

## POWER COMPANY PLEADS ITS RIGHT TO BE REGULATED

### Cotton Mill Respondents Deny Authority of Commission To Fix Rates

### SAYS CONCERN IS DOING INTERSTATE BUSINESS

### Commission Fixes Rate, Judge Bynum Argues It Should Consider Only That Property Reserved To The Public Use Exclusively In North Carolina

Nearly six hours of oral argument on the petition of the Southern Power Company for an increase in rates served to get before the Corporation Commission yesterday a motion on the part of cotton mill respondents to dismiss the petition on the ground that the Southern Power Company is engaged in interstate business.

The motion was filed before the argument began. In opposition to it W. S. O'Brien, chief attorney for the Southern Power Company, devoted a good portion of his four hour speech, while Judge W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro, who followed for the respondent, argued earnestly that the Commission has no authority to fix the rates of the Southern Power Company, but maintained that if the commission assumes this authority it must be limited in its rate making basis to that part of the system which is held for the public use exclusively in North Carolina.

The motion to dismiss, presented by E. S. Parker, of Graham, for the cotton mills, after a brief preamble asserts that "the petitioner has not made out such a case as that under the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina it is entitled to have the commission fix rates for it." These are the reasons cited:

"The petitioner shows affirmatively that it is engaged in interstate commerce in all its activities in the State of North Carolina and that it is asking that a rate be fixed for the transportation and sale of electric current moving in interstate commerce.

"Petitioner has offered no evidence from which the Commission can find segregated values of its property devoted to the public use in the State of North Carolina or a net income from its North Carolina business subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission.

"In that any rates fixed by this Commission increasing existing rates will result in discrimination against the North Carolina customers of the Southern Power Company as compared with the South Carolina customers of that same company.

"That any order made by this Commission fixing rates would have the effect of abrogating existing contracts and that such action on the part of this Commission in this case would be in derogation of the rights of these protesters who hold contracts with petitioner in violation of Article 1, Section 10 and the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

### And J. B. Duke Looks On.

The hearing yesterday brought frequent minor, possessive attorney, but nothing disturbed the equanimity of J. B. Duke, president of the Southern Power Company, who, neither smiling nor frowning, neither particularly interested nor particularly disinterested, neither piqued nor bored, watched the proceedings through, sitting with hands folded across his lap, thumbs rubbing slowly together, while he consumed many cigars.

The head of the power company came with his private car and officials of the company. They sat for the most part deeply engrossed in the argument of the attorneys. The number included besides Mr. Robinson, E. C. Marshall, treasurer; Z. V. Taylor, president of the Southern Power Utilities Company, appearing as attorney; Norman A. Cooke, attorney; W. S. Lee, vice-president and chief engineer; John C. McGowan, attorney.

On the other side of the fence representing cotton mills opposing the increase were E. S. Parker, of Graham; Judge J. Crawford Biggs, of Raleigh; A. C. Mangum and A. C. Jones, of Gaston; E. B. Kelly, of Greensboro; T. C. Guthrie, of Charlotte; Ben Trotter, of Spray; J. L. Crowell, of Concord; W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro; J. H. Bridges, of Henderson. A. L. Brooks, of Greensboro, represented the municipal interests involved.

Apparently George Wilson, of Gaston, attorney for cotton mills lined up with the Southern Power Company in its petition for increased rates was the only attorney present appearing for those interests.

### South Carolina Values.

The South Carolina tax valuation of the Southern Power Company's property figured largely in the early part of the session and cropped out at intervals during the day. Judge Biggs, at the beginning inquired of the representatives of the Southern Power Company if they were going to file these valuations as they had promised. He received a negative answer, which brought from Judge Biggs the announcement that he had the valuations and would file them if the Southern Power Company would not. Mr. Robinson was very willing then to submit the figures as information but not as evidence, while Z. V. Taylor was opposed to submitting them at all. It ended with the presentation of the report of the South Carolina Commission bearing these rates, acknowledged as true report by Power Company officials. Judge Biggs was not sure whether he had filed them or whether the Power Company had agreed to the filing.

"About the only good you have done with that information is to crowd up our taxes in South Carolina," declared...

## BRITAIN ENCOURAGING GROWING OF COTTON

### Bending Every Effort To Escape From Dependency On United States For Cotton

Washington, April 12.—Great Britain is bending every effort to escape from dependency upon the United States for raw cotton, according to a report to the Department of Commerce today from Commercial Attache Dennis at London. To this end, Mr. Dennis said, England is encouraging the production of cotton in the former German possessions in East Africa obtained under mandates and in her own colonial possessions.

"While our own people have been considerably aroused by the so-called British domination of the world's petroleum resources," Mr. Dennis said, "little attention has been paid to the obvious fact that as a result of the war increased opportunities for the production of raw cotton have developed within the British empire. The British have seized upon that fact and systematic efforts are being made by the empire cotton growing committee to stimulate cotton growing within the empire."

Commenting on the present international cotton situation, Mr. Dennis declared that by the end of July the world's supply of unconsumed cotton would amount to 11,580,000 bales of 500-pounds each. This he said, would be the largest carry-over in the world's history. Collapse of the European market as well as the markets of Poland and Finland, he said, had brought on the over-supply. Efforts of the public to bring down the price of cotton fabric, he asserted, had done much to weaken the market.

## DISCUSS NEEDS OF EASTERN CAROLINA

### State Drainage Convention Hears Hon. A. F. Lever and Other Speakers

Elizabeth City, April 12.—With a banquet tonight at the Southern Hotel which was attended by approximately one hundred delegates, the first day of the eleventh annual convention of the North Carolina Drainage Convention came to a close.

A novel feature of the evening's entertainment was music provided by a double quartette from the Obozeta State Normal here and the whole assembly joined in singing of familiar folk songs, led by Roy L. Hoffmeister, of Community Service, Inc.

There was an set program of speeches by among those called on to respond to toast in the course of the banquet was former Congressman John H. Small, president of the association; Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt, W. L. Colson, of Elizabeth City; and Francis D. Winston, of Windsor.

Formal sessions of the association were held in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce this morning and this afternoon.

Speakers at the afternoon session were S. H. McCrary, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spoke on the economy of reclaiming swamp lands; Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, who discussed the development and progress of agriculture in North Carolina, and commended highly the work of the North Carolina Drainage Association; Judge Francis D. Winston, who made a ringing speech commending the work of the association, stressing the fertility of the soil of this eastern section and the need of drainage to take off the surplus water, and Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt, who stressed the need of reclaiming lands done earlier in the session, the need of draining adequately the cultivated lands of this section by the establishment of drainage districts.

The big speech of the day was made by A. F. Lever, of the federal farm loan board, who said in part: "The farmer has no system of marketing his products except to put on the market during three or four months of the year the products of twelve months of toil. Prices on his products invariably drop at the very season when he has to convert them into cash. This system, or rather lack of system of marketing puts a terrific burden upon the railroads. They have to maintain throughout the year an organization and equipment equal to the necessity of the peak load in the three months' period when crops are moving. You pay for it all this equipment? You pay for it. I have no cure for the present acute conditions we are facing, but I have a suggestion for the days when things once more approaches the normal."

"The federal reserve act was not designed to aid the farmer but to meet the commercial and banking needs of the country. Section 13 of that act was designed to help and is helping to meet the short term credit needs of the farmer but is not providing for his long term credit needs. It is not adequately providing for his short term credit needs. The farm loan act is intended to take care of the farmer's long term credit needs."

"Other branches of industry when they need money to run their business pool their assets, put them in the hands of a disinterested trustee and issue debentures or bonds against these assets. So farmers must find a way to pool their assets in crops and in lands, put the min hands of an interested trustee and issue debentures against them. So with their long and short term credit needs eventually met. The farm loan act, when it begins to function, cannot be expected to meet all the long term credit needs of the farmers."

"That would be impossible under present conditions. But when the first series of bonds has been sold, the relief will be started and other series will in turn be offered as each succeeding series is sold until the situation is met and the problem of rural credits solved."

Double Card, Polo Game, Sandhills vs. Camden and Rees, Pinehurst, to-day 2:45.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS BEGIN ANNUAL MEETING

### Dr. W. A. Brown, Principal Speaker At Opening Ses- sion

### OVER TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES REGISTERED

### More Are Expected From All Parts Of State Today; Meet- ings Are Being Held In Audi- torium Of Baptist Taber- nacle; Will Continue Through Thursday Night

This morning, Mr. Joseph G. Brown, presiding official timekeeper, Mr. Hugh Parks, 10:30—Worship and song service, led by Mr. John A. Park. 10:45—Scripture reading prayer, Dr. M. A. Barber. 11:15—President's message, Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson. Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, presiding official timekeeper, Mr. Hugh Parks. 12:30—The Test of the Teacher, Dr. Wm. A. Brown. 12:45—Report of executive committee, Mr. J. M. Broughton. 1:15—Report of treasurer, Mr. E. B. Crow. Announcements. Adjourn.

The convention will divide into Children, Young People's, Adult and Administrative sections. See sectional program. This Evening, Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, presiding official timekeeper, Mr. Hugh Parks. 7:45—Worship and song service, led by Mr. John A. Park. 8:15—Scripture reading and prayer, Dr. Wm. A. Brown. 8:30—New Thoughts from an Old Book, Dr. Wm. A. Brown. 8:45—Song. 8:50—What the North Carolina Sunday School Association is and what it is doing for the children of the State. 9:20—Offering for support of the State Sunday School Association. 9:45—The Call of the Hour, Dr. Joseph Broughton. Adjourn.

The annual convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association began last night with the auditorium of the Baptist Tabernacle, in which the sessions are being held, packed, hundreds of Raleigh people joining the 203 out of town delegates already registered. Delegates are here from all portions of the State and others are expected today. The convention will continue in session through Thursday night.

"On time, all the time," was the message delivered last night by Dr. William A. Brown, a member of the staff of the International Sunday School Association, who delivered the principal address of the opening session, speaking upon the subject "Secrets of Sunday School Success."

The "secret" is the slogan of the convention, each of the speakers being restricted to a maximum of 35 minutes and an official timekeeper being provided for each session to see that time limits are not exceeded.

Dr. Brown, who was introduced to the convention by his president, Gilbert T. Stephenson of Winston-Salem as "the Dr. Brown who is so well and so favorably known to Sunday School workers in North Carolina" spoke in a graphic manner, highly pleasing to his audience, illustrating his remarks by means of a blackboard. He began his address by requesting the audience to rise and give the salute with uplifted hand, in the form of the letter "B" in the mute alphabet, symbolizing the Sunday School slogan "A Bible in the hands of a teacher for every man, woman and child in the world."

Hinging his address upon an analogy to a limited train, Dr. Brown laid down and defined five rules which he said he observed if a Sunday School is to be "on time, all the time."

The rules are as follows: Start right, stay on track, keep moving, go all the way, and quit when you get there. The speaker laid particular emphasis on the last rule, asserting that it would not do to "quit when you are through," for no Sunday School teacher who is "through" is clearly preparing for the future. He also emphasized the importance of keeping every part of a Sunday School program within its proportionate time limit.

Other speakers at the session last night were: Mrs. Maud Junkin Baldwin, superintendent of the children's division of the International Sunday School Association and Professor H. H. Harris, Professor of Religious Pedagogy in the Candler School of Theology of Emory University. Rev. Daniel Iversen, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, conducted the opening devotional exercises and J. A. Brown, of Chabonrun, acted as a reader. Dr. Weston Bruner, pastor of the Tabernacle, conducted the scripture reading and prayer.

Professor Harris spoke upon "The Place of the Teacher." He asserted that a Sunday School is not a species of a revival, but is a school and that the primary function of a Sunday school teacher is that of any other teacher, which he defined as the creation of skill. He asserted that the particular task of a Sunday School teacher is to cultivate skill in right living and maintain that while a Sunday school teacher must possess the same qualifications as any other teacher the first essential is that he or she shall live such a life as to inspire students to emulate the life of the Master.

He deprecated the phrase "character building," declaring that character can not be built as a house, but that a perfect analogy is that of the growth of a plant.

Mrs. Baldwin spoke upon "Some of Children's Rights." She addressed herself particularly to parents and urged upon their duty to their children and to the church to see that children are given the advantage of every religious opportunity.

The convention will hold a session this morning at 10:30 o'clock, another session this afternoon at 7:45, and another session this evening at 7:45.

## PICK MARYLANDER TO SUCCEED JUDGE JETER PRITCHARD

### Judge W. P. Bynum, Of Greens- boro, Believed To Have Best Show In This State

### BRITT KEEPS HIMSELF BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

### President May Select Best Available Man Irrespective Of Territory; Dave Blair Sees Secretary Mellon Regarding Commissionership; Stock Of Twin City Man Growing

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, April 12.—The death of Judge Jeter C. Pritchard offers another vacancy for the Republicans to fill and there is to be a clamor for the place of circuit court judge. It took only the news of his death to reach Washington yesterday to bring considerable gossip as to whom would be named as his successor with a canvassing of the points of the men who might be considered for the position. The Federal district over which Judge Pritchard presided consisted of the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia and candidates from each of these states will be heard from.

The fact that North Carolina has had the judgeship is held by some to militate against its chances to secure the position again, while others hold that this will be no bar, that the whole decision will rest upon the qualifications of the man. And again there are those who say that as North Carolina has a circuit judge, that North Carolina will not be in it this time, but that the northern end of the district, Maryland, will get the plum.

Expect Maryland To Win. The consensus of opinion here among Republicans as I have gathered it is that Judge William P. Bynum, of Greensboro, has the best look in from the State, though there is J. J. Britt, of Asheville, whom it is believed will have his lightning rod up high for the notice of the President, unless he holds that his candidacy for the judgeship might militate against that which he has set into motion to get back his one time position of third assistant postmaster general, his application for that position being one of the thousands of pieces that are on the desk—or pigeon hole of the desk of Postmaster General Hays. There will be a candidate from Virginia likewise, this in all probability Judge Wattle. If his name goes into the pot his friends propose to put up a game fight for him. The dangerous man against North Carolina and Virginia is regarded as Judge John Row, of Maryland, and there are those who are confident that Maryland will be the winner when the announcement comes.

Dave Blair is with us yet, lest they forget, and he doesn't propose to let 'em forget his candidacy for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His engagement today with Postmaster General Will Hays had to be called off, as the head of the postoffice department was one of the men who was not able to be at his office. But Mr. Blair saw Secretary of the Treasury Mellon this afternoon and had quite a talk with him. What impression the North Carolina aspirant made upon the Pittsburgh banker is only problematical. And it now is definitely understood that President Harding will be in the position of Internal Revenue Commissioner the candidate who has the approval of Secretary Mellon.

Blair Calls On Mellon. So it will be seen that the important thing is to get Mr. Mellon to size up the man who applies as the man for the job. And there are those who are betting that Republican National Committeeman Morehead got a ray of hope for his protégé, and that the visit of David H. Blair here and his engagement to see Secretary Mellon means that he has a good chance to land. It is not clear if Secretary Mellon had a look at Blair, and there is a well defined rumor that the North Carolina candidate will see the President tomorrow. But Dave will not look up former Senator Marion Butler.

There was a field of 38 when the starting list rang, and according to Mr. Mellon this list was reduced to six. Dave Blair is understood to be one of the six, and there is an undercurrent of feeling that Secretary Mellon may spring a surprise among politicians by selecting a prominent business man, perhaps a bank president, for the job. It is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury has in mind that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is more important as a tax collector than as an enforcer of the prohibition law. There has been an intimation that he might draft for the position a big banker who has the genius of organizing. From that view point there is to be considered Bruce Helms, of New York, who has been endorsed most strongly by a big group of New York bankers. The South is going to fight hard to retain the piece, and there is talk that all the forces of Republicans of the South are planning to unite on some one man, and push him into the office.

T. B. Hart, the Republican National Committeeman from Kentucky, had a meeting of Kentucky Republicans here, and takes that view. He stands strong with President Harding, at one time being held as the choice of the President for a cabinet portfolio, either with the War Department or the Navy Department. The list now held to be in the running includes the names of McDermost of West Virginia, Clifford of Illinois, Blair of North Carolina, Blair of Virginia and Michigan, Helms of New York and one other held back so that all the other aspirants might think that each had a fighting chance. With Commissioner Williams resignation accepted yesterday, and William F. West, commissioner in charge of accounts as act-

ing Secretary of the Treasury, there is a possibility that the position will be filled by a man who is not a member of the cabinet.

Representative Charles M. Stedman: "I do not think that any one can understand exactly what the President acknowledges his position on the League of Nations. His ideas as to that seem all confused."

Representative Homer L. Lyon: "I will have to read the message over to get ideas exactly as to what he means in certain matters." It was a very pretty speech, but mighty little said. I can't tell his position on the League, for it is still wiggly and wobbly. It is not a message that one can find much in except a reiteration of Republican policies.

Representative William C. Hammer: "I think it is the most platitudinous message ever given. He would cut off expenses to the rich and put the burdens on the poor. It is an anomalous and paradoxical message. He advocates reducing expenses and then offers a program that will increase them. As to the League of Nations he appears all mixed up. It is about as good as was to be expected. He speaks of the high cost of living being affected by government expenses but he does not tell us how to cut down expenses."

Representative A. L. Bulwinkle: "The message was just in line with the promises of Candidate Harding in his addresses during the campaign. There is nothing new in it."

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## HARDING PROCLAIMS FINAL REJECTION OF VERSAILLES LEAGUE BY UNITED STATES

### TAR HEELS UNABLE TO COMPREHEND IT

### Position Of President On League Of Nations Still Has Everybody Guessing

### VAGUE AND NEBULOUS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### Senator Simmons Disappointed While Senator Overman Con- siders It Placitudinous; Con- gressman Kitchin Thinks Message About As Good As Could Be Expected

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, April 12.—Greeted with acclaim by the Republicans, boosted as a wonderful utterance by Republican papers, the first message of President Harding to the 67th Congress assembled now in extra session, evoked no praise from the North Carolina members of Congress, all Democrats. Coming direct from the reading of the message by the President in person, the North Carolinians were asked for an expression of their views, and these they gave briefly. That the message as to international affairs is a vague and nebulous affair is the consensus of opinion, that President Harding is still apparently in the dark as to the final attitude he is going to take is the view taken. That he seems to have the idea that America should be heir to all the accomplishment of the Versailles pact without our taking on the responsibilities is the opinion that is given.

Here is briefly what the North Carolina members have to say of the message: Senator Overman: "The message of President Harding was full of platitudes. As to the League of Nations nobody seems to know exactly what he will do."

Senator Simmons: "I was very much disappointed in what he had to say of the League of Nations. I had expected him to present some concrete plan for our consideration, some plan for our part in stabilizing world affairs and bringing about peace in co-operation with our allies. Instead we have some platitudes about his willingness to cooperate without outlining any definite plan. The substance of all he had to say on this subject was that he will do with it. The balance of the message was interesting along lines expected. Some things suggested were very good and I presume that some of the legislation he intimates he favors will be passed with the co-operation of both parties while some will meet vigorous opposition."

Representative Claude Kitchin: "About as good as could be expected from a Republican. That is all I care to say."

Representative Brinson: "If anybody can tell exactly what the President means in his discussion of the League of Nations I would like to know it. He was vague. So far as the present League he would appear to hold it as dead, and would not have us ratify. And then he suggests the very things that are in the League in some sort of an agreement. Other parts of his message and in it good Republican doctrine on the tariff of protection, against the excess profits tax and presumably for a tax on gross sales, a tax on the average citizen while going easy on the rich, and the profits, by cutting out the excess profits tax."

Representative Hallett S. Ward: "What he had to say as to the League of Nations I can't for the life of me get at clearly. He objects to the present league with Article X, which is the part that gives strength to the League, but then does not want it even with that article out. He belabors any idea he may have with a multiplicity of words. He wants a League of some sort with no force to it. Then as to what he says as to the racial question, his proposition for an inter-racial commission of five whites and five negroes. It seems to me that he is after getting the applause of some of the wealthy negroes more than anything else by his statement as to that matter."

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## MESSAGE PLEASES SENATE LEADERS

### Pat Harrison Wonders What Independents and Pro-Leagu- ers Now Think

Washington, April 12.—General approval of President Harding's declarations in his first message to Congress today 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.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, who led the long fight for reservations to the treaty of Versailles, said he was "extremely pleased" by the message, which he declared "separates us from the league and approves passage of the Knox resolutions."

Senators Johnson, of California, and Borah, of Idaho, leaders of the "Irreconcilable" group, expressed gratification that the President had definitely rejected the present league and had declared for restoration of peace by Congressional action. They expressed doubt, however, that the treaty of Versailles with the league covenant excluded could be put into shape for ratification—a possibility suggested by Mr. Harding.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, acting Democratic leader, who led the Wilson forces in the Senate for ratification of the treaty and League, expressed disappointment at the President's message. He declared that by refusing to enter the League the United States had 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, Mississippi, said in a statement tonight, "what the thousands of independent voters, Pro-League Republicans and Republican leaders who were secured 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 think."

"What the President said about the league suited me," was the comment of Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democratic treaty "irreconcilable."

Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, said he was pleased to "welcome the President to the fold of the irreconcilables."

Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, said the plan for an association of nations "still was in a nebulous state."

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

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## Asks For Congressional Decla- ration Of Peace In His Ad- dress Before Joint Ses- sion Of Congress

### ACCEPTANCE OF LEAGUE WOULD BE BETRAYAL OF THE ELECTION MANDATE

### "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 Sanc- tion By Us," Declares Presi- dent; Would Ratify Sections Of Treaty Which Specifically Protect American Rights; Emergency Tariff Heads Leg- islative Recommendations

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 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 acceptance of the league would be nothing short of betrayal of the mandate of the November elections. Instead, he asked for a Congressional declaration of peace and for ratification of those sections of the Versailles treaty which protect specifically American rights and interests in the war settlements.

"In the existing League of Nations, world-governing with its super-power, this republic will have no part," he said. "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."

Repeal of the League of Nations. The declaration was answered by a tremendous demonstration, in which Republican Senators and Representatives led, while most of 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 parts of the treaty endorsed by Mr. Harding never would receive Senate approval.

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

Emergency Tariff First. An emergency tariff to forest serious disorders in American industry was placed 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 tomorrow the emergency measure passed at the last session and vetoed by President Wilson. For the present, 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 special 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 lowered, Mr. Harding asked that Congress investigate the whole transportation problem. He recommended co-ordination 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 Congressional inquiry into lynching and race relations in general.

Generally Expected. Mr. Harding's definite stand against the league covenant was not a surprise to Republican leaders of the Senate, 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 advice of Mild Reservationists as well as Irreconcilable before finally putting his manuscript into his pocket for the ride to the Capitol. Without exception, the Senators present expressed afterwards their satisfaction with the President's views, though there was a wide divergence of views among them regarding the likelihood of an early ratification of the Versailles treaty with the league and other portions omitted.

Treaty Status Indefinite. It was pointed out that the treaty was not now before the Senate, having been returned to the White House after the second failure to ratify it, and that Mr. Harding had shown no indication that he meant to re-submit it in the near future. In his address today he

Four Oaks, April 12.—One man in this town feels mighty lonely tonight. He cast the only vote against school bonds in the election today. There were 124 voters who went to the polls and gave their support to the \$75,000 bond issue for building a new school.

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