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N. C. SUFFRAGISTS HONOR MEMORY OF DR. ANNA SHAW First Open Meeting of Convention Is One of Tribute To Famous Suffragist

ELOQUENT COMMENT ON HER ACHIEVEMENTS Banquet Last Night at O. Henry Hotel Crowning Event of Day; Speeches Full of Hope For Speedy Coming of Suffrage Made By Miss Well, Mrs. Daniels, and Others

(Special to News and Observer.) Greensboro, Jan. 27.—Greensboro capitulated completely this morning when the members of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association invaded the city for the fifth annual convention of the association which began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with a meeting of the executive board at the O. Henry Hotel followed by a meeting of the general committee. Only routine matters were transacted at these meetings. At 3 o'clock the first open meeting of the convention was held at the O. Henry Hotel, at which memorial services were held for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who was the personal friend of Dr. Shaw and Miss Gertrude Well, president of the North Carolina association, paid eloquent tribute to the memory of the woman who had done so much to advance the cause of equal suffrage. Several editorials commenting on the life of this illustrious woman that appeared after her death were also read.

After the memorial services the reports of the officers and the heads of committees were read, followed by the election of the nominating committee. The evening event of the day was the magnificent banquet tendered the members of the convention at the O. Henry Hotel tonight by the local equal suffrage league. Places were arranged for 325 people at the banquet and all were taken promptly at 8 o'clock when Miss Alexander, as toastmistress of the evening, arose and welcomed all those that had assembled. She said that a new era for women was at hand and that the prospects for the year opening of the right of the equal suffrage for women were so bright as they are at the present time.

Mrs. A. M. Fry, of Bryson City, toastmistress of the evening, spoke in glowing words of praise of the great work for the cause that these women by their untiring efforts had accomplished. She also spoke of the great progress that the cause in this State had enjoyed by reason of the untiring zeal with which all of the presidents of the league to the present day had shown in going to the cause of woman's right to vote.

Mrs. Charles M. Platt, of Asheville, a former president of the association, spoke of the work of others who with her had occupied that position, referring especially to Mrs. Archibald Henderson, the first president of the league; Mrs. J. S. Cunningham, of Durham; and Mrs. Gertrude Well, of Goldsboro, the present president.

Address By President. Miss Well spoke of the work that had been accomplished in the past, of how the women of this State had used their influence on the North Carolina delegation in Washington and of the results that they met with there. She said that the Congresswoman Weaver was the first of the North Carolina delegation to vote for the constitutional amendment giving the right of equal suffrage to women. She added that both Congressmen Webb and Kitchin had turned deaf ears to their plea for aid but that in spite of all opposition the cause of woman suffrage had been triumphant and that within a very short space of time women would vote in every State in the Union.

The next speaker was Alexander F. Whyte, of London, England, a former member of the House of Commons, having served in that capacity from 1910 to 1918. He said that he had always been an ardent advocate of the right of women to vote and that he was glad to see that the people of the United States were at last about to realize this. Mr. Whyte especially commended the manner in which the women of the United States waged their campaigns to secure suffrage. He is one of the foremost of the English journals writing with current events.

NEW SECRETARY OF TREASURY IS NAMED



DAVID F. HOUSTON

Secretary Houston Gets Treasury Portfolio and Meredith Succeeds Former

SECOND NEWSPAPER MAN GIVEN CABINET POSITION

New Secretary of Agriculture Edits Farm Periodical and Heads National Advertising Organization; Present Head of Agricultural Department Succeeds Carter Glass

Washington, Jan. 27.—Two more changes in President Wilson's cabinet were made today and a third is expected in the near future. David Franklin Houston, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been secretary of Agriculture since the beginning of the Wilson administration, was given the Treasury portfolio, and Edwin L. Meredith, of Des Moines, Ia., was named to succeed him as head of the Department of Agriculture. The third cabinet change expected soon is the appointment of a Secretary of the Interior to succeed Franklin K. Lane, who desires to retire to private life. Mr. Lane's successor has not yet been selected and officials generally would not hazard a guess as to whom it would be.

An Unexpected Appointment. In selecting Mr. Houston to succeed Carter Glass as Secretary of the Treasury the President ran counter to all guesses of administration officials most of whom had expected Assistant Secretary Leflingwell to be given the office. Mr. Meredith is the editor of "Successful Farming" and before establishing that paper was publisher of the "Farmers' Tribune." He is President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, a director of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and was one of the excess profits advisers of the Treasury Department in 1917.

In a statement today at Miami, Fla., Mr. Meredith said one of his first undertakings as head of the Department of Agriculture, would be to work out some method of getting crops to market "without too much loss." He is expected in Washington within a day or two to take up his duties. Glass Goes To Senate. Meantime Mr. Houston will succeed Mr. Glass, who will take his seat in the Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Martin, of Virginia, after serving as Secretary of the Treasury for a little more than a year.

When Secretary Lane passes out of the Cabinet only four of the President's original official family will remain. Besides Mr. Houston they are Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department; Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department, and Postmaster General Burleson. Mr. Wilson has had two secretaries of State, W. J. Bryan and Robert Lansing; two secretaries of war, Lindley M. Garrison and Newton D. Baker; three attorney generals, James B. McReynolds, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court; Thomas W. Gregory and A. Mitchell Palmer; two secretaries of commerce, Wm. C. Redfield and Joshua W. Alexander, and three secretaries of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, Carter Glass and David F. Houston.

NEW HEAD OF TREASURY. NATIVE OF NORTH CAROLINA. David Franklin Houston, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been Secretary of Agriculture since March, 1915, who was yesterday named as Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Monroe, Union county, N. C., February 17, 1866. He graduated from South Carolina College in 1887, received his A. M. degree from Harvard in 1892, and was honored with the LL.D. degree by Tufts University in 1907. He married Miss Helen Beall, of Austin, Texas, in 1895. From 1901 to 1904 he was a graduate student at Harvard University and in the latter year became adjunct professor of political science at the University of Texas; in 1907 he was made associate professor and in 1909 full professor of the same subject at this university. He served as dean of the faculty at the Texas University from 1902 to 1902 when he was elected president of the A. and M. College of Texas, serving in that capacity for three years, when he returned to the University of Texas as president of the institution. He was elected chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis in 1908 and continued in that position until he became Secretary of Agriculture in 1915.

PARTY SPLIT OVER TRAINING BOYS IN MILITARY SERVICE

Republican Leader Mondell Comes Out Squarely Against Universal Training

THREATENS OBLIVION FOR LEADERS SUPPORTING IT

Means Expenditure of Billion Dollars Annually and Employing 50,000 Officers, He Declares; Old Guard Forces Representative Harrelld Off Committee For Opposition

Washington, Jan. 27.—Variance between Republican leaders of the Senate and House on enactment of universal military training legislation today came out into the open. Closely following incorporation yesterday of a universal training provision in the army reorganization bill by the Senate military committee with seven out of nine Republicans voting in the affirmative, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, Republican leader in the House, declared in an address today that leaders of the party responsible for inauguration of such legislation would be cast into political oblivion. World Cost Billion Dollars. The government Representative Mondell told the House would be compelled to spend one billion dollars and to raise the money by a bond issue to put the universal training plan into operation. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the military committee, yesterday estimated that adoption of four months' training for all youths between the ages of 18 and 21, inclusive, would enable such a reduction in the regular army establishment as to cut the present annual expenditures of \$1,100,000,000 to approximately \$500,000,000.

Representative Mondell estimated that 50,000 additional officers would be required under universal training, and that \$700,000,000 would be required to put camps and encampments into operation and \$60,000,000 would be needed to maintain them. Clothing and equipment for each youth would cost \$100,000,000, he said. Chairman Wadsworth was unable to report the army reorganization bill with its universal training provision to the Senate today, but announced tonight he would attempt to do so tomorrow. Old Guard Force Him Out. The universal training controversy also was brought to the surface during the day by declaration of Representative Harrelld, Republican, of Oklahoma, elected recently on a platform opposing the principle, to accept appointment to the House Military Committee. Selection of Mr. Harrelld by the committee on committees to fill the committee vacancy resulting from the resignation of Representative La Guardia, of New York, had brought objections from House Republicans favoring universal training, and the Oklahoma Representative in his letter of resignation to Republican Leader Mondell said he "did not desire to be the center of a controversy." There was no intimation as to plans for filling the committee vacancy, the appointee to which will exercise the controlling vote in the committee on universal training legislation.

NEW YORK REPORTS MANY NEW CASES OF INFLUENZA

Increased Number of Deaths in Chicago While Increase in Cases Lessens

New York, Jan. 27.—Fifty-seven deaths and 3,963 new cases of influenza were reported today, the highest number since the outbreak began about a week ago. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—Deaths from influenza for the last 24 hours numbered 96, an increase of ten, while pneumonia caused 91 deaths, an increase of 11. There were 1,378 cases of flu reported today, a decrease of 238 from Monday, and pneumonia cases totaled 360, a decrease of 107.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—With three deaths and a total of 318 cases of influenza reported to the health officer during the day, Welfare Director Levy held a meeting with representative business firms relative to re-arranging work hours to prevent congestion of traffic and a spread of the disease. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 27.—As the result of prevalence of influenza here, the city health officers today issued regulations governing attendance at picture shows, theatres, street car traffic and "bargain sales" in department stores and quarantining residences of influenza patients.

POLE GOES TO LONDON TO CONFER WITH GEORGE

Paris, Jan. 27.—Stanislas Poleski, the Polish foreign minister, has gone to London being called there for a conference with Premier Lloyd George. The conference is supposed to be in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's request that the Poles evacuate territory they have been occupying not allotted to them by the peace conference. It is understood that thus far the Poles have refused to abandon these territories giving as an explanation their ethnological claims and the necessity of holding strategic positions against eventual attacks by the Bolsheviks.

HER LEASE OF LIFE FOR TREATY FIGHT IN SENATE

Compromise Negotiations Will Be Taken Up Again By Committee On Thursday

HOVER NOW ON VERGE OF FINAL DISSOLUTION

Democrats Replying To Republican Refusal To Compromise On Article Ten Charge Sudden Change of Front After Most of Conferees Had Consented To It In Definite Form

Washington, Jan. 27.—Peace treaty compromise negotiations hovering on the verge of dissolution were given today a new 48-hour lease on life. But there was nothing in the development which changed the pessimistic view of Senate leaders as to the final outcome. The Democrats, replying to the Republican refusal to compromise on Article Ten and the Monroe Doctrine, charged at a stormy session of the bipartisan compromise conference that Republican leaders had suddenly changed front after most of the conferees had consented to an Article Ten compromise in definite form. To this the Republicans opposed a categorical denial, declaring no one at all had agreed to the proposed compromise draft.

After two hours of wrangling, during which the Democrats threatened to transfer the whole subject to the open Senate, the conference turned to meet again Thursday in another effort to bring the negotiation to a successful conclusion. A few Senators professed to see some ray of hope in the situation but to most of the leaders the outlook appeared far from promising. Many Private Conferences. Numerous private conferences on both sides followed with the leaders feeling out sentiment carefully as they approached the final showdown, that may come at Thursday's session. In some quarters it was believed that in the interim President Wilson would take a hand to stiffen the resistance of the Democrats but White House officials were silent and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the acting Democratic leader of the Senate, declared he was proceeding without knowledge of the President's views on the specific compromise reservation discussed.

The Bone of Contention. The whole treaty negotiations, it was said by Senate leaders, were hung up on Article Ten and the Monroe doctrine, tentative agreement having been reached on all other points of difference. Some of the Republican reservations, it was declared, had been accepted without changes by the Democrats, while numerous changes of wording had been made in others, and two of them had been rewritten entirely. It was emphasized, however, that the conferees on both sides were acting only in an advisory way, and that their decisions bound no one.

After today's meeting Senator Hitchcock made public the fact that he had given to the Republican ultimatum of yesterday refusing to compromise on Article Ten or the Monroe doctrine. The reply declared the majority of the conferees previously had assented to a compromise draft of a reservation under which the United States would decline to assume any obligation "to employ its military or naval forces or the economic boycott under Article Ten unless Congress acted. Under the Republican reservation the United States simply would "assume an obligation" in regard to other countries without congressional action.

It was after this reply had been submitted that Senator Hitchcock gave notice that if the negotiations were not continued, he would move to take the treaty up immediately in the Senate. The Republican conferees replied that nothing could be gained by such a move and that only endless debate would result. In the argument which followed the whole field of discussion of Article Ten was reopened and it was agreed to meet again Thursday.

JENKINS EXPECTS SOON TO LEAVE MEXICO FOR GOOD

Mexico City, Jan. 27.—William G. Jenkins, American consul general at Puebla, is arranging to sell his Mexican holdings and leave for the United States, according to John Mitchell, the state prosecutor at Puebla, who was interviewed in this city while transacting official business here. Senator Mitchell declared he was in possession of additional interesting facts with relation to the case of Mr. Jenkins which could not yet be made public. He asserted, however, that the charges against the consul general concerning maintenance with the bandits who kidnaped him last fall, which were "already fully proven," would be further substantiated.

Carter Glass Calls on the Virginia General Assembly to Ratify Suffrage

Washington, Jan. 27.—On the eve of his taking leave of the President's official family and, simultaneously, on his taking his seat as a member of the United States Senate, Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, writes Senator J. W. Mapp, of the Virginia General Assembly, advocating the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment now before that body.

Secretary Glass was invited by Senator Mapp to appear before the House of Delegates tomorrow and deliver an address. In declining, he points out the wisdom of granting the suffrage to women at this time by a "friendly Congress and a Democratic President" in order that the Democratic party may be in the bidding for the woman vote in the coming elections.

To Senator Mapp, Secretary Glass says: "Needless to say I have no concealment to make of my view of the strategy of the suffrage situation. I assume that it is well known that I have been and am utterly opposed, primarily, to woman suffrage, especially by Federal amendment; but being opposed to a thing does not make me refuse to see facts as they exist. Even without constitutional suffrage, women have the right to vote in every pivotal state of the union. The simple, sensible question is: Do we want them to vote with the Democratic party in the next presidential election, or with the Republican party? Do we want the Federal amendment, the ratification of which seems inevitable, applied by a friendly Congress and a Democratic President, or by an adversary Congress and a Republican President. Are we going to refuse or repel woman votes merely because we do not want women to have the ballot? This is the case stripped of rhetoric and lamentation, and I should judge that the Virginia General Assembly would not be willing to decide it precipitately or rashly."

VIEWS CONFLICT ON MINERS' WAGES

President Lewis Resents Implication That Workingmen Are Not Americans

Washington, Jan. 27.—Coal miners and coal mine operators presented conflicting conclusions on the subject of wages in the industry at the resumption of hearings today by the coal strike settlement commission. Don Ross, of Pittsburgh, spokesman for operators in the Freeport field, asserted that the 14 per cent increase already granted gave the miners a potential earning power greater than that of any other class of American labor. Demands for more pay for explosives and mine lights, and abolition of duties in connection with moving loaded coal cars and excavating working spaces under ground were characterized by Mr. Ross as attempts to get further advances by indirect methods.

Presenting statistics, Van H. Bittner, statistician for the United Mine Workers of America, told the commission that in the present purchasing power the pay of miners was 35 to 40 per cent lower than pre-war standards, and insufficient to maintain the standard of living. Such conditions, he added, had obtained throughout the actual war period, although the net profits of operators had increased "probably out of proportion to the cost of operation."

During the discussion the representative of the operators suggested that the 30 hour week was "un-American," thereby arousing the ire of John L. Lewis, acting President United Mine Workers. "I do not intend to remain quiet while this challenge of our Americanism is repeated by operators' counsel," Mr. Lewis declared, addressing the commission. "The mine workers yield to no one in their allegiance to American institutions, government and flag. These attacks are not germane to the matter under consideration and we do not propose to be tried on the charge before this tribunal at the whim of any individual."

President Robinson of the commission ruled afterwards that advocates on both sides should refrain from personalities. Summarizing figures prepared for the war labor board, Bittner said that a family income today sufficient to meet bare cost of living, should be \$2,243. The figure on the operators' profits, he asserted, demonstrated that wages could be advanced without increasing coal prices.

TRANSPORT POWHATAN REACHES HALIFAX SAFELY

Halifax, Jan. 27.—The disabled Army transport Powhatan was towed into Halifax harbor at 7:30 this evening. Captain Randall, her commander, reported that with the exception of three men slightly ill, all were well on board. The safe arrival of the Powhatan with her crew of 150 men, ends a ten-day battle with incessant storms under extreme conditions of hardship, which opened on January 18, when the distressed vessel then about six hundred miles from land sent out wireless appeals for aid. She then had on board 271 passengers, including women and children, who suffered for five days before weather conditions permitted their transfer at night to the transport Northern Pacific. The passengers arrived safely in New York.

FIVE CASUALTIES RESULT FROM A SNOWBALL BATTLE

Durham, Jan. 27.—Five students of the University of North Carolina came here this afternoon to receive medical attention for bruises and abrasions, the results of a hard fought snowball battle between the Freshmen and Sophomores of the University. Don't miss the \$250 Harness Race and Running Race, Pinchurst, Today. (Adv.)

VIRGINIA DODGES SUFFRAGE BALLOT

House of Delegates Would Submit Question To Referendum Vote Before Acting

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—After it had listened patiently for several hours this afternoon to arguments pro and con a resolution calling for defeat of the Anthony suffrage amendment, the Virginia House of Delegates sidetracked the proposition by adopting by a vote of 55 to 39 a resolution offered by Mr. Rev. of Accomac, providing that "All questions relating to ratification or rejection of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States concerning woman suffrage, be passed by at this session in order that the people may be given an opportunity to express their wishes by referendum to be provided by this session of the General Assembly."

While the suffragists seemed to interpret this action as a partial victory for them, inasmuch as it was generally conceded that the House would have rejected the proposition had it voted directly on the Ocala resolution, the general impression among the wise ones about the Capitol was that the question would hardly be permitted to re-open for further consideration at the present session.

As is known that at least some of the legislators not altogether hostile to the suffrage proposition feel that there are more important matters awaiting their attention, schools being chief among them. The only pair in today's voting were Buford and Hill. Buford is a delegate from Brunswick and a brother of Mrs. Robert Strang, of Wilmington, formerly of Raleigh. The understanding was that Buford is opposed to equal suffrage.

WOMEN THEMSELVES LIKELY TO TAKE PART IN VOTING

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 27.—The women of Virginia themselves likely will participate in a referendum on the Federal suffrage amendment if today's action of the House of Delegates is approved by the Senate, Miss Luella Terry, secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Virginia declared here tonight. "Submission of the question to the people would be a waste of time," Miss Terry said, "for I believe by the time a referendum is called the women will have the privilege of voting. The House is simply dodging the issue."

BULLET SPLINTERS PART OF HERR ERZBERGER'S SHOULDER

Berlin, Jan. 27.—An X-ray examination of the wound suffered by Matthias Erzberger, vice premier and Minister of Finance, who was shot yesterday by Oltwig Von Hirschfeld as he was leaving the criminal court building, shows that the bullet splintered part of Herr Erzberger's shoulder blade, where it is firmly lodged. The wound is extremely painful with some bleeding. Herr Erzberger has no fever but is very weak. (Continued on Page Two.)

BRANDS ADMIRAL AS SUPER EGOTIST OF AMERICAN NAVY

Congressman Byrnes, of South Carolina, Denounces Attitude of Naval Officer

ADMIRAL FORESAW THAT PERSHING WOULD FAIL

Assignment To England By Secretary Daniels Mistake, Congressman Declares; Sims Depreciated Work of Navy in Speeches Made in London Last Year

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By R. E. POWELL. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Branding Admiral Sims as a "super egotist" and declaring in dramatic style that the lone mistake of Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy was the assignment of Sims to England in the confidential capacity, Representative James F. Byrnes, of the second South Carolina district, today denounced that naval officer on the floor of the House of Representatives and insisted that if he revealed confidential instructions of a superior officer he should be given a dishonorable discharge from the navy.

By far more startling than the Sims denials a few days ago when he clearly told the Senate that he was cautioned not to let the British pull the wool over his eyes was the revelation by Representative Byrnes of the admiral's libel of the American army and his depreciation of the navy at the most critical stage of the war.

Sims Foresees Disaster. "While in Paris on October 30, 1918," said Mr. Byrnes, "Admiral Sims told Representative Van H. Bittner, of Virginia; Whaley, of South Carolina, and me that the armistice asked for by the enemy would have to be granted because of the failure of Pershing to break through the German ranks dug to disastrous breakdown in transportation behind the American lines. 'With paths in his voice,' continued the South Carolina member, the galleries in the Senate rapidly filling, 'he pictured this failure of the army at a critical moment. We visited the headquarters of the service of supplies and found that only a few days previous Pershing had written the S. O. S. congratulating them upon their wonderful work in supplying the forces in the field. His statement was false and for his inexcusable slander he must answer to the American doughboys.'"

That the admiral depreciated the work of the navy, Representative Byrnes conclusively showed by reading from a copy of the London Times, of October 11, 1918, quotations from a Sims speech delivered the day previous at the Criterion Restaurant. "Another idea was some times in the American mind, that the American navy had been doing the bulk of the business over here, at least a half. That was not correct. There were about 5,000 anti-submarine craft operating day and night and the American craft numbered 160, or three per cent." Again, according to the London paper, Admiral Sims said: "Americans seem to regard it as a miracle that they had gotten a million and a half troops over here in a few months and had protected them on the way. We didn't do that. Great Britain did." "This same speech" said Mr. Byrnes, "he made day after day. He made it to us in Paris and again when he saw him in London. It was false from the beginning to end. Records of his office show that instead of there being 5,000 anti-submarine craft engaged there were not more than 2,000 that could properly be so described. He counted every English bottom afloat in order to decrease the American percentage."

"The statement that Great Britain did that, was false," declared Mr. Byrnes, reading into the record Department figures showing that the American Navy carried 46.25 per cent of the American troops overseas. Sims, after impressing upon Messrs. Byrnes, Whaley and Glass the small part America played in the war, proceeded to tell them this country should play no part in peace at all. Great Britain, he proclaimed, should control the sea because of her geographical position and Great Britain should transport American goods to foreign markets. "So convinced was I that his anglophobia made it impossible for him to entertain a purely American viewpoint," declared Mr. Byrnes, "that when I returned to this country I advised one in authority that for an American view they might as well appeal to the British Admiralty as to Sims." "England Needs No Defense. "Having visited the battlefields of Ypres and the grand fleet during the war, he continued, "I was impressed with the magnificent part played by this hapless politician could say will either add to nor detract from the glory of the English people. His efforts to flatter them by undulating the Army and Navy of the United States will meet with the contempt of every true Englishman as it does of every true American." Referring to the statement of Sims that he was admonished at the Navy Department by a "high official" not to let the English pull the wool over his eyes and that "it is none of our business pulling British chestnuts out of the fire," Representative Byrnes said: "Daniels emphatically declares he did not do that." (Continued on Page Two.)