

STATE HEADS IN CONVENTION

Governors Gather At Annapolis To Discuss Reconstruction Problems

WILL MAKE VISIT TO BALTIMORE

Secretary of War Baker Urges Physical Training For Youths.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 16.—Governors and Governors-elect of the States of the Union from Maine to Washington and from Michigan to Louisiana, and even from the far-away territory of Alaska, came to Maryland today and assembled in the historic Senate Chamber of the State House of Annapolis, where Washington resigned his commission as the general commanding the armies which won the war for American independence, for the discussion of the problems of reconstruction and the readjustment of the affairs of the nation that necessarily must follow the great war in which America has been engaged.

VISIT BALTIMORE TONIGHT.

The session is to last until Wednesday evening, and except for a visit of the Governors to Baltimore tomorrow night to attend a reception in their honor at the Press Club, they will remain in the State capital, where their discussion of the problems that are facing the entire country can be transacted with less chance of interruption. Most of them are quartered at Carvel Hall, and without exception they expressed themselves as being charmed with the quaint, old-time atmosphere of Annapolis.

They came in at various times in the day and the first day of the meeting was devoted largely to getting acquainted with one another, with discussing informally the things they and their States are up against and in absorbing the atmosphere of the old town in which they are meeting. Their first session was held, as stated, in the old Senate chamber, which was without decorations except for the wreaths of Christmas greens that were festooned around the gallery and the window cornices, by a simple vase of carnations tied with the Maryland colors and put on the old clerk's desk by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and by the old shot-torn battle flag that was carried by Maryland troops in the war of the Revolution and which is believed to be the oldest United States flag in existence.

WELCOMED BY HARRINGTON.

It was in this spot, standing where Washington stood when he resigned his commission, that Governor Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who has just been elected to the United States Senate, called the gathering of Governors to order, and where Governor Harrington and Mayor Strange, of Annapolis, welcomed the visitors to the State and to the city.

Former Governor William Spry, of Utah, chairman of the Executive Committee, was expected to call the meeting to order, but at the last moment he telegraphed Secretary Miles C. Riley that he could not be present. As the meeting, which was scheduled to get under way at 11 o'clock, was not in progress until afternoon, the response to the address of welcome by Governor Manning, of South Carolina, was postponed until the afternoon, and was postponed again until tomorrow morning. In the afternoon addresses were made by Secretary of War Baker and by Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The Governors and Governors-elect who are attending the sessions are:

- Gov. George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona.
- Gov. Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Alaska.
- Gov. John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware.
- Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia.
- Gov. Moses Alexander, of Idaho.
- Gov. James P. Goodrich, of Indiana.
- Gov. W. L. Harding, of Iowa.
- Gov. Arthur Capper, of Kansas.
- Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant, of Louisiana.
- Gov. C. E. Milliken, of Maine.
- Gov. Emerson C. Harrington, of Maryland.
- Gov. Albert E. Sleeper, of Michigan.
- Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist, of Minnesota.
- Gov. Frederick D. Gardner, of Missouri.
- Gov. S. V. Stewart, of Montana.
- Gov. Emmet D. Boyle, of Nevada.
- Gov. Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey.
- Gov. W. E. Lindsey, of New Mexico.
- Gov. Thomas W. Bickett, of North Carolina.
- Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota.
- Gov. R. I. Williams, of Oklahoma.
- Gov. R. L. Beeckman, of Rhode Island.
- Gov. Richard I. Manning, of South Carolina.
- Gov. Simon Bamberger, of Utah.
- Gov. Westmoreland Davis, of Virginia.
- Gov. Ernest Lister, of Washington.
- Gov. John J. Cromwell, of West Virginia.
- Gov. Emanuel L. Philip, of Wisconsin.
- Gov. Frank L. Houx, of Wyoming.
- Governor-elect Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona.
- Governor-elect D. W. Davis, of Idaho.
- Governor-elect Henry J. Allen, of Kansas.
- Governor-elect Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.
- Governor-elect Samuel R. McElvie, of Nebraska.
- Governor-elect O. O. Larrazolo, of New Mexico.
- Governor-elect J. B. A. Robertson, of Oklahoma.
- Governor-elect R. A. Cooper, of South Carolina.
- Governor-elect Percival W. Clement, of Vermont.
- Former Governor Fort, of New Jersey.

Governors Dorsey, of Georgia; Goodrich, of Indiana; Sleeper, of Michigan; Burnquist, of Minnesota; Gardner, of Missouri; Bickett, of North Carolina; Manning, of South Carolina; Davis, of Virginia, and Lister, of Washington, are accompanied by their wives, and Governor Bamberger, of Utah, is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

All the governors and governors-elect and their wives attended a reception given in their honor at Government House by Governor and Mrs. Harrington tonight.

TO REVIEW MIDSHIPMEN.

The events of tomorrow, in addition to the discussion of State educational policies, State labor policies, workmen's compensation, State land policy and State agricultural policy, will be a review of cadets on the grounds of the Naval Academy, arranged by Admiral Eberle, of the Naval Academy, in honor of the veterans, and the reception at the Press Club in Baltimore. On Wednesday morning of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of the Interior Lane will make a speech, and Secretary Daniels will

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take the visitors on a trip on the bay on the presidential yacht Mayflower and also a short run on the battleship Mississippi. There will also be a reception at the Naval Academy from 4 to 6 P. M.

The address of Secretary of War Baker, although short was an inspiring one. He was introduced by Governor Edge, of New Jersey, who referred to "his wonderful success" in handling the affairs of the War Department. Mr. Baker in his address referred to the fact that the war had shown that strong State Governments were as indispensable in war as well as in peace time in the mobilizing and demobilizing of armies, and finding work for returning soldiers and developing better methods of physical training for young men. At the same time he pleaded that State authorities give cities more freedom to work out their individual local problems.

THANKS STATE EXECUTIVES.
Early disbandment of the draft boards and state branches of the Council of National Defense as Federal agencies was advocated by the Secretary, who urged, however, that both remain in existence informally to aid local authorities in solving problems of the readjustment period. He said he wanted to thank the State executives and through

them the other State authorities for the manner in which the defense councils, draft boards and other officials had carried out the Federal Government's wishes throughout the war and had initiated measures of their own.

"This demonstration of the ability of a democracy to carry out great undertakings, using its constituted authorities, is one of the greatest lessons of the war," the Secretary said. "Instead of adding to the aggregate of centralized power, this war has strengthened state governments and made them more indispensable than ever in our scheme of government."

The War Secretary emphasized that one of the principal functions of States hereafter must be "to rescue men from the situation shown during the recent mobilization, when one-third of the drafted men were found to be physically undeveloped or defective."

PHYSICAL TRAINING NEEDED.

"We must realize," he said, "that physical education is as necessary to the development of our youths as mental training. A sound mind must depend upon a sound body and we should organize educational systems providing for physical development."

Draft boards will be disbanded at the end of this month and State branches of the Council of National Defense will cease functioning as Federal agencies as soon as possible, Mr. Baker said. He urged that both co-operate with employment agencies in finding work for the soldiers.

FAVORS LAND INQUIRY.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, addressing the Governors, suggested that State governments ascertain immediately what farming lands might be available

for use of returning soldiers. He cautioned, however, against throwing these men indiscriminately into agricultural pursuits without previous experience or adequate training.

He also urged States to establish strong centralized agricultural departments, to define more clearly the function of land grant colleges, to continue promotion of agricultural extension work, build better roads and promote campaigns in rural districts against preventable diseases.

Considering the uncertainty of the future of the world's food production, Secretary Houston said:

"Congress should make available a revolving fund of not less than \$500,000,000 to effectuate the Government guarantee of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat, for we cannot tell at this time what the real market price will be a year from now. It may be as much as \$2.20 and it may be as much as 50 cents less than the guaranteed price."

Governor Harrington in his welcoming address in the morning referred to the historic features of the place in which the Governors were meeting, and to the war problems which the States have had to face in the last two years, problems which prevented the holding of the conference of Governors last year. He paid his tribute to the work of the Allies in the war, but insisted that if America had not gone to the assistance of the Allies their cause would have been lost.

MUST BAR BOLSHEVISM.

"And now that the war is over," he continued, "the questions of reconstruction, restoration and readjustment are demanding early solution. A great responsibility, as well as a great opportu-

nity, now arises before the American people. Old conditions can never return. New conditions now confront us to meet. Bolshevism must never be permitted upon the Western Continent, but the surest way to avoid socialism of such a character, or anarchy, is for us to have such forms of government with such legislation that gives equal and just right and equal and just opportunity to every citizen of our country. Public corporations and big business must now understand that they can only exist when they recognize that their existence is permitted only for service and not self and that they are the servants and not the masters.

"I believe we are going to meet these great problems in America and rightly solve them. The war has been of untold benefit to America. Labor and capital, the man of small and big business have been thrown into most intimate association in this great war and each has become better acquainted with the other's viewpoint. The women of our country have shown themselves absolutely indispensable and highly efficient in every form of useful work during the war. No better time, therefore, could there be than now for the Governors of the different sovereign States of the Union to get together to exchange views and to advise each other as to the necessary action or legislation that is now demanded to meet the great problems which now confront us.

SHOULD ASCERTAIN CAUSES.

"I fear that in times past we have devoted far more time and money to attempting to alleviate and cure evils, physical, social and political, than we

have in attempting to find out the causes thereof and by removing the causes avoiding the evils. I understand that a great department is now being organized at Johns Hopkins, with Dr. Welsh at its head, for research work into the causes of physical ills. So in regard to political and social evils, as well as physical evils. Let us find out the causes of insanity, the causes of poverty, the causes of crime. If it be intemperance, let us try the prevention as well as the cure. If it be the social evil, let us remedy the conditions and remove the evil.

"Let us find out the causes for Bolshevism, for socialism, for anarchy, and, if possible, remove the causes. Nearly all of the ills have some element of right and are caused by some element of injustice. A proper study will give better understanding, and when we dig into conditions and causes we find that most of the causes are social. And thus we come into new light, and in the marvelous development of the social vision and unselfishness of our people we have the miracle and the gospel of the new day of our new world."
H. E. W.

BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief