

WEATHER:

Rain Wednesday, somewhat colder west portion; Thursday colder and probably fair.

The News and Observer

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TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1919.

TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

DRASTIC CONSERVATION OF COAL IN SOUTH URGED BY REGIONAL COMMITTEE

All Industries That Can Do So Without Heavy Loss Asked To Close Down For Remainder of Week

ALL BUSINESS HOUSES REQUESTED TO CLOSE AT 4 P. M. EACH DAY

Federal Managers of All Railroads in South Listing Passenger Trains Which Can Be Discontinued Without Serious Inconvenience To Public; Situation Far More Critical Than General Public Realizes, Says Regional Committee; Householders Asked To Reduce Use of Coal To Minimum

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 25.—Request that all industries that can do so without heavy loss, close down from tomorrow evening until Monday morning that all stores, business houses and offices close daily at 4:00 p. m., and that householders reduce to a minimum the use of fuel and lights in homes was made tonight by the regional coal committee.

Such additional steps to curtail coal consumption are imperative, the committee stated, and it added that under instructions from B. L. Winchell, regional director of the Railroad Administration, Federal managers of railroads in the South are listing passenger trains which could be discontinued without serious inconvenience to the public.

Should the coal shortage continue and it be necessary to curtail train service, this could be done on telegraphic instructions, the committee added.

The closing down of industries, and as far as practicable of all mercantile establishments, office buildings and other such concerns, ever Thanksgiving does not apply, the announcement said, to "those performing continuous operations of manufacture which cannot stop without heavy loss."

After stating that "we are faced with a situation far more critical than the general public has yet realized" and that since the soft coal miners went on strike November 1, the country's coal production has been below one-third of normal, the committee adds:

"This is an appeal to the patriotism of every citizen. Co-operation of mayors, city commissions, sheriffs and other municipal and county officers through the southern region which embraces practically all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers is asked."

Refusal of coal to all except the first five classes on the fuel priority list, has not enabled the situation to be met, the statement says, as there is not enough coal being mined to supply these consumers which include public utilities and other actually essential enterprises.

COAL PRODUCTION LESS THAN FORTY PER CENT OF NORMAL

Washington, Nov. 25.—With less than 40 per cent of the normal output of bituminous coal being produced, the nation is facing its most serious period since the strike of soft coal miners was ordered, according to reports received today by the Railroad Administration. In scores of cities, the number of industries in operation is rapidly falling, while the nation's coal bin continues to diminish.

Officials held out only a ray of hope for increased production. While last week's production showed an increase over the previous week and indications were for a production of about 50 per cent of normal this week, officials said they could not expect sufficient production to check the drain on the national supply until all differences between the miners and operators are ironed out by the conference here.

Meanwhile temperatures in the northern half of the nation have dropped and the cry for coal for household purposes grows louder. So far, the supplies have been dealt out rather liberally to meet this demand, it was said, but further releases of coal must be limited if the nation is not to face a serious tie-up of industry as well as transportation before normal production is again reached.

Coal Miners Hold Firm. Banks of the soft coal miners, while showing some losses in men returning to work, still hold firm, reports showed. In some districts, it was said, men have gone back to their jobs in large numbers, but in many mining areas the union ties have continued to keep the mines closed.

Reviewing the coal supply situation, the railroad administration reported that 22,000,000 tons were held under its distributing system on November 2, the second day of the walk-out. Since then, these stocks together with current production, have been drawn on to supply fuel for the railroads, ships, public utilities, essential industries and public welfare institutions as well as for household uses.

The Railroad Administration's central coal committee still is holding the thousands of cars of export coal assembled at Atlantic tidewater ports. Officials declared that, contrary to reports, conditions were normal at the ports where this reserve supply of coal is held and that no car congestion was being permitted.

Slow Increase in Production. Describing the slow growth in pro-

HOEY VICTORY NOT MUCH OF SURPRISE

Tar Heeldom In Washington Political Circles Delighted Over Outcome

EXPECT MOREHEAD TO BE DEFEATED DECISIVELY

Shelby Lawyer's Landslide Claimed As Signal Victory For Senator Simmons And Likewise As Boost In First Round For Morrison In Gubernatorial Race

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

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Tar heeldom in Washington today shared with Cleveland and Shelby in the joy over the nomination of Clyde Hoey for Congress. There was not much surprise noted in the tidings that brought the news to the friends of Mr. Hoey here but in a long string of opinions there isn't any discussion in the belief that Hoey's majority over Morehead will be as decisive as the result of the primary yesterday.

Wherever it was discussed today, it was acclaimed a signal victory for Senator Simmons which, of course, can be further interpreted to mean that in the first round of the gubernatorial fight the Morrison men have won with a grand rush. The outcome of the Ninth District primary would be significant if for no other reason than its effect on the Gardner candidacy. But, when added to the depression which the Hoey elevation is bound to have on the enthusiasm of the Gardner supporters, one counts the bolstering of the Morrison forces because a Simmons' man has been chosen, the Ninth District primary becomes doubly significant.

Vote Being Analyzed. In several quarters today the vote, as reported in the North Carolina papers, was being analyzed carefully for its effect inside the party and out. The light vote which Mecklenburg gave to her favorite son is the big surprise of the primary. There is also some surprise that Catawba should have gone for Hoey. The vote in Burke for Hoey is construed as a good omen for the Democrats, since it appears heavier, from comparison with Democratic counties, than had been counted on. The vote in Charlotte suggested a great deal of speculation, particularly with regard to the labor vote. The urge of the Charlotte labor paper to union men evidently went as big as John L. Lewis order, although the vote in two union wards for Hoey may have some bearing on the trend of the vote in the special election. The Gaston vote is also viewed in the same manner.

Barrett's alarm that labor in Mecklenburg was "all dressed up with no place to go" evidently kept them at home. This utterance of the labor chief is believed here to indicate that labor did not want McCall and neither did it want to vote against the Mecklenburg candidate. The known antagonism to John M. Morehead felt in labor ranks is almost certain to be reflected in the election vote with the chances that labor in Gaston, Mecklenburg and Lincoln will rally around Hoey.

Reporting to the situation as it affects Shelby and the gubernatorial campaign, there is much to encourage the friends of Senator Simmons in the Hoey nomination. The Senator himself is probably delighted that a former campaign manager of his, who carried the Gardner home county against Kitchin with the Lieutenant-Governor managing the latter's campaign, should be started, as Kipling's character, "to promotion and pay." It is, of course, the roughest kind of turn for the Morrison folks. Irrespective of whether it signifies the organization is working or not working, as of old, it takes the spotlight from the facts. If they are making excessive profits, said his statement, "Their 1917, then any increase of wages that may be made to the miners should not be passed on to the public in the form of increasing prices for bituminous coal. A show-down will enable the American people to form a just opinion."

Ox Drivers on Strike. Louisville, Miss., Nov. 25.—Drivers of ox teams employed to haul logs by a lumber company operating near here struck today for higher wages. This is believed to be the first strike of ox drivers in the country.

SHOW-DOWN IN PROFITS IS DEMANDED BY M'ADOO

Former Secretary Says This Is Necessary For Intelligent Opinion

New York, Nov. 25.—A show-down on profits made by bituminous operators is needed for the American people to form a just opinion on the coal situation, William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared late today. Mr. McAdoo's statement was made after he had read an Associated Press dispatch from Washington giving the substance of the open telegram addressed to him by the operators, criticizing him for "injecting" himself into the wage controversy. Mr. McAdoo had not received the telegram itself.

"The question is whether or not the coal operators are making excessive profits," said his statement. "Their income tax returns filed under oath will give an understanding of the truth and the facts. If they are making excessive profits," said his statement, "Their 1917, then any increase of wages that may be made to the miners should not be passed on to the public in the form of increasing prices for bituminous coal. A show-down will enable the American people to form a just opinion."

At Senator Simmons' office today it was stated that early action will be taken for the majority report recommending that appointment be not confirmed and on the minority report, signed

(Continued on Page Two.)

CABINET DEADLOCK OVER COAL STRIKE AFTER DISCUSSION

Fuel Administrator Garfield Will Again Meet With Cabinet Members Today

NO STATEMENT AFTER MEETING ON SITUATION

Secretary Wilson's Estimate On Increase In Living Costs Accepted But Its Application Causes Division; Secretary Glass Promises To Have Some Interesting Figures

Washington, Nov. 25.—Like the miners and operators whose troubles it was trying to adjust, President Wilson's cabinet tonight seemed hopelessly deadlocked on the question of a wage increase in the bituminous coal industry. After a six-hour session the cabinet, which took up the wage scale agreement which operators and miners left off last week, adjourned until tomorrow when another attempt will be made to agree upon a pay scale that will satisfy the mine workers and owners and the people in all sections of the country who are clamoring for normal production of coal.

Points of Difference. The proper basis of calculating the proposed wage advance, and the ratio of dividing the consequent increase in cost of production of coal between the operators and the public, are understood to have been the points of difference among the cabinet members. Dr. Garfield who took a leading part in the discussions, took issue with Secretary of Labor Wilson as to the method of applying the figures accepted by both. No statement was forthcoming after the meeting, except an announcement by Dr. Garfield that the cabinet would meet again tomorrow and that he would see either the miners or operators meanwhile. He declined to say whether progress had been made, but one member of the cabinet declared prospects of an agreement were "not hopeless."

Secretary Wilson's estimate that the cost of living had increased 79 per cent over 1914, was accepted, it was understood, but a difference of opinion arose as to the application of this, and other figures in computing an increase in wages.

Secretary Glass said tonight that he might have "some very interesting figures" tomorrow, emphasizing that they had been compiled for the public and not for the cabinet. He declined to say whether they were the income tax returns received by the Treasury Department on excess profits from the coal industry. Significance was attached to this announcement in view of the fact that the amount of profit made by the coal companies during the last two years, and the percentage of increase in any possible wage advance which the operators might be asked to bear, have been the most bitterly disputed points in the controversy.

The statements of former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo charging that some coal concerns made enormous profits during his incumbency came in for discussion at the cabinet meeting, it was learned, but no one would say what form the discussion took.

The Lever food control act was not mentioned at the meeting, it was said. Owing to the time consumed on other matters, it was not believed that the cabinet discussed methods of enforcing its decision, in case the verdict should not be acceptable to workers or mine owners.

Director General Hines attended the session, but declined to say what took place.

Before the meeting this morning, Attorney General Palmer said that if the figures as to operators' profits given yesterday by Mr. McAdoo were correct, it was not likely Dr. Garfield would permit an increased price for coal.

In a statement bearing on this issue, (Continued on Page Two.)

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R. R. UNION HEADS DENY INTENTION OF CALLING A STRIKE

Reports of Secret Discussions at Cleveland Meeting Gain Wide Circulation

KANSAS CITY UNION GAVE REPORT IMPETUS

Chicago Railway Union Circles Gave Considerable Credence To Rumor That National Leaders Planned National-Wide Walkout of Railway Workers On December 1

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25.—Reports that national leaders of the four Railway Brotherhoods in session at Cleveland were holding secret discussions as to whether a strike of railway workers in the United States should be called by December 1, and which gained wide circulation and considerable credence in Chicago railway union circles were denied tonight by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and by Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen.

President Lee, however, admitted having received a telegram from the Kansas City local saying that the trainmen and yardmen there had decided to strike tomorrow, and that he had warned them that if they thought they were "bigger than the United States Government," he had no advice to give them.

Knowledge of the Kansas City situation and of similar pressure from other locals, in what gave impetus to the reports which spread so rapidly here tonight.

SAYS NO INTENTION OF STRIKING CONTEMPLATED

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, commenting tonight on reports of a threatened railroad strike, declared that it is "neither the purpose nor the spirit of the Cleveland conference to discuss a strike."

"All we will consider here," asserted Mr. Shea, "is Mr. Hines' time and a half proposal for overtime. I know that discussion or action on a general strike to force general wage increases is not on the program here. I believe I can say safely that it will not be possible, if indeed it is attempted, for any faction or group to stampede this conference into a vote on a general strike."

NO MOTION FOR QUICK STRIKE, LEE DECLARES.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 25.—When told of the Chicago story regarding a possible strike by the four railroad brotherhoods, William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, tonight issued the following statement: "No motion or resolution pertaining to a quick strike has come before the conference of general chairmen of the four railroad brotherhoods in session here for action, and I do not know where any such motion or resolution will be presented."

"I received messages today from Kansas City saying that trainmen and yardmen had decided to strike on the 26th (tomorrow), unless a favorable reply to their request for increased pay to overcome the high cost of living is granted."

"I have said to all of them, in reply, that if they think they are bigger than the United States Government, which is operating the railroads at present, I have no advice to give them."

BROTHERHOOD CHAIRMEN REACH PARTIAL AGREEMENT

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The five hundred general chairmen of the Four Great Railroad brotherhoods, called in conference here by the Four Chief executives to consider the offer of Director General of Railroads Hines, granting time and one-half for overtime in slow freight service and a six-hour day for crew held away from home terminals, today voted to accept the "away-from-home rule," but did not reach a vote on the overtime proposition.

Discussion of the overtime proposition occupied most of today's two sessions, many delegates bitterly opposing the overtime proposition. From an authoritative source tonight it was learned that in all probability the delegates will reject the offer of time and one-half for overtime in slow freight service at tomorrow's meeting.

The Director General's offer is in response to the Brotherhood's request for a general wage increase of approximately 50 per cent and grants time and one-half for overtime in slow freight service, provided arbitrary allowances now given in many of the schedules in effect which create double or more payment for the same hours are eliminated.

It was said tonight that the pending demands of the firemen and trainmen of a general wage increase was informally discussed at today's sessions.

MEXICO EXPECTS TO GIVE HER ANSWER WEDNESDAY

Mexico City, Nov. 25.—There was a rumor in newspaper circles this evening that the Mexican government's answer to the American note demanding the release of Consul Agent Jenkins would be given Wednesday. The American Embassy announced that it has received no intimation to this effect. At the Embassy it was stated tonight that no word had been received indicating that Mr. Jenkins had been set free.

CABINET TAKES UP MEXICAN PROBLEM; RELATIONS TENSE

No Intimation As To What Government Will Do In Event Agent Isn't Released

THREE DEPARTMENTS READY FOR TROUBLE

Absence of Advice From American Embassy In Mexico City Causes Officers To Put Little Faith In Report That Jenkins Would Be Released From Prison Soon

Washington, Nov. 25.—The new flare-up over the Mexican problem, growing out of the Jenkins case, was given serious consideration today at a meeting of the President's cabinet.

There was no intimation as to what this government might do in event President Carranza refused to answer the note from the State Department demanding immediate release of William O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, held on a charge of conspiring with bandits who kidnaped and held him for a \$150,000 ransom.

No attempt was made to conceal the feeling that the situation was serious and that relations between the United States and Mexico were strained. Officials said the three departments, State, war and navy, were ready to meet any eventuality and deal with any situation arising out of a more defiant attitude by the Carranza administration toward the United States.

In the absence of advice from the embassy at Mexico City officials were not inclined to put much faith in reports coming by way of Laredo, Texas, that the release of Jenkins "was momentarily expected." There was no word to the department from the Mexican embassy here and while nobody seemed to know what the next day might bring forth, officials said they would not be surprised to hear that Jenkins actually had been released.

Meanwhile the government has checked up on the official and private record of Jenkins and has given him a high-class rating. Officials declared there was no foundation for the charge that he had conspired with the bandits, and that information from every available source showed that his statement of his capture and the methods employed by the bandits was correct in all details.

The latest reports from the American Embassy showed that Jenkins was still in the penitentiary and ill, and that bail had been refused him.

In looking into the various features of the consular agent's predicament, officials pointed out today that under the Mexican constitution State courts had no jurisdiction over cases involving diplomatic or consular officers, such jurisdiction being lodged specifically in the Federal Court. It was contended that the Federal Court of Mexico could settle the question with one stroke of the pen, simply by assuming jurisdiction as in its right. Mexican officials have stated that their government could not mix up in the case, that it was before the State court and that the Federal Court could not interfere.

RELEASE OF JENKINS IS NOW "EXPECTED MOMENTARILY"

Mexico City, Nov. 25.—The case surrounding the arrest of the American Consular Agent Jenkins, which has been treated apathetically on the part of most of the newspapers furnished the basis for an extra-edition for El Universal Monday afternoon.

The newspaper quoted special dispatches from Washington and New York saying in effect that the next session of the American Congress might concern itself immediately with the Mexican situation, reviving the possibility of intervention and giving alleged plans of the American government for a military advance against Mexico.

The extra, which was headed "A Grave Situation Between Mexico and (Continued on Page Two.)"

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS SHOOTING OF ANGELES

Stay of Execution Secured By Applying For Writ of Habeas Corpus

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 25.—General Felipe Angeles and his two companions, Major Nestor Enciso de Arce and Soldier Antonio Trillo, captured near Parral, Chihuahua, November 15, by Major Sandoval, were found guilty by a court-martial at Chihuahua City this morning and sentenced to be shot at noon today, according to information received by Judge Gonzales Medina, of the Mexican Federal Court, here this afternoon.

The sentence was not carried out, it was said, because the attorneys for Angeles appealed to the Federal Court at Juarez and the Supreme Court of Mexico at Mexico City for a stay of execution by applying a writ of habeas corpus.

The Juarez court denied the appeal, Judge Medina holding his court had no jurisdiction and the Supreme Court was the only tribunal which could act. Besides the Supreme Court President Carranza also could save the condemned man with a pardon.

It was said by court officials that if the Supreme Court grants the application it simply means that court will only review the proceedings of the court-martial and that if no errors are found it will mean carrying out of the sentence unless Carranza intervenes. Carranza already has many petitions seeking clemency for General Angeles.

DESTROYER NAMED FOR KINSTON MAN



At Cramps' Shipyard in Philadelphia yesterday, a United States destroyer boat was launched, which was christened the Parrott in memory of Lieutenant Com. G. Fountain Parrott, a native of Kinston, who lost his life in the World War when a destroyer of which he was in command was rammed by a British ship. He was a son of ex-State Senator George F. Parrott and Mrs. Parrott, and brother of Drs. Albert and Mercer Parrott, all of Kinston.

LAUNCH DESTROYER AT PHILADELPHIA

Vessel Named For Late Lieutenant Com. G. F. Parrott, of Kinston, N. C.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25.—The torpedo boat destroyer Parrott, was launched today at Cramps Shipyard here. Miss Julia Bizzell Parrott, daughter of Gen. F. Parrott, Kinston, N. C., was sponsor.

Kinston, Nov. 25.—A large party of Kinstonians saw the launching of the U. S. S. Parrott at Cramps', Philadelphia, this afternoon. The vessel, a destroyer of the latest type, bears the name of the late George Fountain Parrott, Lieutenant-commander in the navy, who gave his life in the nation's service on the eve of the realization of the greatest hope of his career as an officer.

Lieutenant-commander Parrott ever since his graduation at Annapolis had longed for the day to come when he would be given a command. He spent years on battleships and other craft, but qualified as a torpedo expert. For months after the declaration of war he was kept on this side of the Atlantic, aiding in the preparations for defense against attacks by submarines or other German craft. When he was sent overseas he traveled in mufti, as is understood here, for his own protection.

It was in a tragic accident that he lost his life. Parrott was assigned to command the destroyer Shaw, a new ship of 1,110 tons, making a fraction less than 30 knots, carrying four tubes and four 4-inch rifles and costing nearly \$1,000,000. She was one of the largest destroyers afloat. He had joined the ship but not actually assumed command, it is understood by members of his family, when the Shaw members of the big liner Aquitania, collided in the night not far from the English Coast. The Shaw was cut in two, one part sinking and the other remaining afloat with many members of the crew, who were rescued. Commander Parrott went down with the section which sank.

Miss Julia Bizzell Parrott, a sister of the young officer, acted as sponsor at the launching today. Members of her party included Commander Parrott's father and mother, ex-State Senator and Mrs. George F. Parrott; Dr. Albert DeK. and Mercer Parrott, brothers of the officer; Mrs. Robert Parker, another sister; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Rouse and others, relatives and friends, who left here for Philadelphia Sunday night.

The ship selected by Secretary Daniels to bear the young Kinstonian's name is probably the finest of the type ever built for the American navy. The Parrott when commissioned will carry a complement and armament equal to those of a small cruiser, it is said. Commander Parrott was with the landing force at the taking of Vera Cruz. A letter from the Mexican general commanding there to the American admiral in command complimented young Parrott for his chivalry and gentlemanly bearing.

MRS. TOM THUMB DIES AT RIPE AGE OF 77 YEARS

Middleboro, Mass., Nov. 25.—Countess Primo Magri, known to the general public as Mrs. Tom Thumb, and one of the best known little people in the world, died at her home here today, after a long illness. She was 77 years of age and had traveled around the world several times under the management of the late P. T. Barnum. Countess Magri was the daughter of James R. and Hulda Bump. Count Magri, her husband, survives.

Dudley Malone Gets Fee. New York, Nov. 25.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who calls himself ambassador of the Soviet government of Russia, admitted late today that he paid Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the Port of New York, \$1,000 on September 13, "for help in a commercial transaction." He told the joint legislative committee investigating radical activities, that it was for advice in trying to arrange a \$5,000,000 shipment of boots, meats and chemicals to be paid for on delivery in Petrograd.

MARSHALL BASES FAITH FOR NATION ON MEN OF SOUTH

Vice-President Speaks Under Auspices of Loyal Order of Moose In Auditorium

IS TENDERED BANQUET AT YARBOROUGH LATER

Says That America Is Suffering From Too Much Legislation and a Mistaken Idea of Human Rights; Insists On More Attention To Duties Instead

Declaring that the trouble with America today is "law run mad," Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, last night told a Raleigh audience in the City Auditorium that his faith in the perpetuity of the republic rests largely upon the South, free from the problems that confront the other sections of the nation.

The Vice-President spoke under the auspices of the Loyal Order of Moose and after the address was entertained at a dinner in the Yarrowborough Hotel. A musical program given by the band of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering and Miss Annie McDade and Mr. Furman Betts, soloists, preceded the address.

The principal speaker was preceded last night by Mr. William T. Giles, supreme lecturer of the Loyal Order of Moose, who discussed the work of the Moose, the principles of the order and explained the conduct of Mooseheart, the training school of the order near Chicago, where 800 children of departed members of the fraternity are being cared for under home influences and are being trained in head and hand.

A Visitor Interrupts. While Mr. Giles was speaking an impatient out-of-town visitor in the right dress circle broke in loudly: "Let the Vice-President speak!"

It came like a slap in the face to the audience. The speaker took the interruption easily, agreeing with the intruder that it would be much better, explaining nicely that he was speaking under the auspices of the Loyal Order of Moose, and insisting that what he had to say might be interesting to the rest of the audience.

The audience took the retort up with applause and it is safe to say that no Raleigh speaker has had a more sympathetic set of listeners than Mr. Giles. At the conclusion, Mr. J. M. Broughton, who presided, explained that the expressed sentiment of the audience made unnecessary a rebuke to the man who did what no member of a Raleigh audience has ever done before. Two waves of applause spread over the auditorium, giving approval to the chairman's words.

Mr. Santford Martin, private secretary of Governor Bickett, presented the speaker of the evening as a man "ten times more popular in North Carolina than the body over which he presides."

Rights and Duties. Mr. Marti had other highly complimentary things to say about Mr. Marshall, all of which the Vice-President admitted were pleasing, even if he did not think they were so.

He started immediately in his droll, philosophical way with a discussion of the problems of human rights, insisting that the time has come for men to cease talking so much about their rights and pay more attention to their duties.

"I haven't any faith in Congress," the Vice-President declared, conceding that the body is made up of good men, trying to do right, but insisting, at the same time, that the American people are over legislated. From the Bible, he said, men are now going to lawyers to find out what their consciences ought to be.

"Men have gotten into the habit," he said, "of inquiring of lawyers how far they can go in this or that line of conduct, scraping the penitentiary doors but not getting in."

But the speaker was not pessimistic. He voiced his faith in the Divine guidance that will lead the country out of all the turmoil and evil that may be coming.

New Meaning of Liberty. The need now, he said, is to find some new definition of liberty. He suggested a search for a new meaning of liberty.

"Liberty doesn't mean what it is thought to mean," he declared. "No man has a right to utter a word to induce any man by force and violence to overthrow constitutional law."

"Whatever else may happen," he continued, "I want this country of mine to remain American. I'm for preaching the gospel of the rights of men, but I'm in favor of preaching it first at Jerusalem."

The League of Nations, he added, will be as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean unless the anarchists, the Reds, the law breakers and syndicalists are driven from the face of the earth.

Vice-President Marshall paid his tribute to the American working man, agreed to education, prayers and any other measures to "help the foreign worker in America. But he expressed his belief in the imposition of limitations on his activities.

The Literary Test. "I hope the time will come in America when no one will be allowed to vote who does not read, write and speak the English language."

Hold fast to individualism was his advice to the American people. But he insisted upon the recognition of the principle that individual success in America is but an opportunity for service for the common good of the American people.

My faith in the perpetuity of the (Continued on Page Fourteen)