

THE WEATHER
Rain followed by clearing Monday, colder on the coast Tuesday.

The News and Observer

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TARHEEL SOLONS KEEP WEATHER EYE ON LEGISLATORS

Generally Conceded That Siegel Reapportionment Bill Will Become a Law

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE SUITS SENATOR OVERMAN

Congressman Brinson Silent On Subject But Congressman Small Would Keep Status Quo; Butler Succeeds In Reviving His Little Boom; Navy Complimented

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C.

RUMOR OF EFFORT TO UPSET FREIGHT CHARGES TO PORTS

Revision of Rates To South Atlantic Would Be Ruinous To Commercial Future

EXISTING RATES PLACED IN OPERATION LAST YEAR

Congestion in Northern Ports During World War, Made Re-adjustment Necessary; Rumored British Interests Behind Move To Change Existing Rates To Southern Cities

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Secretary Daniels Opposes Repeal Of Primary Law

Defects in It Should Be Remedied—"You Don't Burn Down a House To Get Rid of the Rats." He Says—Puts Power In Hands of People Where It Belongs—Needed Especially Now That Women Vote For they Would Be At Disadvantage In Conventions.

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Building, Washington, Jan. 9.—Asked what he thought about the suggestion incorporated in a bill introduced in the legislature for the abolition of the primary law, Secretary of the Navy, Daniels said:

"I was sorry but not surprised to learn that there was some movement on foot in North Carolina to abolish the primary and to go back to the old convention system. I regretted, however, that the matter had been raised, for in my judgment the primary system, which has not been adopted by practically every State in the Union and is incorporated in the constitution of some States, is as permanent a part of our political system as if it were part of the Constitution itself.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT SHOWS LARGE INCREASES

Harding Runs Seven Million Ahead of Cox, Official Tabulations Show

SEVEN CANDIDATES GET A TOTAL OF 26,769,708

President Wilson Beat Hughes In 1916 Election Only Half Million Votes; Eugene Debs Almost Doubles the Socialist Vote; Prohibition Ballots Show a Decrease

New York, Jan. 9.—Interesting comparisons of the popular vote for President in 1920 and 1916 are made possible by official figures of various State election canvassing boards, compiled by The Associated Press and made public here today. They show a total popular vote of 26,769,708 for the candidates of five parties in 1916. The returns from Tennessee alone are unofficial.

HARDING RESIGNS HIS —SEAT AS U. S. SENATOR

President-elect Carries Out Announced Purpose To Turn Job Over To Willis

Marion, O., Jan. 9.—President-elect Harding resigned today as United States Senator from Ohio, forwarding his letter of resignation to Columbus for action of the newly elected Republican governor, Harry L. Davis, who assumes office tomorrow.

The move was in accordance with the President-elect's announced purpose to give up his Senate seat as soon as a change in the State administration would admit the appointment of a Republican successor. Governor-elect Willis has indicated that Frank B. Davis, elected Senator for the term beginning next March, would be named to fill the vacancy.

INAUGURATE NEW EXECUTIVE AND PASS SALARIES

Two Matters Will Be Chief Concern of General Assembly This Week

RECEIVE BUDGET REPORT, CANVASS VOTE TUESDAY

Indications That Salary Bill Will Be Passed, With Pay Fixed at \$5,000; Agreement Reached To Sidetrack Primary Repeal Bill and Ignore Suffrage, It is Said

"Inaugurate Morrison and do something with this salary business," is generally the answer that anybody gets for an inquiry addressed to a member of the General Assembly concerning the things they have in mind to do during the legislative week beginning this morning.

The House, there is much interest among the Tarheelers at the National Capital in the position that the State Legislature will take with reference to redistricting the State.

The News and Observer's representative approached several of the members of the State delegation here to get their views toward redistricting, particularly to learn whether they favor the job being done by this Legislature, or the latter being deferred and the two additional congressmen the State will draw by electing from the State at large until such time as a redistricting of the State shall be accomplished.

Overman Favors Proposition
Representative Brinson, who is a member of the House census committee, and who is active in the fight against increasing the House membership, declined to take a position with reference to redistricting, holding that the matter is one for the State Legislature also and he did not wish to obtrude his views on that body.

Senator Overman is inclined to favor the idea of having the additional congressmen come from the State at large, at least for two or four years. The time isn't just ripe for the State to be redistricted in the fairest and most acceptable manner, he believes, and in order to avoid the possibility of having a redistricting measure passed through that would not be satisfactory to everybody, he would rather possibly longer.

Representative Small is also inclined to favor the idea of congressmen-at-large at least for the time being. He dislikes the idea of disturbing the arrangement of the present districts, and also favors the idea of having a man or two in the House who will be responsible to the people of the whole State and not be guided in matters of legislation by what he may think is the people of a single district. Incidentally, Mr. Small is being suggested as a possible congressman-at-large, should that plan be adopted.

Republicans Not Pleased
Naturally North Carolina Republicans in Washington do not take kindly to the idea of the State electing congressmen-at-large. They want the State redistricted and hope that under the new alignments, they will be able to capture one or two of the congressmen.

Former Senator Doughty said this afternoon that if the Republican party in North Carolina could get a fair deal in the redistricting of the State, four of the districts would be Republican. He said that the suggestion to have the districts remain as they are and elect the additional congressmen from the State at large was, of course, a partisan suggestion and that if it were acted upon by the legislature, it would be equivalent to a surrender.

Should the Democrats take advantage of this opportunity to add two North Carolina members to their already solid delegation in the lower House, they would only be following the example already set by at least two strongly Republican States, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The former now has two representatives at large and Pennsylvania has three. Of course, now the Democrats have just as much chance to win one of these places in these States as the Republicans would have in North Carolina.

The boom for former Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina for the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture, in the Harding cabinet, is being revived. This boom was seriously deflated a few weeks ago when the impression became general that Senator Harding would pick Henry Wallace, Iowa, for this plum. It developed that Mr. Wallace was so active in encouraging this belief that he is said to have aroused a mild form of resentment in the President-elect's bosom, and added to that the objection was registered against Mr. Wallace, who is editor of a farm paper, that he was not a "dirt farmer." In consequence, Mr. Wallace's chances are said to have dwindled very materially, and as his stock goes down, those who are boosting Butler are pleased to believe that his stock is ascending.

Commissioner of Agriculture Graham, of North Carolina, one of the North Carolina Democrats who endorsed Butler for a cabinet berth, is given credit in Republican circles here for organizing the movement among State commissioners to get the claims of the South before the President-elect.

The existing freight rates to South Atlantic and Gulf ports were placed in effect by the Railroad Administration in December, 1919, and for the first time in half a century they put South Atlantic and Gulf ports on an equal footing with North Atlantic ports. They quickly resulted in the upbuilding of a number of Southern ports, bringing them into a commercial prominence they had not enjoyed since the War-between-the-States. Among the cities benefited by this equalizing of freight rates, putting them on a basis where they might compete with North Atlantic ports as shipping points, have been Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, on the South Atlantic coast; and New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile and Panama City, on the Gulf coast. Another great benefit to which the entire country excepting possibly the few ports on the North Atlantic seaboard, was that this equitable rate adjustment served to relieve the congestion that had previously existed in the North Atlantic ports as a result of the handling of practically all of the country's foreign commerce through them.

This congestion, it will be recalled, for a time even threatened America's war program. But while the Railroad Administration's order was in effect a war measure, it at the same time was dictated by fairness and for the first time in half a century gave manufacturers in a territory producing more than 60 per cent of the country's manufactured products, the option of routing their goods through any gate way they might select anywhere from Maine to California.

But the Eastern railroads which had virtually had a "strangle hold" on the country's foreign commerce destined for trans-Atlantic countries, were not satisfied with this order, and their executives lodged a vigorous protest with Walker D. Hines, then director general of railroads. Mr. Hines promptly disavowed the protest of these executives, and in a letter to Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio and then chairman of the committee of railroad presidents in the Eastern classification territory, he said that "Eastern railroads have no good grounds for objection on the basis of mileage, as the distance to Canadian ports is very considerably greater than to South Atlantic and Gulf ports." Mr. Hines proceeded this conclusion with the statement that the basis of rates to South Atlantic and Gulf ports, against which the Eastern roads were protesting, was the same as in effect between central freight association territory and New York, Boston, Portland, Maine, Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

Officials interested in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine and the development of all Atlantic and Gulf ports, without regard to section, say it is significant that the chairman of a committee appointed some ten months ago by a New York commercial organization to promote action against an equality of rates to all Atlantic and Gulf ports was Daniel W. Cook, assistant director of the British owned Cunard Lines.

World Divert Traffic.
This committee, which was instructed to appeal to the trunk line association and the Interstate Commerce Commission for cancellation of export freight rates to South Atlantic and Gulf ports, so far as is known here, is still in existence, and there is a suspicion that the plan to attack the existing rates, as revealed in the letter of the president of one of the trunk lines, was prompted by this committee headed by this British official.

Cancellation of the present export rates, which now give equal opportunity to all American Atlantic and Gulf ports, would have the effect, it is declared here, of diverting traffic that now goes to ports of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, not just to New York, which is receiving the great share of the American export business, but to the Canadian ports of Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

The tariff is expressed here that when the business men and shippers of Central freight association territory, as well as those of states further west, awake to the effect of a return to the old order they will as a result to the port cities of the South Atlantic and Gulf States in the United States.

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that it is perfect. The North Carolina primary law is effective in many respects, but you do not burn down a house to get rid of the rats. We should not repeal the primary law because it has not operated as well as its advocates expected, or dreamed. Instead of thinking about repealing this system, the wisest heads in the legislature should take counsel of one another as to how the objections to the measure could be best removed. We are in danger, if we focus attention upon the shortcomings of the present admittedly imperfect law, of supposing that the primary system is wrong rather than its direct criticisms of the law and its operation.

Fundamental Reason For Primary.
A great man once truly said that the only remedy for the evils of democracy was more democracy. Likewise the only remedy for the evils of the primary law is a better law better administered. Of course, the basic reason

UNION LEVY MADE FOR COAL STRIKE

Miners Plan To Carry To Finish Fight In West Virginia and Alabama

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—To carry to a finish the strike of the Union Coal Miners in Alabama and the fight against what is termed "the lockout" in Mingo county, West Virginia, the United Mine Workers of America has sent letters to the four thousand local unions in the country levying an assessment of one dollar a month for two months or the entire membership number 553,000, according to an announcement made tonight at the international headquarters here by Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers Journal. Approximately 50,000 persons in the two fields are being supported by the international union which, up to January 4, had expended \$1,345,000 out of its treasury for this purpose.

"The suffering which the men, women and children living in both these coal fields have undergone challenge the admiration of every member of our union," reads the letter sent to the local unions. "They have been thrown out of their homes; have been subjected to the brutal treatment of a private army of gunners, guards and thugs, employed by the coal operators and to the repressive military regulations which have been established by the State. Federal troops ordered into these mining communities. Such heroic actions call for our full support in the struggle these brave men and women are making against the forces of corporate greed and corporate power."

William Green, international secretary-treasurer of the organization, said the assessment would raise approximately one million dollars, all of which would be used for the relief of these men and their families.

JOHNSON TO PUSH BILL FOR FEDERAL PRIMARY

California Senator Declares That Progressivism Has Not Passed as Yet

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Johnson, Republican, California, issued a statement today forecasting his intention to push forward his project for a Federal primary law, and recognizing opposition to be met in the effort.

"Progressivism has not passed, certain progressives have" Senator Johnson said. "The lightning progressives who were more interested in office than in policies have wanted their horrible past forgotten and have endeavored to stone by but-regulating regularity. But progressivism is yet unshaken in the hearts of millions."

"Reaction is on today. We witness the assault all along the line upon the direct primary. If this succeeds, there is little that exploiting privilege has to fear from public officials. The bitter concerted movement against labor is the accompaniment of the endeavor to strip all voters the right of nominating their public servants. To prevent the elimination of the primary, and the destruction or modification of that which has added to the common welfare is work ahead for progressives, and this work will be done by the rank and file without, and if necessary in spite of, progressivism's former

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REVIEWS LEAGUE PROGRAM FOR YEAR

Secretary of International Body Issues Report On First Year's Achievements

Paris, Jan. 9.—The secretary of the League of Nations today issued an official document entitled "The Work Accomplished by the League of Nations During the First Year of its Existence, January 10, 1920, to January 10, 1921," enumerating the various questions settled or discussed by the league. It mentions first the establishment of a permanent international court of justice; second, the work accomplished in the limitation of armaments; and third, the creation of an international commission to study the blockade as an economic weapon. The three foregoing are mentioned as measures "designed to prevent war" under the heading "Efforts at Political Conciliation" the document refers to the question of the Aland Islands, upon which the league commission will report within three weeks.

As measures destined to remedy the economic crisis, the report says, the creation of an economic and financial organization in accordance with the conclusions of the Brussels financial conference and the organization of a transit commission, were foremost in the league's work. Concerning humanitarian measures, the report goes on, the league elaborated a series of projects including an appeal for funds to fight typhus; the acceptance of responsibilities for opium traffic; control and also the white slave traffic; caused the United States, Brazil and Spain to accept mediation in Armenia, and effected the repatriation of more than a hundred thousand war prisoners.

Regarding execution of the peace treaty the league points out the missions accomplish:
1.—Administration of the Saar Valley.
2.—Direction of the affairs of the free city of Danzig.
3.—Rejection of the German government's conclusions and notes asking another plebiscite in Eupen and Malmedy and the final awarding of the territories to Belgium.
4.—The establishment of a permanent mandate commission to administer the affairs of former German colonies.
5.—Acceptance of responsibility for the protection of minorities.
6.—Registration of sixty-nine treaties in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Versailles.

TO NAME SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR HARDING TODAY

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Although the resignation of President-elect Harding as United States Senator had not been received by Governor-elect Harry L. Davis at his hotel here tonight it was announced at his headquarters that acceptance of the resignation and appointment of Senator-elect Willis to the vacancy would be among the first acts of the new Governor following his inauguration tomorrow.

SOLDIERS BENT TO QUIET FEUD IN ARKANSAS TOWN

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 9.—A detachment of the Pine Bluff Machine Gun Company has been sent to the scene of a reported outbreak resulting from a feud among white residents at Kingsland, Ark., 25 miles southwest of here. In a street fight two men were said to have been seriously wounded.

the group of Ohio electors, who suggested at first that all Republican electors be invited, and later modified the plan to include an invitation to Republicans and Democrats alike.

Such a meeting would have no formal legal significance since the actual casting of ballots by the electors takes place tomorrow in the various State capitals.

LABAN JENKINS IN SELECT SOCIETY

Recent Republican Candidate Buys Handsome Washington Residence for Home

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Although it is being generally reported throughout the Tenth North Carolina district that Hon. L. L. Jenkins, who was decisively defeated for Congress by Representative Weaver at the November election in North Carolina, is being discouraged by that defeat, he is already in the running for two years, hence, Mr. Jenkins is about to become a near Washington politician.

The Washington papers of Saturday afternoon and this morning printed large three column photographs of a handsome dwelling Mr. Jenkins has purchased in Washington. Through a Washington real estate dealer, Mr. Jenkins purchased the house from a Mrs. Elizabeth De Travers, for a consideration of approximately \$100,000.

The house contains fourteen rooms and, according to the Washington Post's description of it, "is a bath with a built in garage and is beautifully furnished and located." The location is in one of the most fashionable sections of the city, being at Connecticut Avenue, Q street northwest, where Mr. Jenkins will be in handshaking distance of some of the foreign embassies and legations and others who move in the National capital's most exclusive circles.

In the Post of the other morning, there was a somewhat extended reference to the possibility of Mr. Jenkins being elected to the Presidency of the Continental Trust Company, of Washington, in which he is now a director. He, of course, still continues his banking interests at Asheville, and so far as known still has his Gastonia interests. At any rate, Mr. Jenkins is not to be denied an interest in Washington, if he did fall to connect with a Congressional seat. But when the time comes for him to make the race for Congress again, he will be a little difficult for him to make the people of the Tenth district understand that he is totally and wholly a Tar Heel.

TO TAKE UP DISARMAMENT IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK

Washington, Jan. 9.—The subject of disarmament is expected to be prominently in the minds of members of congress this week.

Impetus to the discussion revolving around the general subject of reduction of sea power undoubtedly will be given by committee meetings. The chief of these meetings, according to indications today, will be the session Tuesday of the House-Naval affairs committee at which Secretary Daniels has been asked to give available government information as to the naval strength, present and projected, of the principal powers of the world.

The Senate Foreign relations committee also may consider disarmament as brought forward by pending resolutions proposing disarmament conferences.

Salaries for constitutional officers will most likely be settled tomorrow, one way or another, nor is there any member willing to speak ex cathedra as to what disposition is going to be made of the question of raising salaries. Apparently, based upon inconclusive straw balloting about the hotel lobby, the chances favor some increased pay for the State officers, probably not more than \$5,000 per year instead of the present \$3,500 allowed them.

The basis of tomorrow's voting will very likely be fixed this afternoon when the salaries and fees committees of both houses meet jointly to consider the Wright bill offered the opening day by Representative Wright of Guilford. The bill provides for salaries of \$6,000, but it is better than a guess that a thousand or so dollars will be pared off before the joint committee gets through with it today. Contrary to the general belief, the bill is not a "six day" measure, but one that can be put through when ever the members are ready to vote on it.

A Busy Day Tuesday.
Tomorrow will be the busiest day that the General Assembly has had on its hands since the session was born at noon last Wednesday. At noon there is a joint meeting of the two houses to canvass the returns from the November elections, and while they are meeting together, the report of the budget commission will be placed before them, with recommendations as to appropriations to come out of the session. The House will have still to consider the salary bill.

And Wednesday there will of course be a session, but brief. The main business of the day will be the induction of a new Governor, and on Thursday, most likely the members will be in need of rest from the strenuousness of the preceding day. Friday and Saturday have nothing particular in sight, and none of the big legislation is expected to get under way until next Monday, January 17th. But after that—

Big Measures Next Week.
There are a vast number of things to be done. Representative Doughty will have his biennial revenue and machinery act. There is the Clarkson-Berry road bill, yet without an announced sponsor on the floor, but full ready to be introduced and with a goodly following to pilot it through the mill; the appropriations bill, which will largely embody the findings and recommendations of the Budget commission; the Workmen's Compensation Bill, two of which have already been prepared, and are about to be offered.

It is over these things that the General Assembly will spend the larger part of its time between now and March 10, but there are a host of minor items of legislation, movie censorship, primaries, and what not to be disposed of, enough to keep the General Assembly exceedingly busy until the last fall of the presiding officers' levels early in March. Any who have been expecting a mild session will have more thought, and still more worries coming to them.

Women Want Primary.
Interest in the primary repeal bill, introduced as House Bill No. 1 by Representative Neal, has waned, and it is a fairly safe guess that the primary will stay like it is, at least for another two years. It is the influence of the woman in politics that has sav' the primary. She wanted to have a try at naming party candidates, and the primary is the easiest way for a novice voter to have his or her say in choosing candidates.

The alleged agreement not to tamper with the primary comes as a sort of compromise with advocates of ratification of the suffrage amendment. It was said about the Yarbrough. Not an inconsiderable number of women and men, too, wanted North Carolina to ratify suffrage, and out of the United States Supreme Court, if that suggests itself to you as any way to upset the status of woman by declaring ratification in Tennessee, West Virginia or Missouri unconstitutional and void. Something of panic seized upon the leaders when certain of the leaders of the women wanted ratification. Hence it is said compromise that seems to doom Neal's bill to languish in committee until the session's dying day.

An alarmingly gloomy specter was held up by some of the women who wanted, and perhaps still want, North Carolina to ratify. The Supreme Court might upset the whole business by saying that these States had not ratified properly, and then the whole fabric of the past election would be upset. There wouldn't be an officer in the whole nation, from township constable to the presidency who could claim that he had been properly chosen.

It didn't seem anybody, but the president-elect, was looking down on the state, and the state was without a president.

TOM HEFLIN UNABLE TO SPEAK IN CHARLOTTE

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator E. Thomas Hefflin of Arkansas, will be unable to attend the rally to be held at Charlotte January 17 under the auspices of the American Cotton Association. The rally is planned to launch a drive for the sale of stock in the American Export and Import corporation. Senator Hefflin, one of the best informed men on cotton in the country, was urged to deliver an address at the rally and hoped to be able to accept, but on account of pressure of work at the capital, has been compelled to send regrets. Former Governor Manning, of North Carolina, president of the corporation, will be the chief speaker, and

Arrest Sinn Fein Leader.
Belfast, Jan. 9.—Troops at Derry to day surrounded the residence of Joseph O'Doherty, Sinn Fein member of parliament, and arrested him. He will be returned to two previous raids on his home were without result.