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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY

MAY 7, 1920.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

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DELAWARE HOUSE POSTPONES VOTE ON SUFFRAGE BILL

Adjourns Until May 17 Without Taking Any Action After Spirited Debate

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS TRY TO FORCE VOTE ON MEASURE

"Bull" McNabb Indulges In Making Charges of Bad Faith But Republican Floor Leader Calls His Bluff; Suffragist Leaders Will Continue Fight For Ratification

Dover, Del., May 6.—Despite the efforts of anti-suffragists to force a vote in the lower House of the Delaware Legislature today on the resolution to ratify the Federal amendment, adjournment was taken until May 17, without any action on the measure. Suffragist leaders admitted they need at least three more votes to pass the measure in the House at this time.

The refusal of the Senate, which yesterday passed the measure, to message it to the House, and the presentation of a concurrent resolution from the upper branch calling for a ten days' recess, created one of the most spirited fights of the special session, charges being made that the delay was "for no other reason than to buy, bribe and cajole members of the House into voting for suffrage." The charges were made by Representative McNabb, Democrat, of Wilmington, who declared he knew of at least one member of the House who had been approached.

Representative Lyons, Republican floor leader, challenged McNabb to prove his assertions and asked him to name the member he referred to. "While I am not at liberty to mention his name," declared McNabb, "I will do so here and now if he gives me authority and you assist."

Calls of "Let's have it" came from the Democratic side, but the name was not urged and the incident closed. Mr. Lyons said he did not believe either the suffragists or anti-suffragists would resort to such methods as charged by McNabb.

Suffragist leaders declared tonight they would continue their fight during the recess with renewed vigor in an effort to make Delaware the thirty-sixth State to ratify the amendment, thereby giving the women of the country the vote.

NO RELIEF LEGISLATION LIKELY BEFORE ELECTION

Democratic and Republican Members Look For No Further Action Now

Washington, May 6.—After a series of informal conferences, Democratic and Republican members of the House agreed today that there was no prospect of enactment of soldiers relief legislation before the forthcoming recess for the political conventions.

Representative Knutson, of Minnesota, the Republican whip, said that many members felt that the whole question should go over until after the November election so as to avoid the possible injection of partisanship in its consideration.

Representative Garner, of Texas, Democratic whip, and members of the Ways and Means committee which conducted extensive hearings on relief legislation declared sentiment was "rapidly changing," and that a majority of the Democratic members of the committee were "willing to let the bill continue to sleep in committee."

Much of the change in sentiment, members said, was due to the large number of protests against increasing the tax burden on its possible effect on the cost of living.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS WANT SOME RESERVATIONS

State Convention Disapproves of Article Ten of the Peace Treaty

Providence, R. I., May 6.—Disapproval of Article Ten of the covenant of the League of Nations as submitted by President Wilson to the Senate but approval of a league of nations that would conform to the principle of self-determination for small nations was expressed by the Democratic party of Rhode Island in a resolution adopted at the State convention here today.

Another resolution commended Senator Peter G. Gerry for his stand in behalf of Ireland as expressed in the resolution bearing his name that was adopted by the Senate on March 18, last. The resolution also directed the delegates from this State to the national convention at San Francisco "to do everything in their power to the end that the Irish Republic recognized by the government of the United States." The convention also expressed its approval of President Wilson and his administration.

Ten unrepresented delegates were elected to the national convention. Delegates elected included P. H. Quinn, of West Warwick, who was also re-elected national committeeman for a four-year term. Three women were included in the delegation.

The platform discussed the eighteenth amendment to the Federal constitution that would provide for ratification of amendments in the future by popular vote in the States.

The convention was addressed by Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Ainsinette Funk, of Washington.

PARLIAMENT WANTS TO BLOCK IRISH PROPAGANDA

House of Commons Members Don't Like De Valera's Campaign in America

London, May 6.—The subject of the support given to "the Irish republic" by some persons in the United States came up in the House of Commons today. Horatio Bottomley asked whether the government was aware that appeals for subscriptions for bonds addressed by De Valera as president of the Irish republic, were still appearing in American newspapers and were supported by the governors of various States, and whether Great Britain proposed to make representations on the matter to President Wilson.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying in behalf of the government, said it was understood that such appeals were still appearing in certain American papers, but he was not in a position to say whether they were supported by any governor. Great Britain, he added, was not prepared to make representations.

Robert Burton Chadwick asked whether Mr. Bonar Law was aware that "this outlaw" was recently honored with the freedom of New Orleans and whether any representations had been made to the United States in the face of "this deliberate insult by an ostensibly friendly power."

Mr. Bonar Law answered that he was quite satisfied the good feeling of the United States was not represented at all by such demonstrations and he did not believe that any action the British government could take against them would have any other effect than to weaken the relations.

BENSON HAD HARD JOB KEEPING SIMS STRAIGHT IN WAR

Admiral Had Propensity For Showing Undue Friendship For Great Britain

ADMIRAL BENSON NEVER HAD ANY ILL FEELING

Head of Naval Operations Had To Use Strong Language To Impress Viewpoint On Sims; Doesn't Remember Words But Merely Meant America Should Show No Partiality

Washington, May 6.—Denying that he had any feeling against the British, Rear Admiral William S. Benson declared before the Senate naval investigating committee today that he had done a grave injustice through Rear Admiral Sims' interpretation of instructions received before going abroad.

Admiral Benson said he could not recall whether in his final instructions to Admiral Sims he had said "don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes; we will as soon fight them as the Germans," but added that if he had used such language, it was for the purpose of impressing upon the Admiral that the United States was still a neutral.

The witness told the committee that he had not only cautioned Admiral Sims on that occasion but twice during the war not to let his friendship for the British unduly influence him. He discussed the matter with the officer first in London, he said, and later in Paris. He explained that he was prompted by what he described as a feeling growing in the United States that Admiral Sims was permitting his friendship for the British to influence him unduly in using American destroyers to protect British shipping.

On neither occasion, said Admiral Benson, did he use the language attributed to him by Admiral Sims.

Admiral Sims, the witness said, had the entire confidence of the Department and his recommendations were given "every consideration consistent with the general policy of giving all possible aid to the allies." Asked by the chairman why, if this were true, all of Admiral Sims' recommendations were not immediately followed, the witness said Admiral Sims was not charged with final responsibility and the Department's acts had to be based on the general situation.

Continuation of Admiral Benson will be continued tomorrow.

Asked by Chairman Hale what instructions he gave Admiral Sims before the officer first sailed for London, Admiral Benson said he cautioned him to be very careful of his conduct in view of the delicate situation and to remember that the United States still was neutral.

"I gave him very earnest instructions along that line," said the witness. "I felt very strongly regarding the situation and probably used very forcible language to impress on him the seriousness of the situation, but what words I used I cannot recall."

Admiral Benson added that if Sims had been told not to let the British pull the wool over his eyes it would "have to go at that."

"You do not deny it?" asked the chairman.

"I cannot deny it under oath," replied Admiral Benson. "I do deny the interpretation that has been placed or attempted to be placed on it. I don't think anything could have been more confidential than my conversation with Admiral Sims."

"How could you say that we would as soon fight the British as the Germans?" asked the chairman.

"Merely as a figure of speech to impress on him the seriousness of his task," was the reply.

No Ill Feeling Toward British.

Admiral Benson said that late in 1917 a feeling had grown up in the United States against the British.

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CARRANZA MAY GO TO MEXICAN COAST FROM MEXICO CITY

President of Mexico Said To Be Headed Towards Vera Cruz During Day

WASHINGTON DOUBTS IF HE'LL TRY TO ESCAPE

Rebel Representatives In America Think He May Try To Gather Force To Enable Him To Transfer Seat of Government Instead of Fleeing from the Country

El Paso, Tex., May 6.—President Carranza was scheduled to leave Mexico City for Vera Cruz some time today, according to a telegram received from Nogales, Ariz., tonight by La Patria, a Spanish language newspaper published here.

The message was signed by A. Almada, head of the Revolutionists department of information and propaganda at Nogales.

In view of reports received earlier in the day that the railroad service from Mexico City to Vera Cruz had been suspended some doubt was expressed here as to the probability that the Mexican chief executive had been able to depart. It was pointed out, however, that as a result of the critical situation of the Federal government a special effort might have been made to run a special train for President Carranza. The text of the message relating to Carranza received by La Patria, follows:

"Carranza, accompanied by ministers, leaves today for Vera Cruz. Some days ago he sent his son-in-law, Candido Aguilar, ahead to Vera Cruz with an advance guard."

Puebla, one of the largest cities of Mexico, was reported to have been captured by revolutionary forces under Gen. Pablo Gonzales in another message received by the newspaper.

An advance detachment of Gen. Angel Flores, revolutionary commander in Sinaloa, has driven Federal forces toward La Cruz, where another engagement is expected, it was said.

THINK CARRANZA MAY TRY TO TRANSFER THE CAPITAL.

Washington, May 6.—Concentration by Carranza of troops at Mexico City caused rebel representatives here and some American army officers to believe today it might indicate the President's determination to gather about him a force sufficiently strong to enable him to transfer his seat of government.

The obvious reason for such concentration, it was explained would be the defense of the capital, but, according to military experts Mexico City is so difficult to defend that Carranza might be expected to employ the same tactics he did when Villa gained the ascendancy in 1914, and again set up his capital at Vera Cruz.

Revolutionary agents here agreed it would be possible for Carranza to utilize a comparatively small force of loyal troops for a stand somewhere outside the capital, and that it might even be possible for him to force his way to his old temporary capital at Vera Cruz and from there direct a counter movement.

It would be possible for Carranza to take with him to Vera Cruz or, to some other point the officials of the supreme court and a considerable quantity of supplies and money, but observers asserted his position there would be no stronger than that of Villa, or any other leader conducting independent operations. The possible success of such tactics, they declared, depended wholly upon a radical change in popular opinion.

Information based on news contained in the Mexico City newspapers of a recent date indicated that Carranza was preparing to send General Marquez south into the state of Puebla, at the head of a considerable force to attack the rebels that have been gathered there under the command of Gen. Pablo Gonzales who recently joined the revolt. The Federal garrison in the city of Puebla is reported to have withdrawn Monday upon the approach of Gonzales and to have taken refuge in Apizaco, Tlaxcala.

Other reports from Mexico City were that the legislature of the state of Mexico had declared in favor of the revolution and that Gen. De La Torre had been sent to recapture Tehuacan, the state capital. Oaxaca, capital of the state of the same name, Tuxtepec, and Panuco, near Tampico are towns now claimed by the rebels whose reports are that the same federal garrison that recently was reported to have withstood the attacks of Gen. Manuel Palmar's men had now joined the revolt. The cutting of railroads continued, according to official and unofficial reports. The best information available indicated interruption of traffic over the railroads between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, Puebla and Pachuca, and the main lines north to Torreón and west to Guadalupe.

CARRANZA REFUSES TO VACATE THE PRESIDENCY

Reports Received in Washington Say He Is Preparing To Evacuate City

Mexico City, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Refusal to abandon the presidency in the face of the menace of rebellion featured a manifesto issued yesterday on the occasion of the national holiday by President Carranza.

In the manifesto President Carranza declared it would be impossible to hold the Presidential elections which had been set for July 4th. He also traced the events in Mexico which he charged represented a plot by the followers of General Obregon to gain the presidency by means of violence.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—Rebel agents here tonight announced receipt of a telegram from Mexico City saying the President of the municipality was organizing a civilian guard "for the purpose of protecting the city in the event of its evacuation."

The information, the agents said, was construed by them to mean that Carranza had determined to abandon the capital since the organization of such a force probably would not be undertaken without his consent and probably not without his knowledge.

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DIRECTOR STATES' RELATIONS SERVICE.



And here is the same manager, Dr. A. C. True. Through seventeen hundred country agents and one thousand home demonstration agents he peddles the Agricultural Department's product—service—to nearly every farm and fire-side of the nation.

WILSON IGNORES SOUTH IN NAMING MEN TO VACANCIES

President Nominates New York Lawyer To Interstate Commerce Commission

SOUTHERN SENATORS FEEL MUCH AGGRIEVED

Friends of Allen J. Maxwell Particularly Disappointed Over Failure To Name North Carolina Man To One of Three Places; May Hold Up Confirmation In Senate

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

Washington, D. C., May 6.—When President Wilson today sent to the Senate the nomination of Mark W. Potter, of New York, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission his action caused much indignation on the part of Southern Senators who have begged for some recognition to the Southeastern classification territory.

A few days ago the President appointed a professor of politics from Princeton and a granite cutter from Massachusetts to the existing vacancy and one of the new berths on the commission and his failure at that time to show recognition of the claims of the Southern ports and middle-west cities brought many cloak protests from Senators representing those sections.

Potter New York Lawyer. With the nomination today of Mr. Potter, who is a New York lawyer and president of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad, the Southerners and their colleagues from the West concluded that their only hope of salvation lies in rejection of the three nominations.

It was freely predicted this would be done when they are considered by the Interstate Commerce committee of the Senate.

Particularly displeased are the friends of Commissioner A. J. Maxwell of the North Carolina Commission, whose showing is generally conceded to have been as fine as any of the other nominees. It was indicated more than once in this correspondence that the President would select Mr. Maxwell for one of the three berths on the higher body unless he reached out and pulled in some man who had received no public mention in the connection. This he did.

As a matter of fact, little is known of the two men the President nominated a few days ago. They are not considered by members of the Senate as men with sufficient vocational training for the job they have been tendered.

One has been a professor of politics at Princeton, where President Wilson was President, before being elected Governor of New Jersey. This man is Henry Jones Ford.

James Duncan, the other nominee of a few days ago, is a native of Scotland and a former vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

His grade has been that of a granite cutter and his experiences in the commercial world has been confined to editing a trade journal.

"The only thing I can say about these men," Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, said today, "is that they are both preeminently unqualified for the jobs. I do not know anything about Mr. Potter but I can tell you that the South and the West will fight his confirmation. I shall vote against all three."

To Make Vigorous Protest.

Vigorous protest against the appointment of the three will be made in committee Senator Ellison D. Smith, ranking Democrat on the Interstate Commerce Committee said. Senator Smith was not as bitter in expressing his indignation as were other Southern Senators but the general feeling is that the Southeastern territory has been given a decided slap in the face.

"I expect to vote against them and to make a fight against them," Senator Lee F. Overman, of North Carolina said. "The three men appointed all come from the section that seems bent on delivering a body blow to the export trade of Southern ports and middle-western cities. I do not think the President acted wisely in making his selections."

Simmons Disappointed. Senator Furnifold M. Simmons was equally displeased with the latest nomination. He had held out hope that the President, in filling the last vacancy on the Commission, would choose Mr. Maxwell—certainly some man with the endorsement of the territory which so badly needs representation on the Commission. Delegation after delegation from North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and other States interested in the development of the southern ports and in a more equitable adjustment of freight rates in their respective trading radiuses.

"I am very much disappointed and regret that our territory has not received recognition," Congressman Godwin, representing the port city of Wilmington, said. "However, I feel that the South has fared pretty well at the hands of the administration."

"I hoped that one of the new commissioners would come from a southeastern State," said Senator W. J. Harris of Georgia, "as the great interests of five southeastern ports, together with the new freight rates from the middle west, make our position vital." "Naturally I wanted to see a Georgian appointed," the Junior Georgia Senator added, "but must be alert in fighting to preserve our advantages."

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GOVERNOR EDWARDS DROPS HIS HAT INTO THE RING

New York, May 6.—Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, tonight became an avowed, active candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. Walker W. Vick, personal friend of the Governor, issued the formal announcement of his candidacy and of the opening here of Edwards' campaign headquarters.

Governor Edwards begins his campaign without any political machinery or prestige lent him from any source, Mr. Vick said. "He runs on his record as Governor of New Jersey, as its former comptroller and as a man of affairs in the business and financial world of this country for the past 25 years. His rise in the business world as a self-made man, as well as his entire career, both business and political, present abundant proof of his sympathetic regard for the great productive forces of the country."

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS HOLD STATE CONVENTION

Kansas City, May 6.—Eight delegates at large to the Republican National convention unrepresented as to presidential preference were elected today by the Republican state convention which adjourned late today.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included sections condemning the League of Nations covenant without reservations, denouncing the National administration and demanding that all laws be strictly enforced. Two of the delegates at large are women and the eight alternates named are all women.

EMBARGO DECLARED ON FRUIT SHIPMENTS NORTH

Tampa, Fla., May 6.—Shippers of fruits and vegetables in this State have been notified by the American Express Company of an embargo effective today on shipments from this State. The notification declares that due to the recent strikes of railroad workers in the East and West shippers in those congested sections have been using the express lines to such an extent that there is an acute shortage of express cars.

SETTLE WAGE DISPUTE IN ENGLISH FACTORIES

Manchester, England, May 6.—The wage dispute in the cotton trade which involved 400,000 operatives has been settled. The organizing National Association has granted an increase of 25 1/2 per cent. on the current wages, with an additional 10 per cent. to male card room workers. The agreement is to last twelve months.

STRIKE AGAINST HARD BOILED SHIRT COLLARS

Chicago, Ill., May 6.—Today marked the second day of the 30 day "strike" here against starched shirts and collars.

The "strike leaders," called 1,500 workers in the business district joined the movement the first day.

John W. Chapman, secretary of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, chief "agitator," said strikers' soft shirts might be any color except white.

He added that the strikers' had been a step forward effectively in dressing by having collars attached to shirts thus eliminating time spent searching for a button and attaching the collar.