

SMASHING BLOWS SHATTER SOUTHERN POWER STRUCTURE

Forty Million Sliced From Valuation Placed by Company On Property

PROPOSED RATES ALSO TO WORK DISCRIMINATION

Monopolistic Policies of Southern Power Company Scored by Attorneys of Opposition; Interstate Character of its Business Set Up as Bar to State's Jurisdiction

Smashing blows by attorneys for the opposition yesterday crumpled up the carefully built structure on which the Southern Power Company is basing its claims for a forty per cent increase in power rates in North Carolina, and in the final session for argument before the commission today, attorneys of cotton mills and municipalities involved expect to wipe away the debris.

From \$75,000,000 claimed by the power company, the reasonable worth of its property for rate making purposes, has been cut to \$35,000,000, existing discrimination against the State in favor of South Carolina in the rates asked for has been revealed, while the jurisdiction of the commission to act in the case has been seriously questioned.

After the argument of E. S. Parker of Graham, appearing for cotton mills yesterday morning, Judge George Fell, Corporation Commissioner, asked the attorneys on both sides to file supplementary briefs on this issue.

Mr. Parker offered the first argument yesterday. He was followed by A. L. Brooks of Greensboro, representing the North Carolina Public Service Company, J. H. Bridges of Henderson, J. L. Crowell of Concord and Judge J. Crawford Biggs of Raleigh.

"If the business of the Southern Power Company is not interstate commerce, I'd like to know what is interstate commerce," asked E. S. Parker, of Graham, opening the argument for the cotton mills when the hearing resumed before the Corporation Commission yesterday morning.

Mr. Parker followed the line of argument of Judge W. P. Bynum before the court Tuesday afternoon, drawing a distinction between power generated in the State and disposing of it after it is brought here.

"We haven't an expert that can tell the difference between power generated in North Carolina and power generated in South Carolina," commented W. E. O'Brien, Robinson, attorney for the Southern Power Company, in answer to Mr. Parker's contention that the services of the power company devoted to the public use in North Carolina should be separated from that devoted to the public use in South Carolina, if the Commission undertakes to fix rates.

"When if you are coming before the North Carolina Corporation Commission asking this body to fix your rates you ought to change your system," retorted Mr. Parker.

He maintained his belief that the Commission on the record has no power to fix rates, but he is ready to concede to uphold the position that the Corporation Commission has the power to call for the information on the operations of the company exclusively in North Carolina and upon this information to fix rates.

Plays Both Sides. After a reference to the case pending before the Supreme Court between the Southern Power Company and the Public Service Company of Greensboro at High Point, and these two municipalities, Judge George Fell asked what question was involved in that case.

"Why that case," replied Judge Bynum, "is in the nature of a mandamus action to compel the Southern Power Company to furnish service and one of the chief contentions of the Southern Power Company is that the company is doing interstate business."

Mr. Robinson sought to explain that when the interstate commerce contention was raised in the answer in the case, on behalf of the Southern Power Company, the Commission did not have the benefit of the Supreme Court decision. But Judge J. Crawford Biggs, also representing the interests, interposed with the reminder that the answer in the case was filed in November and the Supreme Court's decision was in April.

During this exchange, Mr. Parker had stepped aside.

"This isn't my row," he explained, but when it was over, continued his argument.

The State line has no place in a question of discrimination, Mr. Parker argued, pointing out that if the Corporation Commission should allow the increase asked for, North Carolina mills and other industries will suffer the handicap of greater power costs than competitive plants in South Carolina.

Daniels Tells Story of Navy's Achievements In the World War

Caller at State Department in Late Afternoon of January 31, 1917, Starts Things Happening and Washington is Never Same Again; Former Secretary Reveals Secret Document in Which Germany's Decision to Launch U-Boat Campaign Is Shown to Date From December, 1916.

A caller at the State Department in the late afternoon of Jan. 31, 1917, starts things happening, and Washington is never the same again—Former Secretary Daniels forebodingly starting disclosures as narrative of Navy's part in war in written—Reveals secret document discovered since armistice in which Germany's decision to launch U-boat campaign is shown to date from December, 1916, and the possibility of American intervention is discounted—Daniels tells for first time how detailed plan for mobilization of United States Navy was issued to all ships and stations at the very hour when the German submarines began their war against our civilization—Former Secretary acted without waiting for cabinet meeting—When President summoned him the Navy was ready.

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS Former Secretary of the Navy—1913 to 1921.

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ARTICLE I.

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, a dapper little man presented himself at the office of the Secretary of State.

From that moment life was never the same again in Washington. Events, incidents and episodes of tremendous importance and public interest occurred in the navy department, as in all other departments, until the day when certain commissioners from Berlin signed their names to a document which Marshal Foch presented to them in the forest of Senlis.

As Secretary of the Navy I lived through those crowded months in the atmosphere of suppressed excitement which is inseparable from the spirit of a great nation at war. A friend recently asked me my impressions of eight years as secretary of the navy. I replied, "Four years of quiet—then I—on all sides, to make Sherman's expression apt."

Department heads upon whose prompt and efficient action tremendous interests depended had to keep their own heads amid the rumor and intrigue, criticism and conflict of advice which whirled or thundered in their ears. They had to keep their heads through days and nights of anxiety, when they were sending precious lives over seas of peril and into enterprises of danger.

They had to keep their heads in sudden emergency, demanded instant decision and action.

Given Inside Facts. I am going to tell the story of those thrilling days as we saw and lived them in the navy department, and present some things that have never yet been told about the part the navy played.

I want you to know certain inside facts concerning the message which that dapper little man carried to the state department, whereby he urged the Washington of the routine, and I am going to give you a view of the momentous cabinet meetings which followed his visit.

I shall tell you the story of a certain "G. W. Davidson," who went to London before the United States declared war, and of the conversation I had with him before he left.

You will recall the dispatches you read three years ago concerning the giant German gun which, from a remote distance, and of greatly concealed base, was killing women and children in Paris. You will remember the shock of Lorror you felt when you read how shells had fallen in the little church of St. Gervaise on Good Friday, 1918, turning the sacred precincts into a hideous stambule. Do you know, that the United States played a part in ending the bombardment of Paris? It will interest you to learn how our navy contributed to the relief of the shell-shaken French capital.

Nation with Child's Heart. And I will tell you a joyful tale. America is yet a young nation, and it has a strong, clean child heart. That is why, perhaps, when it went to war its sailors bore some of their code signals on nursery rhymes. Only a child-hearted nation would have thought of that. No German could think of such a thing, and in that very fact lay the usefulness of their signals. They were apart of our intelligence service. Just what part I will tell you before my story ends.

We have heard a lot about the importance of cables lately, and a little island, about ten miles long, in the Pacific, bearing the comic opera name of Yap, has assumed a prominence out of all proportion to its size and commercial value merely because it is a convenient cable station.

You would think from all this talk that cables are absolutely essential to this maintenance of our wide world connections. Beyond doubt they are of tremendous importance, and no nation can afford to neglect its interests in the matter of submarine telegraphs.

Not Dependent on Cables. But what would you think if I told you that had Germany been able to sever the cables by which the United States was linked to London and Paris and American headquarters at Chautauque, we could nevertheless have communicated almost instantly with Lloyd George, or Clemenceau, or Gen. Pershing? In like manner, although with more difficulty, we could reach every ship in the United States navy, wherever stationed, from the China sea to the Bay of Biscay.

The miracle which made this possible was created within a few months after we entered the war, and its accomplishment lifted from our shoulders one of the big anxieties which had been almost constantly present—the fear that some enemy raider or submarine might cut the cables, leaving us isolated from our soldiers in France, our allies and our fighting squadrons in some zone waters.

I want to tell you in some detail how this miracle was worked and about the great wireless station which can flash radio messages around the world.

WILL PAGE CARRY ON HAZING CHARGE

Wake County Grand Jury Returns True Bill Against N. C. State Junior

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No other names of college students were sent to the grand jury in the solicitor's bill of indictment. Whether or not the investigation of the hazing outbreak has been completed by Mr. Norris was not made known. As the grand jury adjourned yesterday, it is not known whether or not they will carry further into the matter at the next term of court.

Witnesses before the grand jury yesterday included the following: R. H. McComb, who was W. R. Loftin, Evan Holleman, W. T. Price and R. C. Stephens.

Dr. Riddick Makes Statement. In view of the indictment of McComb, Dr. W. C. Riddick, president of the college, last night stated that he hoped the "people of the State would give him such consideration as is given all youths who are accused of violating statutes." Continuing his statement in regard to the hazing outbreak, Dr. Riddick said:

"This matter, after being investigated by the faculty, was turned over to the solicitor by the college authorities. It was not an unusually barbarous exhibition of hazing. It looked to the faculty that the parties who were accused of this violation were unable to discover the guilty parties, and they decided to take advantage of the law passed in 1913 for the purpose for which it was intended—to protect boys from their own folly."

"Several other colleges in the state have previously appealed to the law after a death or serious accident. This law was passed in order that colleges might not have to wait until the ordinary criminal law was violated. Properly, when an accused of other institutions, the college authorities are trying to prevent a similar occurrence at the State College. While hazing, as we all know, is sometimes undertaken in a spirit of fun, nevertheless it continued it invariably leads to some serious accident."

"This so-called outbreak of hazing does not mean that roidism is rampant at State College. It was the second instance since about the first of last October, the other instance having occurred on the same night of the regrettable incident at Trinity. There is definite information that only seven or eight students engaged in this last episode of hazing at State College; which is not a large percentage in comparison with the thousands or more students now attending the institution. The vast majority of the students knew nothing about the outbreak and did not endorse it."

"The college authorities have always done everything in their power to prevent hazing and this last step was taken to further carry out this purpose."

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NO BACK TRACKING BY DEMOCRATS ON TARIFF QUESTION

Minority Leader Claude Kitchin Sounds Clarion Call to Democracy of Nation

POSITION ENDORSED BY MEMBERS IN CONGRESS

North Carolina Congressman Spares No Words of Denunciation of Republican Policy of Protection for Big Trusts; Rates Proposed in New Tariff Unprecedented

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, April 13.—There is to be no back tracking on Democratic principles in the House of Representatives under the leadership of Claude Kitchin of North Carolina. That fighter for the tenets of the party did not even need his minority report on the emergency tariff legislation to show that he meant business when he declared that the purpose of the Republicans was to pass some tariff measure under which and smaller losses would be inflicted on the special interests. And he struck blow after blow when in the minority report he showed the fallacy of the position taken by the Republicans, that it was a fraud and a snare which they were practicing upon the American people when they argued that it would benefit the great body of the people.

This afternoon the Democrats of the House concurred upon the matter, and the position heretofore outlined by Congressman Kitchin was endorsed in the fullest degree. The caucus was in session for a long time, and there was much debate on the matter of the emergency tariff bill introduced by Representative Young, a measure working over the Fordney emergency measure and in some respects even worse than that.

After much deliberation in which among other things it was sought to have the resolution adopted concerning the position to be taken by the Democratic members to read "request" in place of "instruct," the latter won, and by a vote of 79 to 29 was adopted, the 29 being only obtained in part by reason of the fact that there was some sympathy with individual Democrats among the 49 who had at the time of action on the Fordney bill voted for it.

Apparently adopted it in the language of Congressman Kitchin, by whom it was offered, and reads: "Resolved, First, that the Democrats of the House are hereby instructed to oppose and vote against the Young emergency tariff bill."

The minority report that Congressman Kitchin reported when the Republican endorsement of the Young emergency tariff bill was reported to the House today is a trumpet call to the democracy to adhere to the faith of the fathers of democracy. It is a call to the people to stand by the principles and policies of the Democratic party and to the policy of the Republican party and the false lights it held out to the American people. It is so strong a report, it is so full of the fundamentals of the Democratic doctrine on the tariff that I hope that Democratic papers will print it in full.

In his protest against the proposed Republican emergency tariff bill he declared that the principles and policies of the Democratic party for a hundred years forbade Democratic approval of the bill, and impelled them to vigorously protest its passage. "Such an approval," he declared, "would be an urgent invitation to the farmers of the country especially of the West and South, to go bodily into the Republican party—the party of protective robbery which is the only means of their future salvation."

And he showed that the rates proposed are higher than the Dingley act gave, or the Payne-Aldrich act which the Republican platform of 1912 declared were too high, rates even higher than any ever made into law, higher rates than in any tariff bill in all the world in a civilized country in the last 250 years.

Fraud Upon the Farmer. Congressman Kitchin's report set out that the bill practically forced upon the farmers, that the Republicans found that they could not perform their platform pledges of restoring high prices for corn, wheat, live stock and other agricultural products, they are now preparing to break faith with both farmers of the West and the consuming masses of the East, and to keep faith with the sugar trust, the meat trust and the woolen trust and the wool speculators, the direct beneficiaries of the pending bill.

If the bill does what it claims, and the price of products rise then "the pending bill will add to the present cost of living \$2,000,000,000—all of this amount will go to swell the fortunes of the profiteers and speculators." He emphasized that the bill would aid the trusts, that the sugar trust alone would benefit an increase of \$125,000,000, that it was not in the interests of the farmers with crop planting time at hand. And here are some things he said that sets clear the issue and shows the attitude of the Democratic party, a part of the minority report made by Mr. Kitchin:

No Back Track By Democrats. "We take this opportunity to reassure the Democracy of the nation that the Democrats in Congress will take no back track on the tariff. To us, Republican protection is no better now than when the Tilden party of 1876 denounced it as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It is no better now than when the Cleveland platform of 1892 denounced it as a fraud—a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few trusts."

Dr. A. B. Hawkins Died This Morning. Dr. Alexander B. Hawkins died at his residence on North Blount street at 2:25 this morning. Dr. Hawkins had been in failing health for the past six weeks and his death was not entirely unexpected.

Peace Resolution Introduced by Knox. Washington, April 13.—In line with the recommendation in President Harding's message, a resolution to end the state of war with Germany and Austria was introduced today by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. It is similar to the one adopted previously by Congress and voted by former President Wilson. It will be reported favorably in a few days by the foreign relations committee and then brought up for debate after disposal of the Colombian treaty, according to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader.

Physician Dies While Waking Up Hotel Guests. Entire Block of Wooden Buildings Wiped Out by Fire at Southern Pines. Southern Pines, April 13.—Dr. W. P. Spett, age 67, well known local physician and pioneer citizen, died of heart failure while arousing guests at the Southern hotel when fire broke out in a business block, causing a loss of \$75,000, partially covered by insurance, early this morning. Dr. Spett was a native of Connecticut, but had lived here for 30 years. He is survived by a wife and several children, one of whom is a student at St. Mary's, Raleigh. He will be buried Friday with Masonic honors.

Find Trouble in Borrowing Money. New York Bankers Will Lend, If Money is Kept on Deposit With Them. Unofficial reports from the mission of Governor Cameron Morrison and State Treasurer B. E. Lacy to New York to market several million dollars of State bonds for road building and institutional buildings, indicate that little progress has been made toward placing the securities, and that they will return later in the week to lay the results of their trip before a meeting of the Council of State.

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PREMIER PROVIDES OPENING TO AVERT SCHEDULED STRIKE

Industrial Peace in Great Britain Now Hanging on a Slender Thread

LLOYD GEORGE SENDS LETTER TO LEADERS

Asks for Reasons for Refusal of the Government's Offer to Settle Dispute; Strike of Transport Workers and Railway Men is Finally Set for Friday Night

London, April 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George has provided the leaders of the "Triple Alliance" with another opening for renewal of negotiations in the miners' strike, and the general strike of railwaymen and transport workers in support of it, by asking for the grounds of their refusal of the government's offer. And any influence the labor leaders who are outside the orbit of the actual conflict may be able to exert on the disputes seem for the moment to be the remaining slender thread upon which industrial peace hangs. That such attempts at mediation will continue and that there are still two days before the general strike becomes operative are the only hopeful signs. After the receipt of the announcement of the "Triple Alliance" that its members would be called from their work Friday night, Premier Lloyd George sent the following reply to the alliance: "Dear Mr. Thomas (General Secretary of the Railway Union) and Mr. Williams, (Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation):"

"I am in receipt of your letter. The decision you report is a grave one. You threaten Friday night to dislocate the whole of the transport service of this country, so essential to the life of the nation."

"I should like to know the grounds on which you are determined to inflict such a serious blow on your fellow countrymen."

"Yours faithfully, (Signed) 'LLOYD GEORGE.' The "Triple Alliance" sat until a late hour tonight, and it was decided to send a reply to the Premier's letter Thursday morning, when the deliberations of the alliance are resumed.

A manifesto issued by the Miners' Federation tonight seems to render any possibility of renewed negotiations hopeless, apart from such yielding on the side of the government as the miners themselves say they can hardly expect. The government yesterday met the miners' half way by agreeing to give such financial assistance as would be necessary to start the regulation of wages on a national basis. The miners, however, insisted on acceptance also of the pooling of profits, which the government throughout had declared to be impossible.

This irreconcilable attitude is depriving the miners of any support in the press, and apparently is tending to alienate the sympathy of a large section of the public, who had been impressed during the course of the dispute with the justice of the miners' claims for greater consideration than the owners had given in recent years offers.

Labor Behind Miners. Organized labor, however, is steadily consolidating on the side of the miners. The Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Men and Firemen, whose attitude previously had been doubtful, decided today to strike with the "Triple Alliance." The executive of the Railway Clerks' Association also recommended joining the strike. The Electrical Workers of London, but not of the whole kingdom, threaten to strike. There is still some question as to whether a strike of all the members of the "Triple Alliance" is possible Friday. According to the constitutions of the respective sections, the railwaymen may be called on to strike without a ballot, but the transport workers are required to take a ballot before a strike is called.

A manifesto issued late tonight by the "Triple Alliance," in which this body emphatically supports the miners' claims, contends that such reductions in the miners' earnings "no trade union in the past ever accepted," and declares that, if accepted, "it would be a disgrace to trade unionism of the world."

Cotton Planting Gets Under Way in South. Washington, April 13.—Cotton planting was being accomplished in the Piedmont section of South Carolina and was being continued in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, according to the Weekly Crop Bulletin issued today by the weather bureau.

The week was mostly cool in the western portion of the cotton belt, says the bulletin and preparation of soil for planting was somewhat delayed. Little field work was accomplished in eastern Oklahoma, while planting progressed slowly in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mixture is needed in some southern sections, local rains which germination has been delayed by dry soil.

Burlington Gets \$60,000 for Methodist School. Burlington, Apr. 13.—Reports from the ten canvassing teams sent out over Burlington today to solicit pledges for the new Methodist Protestant college fund indicated at 5 o'clock this afternoon that about \$60,000 had been pledged for the new educational institution by the people of Burlington. The campaign has been extended to Graham, Haw River and Mebane but no reports from these towns were available at a late hour this afternoon. The campaign will continue through Thursday and Friday. The goal set for the county is \$200,000 for the new college.

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