign office expects that it will be adopted soon. This bill specifies a delay in exhumation of three years from the promulgation of the law, but it is expected that this period will be shortened. At the foreign office it is said to be probable that the exhumation will commence considerably before January, 1922.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Instructions that American soldiers' dead interred in France outside the so-called "zone of the Armies" be brought home as soon as arrangements are completed, have been issued by Secretary Baker. About 18,000 bodies lie outside the zone. Return of those within it, depends upon action by the French government which has been asked to withdraw its restrictions. Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Pierce has been placed in charge of the graves registration service.

TRACK LABORERS ON RAILROADS GET DEMANDS IN PART

New Wage and Working Agreement Signed Affecting Approximately 400,000

APPLIES WHILE ROADS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

Provides Overtime For Regular Section Laborers On Same Principle As Established Last Year For Important Classes of R. R. Workers; Negotiations Begun In Feb.

Washington, Nov. 24.—A new wage and working agreement was signed late today between the Railroad Administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop laborers. While demands of the union were not fully met, the eight-hour basic day was established for track laborers and others of that classification and time and half pay after that hour was provided. Most of the other employees included under the agreement will receive time and a half overtime pay after ten hours.

Signing of the new contract by Director General Hines ended negotiations which have been in progress since February. Approximately 400,000 men are affected, railroad administration officials estimated. The contract also provides that it shall be applicable during the period of Federal control of the roads unless notice of thirty days is given of its cancellation.

"Specifically," an announcement by Mr. Hines says, "the new contract provides overtime for regular section laborers and other employees in this classification except laborers in extra or floating gangs whose employment is seasonal and temporary in character and certain employees whose positions do not require continuous manual labor will be paid on the basis of time and one-half after the eighth hour of continuous service exclusive of the meal period, thus applying the same principle which was established last year for important classes of railroad workers."

"Heretofore such maintenance employees have been paid over time at pro rata rates for the ninth and tenth hour and time and one-half after the tenth hour. Under the agreement laborers in extra or floating gangs whose employment is seasonal or temporary in character will be paid overtime at a pro rata rate for the ninth and tenth hour and time and one-half after the tenth hour requiring continuous manual labor such as track, bridge and highway crossing watchmen, signal men at railway interlocking crossings, lamp men, engine watchmen at isolated points and pumpers will continue to be paid for their present hours of work a monthly rate equal to their present pay."

RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD CHAIRMEN OPEN CONFERENCE

Cleveland, O., Nov. 24.—General chairmen of the four great Railroad Brotherhoods, Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen and Conductors, five hundred in number, called in a joint meeting in the four brotherhood chiefs to consider Director General of Railroads Hines' offer of time and a half for overtime in slow freight service, opened the conference today with two sessions.

General discussion of the Director General's proposition and organization of the convention occupied most of the day. Requests for more details regarding several features of the proposal were submitted to Mr. Hines, and a reply received and submitted to the delegates. It is expected the convention will make its reply to the Director General on Wednesday.

NO REASON FOR SUGAR SHORTAGE, HE STATES

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Asserting that there was no real reason why a sugar shortage should exist here, Arthur Williams, Federal food administrator, declared today that he was going to investigate reports of shortages and learn the cause of them. His reports, he explained showed that the refineries in this district were turning out more than enough to supply the normal demand.

Any attempt to hoard sugar in the expectation of getting a higher price after the first of the year will be futile, he said, because the government will control the price for another year. He advised hoarders of sugar to get rid of it quickly "for if we find it, we will get it out of their cellars within 24 hours."

TRIAL OF FORMER EMPEROR OF GERMANY DUE TO START EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR

London, Tuesday, Nov. 25.—The British government expects the trial of former Emperor William of Germany to begin in London early in the New Year and is completing necessary arrangements, says the Mail, which adds that as soon as the allies have ratified the treaty a united request for the surrender of the erstwhile Emperor will be presented to Holland.

"There is no room for doubt that the request will be complied with," the newspaper says. Ratification of the treaty is confidently expected in a few weeks.

EMBARGO DECLARED ON SHIPPING COTTON SEED

Step Made Necessary By Shortage of Coal, Says Railroad Administration

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 24.—An embargo against the shipment of cotton seed was ordered today by the United States Railroad Administration effective at once, according to advices received here this afternoon. Cotton seed now in transit will be delivered, it was stated, but no further shipments will be received. This action was declared necessary owing to the shortage of coal.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24.—An embargo has been placed on shipments of cotton seed to cotton seed oil mills in order, it was explained today at headquarters of the Railroad Administration, to prevent continued supplies of coal being delivered to the mills, which would need fuel if they had supplies of seed on hand.

Cotton seed mills, along with other factories, are not among the first five classes on the fuel priority list and therefore have not been getting coal during the present shortage. On complaint that seed was spoiling, the regional coal committee last Saturday ordered that wherever possible sufficient coal be delivered to such mills to crush the quantity of seed on hand. The embargo on more seed to mills follow. It applies to all railroads throughout the southern region.

SCALP-TAKING IN SIXTH DISTRICT

Congressman Godwin Represented As Eager For All Comers

MIGHT RETIRE IF THEY'D QUIT PESTERING HIM

More The Merrier, But He Does Not Anticipate Much Real Opposition When The Votes Are Counted, Hence He Will Not Do Much Campaigning, Etc., He Says

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

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Heap Big Chief Hannibal Godwin, with no less than a dozen scalps of Sixth district politicians nestling in his crown, is whetting his tomahawk for all comers again. Chief Godwin six months prior to every contest begins intensive training for his biennial bout in the Sixth and right now the preliminaries consist of long walks over his Harnett plantation and an occasional hunt for smaller game.

He put on ten pounds when he read a few days ago that John G. Shaw, of Fayetteville, was coming in this time. Mr. Shaw has been a mourner at all the obsequies in the Sixth from Patterson to Clark to Sinclair through the memorable summer when Ernest Young, Joe Little, Quincy Nimocks and Joe Brown, of Columbus, made the Sixth more like a South Carolina battlefield than anything political in the State for half a century before.

The entry of Colonel Shaw, foreshadowing, as it does, the inevitable plurality of candidates in the Sixth, is nothing, if not pleasing, to Mr. Godwin. It relieved him of much suspense and put to rout the prediction that the anti-Godwin folks were going to get together and make one grand assault to retire the Sixth district member and take from him the victory laurels of a decade. And when in retrospective counting he sees more than twelve notches on his hatchet, several that might have been marked for A. L. McCaskill, of Fayetteville, are missing.

"Why," he says, in that modulated tone which has been the bulwark of his defense for twelve years, "I would retire if they would let me have this term without a fight. But I don't intend to retire under fire," meaning that as long as the politicians think they can beat him, he's game for a contest.

Godwin's Possible Retirement. There is no secret about the fact that the Sixth District member has been inclined to retire. Some weeks ago he was ordered to his farm in Harnett to get some exercise and head off threatened attack of appendicitis. And during the rest he had at his home he declares that his political troubles never occurred to him at all.

When reminiscences are in order, there isn't a more entertaining man in the Tar Heel delegation than Mr. Godwin. Especially is this so as it affects his political fortune.

Were Senator Simmons as loquacious, he might unfold a few yarns that would come as near prompting some breathless moments as Mr. Godwin, but that is an entirely different story. When Mr. Godwin looks back over his battles in that bloodiest of bloody districts, he wishes for five more fingers on which to name those who have taken the count in that almost superhuman struggle to unseat him. It isn't strange, therefore, that he takes some little pride in the laurels he has won.

"I know the people of the Sixth district will vote for me to stay in Congress as long as I want to stay here," he says. "They haven't forgotten that I gave them the primary law under which they are able to cast their first untrammelled ballots. I am going home now and rest until the regular session begins in December. When I get back, I think I'll be feeling fit for the many duties I have ahead of me."

Not Alarmed Over Prospects. "And do those include preparations for the coming scrap in the district?" Mr. Godwin was asked.

"I don't expect to do a thing," he answered. "I know the voters of the"

(Continued on Page Two.)

LABOR PARTY WILL HAVE CANDIDATES IN NEXT CAMPAIGN

New National Political Body Created By Representatives of Organized Labor

WOMEN GIVEN EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN IT

National Convention Called For Next Summer To Nominate Candidates For President and Vice-President; Plan To Organize All Hand and Brain Workers of Country

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24.—A new national political body to be known as the Labor party of the United States was created today by the representatives of organized labor in convention here. The object of the movement as set forth in its constitution will be "to organize all hands and brain workers of the country to support the principles of a political, social and industrial democracy."

The striking points in the party declarations are:

Women are to have equal representation with men in the management of affairs.

A national convention will be held next summer for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

The affairs of the organization will be administered by a national committee, which will elect a secretary-treasurer as its executive head.

To Form State Branches. Trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operative bodies and all other associations which subscribe to the principles of the party are invited to become affiliated with it. The committee on constitution recommended that the national committee be composed of one member from each State, but Robert M. Buck, of Chicago, led a fight to have a man and a woman from each State. Action was deferred until tomorrow.

The constitution provides for the issuance of State charters on petition of five or more local branches. The basis of representation in the national convention will be one delegate at large from each State and additional delegates for every 400 of party membership from the different States.

Members will be asked to contribute one day's pay to the campaign fund next year. In addition the party will be financed by the levying of a monthly tax of from five to 25 cents on each member, the members in states without party charters paying the maximum tax.

Platform of Principles. Among the resolutions adopted were: For the impeachment by Congress of United States District Judge Anderson of Indianapolis for his action in granting the government a mandatory injunction ordering the rescinding of the coal miners' strike.

Protesting against the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine and other European countries.

Application of the principles of the initiative and referendum in National legislation.

For the release of Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Carl Haessler, and 1,000 other political and industrial prisoners.

For the repeal of the espionage law and all other repressive acts passed by Congress during the war.

For the revision of the army court-martial laws.

Demanding a new trial for Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

The party plans to expend a large sum in a country-wide educational campaign in which moving pictures will be a feature.

The convention expects to conclude its work and adjourn either tomorrow or Wednesday.

EXPECT NO TROUBLE IN VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS

Big Stone Gap, Va., Nov. 24.—Coal operators here tonight declared they do not expect any trouble at the eight or nine mines in the St. Charles coal fields. It was stated that Thursday and Friday about fifty shots were fired by strikers at miners returning to work and the situation promised then to become so serious it was thought necessary to call out state troops.

Governor Davis was at St. Charles today where he made an appeal to the men to maintain order, and it is not believed by operators here that the executive will find it necessary to bring troops here. Five companies of National guards are at Roanoke awaiting orders. The governor left St. Charles today for Pennington Gap, where he will spend the night.

CALL ON PRESIDENT TO USE EVERY EFFORT

Washington, Nov. 24.—The National Federation of Construction Industries adopted a resolution here today calling on the President to use every resource of the Federal government to end the coal strike and insure resumption of normal production. T. A. Randall, secretary of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, declared that even if normal production were resumed immediately industries employing hundreds of thousands of men would face a thirty day shut down for lack of coal. Hundreds of brick plants and allied concerns, he said, already had closed or curtailed production. Unless the miners returned to work within 30 days, Randall said, normal industrial activity in almost every line except the four essential industries excepted from fuel restrictions by the fuel administration would be forced to suspend.