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Rain Sunday, much colder;
Monday fair and colder, cold
wave west and central portions.

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STIRRING APPEAL MADE BY BICKETT TO BURKE PEOPLE

Governor In Ringing Speech Calls On Them To Rally To Hoey's Support

REVIEWS PARTY'S RECORD DURING LAST SEVEN YEARS

Receives Hearty Reception In Morganton and Democratic Managers Expect Burke To Give Hoey Small Majority; "Farmer Bob" Doughton Finishes Up In Mecklenburg

Morganton, Dec. 13.—A stirring appeal to the people of Burke county to rally to support of Clyde Hoey, Democratic nominee for Congress, in solid phalanx next Tuesday and send him to Congress as an expression of confidence in President Wilson and an endorsement of the Democratic party's record was made here tonight by Governor Bickett.

The Governor gave a large part of his attention to a review of his party's legislative record at Washington during the last seven years, diverged for a short defense of the State revaluation act and then told the story of how America won the war. His brilliant review of the country's part in the great victory for Democracy and civilization was followed by a stirring plea for the League of Nations, which he declared to be mankind's only chart for a universal democracy and a lasting peace.

Introduced by I. T. Avery in a brief speech, Governor Bickett first turned his attention to the two candidates for Congress reviewing their records. He declared there was no man in the Ninth District who would be more truly representative of the mass of the people than Clyde Hoey, while John Morehead, said Governor Bickett, was born with a silver spoon in his hand which through the beneficence of Democratic legislation had been transformed into a golden bowl. He drew a big laugh from his big crowd when he ridiculed the Republican attempt to capture the district by a story which he parodied by saying that, here was a "stall-fed mule-head sometimes called Morehead trying to jump into the Democratic pasture," but that on next Tuesday the good people of the Ninth District would, with the mighty shout of a majority of five thousand, yell "Hoey, Hoey," and drive Morehead out of the pasture.

The comparison of the records of the two candidates was followed with a comparison of the records of the two political parties which he compared about as a "potato hill to a mountain." He declared the Democratic party had in seven years given the country more beneficial legislation than all the Republican administrations had written since Abraham Lincoln died and declared that the present Congress had done absolutely nothing.

The Governor's oration was a beautiful tribute to Wilson which came with an appeal for support for Hoey as an endorsement of the Democratic party's record and as a vote of confidence in President Wilson.

The Governor was given a hearty reception in Morganton and the Democratic managers here are claiming the county for Hoey by a small majority but admit it will be close.

"FARMER BOB" WINDS UP ASSIGNMENT IN NINTE.

Charlotte, Dec. 13.—"Farmer Bob" Doughton wound up his assignment in the Ninth district today with a speech to about 200 farmers and laboring men in the Mecklenburg courthouse. With five speeches in the district to his credit, he returned to Washington tonight.

Mr. Hoey has broken all records with speeches and all records have responded just as nicely as he expected. He spoke five times in Lincoln county Thursday, moving about with a cotter of supporters in cars, and the same number of times in Gaston yesterday. He spoke three times in Gaston today. Monday he will spend the day at Shelby and Monday night he will wind up the campaign with a speech at Gastonia. Democratic rallies will be held in every county Monday night with principal interest turning to Mecklenburg, where Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, administration Senate leader, speaks, Charlotte is working for a big crowd to greet the distinguished Senator.

RECKLESS AUTO DRIVER CONVICTED OF KILLING

Greensboro, Dec. 13.—Shubs Anthony, of Sumner township, today in Superior Court was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of two women run down by him, according to the charge. The accident occurred on the High Point road. Riding in Anthony's automobile with him were his little son, an aunt, Mrs. Nancy Shelley and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Loyd. Anthony was charged in the trial, was intoxicated. The automobile was turned over and Mrs. Shelley and Mrs. Loyd were killed.

Three Railroad Men Who "Skip" Runs to Help Make Laws in Washington, D. C.



When these three men are not sitting in the lower House of Congress they find time to follow their old business of railroad. The photograph shows Conductor William J. Burke, representative from Pennsylvania, giving train orders to Engineer William L. Carr, representative from Minnesota, with Fireman John G. Cooper, representative from Ohio, in the cab of the locomotive.

RAILROAD BILL TO BE INVESTIGATED

Senator Norris Calls On Senate To See If Railroads Are Spending Money

Washington, Dec. 13.—The long drawn out debate on the Cummins railroad bill, was interrupted today by a demand, put in the form of a resolution, that the Senate investigate oft-repeated reports that vast sums of money had been raised for use in helping to get the measure through Congress.

The investigation resolution was introduced by Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, at the conclusion of a five-day address by Senator LaFollette, Republican, of Wisconsin, who raked the bill fore and aft and declared it was framed in the special interest of the railroads.

During the course of his general attack on the bill, designed to meet conditions with the return of the roads to private control, Senator LaFollette charged that the Railway Executives' Association and other interests had provided funds for propaganda purposes.

Senator Norris, who said the public had a right to know if sinister influences were secretly trying to bring about enactment of the Cummins bill, raised no objection to a proposal by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to which the resolution was referred, also investigate reports that the Plumb plan people had four million dollars to be expended in an effort to repeal adoption by Congress of their tripartite system of railroad control.

Warning was given by Republican leaders today that failure to dispose of the railroad bill next week might force abandonment of plans for a holiday recess starting December 20. While strong opposition has developed in the pending measures, leaders claim that its passage is certain, even if by a narrow margin.

Senator Cummins gave notice before adjournment that he would endeavor to have the Senate remain in session Monday night to expedite action upon the bill.

During the day an amendment by Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, to eliminate provisions for representatives of the employees and the public on the directorates of the various companies, was rejected. An amendment by Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, to permit subordinate railroad officials as well as clerks and stenographic assistants to submit grievances and wage disputes to the transportation board was adopted. This provision affects about 100,000 railroad employees not classed as workers, and not within the meaning of adjustment provisions of the bill, Senator Spencer said.

VILLISTAS HOLD AMERICAN IN MEXICO FOR RANSOM

Eagle Pass, Tex., Dec. 13.—American and Mexican officials on the border here tonight said no additional information had been received regarding the capture by Villistas of Fred G. Huga, American citizen, who is reported held by the rebels for \$10,000 ransom. Huga is manager of the J. M. Dobbles ranch near Musquiz, Coahuila. Details of his capture and treatment were not available. The Villistas are understood to have demanded the ransom money be left at Pinar Solo, 130 from Musquiz. E. B. Lawson, a British subject, also captured by the Villa rebels, was reported released later, but it was said, several prominent Mexicans were being held by Villistas for ransom.

JOHNSON GOING TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

California Republican Senator Formally Gets Into Race For Nomination

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, announced formally tonight that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency. The Senator said he would make a personal campaign in every State, explaining that he did not intend to have his candidacy determined by "politicians in convention."

The plan of Senator Johnson who formerly was Governor of California, ran as the vice-presidential candidate with Theodore Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket in 1912 and is a prominent leader of the Progressive group of Republicans in the Senate, is unique in that he proposes, he stated, to make a direct appeal to the electorate in each State, whether their choice of a candidate is made by convention or primary.

Senator Johnson's announcement tonight was regarded by politicians here as insuring additional spirit for the pre-convention campaign, in which Senators Flanders, of Washington, Sutherland, of West Virginia, and Harding, of Ohio, already are entered and with strong movements, also Major-General Leonard Wood and Governor Lowden, of Illinois.

"I have been laid up the past week and I am leaving Sunday night for California," said Senator Johnson in his statement tonight. "I hope to get myself in shape in a couple of weeks there and on my return to enter into the presidential campaign. I fully realize the handicaps under which I labor and the obstacles which I must overcome, but I am exercising what is every American's birthright. Of course any success for me must come from the people themselves, not from a certain well-known class of politicians or from those whose interests makes such politicians. Wherever it is possible I am going direct to the people. Upon my return I shall announce a definite and specific program."

NEWS PRINT SHORTAGE TO BE PROBED BY CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 13.—The print paper shortage will be probed by the House Postoffice Committee on next Monday, at hearings on the bill of Representative Anthony, Republican, Kansas, to limit the size of newspapers and periodicals. So many publishers and others affected by the shortage have asked for opportunity of presenting their views that Chairman Stearns today made arrangements to hold hearings in the caucus room of the House office building, the largest room available at the Capitol. The hearings are scheduled to begin at 10 A. M.

Several state associations of newspaper publishers, largely representative of the smaller dailies, have informed the committee that they will be represented at the hearing, as also have New York, Chicago and other metropolitan publishers. Organizations of trade and technical publishers likewise have applied for time. John A. Hays, secretary of the International Typographical Union, is expected to be a witness. None of the witnesses have given the committee advance information of their views of conserving the paper supply.

The Anthony bill would fix the maximum size of daily papers at 24 pages, Sunday editions to 36 pages, weekly and bi-weekly periodicals to 75 pages, and monthly periodicals to 100 pages. To make the limitations effective the bill directs that the second-class mailing privileges be denied publications of greater size than permissible under its terms. The measure would be effective until July 1, 1921.

Predicts a Hard Winter.
Chicago, Dec. 13.—Hundreds of Arctic birds are as far south as Maine and Michigan and that indicates a hard winter, according to John Burroughs, the naturalist, who was here today. He said he had seen many of the birds in Michigan and that they were unacquainted with man and very tame.

APPLY POLITICAL PRESSURE, LABOR LEADERS ADVISE

Call On All Workers To Seek Redress of Their Grievances In This Way

AMERICAN FEDERATION PRESIDENTS IN APPEAL

Use of Injunction Proceedings In Mine Strike Denounced In Statement Issued at Conference In Washington; Condemn Radical Activities; Other Recommendations

Washington, Dec. 13.—A declaration of principles was adopted here tonight by the Conference of Presidents of Labor Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It calls upon all workers to seek redress of their grievances by political pressure, presumably through existing parties as no mention is made of a Labor party.

Issues which face union labor require unity of effort if "industrial tyranny is to be avoided," the declaration said. It denounces the use of injunction proceedings in the mine strike and criticizes the "usurpation of unconstitutional authority by the Judiciary." The declaration had the approval of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Numerous resolutions were introduced and many attempts were made to change the draft without success.

Condemn Radical Activities.
Radical activities were condemned by the conference and workers were urged to aid in stamping out "destructive elements" in their own ranks. At the same time dangers that lay on the other side were noted "for powerful forces are seeking more and more to infringe upon the rights of the wage-earner and deny to him the right to cease work," the declaration said. The "perversion and abuse of the writ of injunction" was enumerated among these.

The declaration urges Congress to enact legislation retaining the railroads under Federal control for "at least two years after January 1, 1920," to permit detailed study of the situation and save the country "another increase in transportation rates."

The fixing of wages on a cost-of-living basis was strongly disapproved by the conference. "That idea is pernicious and intolerable," the declaration said. "It means putting progress in chains and liberty in fetters. It means fixing a standard of life and liberty, which must remain fixed."

Anti-strike provisions of the Cummins railroad bill were described as "establishing by legislation involuntary servitude."

Labor Conscious of Faults.
While labor has shown to the world the faults of its opponents, it has overlooked none of its own, the declaration said. It is "fully conscious of its duty, and desires that its increased productivity be used for service and not alone for profits." Its program would aid in supplying the world needs, the declaration said, if its members could be "something more than mere numbers on a book."

The United States Steel Corporation was cited as one whose "autocratic attitude and destructive action" must give way to the new form and new relations between employer and employee.

Powerful Interests at Work.
"Labor fully understands that powerful interests are at work today to achieve reaction in industry if possible," the declaration continued. "They seek to disband or cripple the organizations of workers. But labor must be and will be militant in the struggle to combat these sinister influences and tendencies. It will not permit a reduction in the standard of living nor will it consent to a reaction towards autocratic control. In this, it feels it is performing a public service."

The right of Federal, State and municipal employees to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor also was defended. Interests of those workers, the statement argued, could best be promoted through legislation and administration, but their rights must be safeguarded fully through their own organizations.

Urges Adoption of Treaty.
Adoption of the peace treaty was urged that "peoples may know to whom they owe allegiance, boundaries may be fixed and credit and exchange may regain the lost voltage."

"We feel that we cannot with honor and humanity maintain a policy of isolation and disinterestedness from the distress and sufferings of the European peoples," the declaration said. "Even if the necessity of those people did not have a compelling appeal, the inter-related economic interests of the world would prevent our limiting our attention solely to the western hemisphere."

The treaty's labor provisions were endorsed and it was declared that only through them could the standard of

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PRINCIPLE WRONG IN SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE, HE STATES

Former Fuel Administrator Garfield Testifies Before Senate Sub-Committee

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED ONLY FEW HOURS BEFORE

Withholds Answers To Questions On Matters of Confidential Nature But States Objections To Agreement; Thinks Public, Chief Party at Interest

Washington, Dec. 13.—Principles underlying President Wilson's plan for the settlement of the coal strike accepted by its miners are "fundamentally wrong as a matter of government," Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator until today, told a hastily assembled sub-committee of the Senate tonight. His resignation, sent to President Wilson because of his views, was accepted today with those of one or two of his associates, he said.

While discussing with some freedom "a cleavage in the Cabinet," caused by strike settlement negotiations, Dr. Garfield withheld answers to questions by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, chairman of the sub-committee, on matters he regarded as touching confidential intercourse with his former associates during the strike period. He adhered to this refusal, though Senator Townsend, Republican, Michigan, and Senator Myers, Democrat, Montana, joined the chairman in urging replies, and refused to furnish a copy of his letter of resignation, which he indicated had explained his views to the President.

Senator Frelinghuysen intimated that Attorney-General Fish and other officials connected with the settlement of the strike would be called later.

Garfield States Objection.
"My objection," Dr. Garfield said of the settlement plan, "goes to the point that the commission which, I understand, will be set up to decide wages, and prices, will be composed of three members. One to be a miner, another to be a coal mine operator, and the third to represent the general public. Under that the public, which is the chief party at interest, would always be in the minority."

"Has it been your experience with the coal industry that employes and employers might have a common interest in increasing wages and costs and passing that increase on to the public in prices?" Senator Townsend asked.

"They may have that common interest," Dr. Garfield responded, qualifying his answer by saying that he was not charging that this would be the necessary result.

"I believe I represent the real opinion of the President in the matter," he said later, "that if, were I able to see him and talk it over, because I know his mind."

Sketching the history of strike negotiations, Dr. Garfield explained, that he thought members of the Cabinet were standing with him in his suggestion of a 14 per cent advance in wages and an advisory commission to review the facts from which he derived the 14 per cent clause. When this was referred, he added, he thought the question "was going to be fought out."

No Power to Fix Wages.
Dr. Garfield would not produce a telegram sent him by Attorney-General Palmer, confirming that understanding for which he has asked. Discussing proposals which he had submitted to the Cabinet, Dr. Garfield said: "I had no power under the Lever act to fix wages, but did have power to fix prices, and the determination of reasonable prices involved finally a determination of reasonable wages. I drew up a statement of principles which I thought should govern the determination of reasonable wages, and submitted that to the Cabinet."

"They were with you on that statement?" Senator Frelinghuysen asked.

"Yes, except as to the second of the principles stated," Dr. Garfield responded. "That was one which said the average wage of workers in the industry ought to be taken as a guide in fixing increases allowed to meet the cost of living, and not the wages of a single group. Secretary of Labor Wilson desired the increases so given to be estimated on the wages of pick miners."

"What was your objection to that?" Senator Townsend asked.

"Because the increase on the wage of pick miners," Dr. Garfield said, "would have resulted in securing an average increase of 179 per cent in wages in the industry over the period since 1913, when the Secretary of Labor conceded that the increase in the cost of living had been only 79 per cent."

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FIRST MOVE TOWARD BREAKING DEADLOCK OVER PEACE TREATY

GRIFFITH AMONG MISSING SHOWMEN

David W. Griffith, Noted Movie Producer, and Party Be- lieved Lost In Gale

Miami, Dec. 13.—Submarine chasers and airplanes are searching for the yacht Grey Duck, which left here Wednesday for Nassau with David W. Griffith, noted motion picture producer, and a party of thirty-six motion picture actors, camera men and others.

According to advices received here they have not yet reached the Bahama Island capital. The yacht's motors were known to be giving trouble when the Grey Duck left this port.

An appeal has been sent to the commandant of the Seventh Naval District at Key West for vessels to aid in the search and it is understood here that a revenue cutter is speeding toward the Bahama Islands.

Every available seaplane and boat here is being employed in hunting for the missing party. Reports from the Berry Island, a small steamer plying between Nassau and Miami, are to the effect that all efforts to locate the Grey Duck have failed.

A smaller boat than the Grey Duck, owned by the same man, Burton Mank, of Nassau, left here ahead of the Grey Duck and arrived in Nassau yesterday Cablegrams from Nassau by way of New York brought the first word of the Grey Duck's non-arrival.

The Grey Duck left here Wednesday morning and was due to arrive at Nassau at 9 o'clock that night.

A seaplane, which left here at 10 a. m. today wireless back from Nassau after five hours' scouting over adjacent islands that no trace of the Grey Duck had been seen. The plane will return in Nassau and return tomorrow, scouting all the way.

A stiff gale has been blowing off the coast for the past week and it is feared that the Grey Duck's motor became contrary and the vessel went down in the storm.

The appeal to the Navy Department for aid has been answered by the dispatch of at least one boat, a revenue cutter to scout in waters between Miami and Nassau.

It is stated on what is believed to be reliable authority that three engineers on board the Grey Duck at different times and all refused to accept the position as engineer of the craft.

Members of the Griffith Motion Picture Producing Company, who remained behind, are now among the searchers for their missing companions, many of whom were women. Some were the wives of men on board.

The Griffith Company has been filming a picture near here for several weeks and left for Nassau to obtain additional scenes.

Included among the searchers is Gertrude Southern a woman aerial pilot.

The Grey Duck is sixty feet over all and is powered with a 200-horsepower gasoline motor, which, it is feared here, is insufficient for the rough weather prevailing recently, even if the motor gave no trouble.

Will J. Read, mayor of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., a town 23 miles north of Miami, and a wealthy real estate operator, and his 18-year-old daughter, Marion, were on board the Grey Duck. Read at one time was a captain in the regular army.

Senator Knox Asks For Imme- diate Ratification of Agree- ment Without Acting On League of Nations

UNDERWOOD FOR PROPOSAL BUT HITCHCOCK OBJECTS AND IT IS POSTPONED

Nebraska Senator Urges Com- promise Through Committee of Conciliation As Time For Debate Has Passed; Penn- sylvania Senator's Proposi- tion For Immediate Action Comes After Hot Exchanges Between Republicans and Democratic Leaders Over Status of Document Now; Overtures For Compromise From Both Sides

Washington, Dec. 13.—The first definite move toward breaking the Senate deadlock on the German peace treaty came unexpectedly late today on the heels of nearly three hours of heated discussion of responsibility for the treaty situation.

Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, asked immediate consideration for two resolutions. One would revive his former proposal for ratification of the Treaty of Versailles so far as it would establish peace between the United States and Germany. The other was similar to the pending Lodge resolution and would declare a state of peace with Germany by action of Congress, with approval of the President.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, administration leader, objected to consideration of both resolutions and under the rules, the entire matter went over until next week.

Mr. Hitchcock's objections were made despite an agreement by Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, prominent among Democratic leaders in the treaty contest; Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, a leader in the fiction seeking the treaty's defeat, and others to support the Knox resolution.

Senator Knox's proposal came after hot exchanges between Republican and Democratic leaders over the status of the treaty. It was coincident with reports from European capitals that the negotiations were under way towards acceptance of some Senate reservations to the peace treaty with a view to bringing America into the foreign peace conferences.

Overtures for a compromise on the treaty came from both Republican and Democratic sides during the debate. Senator Lodge declared that President Wilson must take the initiative towards reviving action on the treaty, but offered to consider carefully any suggestions with regard to the Senate committee reservations Mr. Wilson might make.

Senator Hitchcock urged a compromise through a committee of conciliation, and said he "held out the olive branch."

During the discussion, however, Senator Hitchcock said he would make no motion to bring up the peace treaty until some understanding had been reached in conference between Republican and Democratic leaders.

"The time for debate has passed," he said. "I think it would be very unwise to bring it in and have it kicked around like a football."

Underwood Starts Debate.
Discussion of the treaty was started by Senator Underwood during debate on the Railroad bill, blocking progress on the latter for about three hours. Again Republicans and Democrats exchanged charges of responsibility for the deadlock on the treaty.

Calling attention to press reports that because peace is not established American export trade is being injured and business and industrial conditions remaining unsettled, Senator Underwood declared the Republican majority was responsible for inaction on the treaty and urged prompt ratification.

Senator Lodge declared that President Wilson was "immovable" in his position for unreserved ratification. Only the President "can resurrect the treaty," he said, by withdrawing and resubmitting it to the Senate.

Senator Underwood suggested a "conciliation committee" negotiate with the President, but this plan Senator Lodge rejected. Senator Hitchcock then suggested committee of reconciliation representing the Republicans and Democrats to work out a compromise. Senator Lodge replied that the President first must act, but registered his willingness to give careful consideration to any proposals made.

Senator Knox's Proposal.
Exchange between the Senate leaders had become sharp when Senator Knox proposed that to secure a status of peace with Germany, the Senate adopt his plan, rejected last November, to ratify the peace treaty unreservedly so far as peace terms are concerned, but without action on the League of Nations.

Senator Underwood agreed to support the plan so far as he personally was concerned, as the "price of peace," he said, and leave the people to decide later whether the United States should enter the League.

GERMANS PROPOSE ARREST OF THE FORMER KAISER

Berlin, Dec. 13.—(By The Associated Press).—Arrest of former Emperor William of Germany, if necessary through the intermediary of Holland, was proposed yesterday before the parliamentary sub-committee investigating the question of war responsibilities. A decision was postponed until fuller information with reference to pre-war happenings could be obtained.

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