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FINAL REJECTION OF LEAGUE WIDE VARIETY OF 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 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 Requestse He Making No Sug-gestions On the Problem— Rates, Soldier Legislation, Race Relations and Lynchings - Foreign Relations Were Discussed With Committee Before Leaving For Capitol To Deliver His Mes-

Washington, April 12.-Final rejection of the Versailles league of nations by the American government was proclaimed to the world today by President Harding in a solemn pronounce-ment of the foreign policies of his ad-

Speaking before the new congress, as sembled to write a program of political and economic reconstruction, the President declared acceptance of the league would be nothing short of a betrayal of the mandate of the November elec-Instead, he asked for a congres sional declaration of peace and for rati-fication of those sections of the Versailles treaty which protect specifically American rights and interests in the

"In the existing league of nations world governing with its super-powers, this republic will have no part.

'It is only fair to say to the world general, and to our associates in war in particular that the league cove-nant can have no sanction by us." The declaration was answered by a

tremendous demonstration in which Republican senators and representatives led whife their Democratic colleagues sat silent and unsmiling. After weighing the words of the chief executive, the senatorial group of treaty irreconcilables tonight was claiming a complete victory, predicting that even the parts of the treaty endorsed by Ma Harding never would receive senate approval. recommendations for legisla-

tion, the President gave greatest at tention to tariff and tax revision and to the railway 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 emergnecy tariff to correct serious

disorders in American industry was placed at the nead of the President's equests, and within an hour after he flaished speaking, the house ways and means committee agreed to report tomerrow the emergency tariff measure passed at the last session and vetoed by President Wilson. For the perman-ent tariff bill that is to be framed later, Mr. Harding made no specific suggestions except that it follow the principle of protection.

Similarly, the 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 sep-arate government department of public welfare, but made no recommendation whether a cabinet official should be

placed at its head.

Declaring that rates and operating expenses of the railroads must be lowied, Mr. Harding asked that congress investigate the whole transportation problem. He recommended coordination of all governmental agencies dealing with former service men, strengthening of the federal laws affecting highway construction and maintenance, enactment of budget legislation, and a congreesional inquiry into lynching and

race relations in general.

Mr. Harding's definite stand against the league covenant was not a surprise to Republican leaders of the sen ate, although the exact wording of the declaration was an unsettled question until shortly before the executive left for the capitol to deliver his address. The first draft of the manuscript was completed soon after midnight and when the proof sheets came from the public printer this morning the President cancelled the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting and summoned Republican members of the foreign relations committee to the White House.

In conference with the committee members the President considered the foreign relations section of the address for more than an hour, hearing the and vice of mild reservationists as well as irreconcilables before finally putting manuscript into his pocket for the ride to the capitol. Without exception the senators present expressed after ward their satisfaction with the Presi ient's views, though there was a wide divergence of views among them re-garding the likelihood of an early rat-

ification of the Versailles treaty with the league and other portions omitted. It was pointed out that the treaty was not now before the senate having neen returned to the White House after the second fallure to ratify it, and that Harding had shown no indication he meant to re-submit it in the (Continued On Page Two)

TEXT OF HARDING'S MESSAGE

Members of the Congress: You have been called in extraordinary session to give your consideration to national problems far too pressing 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 re-adjustments,

It may be regretted that we were so illy prepared for war's aftermath, so destroy our capacity to buy. little made ready to return to the ways American agriculture is menaced, and of peace, but we are not to be discourits products are down to pre-war norfirmly resolved to undertake our work amental industry through the high cost with high hope, and invited every fac- of transportation from farm to market tor in our citizenship to join in the ef- and through the influx of foreign farm He Also Included Railroad fort to find our normal, onward way products, because we offer, essentially

again.

The American people have appraised the situation, and with that tolerance and patience which go with understand- paratyze our farm activities in ing they will give to us the influence 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 firm re-establishment.

of our problems for the home, even sell unless we buy, but ability to sell separably linked with our foreign rela-tions. The surest procedure in every government is to put its own house in

at home than to restrict our national expenditures within the limits of our national income, and at the same time measurably lift the burdens of war taxation from the shoulders of the American people.

One can not be unmindful that econcmy is a much-employed cry, most frebut it is ours to make it an outstand-ing and ever-impelling purpose in both legislation and administration. The unrestrained tendency to heedless expenditure and attending growth of public indebtedness, extending from federal authority to that of state and municipality and including the smallest po-litical sub-division, constitute the most dangerous phase of government today. in a wholesome reversal.

The staggering load of war debt must be cared for in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall hasten the solution and aid effectively in lifting the tax bundens if we strike resolutely at expenditure. It is far more easily said than done. In the fever of questioned, the emergency was so impelling, appropriation was so un-im-peded that we little noted millions and counted the treasury inexhaustible. will strengthen our resolution if we ever keep in mind that a continuation to have less of government in business of such a course means inevitable dis-

aster. Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately \$5,000,000,-There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is rigid esistance in appropriation and the istration. Let ug have both. I have already charged department heads with support of all right-minded citizens, because the burden is theirs. The pressure for expenditure, swelling the flow in one locality while draining another is sure to defeat the imposition of just burdens, and the effect of our citizen ship protesting outlay will be whole and helpful. I wish it might find its reflex in economy and thrift among the people themselves, because therein lies quicker recovery and added securi-

The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the treasury which the secre tary of the treasury is prepared to pre sent to you will indicate what revenues must be provided in order to carry or the government's business and meet its current requirements and fixed-deb charges. Unless there are striking cuts in the important fields of expenditure receipts from internal taxes safely be permitted to fall below \$4,009, 000,000 in the fiscal year 1922 and 1923 This would mean total internal tax collections of about \$1,000,000,000 less than in 1920 and one-half billion less

than in 1921. The most substantial relief from the tax burden must come for the present from the re-adjustment of internal taxes, and the revision or repeal of those taxes which have become un-productive and are so artificial and burdenome as to defeat their own purpose A prompt and thorough-going revision of the internal tax laws, made with due regard to the protection of the revenues, is, in my judgment, a requisite to the revival of business activity in this country. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the congress will be able to enact without delay a revision of the revenue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary to protect

American trade and industry. It is of less concern whether internal taxation or tariff revision shall come first than has been popularly imagined. because we must do both, the practical course for earliest accomplishment will readily suggest itself to the congress. We are committed to the repeal of the excess-pjrofits tax and the abolition of inequities and unjustifiable exaspera-

tions in the present system. The country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens. It is more interested in wiping out the necessity for imposing them and eliminating confusion and cost in the collect

The urgency for an instant tariff en actment, emergency in character and manent until the railways are operated understood by our people that it is for the emergency only, cannot be to much

Washington, April 12.-The complete, emphasized. I believe in the protection text of President Harding's address to of American industry, and it is our purpose to prosper America first. The privileges of the American market to the foreign producer are offered too of our own productivity is the destructo be long neglected. We face our tion of our self-reliance, which is the tasks of legislation and administration foundation of the independence and good fortune of our people. Moreover imports should pay their fair share of our cost of government.

One who values American prosperity and maintained American standards of wage and living can have no sympathy reconstruction, and restoration which with the proposal that easy entry and must follow in the wake of war. costs of living. It is more likely world. It would be better to err in world struggle for restored exchanges.

The maturer revision of our tariff laws should be based on the policy of protection, resisting that selfishness which turns to greed, but ever concerned with that productivity at home which is the source of all abiding good First in mind must be the solution fortune. It is agreed that we can not is based on home development and the fostering of home markets. little sentiment in the trade of the world. Trade can and ought to

> While the delegates of the nations at war were debating peace terms at Paris. and while we later debated our part in compléting agents of other nations were opening their lines and establishing their outposts, with a forward look to the mor row's trade. It was wholly proper, and has been advantageous to them. Tardy as we are, it will be safer to hold our for our trade with the world.

honorable, but it knows no sympathy

A very important matter is the establishment of the governments business on a business basis. There was toleration, of the easy-going. un-systematic method of handling our fiscal affairs. unmindful of the federal burden. But there is knowledge of the high cost of The nation cannot restrain except in its government today, and high cost of own activities, but it can be exemplar living linked with high cost of government. There can be no complete cor-rection of the high living cost until

government's cost is notably reduced. Let me most heartily commend the enactment of legislation providing for faction to know of its eary enactment so that it may be employed ni establishing the economies and business methods so essential to the minimum of ex-It penditure.

as well as more business in government. It is well to have it understood that business has a right to pursue its nor mal, legitimate, and righteous way un-000 a year, and the burden is unbear- impeded, and it ought to have no call to meet government competition where all risk is borne by the public treasury other is the utmost economy in admin-There is no challenge to honest and law approval of fortunate, untrammeled busines does not mean toleration of rethis necessity. I am sure congress will straint of trade or of maintained pri-agree; and both congress and the administration may safely count on the to have legitimate busines understand that a just government, mindful of the interests of all the people, has a right to expect the co-operation of that legit imate business in stamping out the practices which add to unrest and in spire restrictive legislation, Anxious as we are to restore the onward flow of business, it is fair to combine assurance

and warning in one utterance. One condition in the business world may well receive your inquiry. failed to reach the mark where it can be proclaimed to the great mass of cor sumers. Reduced cost of basic produc tion has been recorded, but high cos of living has not yielded in like propor tion. For example, the prices on grains and livestock have been deflated, but the cost of bread and meats is not ade quately reflected therein. It is to be expected that non-perishable staples will be slow in yielding to lowered prices but the maintained retail costs in per

ishable foods cannot be justified. I have asked the federal frade com mission for a report of its observations and it attributes, in the main, the fail-ure to adjust consumers' cost to basic production costs to the exchange of in formation by "open-price associations," which operate, evidently, within the law, to the very great advantage of their members and equal disadvantage to the consuming public. Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering some suitable in-quiry by congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship with helpfulness to both producer and consumer, A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all depre

sion and un-employment. The great interest of both the pro ducer and consumer-indeed, all our in dustrial and commercial life, from agr culture to finance-in the problems of transportation will find its reflex your concern to aid reestablishment, to restore efficiency, and bring transportation cost into a helpful relationship rather than continue it as a hindran-

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 a most difficult situation, made doubly difficult by the lower tide of business. All are so intimately related that no improvement will be per efficiently at a cost within that which (Continued on Page Three.)

BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE SESSION

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

From Taxes To International Debts.

SMOOT'S MEASURE IS

-Taxing Method.

RESOLUTION OF REED HARRISON IS WONDERING Was Reintroduced Regarding What Ceding Of Possessions By **Debtor Countries For** Money Due.

(By The Associated Press)
Washington, April 12.—While old a
new legislative proposals in the se today numbered less than 500, as pared with 2,500odd yesterday house, they ranged from tax through anti-strike legislation, to justment of international debts.

Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah put in his bill establishing a sales tax in lieu of excess profits methods. Sen ator King, Democrat, also of Utah, proposed to make conferences to assist price fixing criminal, and also to make conspiracies to "hamper movement of freight and persons" in interstate commerce illegal. Senator Poindexter, Republican, of

n interstate commerce. Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missour

hat the President ask Great Britain whether her West Indian possessions in part payment of present indebtedness, varsailles with the league covenant and added a suggestion for an inquiry excluded could be put into shape for French Antilles. Senator LaFollette, by Mr. Harding. Republican, of Wisconsin, proposed recognition of the "Irish republic." Creation of a permanent commission

o investigate lynchings over the United fication of the treaty and league. States was contributed in a bill by Sen ator McCormick, Republican, nois, while Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, renewed his bill to give the state department control over cable landing rights. Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, o

New Jersey, proposed creating a coal commission, while Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, offered measures to limit federal reserve bank interes eral marketing department for farmers and for publication of a national bulle tin on government and politics. A public welfare department bill was

sponsored by Senator Keyon, Republican, of Iowa. Senator, Caraway, Democrat, of Ark

ansas, proposed absolute prohibition of 'futures" sales in grain and cotton A bill embodying the "five fold" plan the national budget system. Congress for veterans' compensation was intro-has already recorded its belief in the duced by Senator McCumber, North Dabudget. It will be a very great satis- kota. It included no taxation features nd was identical wit of the last session.

In the house a bill to prohibit pub lication of foreign language newspapers or magazines, without publication of ar I have said to the people we meant English translation of every article in parallel columns was introduced by Representative Upshaw, Democrat, or Georgia.

Chairman Haugen, of the house agri culture committee, introduced a bill to prohibit the misbranding of manufactured articles.

FRANCE AGREES TO VIEWS OF AMERICA

Mandates-Hope Regarding For Settlement Of Yap Question.

Washington, April 12 .- The French government, in replying to Secretary Hughes' notes to the four great powers regarding mandates, is understood to have expressed substantial agreement with the American government's contention that the United states has surrendered none of its rights in the former German overseas possessions through its failure to become a party to the treaty of Versailles.

The French reply was received yes terday, but whether it will be made public has not yet been disclosed. It was described today in official circles as a formal response from the French

foreign office. The reply from Great Britian, also received yesterday, was no more than an acknowledgement of the receipt of the American communication, it was learned today. This serves to streng-then the opinion in some official and diplomatic circles that Great Britian ould exchange views with Japan be-

fore making a final decision. France, in its reply to Mr. Hughes, is understood to have reiterated its expression of the hope that the Yap mandate question may be settled by direct negotiation between the United States and Japan without involving that country as a principal to the con troversy.

COMMISSION OPPOSED TO NIGHT SESSIONS

(Special to The Herald.) Raleigh, April 12.—The corpora tion commission this afternoon voted against night sessions in hearing arguments in the Southern Power com-pany case, adjourning until Wednesday morning at the conslusion of the argument of Judge W. P. Bynum. The first day has been consumed by two speeches, O'Brien Robinson for the petitioner and Juage Bynum against. There will be a number of other speeches on both stass. Judge Bynum confined his argument to the ecutention that the corporation commision has no jurisdiction since the company is engaged in interstate com-

REPUBLICAN SENATE LEADERS APPROVE STAND ON LEAGUE

Less Than 500 Were Offered Lodge Was "Extremely Pleased" By the Message—Approves Knox Resolution.

DISAPPOINTED

He Proposed A Sales Tax In-stead Of Excess Profits Stand Is Antagonistic To Stand Is Antagonistic To Peace Of World.

> dent Voters and Republicans Of Harding's Election.

> ngton, April 12.-General apof President Harding's declarain his first message to congress day that the United Staten could nave no part in the present league of nations and that the state of war should be ended by congressional res-olution was expressed by Republican senate leaders, both of the "irrecon-cilable" and "reservationist" groups. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, who led long fight for reservations to the treaty of Versailles, said he was "extremely pleased" which he declared "separates us from the league and approves passage of the Knox resolution.

Washington, followed the same track with a bill designed to prohibit strikes Borah, of Idaho, leaders or the "irreconcilables." expressed gratification that the President had dennitely rere-introduced a resolution suggesting jected the present league and had declared for restoration of peace by con-gressional action. They expressed doubt, however, that the treaty of ratification—a possibility suggested

Senator Hitchcock, of acting Democratic leader, who led the Wilson forces in the senate for ratipressed disappointment at the President's message. He declared that by refusing to enter the league, the United States and refused to take part in the effort to stabilize the social, business and governmental conditions of the world, without which, he said, there could be neither a revival of

business nor prosperity.
"I am wondering." Senator Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, said in a statement tonight, "what the thousand of independent voters, pro-league Republicans and Republican who were assured or insisted that the best way to have America get into the league of nations and have the treaty of Versailles ratified was through the election of Harding as President, now

"What the President said about the league suited me." was the com-ment of Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democratic treaty "irreconcilable." Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, said he was pleased to ome the President

"irreconcilables." Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, said the plan for an association of nations "still was in a ne-

bulous state. Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, Republican "mild reservationist" declar-ed the President would "be able to able to work out an association of nations and peace program that will satisfactory to all."

MINE CONTROVERSY

Miners Refuse To Accept Proposals For National Settlement Of Wage Dispute.

(By Associated Press.) 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 seatlement of wages without a national pool of profits, which Lloyd George declared impracticable.

The transport workers and railway men, however, suspended their strike notices, which would have expired at nidnight conight. The only government proposal which

the miners would consider was one in which the government offered, after the wage question had been settled, to temporary assistance to mitigate the rapid reduction of wages; the others they brushed aside, at times with heated arguments.

The premier met the owners and miners in separate conferences, then jointly. But none of the arguments of the premier or the owners could move the miners; they stuck firmly to their demand for a national pool of profits and a national settlement of wages, de claring through their spokesman, Frank Hodges, that "the workmen for the first time are going to have a share of the total prosperity in trade."

The premier after a two hours' ses sion with the miners and again in the joint session, said he knew nothing that would justify the government in changing the convictions expressed in its pro posals. He insisted that a national pool f profits would lead to governmen control, to which parliament would not agree. He also entered a strong pro-test against any subsidizing of wages or profits of industry out of the general taxes of the country, on the same

The miners went direct from the cor ference to a meeting of the triple alliance, where their decision was made known. It was immediately decided to postpene the sympathetic strike of the railway men and transport workers. The meeting reassembled later in the evening to consider the whole question, but had reached no new decision when it adjourned at 10 o'clock until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

RIOT GREETED VERDICT OF JURY

Spectators Attacked Negro Acquitted Of Charge Of At-tacking White Woman.

(By Associated Press.) Frederick, Md., April 12.—An out-break occurred in the Frederick coun-Henry Dorsey, negro, was acquitted of the charge of attack on a young white woman of Baltimore county. Specta-tors pounced upon the negro beating him with the r fists, water glasses and ink wells were thrown across the room and the up oar did not subside until one of the judges rescued the negre and carried him into an ante room. The negro previously had been con-victed and sentenced to hang but a new trial was ordered and he was ac

Immediately after the court had finished announcing the reasons for acquital, 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 overal times. A sister of the plaintiff joined in and hit the negro as he passed. A waterglass was hurled at the negro and narrowly missed Chief Judge Urner who with Judges Worthington and Peter tried the case. The uproar continued until the court took personal ...arge, of protecting the negro, who

finally was rescued by police.

The negro was placed in 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 Tweedale, her brother, struck Dorsey several t mes, cutting his cheek. Mrs. R. W. Rogers, a sister of the plaintiff, witnesses say, shouted: "It is a shame he is guilty and they are letting him go."

The toom was in an uproar, Judge Urner stepped down beside Dorsey and announced that the "law will protect the negro at all hazards." He ordered court cleared. Dorsey was hurried out into an automobile and was taken

Late tonight it was reported that the negro had been removed from Fred-

Senator Lodge Iz Leading Senate Forces For Its Ratification.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, April 12.—The fight ver the Colombian treaty was re-cpened in the senate today with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, leading the orges for ratification.
The contest which administration

caders hope will result in a favorable vote on the long pending pact on April 20, began with the reading in open executive session of a message from President Harding, who declared "the early favorable consideration of this treaty would be very helpful at the present time in promoting our friendly relationships." The executive's message was sent to the senace and read in the cause of the North Carolina Pubexecutive session March 9, but was not nade public until today. Senator Lodge opened the discussion

with a prepared address in which h

declared that the ratification of the reaty no, only would improve relations between the United States and Latin-America, but that the world situation is regards oil, of which Colombia has rich stores, seemed "very strongly to justify, in fact, to demand ratification." Acceptance of the pact in its present form, the Massachusetts senator contended, would not be inconsistent with the stand taken in 1917 by Republican minority members of the foreign rela-Hons committee in refusing to agree to a favorable report. Since then, he declared, changes have been made, in-cluding elimination of the expression of the American government's regret to colombia for the part played by the Chited States in the events attendant on the separation of Panama from Colombia. These changes, he asserted, removed in the main the objections raised against the treaty in 1917.

The Massachusetts senator further declared that ratification of the treaty in its present form would cast no reflection on the action of President Roosevelt in extending recognition to Panama after it had revolted from Colombia. Tomorrow, the discussion will be resumed with Senator Kellogg. Republican, Minneso.a, opposing

JEFFERS' NOMINATION SHOWN BY RETURNS

(By The Associated Press) Birmingham, Ala., April 12.-Practically complete unofficial returns from the congressional primary in the fourth district today, as received by the Agri-culture Herald tonight, indicate the nomination of Lamar Jeffers over S. P. McDonald by a majority of 400, to succeed the late Representative Fred L. Blackmon. The election will be held June 7, the

race being between the winner of to-day's primary and A. P. Longshore, Republican

Action To Be Sought.

Washington, April 12.-The question of seeking action through congress to assist in opening abandoned mines of the south will be discussed here April vision of the Southern Tariff association with the house ways and means committee, it was announced today.

SUSPECTS OF BOMB OUTRAGE RELEASED

(By Associated Press.) Cleveland, April 12.—Two men and woman arrested here today on suspi cion of being implicated in the bomi city last September were released to night by the Cleveland police authori-

After questioning the trio Detective Korrel, of the New York police depart-ment, was convinced they had nothing to do with the affair. Korrel returned

Two Days May Be Necessary To Complete Speech Mak-ing 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 Immor-

ality.

HERALD NEWS BUREAU, 402 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bidg. By JULE 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 twi day session of speech making by the attorneys involved on both sides of the case. It took an hour to get the argument under way because of disagree-ments between thee lawyers as to which side was to have the opening and closing argument. The commission finally stopped the wiangling by announcing that in its opinion the Southern Power company, as the petitioner, had the right to open and

dose the argument. Then Attorney E. S. Parker for the protestants made a motion to dismiss the petition on the following grounds: 1-The Southern Power company is ergaged in interstate commerce and the Corporation Commission

authority to regulate the rates.

2—The company has filed with the commission no showing of the value of its property in North Carolina and no showing of its income from operaon which the commission can intell egently pass on the rate question.

3—Fixing rates by the North Carolia commission would result in the discrimination against North Carolina

consumers as compared with W. S. O. 'B. Robinson opened the argument for the plaintiff or the er company, and devoted the first hour of his discussion to the motion of the protestants. Some of the protestants suggested that the company did not want to be regulated, and that the motion of Mr. Parker would result in taking from the regulatory powers of the commission. He was challenged to accept the mation. Robinson, however, declared that the protestants knew the company couldrot accept the motion, for they were regulated, no matter what their wishes about the matter were. The preme court of North Carolina had placed them under the regulation of the corporation commission. Athrey L. Brooks had won his case before Service corporation against lic Service corporation against up, by Southern Power company was up, by calling to the attention of the supreme court the suggestion of the company that it was not subject to regulation by the corporation comm All Mr. Brooks has to do to ge a verdict is to shape a copy of suggestion before the supreme court. the petition for dismissal on the secure that the corporation commission did not have included.

hia week. Is Not Interstace The Power company attorneys have contended before the supreme court that the nature of the Greensborness is such that they are subject. In the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and hence the case pending there should come perore the lederal courts. Before the corporation commission the power company law-lers ably argued that the company was within the jurisdiction of poration commission for rate making powers. No man courts regulation. All men are inclined to taink the laws are made for the other fellow and no for himself, but the suprement of North Carolina has already that the Southern Power company : subject to the rate making powers of the corporation commission and we will have to abide by that decision. Consequently we cannot consent to the motion of the protestants.

The attorney showed by a number of cases decided in other states and

was on this very ground that

arguing before the supreme

in the supreme court of the United States that public utilities which develop power in one state and sell it in another are not subject to the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Com-mission, but rather to the rate max-ing authority of the scate commissions. There is no twilight zone with in which public utilities operate, One of the cases was that of the Pennsylof the cases was that of the Pennsylvania Gas company which piped gas from its plants in Pennsylvania to Jamestown, New York and their distributed it to the consumers. The court held that this was not interstate commerce since he matter was essentially local and should be regulated by the utility commission of lated by the utility comm New York. Another case was from West Virginia, where a company generated power in and sold it in West Virgin same contentions were there that are made in this case and the court held that this was not interstate The Southern Power company The Southern Power company generate some of its power in a Carolina. It is conveyed on high sion wires to North Carolina at tions. There the high vocasse is en up and the nower is distribut consumers on 2300 volt wires. It colors the line of the old declaration. about breaking up the original

The opening session of the Carcline Sunday School ass was held in the Tabernach church on Tuesday night will business of the association we ed and the organization on President Gilbert T. Steahen