Cook to a Queen

Read Mrs. Wilson's Articles on Woman's Page.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

For Health's Sake

Read Dr. Brady's Daily Talks on Editorial Page.

69TH YEAR. VOLUME 69 NUMBER 309 RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1919. —SIXTEEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 12 —FAIR PRICE, THREE CENTS

WITHDRAWAL OF WRIT WOULD AID IN ENDING STRIKE
RESULTS IN DOUBT IN MARYLAND AND NEW JERSEY
STATE ELECTION FURNISHES FEW SPIRITED FIGHTS

OFFICIAL COUNTS MAY BE REQUIRED IN BOTH STATES

Coolidge Sweeps Massachusetts on Law and Order Platform.

GOVERNOR'S LABOR ATTITUDE INDORSED BY OLD BAY STATE

Republican Candidate Carries Kentucky in Gubernatorial Contest.

OHIO STANDS BY PROHIBITION

Dry Majority, Indorsing Law Enforcement and Federal Amendment, Approximates 75,000.

Republicans elected their gubernatorial candidates in Massachusetts and Kentucky yesterday, while in New Jersey and in Maryland late returns indicate neck-and-neck races.

Mississippi elected a Democratic Governor.

The result in Maryland was in doubt at midnight. With less than one-half of the city of Baltimore heard from, Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie, Democratic nominee for Governor, was leading his Republican opponent, Henry W. Nice, State's attorney of Baltimore, by 1,000 in Baltimore city. Based on these figures the Democrats were claiming that Mr. Ritchie would carry Baltimore by about 1,200.

Few definite returns had been received from the counties, however, and it seemed probable that the result would not be known for some hours.

With returns lacking from only 368 districts out of the 2,011 in the State, most of them in counties which normally are strongly Democratic, Newton A. K. Bugbee, Republican candidate candidate for Governor, had a lead early today of 3,263 over Edward I. Edwards, the Democratic nominee. Bugbee's total was 159,196 and that of Edwards 155,933. Reports had been received from only about half of Hudson County.

The Republican leaders asserted stoutly that Bugbee would carry the State by 5,000, but Edwards' campaign managers were equally insistent that he would be victorious. The Democrats based their hopes on the missing districts in Hudson and Essex, asserting that Jersey City alone would wipe out Bugbee's advantage.

"Law and Order" Candidate Wins.

Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican, was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts yesterday by an overwhelming plurality over Richard H. Lewis, Democrat. Last year, when Long also was his opponent he won by a plurality of 17,035. The vote today swept him into office again by a margin which had reached more than 85,000 at 11 o'clock tonight, with two-thirds of the returns counted.

The "law and order" slogan of Governor Coolidge, based upon his stand against the striking Boston policemen, brought out a heavy reserve Republican vote. The Democrats also worked hard to bring the voters to the polls, with the result that the total vote was one of the heaviest ever cast in the State.

Returns from 677 election precincts out of 974, from 311 cities and towns out of 353, outside of Boston, gave for Governor: Coolidge, 185,189; Long, 92,065.

In Boston, Long's plurality of nearly 20,000 last year was cut to less than half that figure today.

Fred J. Burrell, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and the other nominees on the State's ticket, were elected by large pluralities.

Morrow Governor of Kentucky.

The election of Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, as Governor of Kentucky, was conceded last night by Democratic party officials.

Ohio has gone dry by 75,000.

James A. White, Ohio dry superintendent, made this claim last night on reports of uniform dry gains or from ten to twenty-nine to a precinct over 1918, when the drys won by 25,000. The returns are very meager, but in a brief summary, it may be said that the liberals are making slight gains in the cities, while the drys are making heavier gains in the country.

Through Ohio "law-and-order" candidates have been elected and Socialists have been defeated by heavy votes.

Ohio, by the vote, ratifies the Federal prohibition amendment and approves the Crabbe State-wide enforcement act. Though subjected to heavy hammering by the liberals, it has run up even with the other propositions. The State rejects a repeal of State-wide prohibition and defeats an attempt to legalize 2.75 per cent beer.

The State has rejected, it seems, a State amendment to classify property for taxation.

The soldier vote was a distinct disappointment to the liberals, who expected that the 265,000 men who were absent last fall would overturn the dry majority.

Anti-Socialist Majorities Heavy.

The majorities against Socialists were emphatic. In Toledo, Mayor Cornell L. Schreiber, who broke an automobile plant strike, was re-elected by 10,000. In Cleveland, the Republican trend carried back into office Mayor H. L. Davis. In Columbus, Mayor George J. Karb, Democrat, is probably defeated.

In Hamilton, home of radical socialism, Mayor C. J. Smith, Democrat, and law-and-order candidate, was re-elected by double his usual majority. In Piqua, Mayor Hamilton, who was arrested during the war for Socialist activities, was defeated.

Moran Wins in New York City.

The election of Robert L. Moran, Democrat, as president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City by a plurality of about 4,000 over his Republican opponent, Fiorrello H. LaGuardia, was indicated by the late returns with 230 districts missing. The figures were Moran, 364,791; LaGuardia, 360,197; O'Neil, Socialist, 111,359.

Up to 10:30 LaGuardia had been running ahead with an indicated plurality of about 2,000. As a result of the closeness of the vote of various offices, Police Commissioner Enright in the evening sent out notice to all precinct commanders as follows:

"The election is very close. There will probably be a recount. You will therefore see to it that all ballot boxes are carefully sealed before being receipted for. All ballot boxes shall be locked up in the station houses and a patrolman shall be kept on guard."

In New York State the Republicans made important gains in municipal

(Continued on Second Page.)

Moran Conducts Campaign While Ill at His Home

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Robert L. Moran, candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, conducted his campaign from a sick bed. He was recently operated on for appendicitis and his condition was such as to prevent him from voting today.

Women played an important part in Moran's campaign, as they did in the whole election. They conducted an active canvass and established several district headquarters where tea was given to callers every afternoon and every effort was made to bring out the woman vote and so swing the men into line for the Tammany candidate. Although a considerable number of women refrained from registering, practically all of those who did register voted.

The strength of the Socialist vote was another feature of the election. James O'Neil, the Socialist candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, got about 15 per cent of the total vote.

DEMOCRACY UNOPPOSED IN RICHMOND ELECTION

Nearly 2,000 Voters Go to Polls to Approve Results of August Primary.

E. M. ROWELLE LEADS TICKET

Comparatively Few Electors Scratch Ballots, Depositing Their Slips With Few Alterations — Mills Succeeds Wendenburg in Senate.

Richmond Democrats, nearly 2,000 strong, went to the polls yesterday between sunrise and sunset, and set their official approval on the straight ticket of candidates for the Corporation Commission, State Senate and House of Delegates, nominated in the August primary. There were no upsets because there was no chance for any. In the absence of Republican opposition in the capital of a State almost solidly Democratic, all went as merrily as a wedding bell.

Very Few Tickets Scratched.

There was no excitement and the absence of the usual "politicking" was noticeable. Voters went to the ballot boxes in the thirty-four precincts into which the four wards of Richmond are divided and, in the majority of cases, deposited the slip without alterations. The number of scratches made was very small. Apathy was evident throughout the day in the exercise of the right of suffrage, although John M. Purcell, chairman of the City Democratic Committee, called on the voters to come out and perform their duty.

For the first time in the history of the State, two members of the State Corporation Commission were elected by the people, Judge William F. Rhea and Berkley D. Adams. Members of the body have hitherto been appointed by the Governor. The count last night showed that 1,937 votes were cast for Mr. Adams and 1,932 for Judge Rhea.

Rowelle Leads Ticket.

Morgan R. Mills, nominee for the State Senate, polled the smallest number of votes, 1,908. Edward M. Rowelle, candidate for re-election as clerk of the City Circuit Court, secured the largest number, 1,945. What little activity there was centered in the first precinct of Lee Ward, where 155 men came to the polls and voted. The fifth precinct of Jefferson Ward polled the next largest number, 139, for the majority of the candidates.

Although the election here was largely a matter of routine, the number of votes exceeded the estimate given during the day by men well-informed politically. Several stated that the vote would probably be about 1,200. Their opinion was based on the number of ballots cast in previous elections of the same nature as those yesterday.

RESTRAINING ORDER IS ISSUED KEEPING CHIEF FROM TRYING LUMPKIN

Defense Contends Mayor Is Only Official to Sit in Judgment on Patrolmen.

An order temporarily restraining Chief of Police A. C. Sherry from trying Patrolman M. F. Lumpkin, on a charge of infractions of the rules of the Police Department, was issued yesterday by Judge Crump, of the Law and Equity Court.

Attorneys L. O. Wendenburg, J. C. Nunnally and Willis B. Miller, who represent Patrolman Lumpkin, filed the writ of prohibition against the chief yesterday morning in time to prevent the trial of that officer, which was to take place at 1 o'clock yesterday.

Whether Chief of Police Sherry or Mayor Ainslie is empowered to try the officer is the bone of contention. Great stress is laid by the defense on a statute of the Constitution which confers this power exclusively on the Mayor, although the city charter declares that this authority is vested in the Chief of Police.

No date for the hearing of the writ when it comes up on its merits has yet been set, and much interest has been aroused in law circles concerning the point at issue.

Charges of compounding a misdemeanor in connection with the dismissal of a transporting case in Hustings Court against Patrolman Lumpkin were tried in Police Court some time ago and dismissed.

OIL IS REPORTED FOUND NEAR SCOTLAND, GEORGIA

State Geologist Warns, However, That Evidence of Commercial Value Is Not Conclusive.

[By Associated Press.]

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—Natural oil has been discovered in Georgia, Dr. S. W. McCallie, State geologist, announced today after an investigation extending over two months.

The oil has been found on the property of H. G. Sample, near Scotland, in Talafer County, Dr. McCallie said. It refined about 66 per cent kerosene which, he said, was about the quality of California oil and inferior to most of that in Texas and Oklahoma.

While advising the owner of the property that he believed boring of test wells is warranted, the State geologist added a public warning to the citizens of Georgia that "evidence we have before us is not conclusive so far as the existence of oil in commercial value is concerned."

WILLIS WINS OVER LEWIS IN ROANOKE

Democratic Floor Leader Defeats His Opponent by 450 Majority.

JOHN PAUL BESTS CONRAD

Rockingham Sends Republican to Senate—Two Cities Adopt Commission Plan.

Featured by spirited contests between Democratic and Republican nominees in several of the western and southwestern districts of the State, and general apathy and light balloting in the central and eastern portions, where the Democratic ticket was unopposed, slight gains by the Republicans and the adoption of the city manager form of government in Lynchburg and Newport News were the outstanding features of the general elections yesterday. In many counties where Republicans failed to come into the field to oppose the Democrats, Independents offered themselves as candidates, but were defeated almost without exception.

In Newport News, the commission form of government was adopted by a majority of more than 4 to 1. The plan provides for an expert municipal executive, a paid council of five, the obliteration of all ward lines and the use of the referendum, initiative and recall. In Lynchburg the vote was much closer, the plurality for adoption amounting to 340. The Lynchburg plan also provides for a Council of five men who will succeed the former bicameral council and Mayor. The new form will go into effect on September 1, 1920. Candidates for the new council will be nominated in April and elected in June.

Close Fight in Rockingham.

According to reports reaching Richmond last night, in no section of the State was the fight closer for the Senate and House of Delegates than in the Rockingham District. There John Paul, Republican, was elected over his Democratic opponent, former State Senator G. N. Conrad, for the upper House. The Republicans also elected one member of the two to be selected for the House, and the second seat is still in doubt, D. W. Earman, Republican candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, defeated his Democratic opponent. Reports from Harrisonburg last night indicated that the entire Republican ticket was returned victorious in Shenandoah County.

R. Holman Willis, Democratic floor leader in the House, came forth the winner after a hot battle in Roanoke. He was opposed by W. H. Lewis, Republican. Willis' majority was 450 votes. He carried his own precinct two to one, but this was needed to offset some precincts which were carried by Lewis. In no campaign in the State were Democratic politicians more interested than in the Roanoke fight. It was expected that the majority would be small.

Rison and Garrett Win.

On the face of returns received up to 9 o'clock last night, George T. Rison and W. A. Garrett, Democrats, were elected from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Senatorial Districts, embracing Danville and Henry and Pittsylvania Counties. Senator Garrett represents Danville and Henry County, while Senator Rison is the member of the upper house from Danville and Pittsylvania County. Both of the incumbents were opposed by independents, who waged intensive campaigns and made strong fights. The majorities ranged from 500 to 1,000. This same district also elected the Democratic nominees for the House, John C. Blair, W. H. Buntin and C. R. Warren. All three had independent opposition.

Voting in Danville was listless, only 717 votes being cast. David P. Garvin led the ticket. In Franklin County, Dalton Dillard was re-elected to the Legislature by a majority of 800, telephone messages to Danville from Rocky Mount, the county seat, indicated last night. Nowhere in the State, however, was voting more listless than in Suffolk. Only 103 votes were polled there out of a voting population of more than 1,000. Very little attention was paid to the election by business men, who were only reminded of the fact by the closed banks, advices from Suffolk stated last night.

Republican Wins Place.

Although twenty-seven out of twenty-nine precincts in Washington County gave Warren, Democratic nominee for the Senate from Washington and Smyth Counties, 1,663 votes, he was defeated by Hassenger, Republican, by a majority of 125 ballots. For the lower house of the Legislature from Washington County, Grey, Democrat, polled 1,622 votes and defeated Phillips, Republican, for whom 1,361 ballots were cast. Robertson, Democrat, received 1,636 votes, while Anderson, Republican, received 1,614. Two precincts were missing late last night and the winner was in doubt.

State Senator W. L. Andrews carried his home city of Roanoke over J. A. Walker Cardwell, Republican, in the race for the senatorship of the fourth district, composed of Roanoke and Montgomery Counties, and the cities of Roanoke and Radford.

In Roanoke the vote for Andrews was 1,422 and for Caldwell, 621. In Fredericksburg, C. O'Conor Goolrick, Democratic incumbent, polled 267 votes to 64 by his Republican opponent, Cooke. C. W. Massey secured almost twice the number of votes of his Republican rival, N. O. Foster. State Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Winchester, was re-elected by the Democrats of Winchester and the Counties of Frederick and Shenandoah, without opposition. Only a small vote was polled.

Republicans Win in Carroll.

With nine precincts missing last night in Carroll County, the Republican candidates were leading by a good majority. The closest fight was between Estel W. Ogle, Republican, and S. G. Wright, Democrat, for the clerkship. Grayson County returned the usual Republican majority of from 250 to 500 votes.

J. M. Parsons, Republican, was elected to the State Senate without opposition. The vote in Campbell County was reported light. Democratic candidates for county offices were unopposed. In Lynchburg, Robert A. Russell was elected to the Senate, and Maro C. Brown to the House without opposition.

Unofficial returns from Botetourt County indicated the election of G. W. Layman, Democratic candidate for the Senate, over Thomas J. Wilson. The majority of Layman would be small, it was said. Layman is now a patient

(Continued on Third Page.)

SENATORS REJECT LODGE PROPOSAL

Another Shantung Amendment Is Defeated by Vote of 26 to 41.

ONLY THREE MORE REMAIN

Senator Borah Offers One to Strike Out Article X. of Covenant.

BY JAMES R. NOURSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Senate today rejected another amendment to the peace treaty, the proposal made by Senator Lodge to strike out all the articles relating to the disposition of Shantung being defeated, 26 to 41. The amendment was disposed of without debate.

So far as known, only three more amendments remained to be considered. These are the amendments by Senator La Follette to strike out all the labor provisions, a new amendment introduced today by Senator Borah to strike out Article X. of the league of nations covenant and the Gore amendment, giving Congress the right to dispatch troops. An agreement was reached to take the vote on the La Follette amendment at 3 o'clock tomorrow after the Senate shall have heard a speech which Senator Reed, of Missouri, will deliver in favor of its adoption.

Debate Is Concluded.

The debate on the La Follette amendment was practically concluded today, but Senator Lodge asked to have final action on it put over until tomorrow to enable Senator Reed, who has been ill, to discuss it.

The vote by which the Shantung amendment was defeated differed only slightly from the vote by which the committee amendment to name China instead of Japan as the recipient of Shantung was rejected. In today's voting, Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Shields and Thomas, who opposed the committee amendment, switched their votes to the support of Senator Lodge's proposal to strike all the Shantung matter from the treaty. Twenty-three Republicans and three Democrats—Gore, Shields and Thomas—voted for the Lodge amendment, while twelve Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats voted against it. The Republicans who opposed it were:

Colt, Hale, Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling and Townsend.

Would Strike Out Article K.

In support of his amendment to strike out Article X, Senator Borah told the Senate that the reservation proposed by the committee did not go far enough, in that it would still permit the league of nations council sitting at Geneva to order the participation of American troops in foreign controversies. He declared that the reservation made no provision to the effect that such orders would have to be sanctioned by Congress. By striking out the entire article, Senator Borah asserted, the United States would be relieved from any obligation to protect the territorial integrity or political independence of any foreign country.

Senator Jones, of Washington, brought forward a suggestion that the committee reservation should be amended by providing that the representative of the United States in the council "shall not give his assent to any decision involving the use of the military and naval forces of the United States under the provisions of this covenant until it has been submitted to Congress and has been expressly authorized."

"Unless an amendment of this character is agreed to by the Senate, I shall vote to reject the treaty," Senator Jones said.

7 MILLION SHIP TONS OF SUPPLIES SENT TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Report of Charles Dawes Also Shows Big Purchases Made in France.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A total of 7,600,000 ship tons of supplies were sent from the United States to American armies in France between June, 1917, and December, 1918, and 10,192,000 tons were purchased in Europe. Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, former brigadier-general and purchasing agent, today told the Senate Military Committee. He said purchasing power for the army should not be centralized in a single official.

"I thought all purchasing ought to be centralized when General Pershing made me head of the supply board," Mr. Dawes said. "Three weeks' experience showed me that the practice of allowing every army service to buy for itself was a necessity for fighting. Nothing should interfere between the order for supplies on the fighting line and its execution. A central office takes the pressure off."

The cost of material bought in Europe, Mr. Dawes said, was $1,024,000,000, and it included 134,000 tons of motor vehicles, over 1,000,000 animals, and over 1,000,000 tons of coal, wood and timber.

GERMANS SHIPPING COTTON OUT OF SAVANNAH, GA.

Dozen Large Steamers From European Ports Are Now at Loading Docks for Cargoes.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—The beginning of heavy shipments of cotton to Europe is seen in the loading here of twelve large steamers with between 150,000 and 200,000 bales of cotton, which is destined for German and other foreign ports. This does not include a number of more moderate sized steamers, which are loading cottonseed products and similar commodities.

About an equal number are due for early arrival, and others are being constantly added to the list. Some are of very large calibre, registering more than 5,000 tons net. They are bound for the various European ports, Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Ghent and ports in Southern Europe. Several steamers have already cleared and sailed for German ports, both Bremen and Hamburg, and others are now loading. Savannah has always been a favorite port with German buyers, and the movement long interrupted by the war, has commenced.

BOTH SIDES IN COAL STRIKE STAND FIRM

But Surface Indications Are That Each Is Willing to Negotiate.

PUBLIC BEGINS TO SUFFER

Montana Is Especially Hard Hit, With Coal Bins Empty and Schools Closing.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—At the end of the fourth day of the soft-coal strike that has closed nearly all union mines in the country and largely stopped production, with about 425,000 miners idle, there had been no break or weakening on the part either of the miners or the operators.

There were indications that each side was willing to negotiate, but each seemed determined that the other should surrender some point before diplomatic relations should be resumed.

The chiefs of organized labor, particularly Samuel Gompers, suggested that the government should dissolve its injunction against the mine workers' officials and that such a move would indicate that the way was open to peace. The mine operators maintained their attitude that the strike must be called off before negotiations could be opened. John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners' organization, said the negotiations could start any time.

Begin to Feel Strike's Effect.

While operators and miners remained idle and the mines stood deserted, except for such men as the unions allowed to remain in the shafts and upper works to care for machinery, the public in some sections had begun to feel the effect of the strike in a serious measure.

Montana was especially distressed, the strike having closed schools in Billings, while descriptions of the situation in that State indicated many householders were on the verge of suffering. Coal bins of many homes were empty, dispatches said, and many farmers in the dry-farming regions were without fuel.

Three branches of the State university and the State Normal School at Dillon may have to close shortly. Officials were considering the question of taking several hundred prisoners from the penitentiary at Deer Lodge to the mountains to cut wood for the prison.

In the Southwest many consumers had no coal, but the regional coal committee announced today those victims of the strike would be given a two weeks' supply. St. Louis dealers declared they were almost out of coal, and petitioned the government to return to authority the former State fuel administrator of Missouri.

Railroads Unembarrassed.

Railroad operation continued without interruption. The railroad administration has outlined its program for conserving coal stocks, and will have a central committee sitting constantly at Washington to receive reports and to instruct the regional committees.

There was little change in the situation today. Among the announcements tonight was one from Thomas Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' scale committee at St. Louis, that the majority of operators may file damage suits against the United Mine Workers of America, alleging breach of contract.

While the Mine Workers' body decided that the war was over and their contract with the mine owners expired, the operators have maintained that the war never has been officially terminated and the strike was a contract violation. Such suits would be filed by operators individually, and not by the operators' association, Mr. Brewster said.

No Thought of Dismissal.

John L. Lewis, acting head of the Mine Workers, who today stated that the collective bargaining machinery of miners and operators was still intact and all that was necessary was for the government and operators to put it in motion, tonight said immediate resumption of negotiations could follow dismissal of the government's injunction suit. He did not say miners would return to work to obtain negotiations. The government, however, through the Attorney-General's office today had let it be known that the injunction proceedings would stand and that there was no thought of dismissal.

COMBINATION SUGAR SALES HELD ILLEGAL BY JURORS

Announce That Dealers Making Same Are Violating Provisions of Antitrust Law.

Combination sales of sugar, by which the purchaser is required to buy other merchandise in order to obtain it, was declared a violation of the antitrust law yesterday by the grand jury investigating the high cost of living here.

In a statement addressed to Judge D. C. Richardson, of the Hustings Court, the jurors declare:

"The grand jury has determined that combination sales—that is, demanding the purchase of other goods as a condition for the purchase of sugar—is a viola[illegible] of the antitrust law.

"We hereby [illegible] the public to this effect and a[illegible]est the citizens to advise us [illegible] violation which may hereafter come to their attention.

"CHARLES F. TAYLOR,
"Foreman."

That the jury was not through with its investigation of the sugar situation with the report made yesterday was evident when it was announced last night that railway shipping and receiving clerks of the various roads touching Richmond will be summoned before the grand jury today to tell what quantity of sugar is coming into Richmond.

It was the intention of the jury yesterday to summon the receiving clerks, but their action was delayed. The only witness summoned before the jury was Colonel C. R. Keiley, secretary of the Virginia State Council of Defense.

Norway Recognizes Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Czecho-Slovakia has been recognized by Norway, according to a dispatch from Christiania to the State Department today.

Miners Ready to Confer If Writ Is Vacated

[By Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Acting President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight stated that the miners will be willing to resume negotiations with the operators immediately if the restraining order now in force against them is vacated.

His statement was made after being shown a dispatch quoting President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as advocating withdrawal of the restraining order as a step toward settlement of the strike.

Mr. Lewis' statement follows:

"If the injunction is vacated the miners will be willing immediately to meet the operations in joint conference to negotiate a wage scale."

Asked if miners would return to work prior to opening of negotiations, Mr. Lewis said the miners' offer meant only "negotiations without reservations," and would add nothing to this declaration.

CONFERENCE INCENSED AT SHERMAN'S ADDRESS

Delegates Declare That if It Represents Senate's Attitude Meeting Will Move.

MAY BRING OPEN BREACH

Advocates of Forty-Eight-Hour Week Clash With Defenders of Straight Eight-Hour Day During Hot Debate on Question.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Incensed at critical remarks of Senator Sherman, of Illinois, in the Senate today, several members of the international labor conference tonight declared that unless official assurance was forthcoming that the addresses delivered yesterday and today are not representative of the attitude of the Senate, steps might be taken to adjourn the conference or move it elsewhere.

While the Senate addresses were barely mentioned in the conference hall, delegates freely discussed the matter among themselves, and several declared their willingness to leave Washington. Conference officials, however, are making an effort to smooth out the difficulty and avoid any break.

Advocates of a forty-eight-hour week, which is favored by the report of the organizing committee, clashed today with defenders of a straight eight-hour day on the floor of the conference. Opinions of capital and labor delegates on this question are further apart than on any other item of the agenda, members said, and if the conflicting views can be reconciled speedy agreement on the other issues may be expected.

The debate was opened by George N. Barnes, member of the British War Cabinet, and government delegate to the conference, with a speech in which he indorsed the forty-eight-hour week instead of the straight eight-hour day, because the former is more "elastic" and can be put into effect more readily by all countries. Mr. Barnes, following his address, moved that the draft submitted to the convention for the forty-eight-hour week, prepared by the organizing committee, be adopted by the conference as the basis of discussion, but that the question of its application to tropical and industrially undeveloped countries be referred to a committee for consideration, and report.

Immediate protest against this motion was raised by F. M. Draper, Canadian labor delegate, who declared Mr. Barnes' proposal would shut out consideration of the eight-hour day. Leon Jouhaux, French labor leader, joined Mr. Draper's protest, and added that the forty-eight-hour week is only "an incident of the principle of the eight-hour day."

WOULD PREVENT LABOR BY CHILDREN UNDER AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS

Working Women's Congress Wants Medical Officer to Grant Certificates.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Recommendations that all nations enact legislation prohibiting industrial labor by children below the age of sixteen were made today by the International Working Women's Congress in a resolution adopted unanimously.

The child labor resolution also provides that a child to engage in any "gainful occupation" must have completed at least his courses in the elementary school, and have been declared physically fit by a medical officer.

The congress also voted for legislation to prohibit the employment of minors in dangerous occupations, which might retard their physical development with insistence on the desirability of regularly made physical inspections.

The British delegation submitted a plan to make the congress a permanent organization with affiliation with organizations of a "democratic national character" containing a substantial proportion of women members. The plan stipulates that only women may sit in the joint committee of affiliation.

PRESIDENT SIGNS MEASURE ENFORCING PROHIBITION

Bill Appropriates $2,500,000 for That Purpose and $6,000,000 for Alaskan Road.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—President Wilson today signed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $2,500,000 for enforcement of war-time prohibition and the food and fuel control act. The measure also provides $6,000,000 for the Alaskan railroad.

Improvement in the President's condition continued today, it was said at the White House, and he was permitted to do some other executive work.

Gives Package of Sugar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A three-pound package of sugar was given today to each voter in the seventeenth election precinct of the Second Assembly District on the Lower East Side by "Jimmy" Kelly, Democratic district leader. The gift was made without regard to the political preferences of the voter.

SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS INJUNCTION WAS GRAVE WRONG

Believes Annulment of Proceedings Would Bring Peace Quickly.

DECLARES NEGOTIATIONS COULD THEN BE RESUMED

Union Leaders Estimate Mines Will Be Idle Four Weeks.

GARFIELD READY TO ACT

Attorney-General Palmer Believes Men Will Return if Court Sustains Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Withdrawal of the injunction obtained by the government will open the way for settlement of the coal strike, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement tonight.

Charging that the injunction was a grave wrong and gross blunder, Mr. Gompers said that if it were vacated and miners and operators invited to further conference by the Department of Labor he had "an abiding faith" that a mutually honorable adjustment could be negotiated and effected, "whereby the coal strike can be brought to an end."

Mr. Gompers' statement was issued after his return here from New York, and in response to numerous requests for an expression as to chances of bringing the strike to a speedy end.

The statement follows:

"Representatives of newspapers have asked me for a statement regarding the coal strike and the situation.

Explains Demands of Miners.

"In the first instance it should be known that the demands of the miners, which upon the surface seem so radical and far-reaching, are by no means so. For several years the miners have not had more than a half year's work—their working days averaging from 160 to 180 days per year, intermittent, by days and by weeks—employment and then unemployment. The miners simply ask for a regulation of the working time so that the coal production and employment may be regular rather than intermittent. If the miners were permitted by the operators to work full time the supply of coal thus mined would soon force down the price of coal on the market, and this the operators are determined not to permit. The miners' case might better be stated by their demanding at least five days of six hours' work per week, which is really more than they are permitted to work at the present time. An understanding of the conditions clearly shows who are responsible for the present situation and the cause.

Raise Brings Higher Prices.

"When in 1914 the miners received an increase of 20 cents per ton the operators raised the selling price 55 per ton. Surely the conditions and the standards of life of the miners have deteriorated by reason of there being no practical advance in their wages and their earning power, while the cost of living has soared higher and higher.

"The mandate of the officers of the United Mine Workers of America was direct from the representatives of the men, who at the recent convention decided that unless a substantial improvement in wages and regulation of the working time were granted the strike order should be issued, to take effect November 1. President Lewis and his associates, therefore, had no alternative, particularly when the mine operators left the conference, leaving the representatives of the miners alone.

Injunction Could Not Operate.

"The injunction secured by the Attorney-General could not prevent the strike, for it was issued after the strike notice had already gone forth. The injunction was not only a grave wrong, but a gross blunder. It practically takes away the constructive influence of the officers of the organization, and indeed bars them from attempting to end the strike. Instead of conservative leadership prevailing, it placed the whole movement in the hands of the local men, who may vie with each other and be at variance with each other. If the injunction were vacated and the Department of Labor invite the operators and the representatives of the United Mine Workers for a further conference, I have an abiding faith that a mutually honorable adjustment can be negotiated and effected whereby the coal strike can be brought to an end."

Despite the spirit of hopefulness in official quarters that the end of the coal strike was near, spokesmen here for miners and operators declared tonight the country was in for a protracted industrial struggle in the bituminous fields.

Labor leaders, a bit more specific than operators, estimated that all union mines would remain closed at least four weeks. Other estimates cut that time in half, but officials, although without word of direct efforts to bring the two sides together, still held firmly to the view that the strike would not run that long.

There was no confidential reports to the Department of Justice from its agents in the fields, and reports to Washington headquarters of the operators merely announced that overnight conditions were unchanged.

Returned here from a trip to the West, Administrator Garfield took active control of the situation, and made ready to fix a maximum price on anthracite at the first evidence of attempts to advance the selling price.

Garfield at Conference.

Dr. Garfield took part in a number of conferences during the day, but it was stated officially that he had not discussed settlement of the strike with the operators. J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president and executive secretary of the National Coal Association, and a former member of the fuel administration staff, was among those who saw Dr. Garfield. The meeting caused widespread reports that Dr. Garfield had been delegated to act as mediator. Several other members of the fuel administration staff, besides Mr. Morrow, saw Dr. Garfield.

Attorney-General Palmer, in a letter today to a shipbuilders' council,