

The Weather
 Forecast for North Carolina:
 Fair and warmer Wednesday;
 Thursday unsettled, probably
 showers.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

DURHAM, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1921.

PRICE FIVE CENTS, DAILY—SEVEN CENTS, SUNDAY

FINAL REJECTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROCLAIMED IN PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE

In Harding's Message Delivered Before a Joint Session of Congress—Its Acceptance Would Be a Betrayal of the November Elections.

A DEMONSTRATION
 Republican Senators and Representatives Started a Big Demonstration Upon the Pronouncement On the League—Most of the Democrats Remained Silent and Unsmiling in Their Seats—Claim Complete Victory.

MANY MATTERS TOUCHED
 Emergency Tariff Headed the List of the Executives Rejected He Making No Suggestions On the Problem—He Also Included Railroad Rates, Soldier Legislation, Race Relations and Lynchings—Foreign Relations Were Discussed With Committee Before Leaving For Capitol to Deliver His Message.

Washington, April 12.—Final rejection of the Versailles league of nations by the American government was proclaimed today by President Harding in a solemn pronouncement of the foreign policies of his administration.

Speaking before the new congress, assembled to write a program of political and economic reconstruction, the President declared that the league would be nothing short of a betrayal of the mandate of the November elections. Instead, he asked for a congressional declaration of peace and ratification of those sections of the Versailles treaty which protect specifically American rights and interests in the war settlement.

"In the existing league of nations, world government with its super-powers, this republic will have no part," he declared. "It is only fair to say to the world in general, and to our associates in war in particular that the league covenant can have no sanction by us."

The declaration was answered by a tremendous demonstration in which the Republican senators and representatives declared their Democratic colleagues sat silent and unsmiling. After weighing the words of the chief executive, the senatorial group of treaty irreconcilables tonight were claiming a complete victory, predicting that even the passage of the treaty endorsed by Mr. Harding never would receive senate approval.

In his recommendations for legislation, the President gave greatest attention to tariff and tax revision and to the military situation, though he endorsed a list of lesser measures which congressional leaders declared might prolong the special session until the snow flies. He also took occasion in his address of nearly an hour to declare his faith in a maintained merchant marine and in the principle of armament reduction without asking for legislation on either subject.

An emergency tariff to correct serious disorders in American industry was pleaded at the head of the President's requests, and within an hour after he finished speaking, the house ways and means committee agreed to report to the emergency tariff measure passed at that session and vetoed by President Wilson. For the permanent tariff bill that is to be framed later, Mr. Harding made no specific suggestions except that it follow the principle of protection.

Similarly, President refrained from detailed recommendations on taxation, contenting himself with a general discussion of the situation with an added reminder that his party pledged itself in the last campaign to repeal the excess profits tax. He also recalled the campaign promise to organize a separate government department of public welfare, but made no recommendation whether a cabinet official should be placed at its head.

TEXT OF HARDING'S MESSAGE

Washington, April 12.—The complete text of President Harding's address to congress follows:

Members of the Congress: You have been called in extraordinary session to give your consideration to national problems far too pressing to be long neglected. We face our tasks of legislation and administration amid conditions as difficult as our government has ever contemplated. Under our political system the people of the United States have charged the new congress and the new administration with the solution—the adjustments, reconstruction, and restoration which must follow in the wake of war.

It may be regretted that we were so illly prepared for war's aftermath, so little ready to return to the ways of peace, but we are not to be discouraged. Indeed, we must be the more firmly resolved to undertake our work with high hope, and invited every citizen to our citizenship to join in the effort to find our normal, onward way again.

The American people have appraised the situation, and with that tolerance and patience which go with understanding, they have used the instrument of deliberate public opinion which ultimately becomes the edict of any popular government. They are measuring some of the stern necessities, and will join in the give and take which is so essential to the establishment of order.

First in mind must be the solution of our problems for the home, even though some phases of them are inseparably linked with our foreign relations. The surest procedure in every government is to put its own house in order.

I know of no more pressing problem at home than to restrict our national expenditures within the limits of our national income, and to actively and measurably lift the burdens of war taxation from the shoulders of the American people.

One can not be unmindful that economy in a much-employed cry, most frequent in our own circles, but it is our duty to make it an outstanding and ever-impelling purpose in both legislation and administration. The un-restrained tendency to heedless expenditure and attending growth of public indebtedness, extending to the national authority that of state and municipal and including the smallest political sub-division, constitute the most dangerous phase of government today.

The staggering load of war debt must be cared for in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall have no excuse, and no authority in lifting the tax burdens if we strike recklessly at expenditure. It is far more easily said than done. In the fever of war our expenditures were so little questioned, the emergency was so unimpeded that we little noted millions and counted the treasury inexhaustible. It will strengthen our resolution if we ever keep in mind that a continuation of such a course means inevitable disaster.

Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately \$5,000,000,000 a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction. One is the resistance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let us have both. I have already charged department heads with this necessity, and our congress will agree, and both congress and the administration may safely count on the support of all right-minded citizens, because the burden is theirs. The pressure for expenditure, swelling the flow in one local, while draining another, is sure to defeat the imposition of just burdens, and the effect of our citizenry protesting outlay will be wholesome and helpful. I wish it might find its reflex in economy and thrift among the people themselves, because their quick recovery and added security for the future.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the treasury which are presented to you will indicate what revenues must be provided in order to carry on the government's business and meet its current requirements, and what deficits must be covered by borrowing. It is in the important fields of expenditure, receipts from internal taxes cannot safely be permitted to fall below \$4,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922 and 1923. This would mean total deficits of \$1,000,000,000 less than in 1920 and one-half billion less than in 1921.

WIDE VARIETY OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE SESSION

Less Than 500 Were Offered From Taxes To International Debts.

SMOOTH'S MEASURE
 He Proposed A Sales Tax Instead Of Excess Profits Taxing Method.

RESOLUTION OF REED
 Was Reintroduced Regarding Ceding Of Possessions By Debtor Countries For Money Due.

Washington, April 12.—While only new legislation in the senate today numbered less than 500, as compared with 2,500 odd yesterday, they ranged from tax bills to resolutions of protest against anti-peace legislation, to adjustments of international debts.

SENATOR LODGE'S MESSAGE
 He Declared "Extremely Pleased" By The Message—Approves Knox Resolution.

HITCHCOCK DECLARED HARDING'S STAND IS ANTAGONISTIC TO PEACE OF WORLD.

HARRISON IS WONDERING
 What Independent Voters and Private Republicans Of Harding's Election.

FRANCE AGREES TO VIEWS OF AMERICA
 Regarding Mandates—Hope For Settlement Of Yap Question.

COMMISSION OPPOSED TO NIGHT SESSIONS
 (Special To The Herald.)

Raleigh, April 12.—The corporation commission this afternoon voted against night sessions in hearing arguments in the Southern Power company case, adjourning until Wednesday morning at the conclusion of the argument of Judge W. C. Bynum.

REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADERS APPROVE STAND ON LEAGUE

Lodge Was "Extremely Pleased" By The Message—Approves Knox Resolution.

IS DISAPPOINTED
 Hitchcock Declared Harding's Stand Is Antagonistic To Peace Of World.

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 What Independent Voters and Private Republicans Of Harding's Election.

Washington, April 12.—General approval of President Harding's declaration in his first message to congress that the United States could have no part in the present league of nations and that the state of war should be ended by congressional resolution was expressed by Republican senate leaders, both of the "irreconcilable" and "reservationist" groups.

COLOMBIAN TREATY FIGHT IS REOPENED
 Senator Lodge Is Leading Senate Forces For Its Ratification.

Washington, April 12.—The fight over the Colombian treaty was reopened today in the senate when Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, leading the forces for ratification.

NO SETTLEMENT IN MINE CONTROVERSY
 Miners Refuse To Accept Proposal For National Settlement Of Wage Dispute.

London, April 12.—The conference of the mine owners, the mine workers and government officials today failed to reach a settlement in the miner's strike, the miners refusing to accept the prime minister's proposals for a national settlement of wages without a national pool of profits, which Lloyd George declared impracticable.

JEFFERS' NOMINATION SHOWN BY RETURNS
 (By The Associated Press.)

Washington, April 12.—The question of seeking action through congress to assist in opening abandoned mines of the south will be discussed here April 15 by representatives of the mineral division of the Southern Tariff association with the House ways and means committee, it was announced today.

RIOT GREETED VERDICT OF JURY

Spectators Attacked Negro Acquitted Of Charge Of Attacking White Woman.

Fredrick, Md., April 12.—An outbreak occurred in the Frederick county court room late today when Charles Dorsey, negro, was acquitted of the charge of attacking a young white woman of Baltimore county. Spectators pounced upon the negro beating him with their fists, water glasses and ink wells were thrown across the room and the uproar did not subside until one of the judges rescued the negro and carried him into an ante room.

The negro previously had been convicted and sentenced to hang but a new trial was ordered and he was acquitted.

Immediately after the court had finished announcing the reasons for acquittal, a man leaped at the negro and he was followed by others who rushed the negro as he started a flight from the room. A spectator jumped on the trial table and struck him in the face several times. A sister of the plaintiff joined in and hit the negro as he passed.

A water glass was hurled at the negro and a crowd of about 100 men gathered around him. Judge W. H. Clegg ordered a man to take the negro to the jail, where he was protected tonight by a heavy guard.

The scream of plaintiff, "he is guilty," was the signal for the rush on the negro, Marcus Tweedle, her brother, struck Dorsey several times around his cheek. Mrs. R. W. Rogers, a sister of the plaintiff, witnesses said, shouted: "It is a shame he is guilty and they are letting him go."

SUSPECTS OF BOMB OUTRAGE REPEATED
 (By Associated Press.)

Cleveland, April 12.—Two men and a woman arrested here today on suspicion of being implicated in the bomb explosion in Wall street in New York city last September were released tonight by the Cleveland police authorities.

ARGUMENTS IN CASE OPENED BEFORE THE COMMISSION
 Two Days May Be Necessary To Complete Speech Making On The Case.

OPENING SESSION
 North Carolina Sunday School Association Holding Convention In Raleigh.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED
 Law and Order Meeting To Be Held Sunday In Fight On Vice and Immorality.

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HERALD NEWS BUREAU
 402 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg. By J. L. B. WARREN.

Raleigh, April 12.—Argument of the Southern Power company's petition for increase in rates began before the corporation commission this morning and every indication points to a two day session of speech making by the attorneys involved on both sides of the case. It took an hour to get the argument underway and lawyers as to merits between the two companies.

First in mind must be the solution of our problems for the home, even though some phases of them are inseparably linked with our foreign relations. The surest procedure in every government is to put its own house in order.

The staggering load of war debt must be cared for in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall have no excuse, and no authority in lifting the tax burdens if we strike recklessly at expenditure.

Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately \$5,000,000,000 a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the treasury which are presented to you will indicate what revenues must be provided in order to carry on the government's business and meet its current requirements.

The great interest of both the producer and consumer—indeed, all our industrial and commercial life, from agriculture to business, and transportation will find its reflex in your concern to aid reestablishment, to restore efficiency, and bring transportation cost into a helpful relationship rather than continue it as a hindrance to resumed activities.

It is little to be wondered that ill-considered legislation, the war strain, government operation in heedlessness of cost, and the conflicting programs, or the lack of them, for restoration have brought about such a situation, made doubly difficult by the lower tide of business. All are so intimately related that no improvement will be permanent until the railways are operated efficiently at a cost within that which the emergency only, cannot be to much