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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1921.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

POWER STRUCTURE

Forty Million Sliced From Val-uation Placed by Company On Property

PROPOSED RATES, ALSO TO WORK DISCRIMINATION

Monopolistic Policies of South ern 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 co-ton mills and municipalities involved exect to wipe away the debris. From \$75,000,000 claimed by the ppw-

er company, the reasonable worth of its property for rate making purposes, has been cut to \$33,000,000, existing discrimination in North Carolina and proposed discrimination against the State in favor of South Carolina in the rates 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 miles yesterday morning, Judge George Pell, 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. Bridgers of Henderson, J. L. Crowell of Concord and Judge J. Crhwford Biggs of Releigh.

Alleges Interstate Business.

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

sion yesterday morning.

Mr. Parker followed the line of argument of Judge W. P. Bynum before the court Tuesday afternoon, drawing a distinction between transporting power into 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. B. O'B. Robinson, attorney for the Southern Power Company, in answer to Mr. Parker's contention that the service of the power company devoted to the public use in North Carolina should be senarated from that daysond to the separated from that devoted to the Commission undertakes to fix rates.

"Then if you are coming before the North Carolina Corporation Commission asking this body to fix your rates you ought to change your system," re-

He maintained his belief that the Commission on the record has no power to fix rates; but he was ready to con-cede and to uphold the position that the Corporation Commission has the the Corporation Commiss nower to call for the information on the operations of the company ex-clusively in North Carolina and upon this information to fix rates. Plays Both Sides.

After a reference to the case pend

ing before the Supreme Court between Southern Power Company and the Public Service Company of Greensbord and High Point, and these two municipalities, Judge George Pell asked what question was involved in that case. "Why that ease," replied Judge Bynum, "is in the nature of a manaction 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 arose on personal privi-lege then to explain that when the interstate commerce contention was raised in the answer in the case, on behalf of the Southern Power Company, the Com-mission did not have the benefit of the Supreme Court decision. But Judge Crawford Biggs, also representing fertile 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

The State line has no place in a question of discrimination, Mr. Parker argued, pointing out that if the Cor-poration Commission should allow the increase asked for, North Carolina mills and other industries will suffer handicap of greater power costs than competitive plants in South Carolina. competitive plants in South Carolina This, he said, would not only allow the discrimination, but would put the Commission in the attitude of sanctioning it. The same principle was inwhen that body went before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the matter of freight rate discriminations in favor of Virginia cities and against North Carolina interests.

More About Values. Parker devoted considerable to the valuation of the property of the Southern Power Company as fixed by J. G. White & Co., and introduced in evidence by the Southern Power Company in comparison with the alleged tax value of the properties in North and South Carolina. He argued that whereas the Southern Power Com-pany maintains that the Commission should allow a rate based on \$75,000,000, whereas the total investment in the company since 1905 is only \$33,000,000, the Commission would be giving vital-ity to stock that cost nothing, thereby enriching the stockholders of the South-

(Continued on Page Two.)

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 foreshadows startling disclosures as narrative of Navy's part in war is written—Revenla 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 mobilisation of United States navy was issued to all ships and stations at the very hour when the German submarines began their wanton assault on civilization—Former Secretary acted without waiting for cabinet meeting—When President summaned him the Navy was ready.

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

ARTICLE 1.

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 mement 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.

Lumbering along through the jungle on

an elephant for a big cat is tame work compared with cutting the waves at

forty miles an hour in pursuit of a foe whose presence is known to you only by the vibrations which the water carries

We shall go on such a hunt before my story is ended, and I will tell you how

of vessel from another though both

cliffe, Lord Reading, Admirals Beatty, Jellicoe and De Bon; Marconi and the

speaking of Prince Udine, I must forget to tell you how he caught

Here's the Dapper Little Man.

the war inevitable and scaled the doors

of kaiserism. It was conveyed by Count

von Bernstorff and it announced the be-ginning of unrestricted U-boat warfare

by Germany on the morning of the fol-

advised him in code of the policy which

had been decided upon.
On the same day Zimmermann, the

German foreign minister, dispatched to

Mexico his famous proposal that Car-ranza's country should make an alliance with Japan, launch a war against the United States and recover the "lost ter"

ritory" of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, I shall have more to say about

German, Secret Revealed,

Why did Bernstorff withhold the an-

all risks, wanted to gain for her

new policy the full advantage of sur-

would have opened the way for negotia-tions, and these Germany desired to avoid. This view is fully sustained by a secret document, unknown then to the

1916"-a little more than a month be-

fore the date on which unrestricted U-boat warfare began and is addressed to "B-35840-1." It is marked "strictly

Admiral Holtzendorff Von Holtzen-

The document named Feb. I as the

date for turning the U-boats loose un-der orders to spare nobody. It declared England would be starved in five months—or by July 1. It declared the allies would be forced

These exact dates were given. The

Expected America to Fight.

The probable entrance of the United

States as a belligerent was foreseen, and von Holtzendorff thus expressed him-

self as to the influence she would be likely to exercise upon the "trend of the war."

"As regards tonnage this influence

ected that more than a small fraction of the tonnage of the central powers

ying in America and many other neu-

tral harbors could then be enlisted for

ping can be damaged in such a way that it can be damaged in such a way to

irst fow months. There would also

Let me juterrupt Admiral von Holtzen-

dorff a moment to call attention to the fact that everything the Germans could

me true was done in advance of Feb.

ne crows to be found for them."

"For the far greatest part of this ship-

the traffic to England.

first date is the only one which stood

o surrender by Aug. 1.

dorff etief of the German admiralty

was its author.

rise. A premature announcement

from his propeller.

As Secretary of the Navy I lived | Clemenceau, the tiger of France, hunt through those exceeded months in the atmosphere of suppressed excitement which is inseparable from the capital of 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 h—on all sides, to make Sherman's expression nautical."

Department heads upon whose prompt and efficient action tremendous interests depended Lad to keep their own heads amid the rumos and intrigue, heads amid the rumor and introduc-criticism and conflict of advice which whispered or thundered in their ears. They had to keep their heads through days and nights of anxiety, when they were sending precious lives over sens of peril and into enterprises of danger. They had to keep their heads when sudden emergency demanded instant decision and action.

Gives Inside Facts.

I am going to tell the story of those thrilling days as we saw and lived them in the navy department, adn present e things that have never yet been told about the part the navy played. I want you to know cretain inside facts concerning the message which that dapper little man carried to the state department, whereby he joited Wash-ington out of its routine, and I am going to give you a view of the momentous cabinet meetings which followed his

I shall tell you the story of a certain S. 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 s'exrefully concealed base, was killing women and children in Parise You will remember the shock of horror you felt when you read how shells had fallen iin the little church of St. the sacred precincts into a hideous atambles. Do you know thatthe United States played a part in ending the bombardment of Paris? It will interest you to learn how our navy contri-buted 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 wly, perhaps, when it went to war its sailors based 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 ness of their signals. They were apart of uor intelligence service. Just what part I will tell you before my

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

You would think from all this talk that cables are absolutely essential to the maintenance of world-wide comshe maintenance of world-wide com-munications. Beyond doubt they are of tremendous importance, and no na-tion 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 Chau-

and American headquarters at Chauand American acadquarters at Casi-mont, we could nevertheless have com-municated almost instantly with Lloyd George, or Clemenceau, or Gen. Persh-ing? In like manner, sithough with more difficulty, we could reach every slip in the United States navy, whereever stationed, from the China sea to the Bay of Biscay.

The miracle which made this possible

was created within a few mouths after we entered the war, and its accomplishment lifted from our shoulders one of the big anxities which had been almost constantly present—the fear thas some enemy raider or submarine might cut thecables, leaving us isolated from our soldiers in France, our allies and our fighting squardons in was zone waters. I want to tell you in some detail how this miracle was worked and about the

this miracle was worked and about the great wireless station which can flash radio messages around the world.

Indians' Wireless' System.

The early pioneer wending his way with his wagon train seroes our western prairies saw in the smoke signals of the Indian the earliest American attempts at communicating over long disances. It is a far cry from the smore signals of the Indian to the story of this world girdling radio station. orld-girdling radio station.

Where was it? Who built it? Those

questions that will be answered

WILL FAGE COURT ON HAZING CHARGE

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

MUST GIVE \$200 BOND FOR APPEARANCE IN MA

Action of Grand Jury Follows Special Charge by Judge George Connor Who Also Takes Occasion to Rap Law and Order League in State for Alleged Conduct

The Wake county grand jury yester day returned a true bill charging haking against R. H. McComb, of Hickory, a junior at the State College of Agri-culture and Engineering, the indictment being an outgrowth of the recent outcitor Norris asked for an instanter capies for McComb, with instructions to the sheriff that the student give bond to the extent of \$200 for his appearance for trial at the next term of Judge George W. Connor called in

ing the tigers of India, got fewer thrills than any gob of Uncle Sam's navy on board a destroyer chasing submarines. the grand jurors at the opening of court yesterday morning and made some observations regarding hazing, the observations regarding hazing, the liquor traffic and the law regarding purchase and possession of pistols and other weapons. Judge Connor con-demned having, especially in State in-stitutions, but made no reference to a specific instance. He read the statute making hazing a misdemeanor, and told the grand jurors that it was not necessary for them to wait for a bill from the solicitor, but that they had author-ity to investigate any instances of haz-ing that come to their attention. The true bill against McComb was returned the presence of the submarine in adja-cent waters was detected, and how we were able often to distinguish one type

The bill of indictment charged that McComb by "force and arms unlawfully and wilfully did annoy, frighten, scold, beat, harass and subject to personal indignity one W. R. Loftin," a freshman at the college and "did ad-There will be many interesting per-onalities in this narrative, and I shall attempt to give close-up glimpses of men who were conspicuous in the life men who were conspicuous in the life of Washington and of European cap-ituls. Joffre, Lloyd George, Albert of Belgium, Clemenceau, George of Eng-land, the Prince of Wales, Lord Northa freshman at the college, and "did ad-vise, procure, abet and assist other per-sons whose names are to the jurors unknown to annoy, frighten, beat, harass and subject to personal indignity one W. R. Loftin" in violation of the State Prince Udine are among those who moved in and out of the picture. And statute against hazing.
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 hasing offitheak has been completed by Mr. Norris was not made known. As the grand jury adjourned yesterday, it is But now to get, back to the dapper little individual who presented himself at the office of the Secretary of State on Wednesday, Jan. II, 1917, about 50 clock in the afternoon.

This gentleman came with a message for Secretary Lansing which had been waiting delivery for twelve days. That message made America's entrance into further into the matter at the next term of court. Witnesses before the grand jury yesterday in regard to the indictment against McComb were W. R. Loftin, Ivan Holleman, W. T. Price and R. C. Stephens. age made America's entrance into

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 We know now that von Bernstorff received Germany's official declaration of
merciless submarine warfare on Jan. 19.
On that day the Berlin foreign office

agriculture of the stated that he hoped
the "people of the State would give
him such consideration as is given all
youths, who are accused of violating
a statute." Continuing his statement
agriculture of the stated that he hoped
the "people of the State would give
him such consideration as is given all
youths, who are accused of violating
a statute."

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 they would be 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 way did Bernstorn withhold the an-nouncement until the eleventh hours Doubtless under specific orders from his government and because Germany, hav-ing decided to abandon all restraint and have previously appealed to the law after a death or serious accident. This law was passed in order that colleges nary criminal law was violeted. Pro-fiting by the experiences of other institutions, the college authorities were trying to prevent a similar occurrence at the State College. While . Luzing, as we all know, is sometimes under-taken in a spirit of fun, nevertheless if continued it invariably leads to some serious secident American government or to any of its allies, but discovered months after the armistice. It is dated Berlin, Dec. 22,

"This so-called outbreak of hazing does not mean that rowdyism is rampant at State College. It was the see ond instance since about the first of last October, the other instance Laving 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 comdents 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 pur-

Judge Connor in his talk to the grand jury in regard to hazing called attention to the fact that hazing in colleges and other institutions became so widespread that it was necessary for the legislators of the to provide a law making it a miscemeanor. He read the statute to the grand jurors and explained its aignificance. The judge told the grand jurors that it was within their authority to make a general investigation attitude of any hazing, if they deemed it of the advisable, without waiting for a bill from the solicitor, as it was some. times difficult for the solicitor to s cure enough definite evidence in cases of this kind to warrant indictments. Judge Connor stated that hazing outbreaks had raoused the people to the point of indignation, and he condemn-ed such practices in educational insti-

tutions, especially the institutions maintained by public taxation.

The judge also called attention to the alarming conditions in the city, county and adjoining counties growing 1. Before making his call upon Stere tary Lansing, on the last day of January. Bernstorff had given instructions that the engines of all German ships lying in American harbors must be destroyed,

(Continued on Page Five.)

BY DEMOCRATS ON TARIFF OUESTION

Minority Lealer Claude Kitchin Sounds Clarion Call to Democracy of Nation

POSITION ENDORSED BY **MEMBERS IN CONGRESS**

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

The News and Observer Bufeau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wise.)

Washington, April 13 .- There is to b to back tracking on Democratic principles in the House of Representative under the leadership of Claude Kitchin of North Carolina. That fighter for the tenets of the party did not even need his minerity report on the emergency tariff legislation to show that he meant msiness when he declared that the pur pose of the Republicans was to pas ome tariff measure under whip and spur that would be of benefit to 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 caucussed 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 nuch debate on the matter of the emergency tariff bill introduced by Repre sentative 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 Dem-cratic members to read "request" in place of "instruct," the latter won, and 29 being only obtained in part by rea-son of the fact that there was some son of the fact that there was some sympathy with individual Democrats among the 41 who had at the time of action on the Fordney bill voted for it. As finally adopted it is in the language of Congressman Kitchin, by whom it was offered, and reads:

Kitchin Resolution Adopted.

"Besolved, First, that the Democrats of the House in caucus assembled reaffirm the traditional policy of the Democratic party in favor of a tariff for revense-only;

revenue only;
"Resolved, Second; that the Democrata 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 of democracy. Is it Mr. Kitchin did not spare words in denunciation of 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 print it in full.

In his protest against the prop Republican emergency tariff bill he de-clared 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 ap-proval," 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 robbers -as the only means of their future salvation. "And he showed that the rates set gave, or the Payne-Aldrich act which the Republican platform of 1912 de-clared were too high, rates even higher than any ever made into law, higher rates than in any tariff the world in a civilized country in

the last 250 years. Fraud Upon The Farmer. Congressman Kitchin's report set out that the bill practiced a fraud 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 now preparing to break faith with both farmers of the West and the consuming nasses of the East,"and to keep faith with the sugar trust, the meat trust and the woolen trust and the wool speculi tors, the direct beneficiaries of the

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 mount will go to swell the fortunes of the profiteers and speculators." He emphasized that the bill would aid the rusts, that the sugar trust alone would benefit an increase of \$125,000,000, that it was not in the interests of the farmers with erop 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.

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

(Continued on Page Two.)

PHYSICIAN DIES WHILE WAKING UP HOTEL GUESTS Entire Block of Wooden Build ings 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 arousig guests at the Southland hotel when fire broke out in a business block, causing a loss of \$75,000, partially covered by insurance early this morning. Dr. Swett was a native of Connecticutt, but had lived here for 30 years. He is survived by a wife and several children, one of whom wife and several children, one of whom is a student at St. Mary's, Raleigh. He

Mrs. Neva Paine, night operator for the City Telephone Company, stuck heriocally to her post calling neighbor-ing towns for help and warning towns building burned, fire breaking through near ter. She was forcibly removed from her post by one of the employes of the company. She is a native of Vermont, coming to Southern Times 15

years ago. The fire started about 2 6'clock in the vicinity of the Perkins Hotel and quickly swept through the block. The volunteer fire department was aug-mented by those from Pinchurst and Carthage but with little success.

The losses as near as can be estimated are: Harry Lewis, stock of goods and building, \$15,000; R. E. Wiley, \$1,500; Home Furniture Company, \$5,000; J. F. Reynolds, \$7,500; H. F. Howe, \$1,000; J. M. Windham, \$1,000; Tom Cameron, \$1,500; E. C. Eddy, \$3,000, Other smaller losses were suffered with no is all gone with the exception of the Mills' building.

FIND TROUBLE IN **BORROWING MONE**

New York Bankers Will Lend, If Money is Kept on Deposit With Them

Unofficial reports from the mission of Governor Cameron Merrison and State Treasurer B. R. 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 regults of their trip before a meeting of the Council of State.

No present market has been found for five per cent bonds, the interest rate fixed by the General Assembly in the instrument by which they are authorized, and the counter proposal has been made to lend the State money at 6 per cent on short term notes, with the provision that the money will be the provision that the money will be kept on deposit in New York banks until it is needed in the State.

No surprise is expressed in any quarter at the inability of the Governor and the Treasurer to negotiate the sale of bonds at five per cent, and to many municipal and county officials, the pro-posal to keep money loaned in New brokers have tied such conditions to money let out on county and municipal bonds, it was said yesterday by a well known banker in Raleigh on business. Probable return of the Governor and the Treasurer and a meeting of the Council of State Saturday morning to discuss the report they will bring with them was forecast in administration circles yesterday. No member of the Council cared to discuss either the report that comes back shead of the mission, or to hazard a guess as to the probable attitude toward maintaining all borrowed money on New York deposit. It is expected that some op-

Except for roads and custodial institutions, it was suggested by a mem-ber of the Board of Trustees of the State University that university alumni would buy State bonds to the extent of half million dollars, or enough to get the improvements at Carolina well program might be followed by other ducational institutions is a matter of a strike is called.

Little difficulty has been experienced by county and city officials in disposing of considerable issues of six per cent sembly, and some of them have

DR. A. B. HAWKINS DIED THIS MORNING

Long One Of Raleigh's Best Known And Most Promi. nent Citizens

Dr. Alexander B. Hawkins died at his residence on North Blount street "the at 2:25 this morning. Dr. Hawkins cost had been in falling health for the past six weeks and his death was not en tirely unexpected, Dr. Hawkins was in his pinety-first

year and until very recently had re-tained his vigor in a degree remarkable for one of his years. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed but announced later.

PEACE RESOLUTION IS - INTRODUCED BY KNOX

Wastington, April 13 .- In line with the recommendation in President Harding's message, a resolution to end the state of war with Germany and Austriawas introduced today by Senator Knox, of Penasylvania. It is similar to the one adopted previously by Congress and vetoed 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.

OPENING TO AVER SCHEDULED STRIKE

Industrial Peace in Great Britain Now Hanging On a Slender Thread

LLOYD GEORGE SENDS LETTER TO LEADERS

Asks for Reasons for Rerusal of the Government's Offer to Settle Dispute; Strike of Transport Workers and Bailway 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 putants seems for the moment to be maller losses were suffered with no large amount of insurance. The entire which industrial peace hangs. That square was of wooden buildings and it such attempts at mediation will continue and that there are still two days before the general strike beoperative are the only hopeful signs.
After the receipt of the announcement
of the "Triple Alliance" that its members would be called from their work Priday night, Premier Lloyd George sent the following reply to the alliance: Premier Sends Message.

"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 "Yours faithfully, "LLOYD GEORGE."

(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 islibe

Appears Hopeless.

A manifesto issued by the Miners' Federation tonight scens to render any possibility of renewed negotiations hopeless, apart from such yiel I'ng 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 vages on a national basis. however, insisted on acceptance also of the pecling of profits, which the

This irreconcilable attitude is deprivpress, and apparently is tending to alienate the sympathy of a large sec-tion of the public, who had been impressed during the course of the pute with the justice of the miners' claims for greater consideration than the owners had given in recent wage

Labor Behind Miners. Organized labor, however, is steadily onsolidating on the side of the miners. The Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Men and Firemen, whose attitude previously had been doubtful, decided to-day to strike with the 'Triple Alliance." The executive of the Railway Clerks' Association also recommended joining the strike. The Electrical Workers of Lendon, but not of the whole kingdom, threaten to strike. There is still some question as to whether a strike of all possible Briday. According to the constitutions of the respective sections, the the improvements at Carolina well railwaymen may be called on to strike under way before winter. How far this without a ballot, but the transport workers are required to take a ballot before

A manifesto issued late tonight by the "Triple Alliance," in which this body emphatically supports the miners claims, contends that such reductions bonds authorized by the General As- in the miners' earnings "no trade union sembly, and some of them have been sold at a premium, it was pointed out that, if accepted, "it would be a dispesterday by the visiting banker.

grace to trade unionism of the world."

COTTON PLANTING GETS UNDER WAY IN SOUTH

Washington, April 13.-Cotton planting was being accomplished in the Piednopt section of South Caroflina and was being continued in Georgia, Ala-bama and Mississippi, according to the Weekly Crop bulletin issued today by the weather bureau.

The week was mostly cool in the vestern portion of the cotton belt, says he bulletin and preparation of soil for planting was somewhat delayed. Little field work was accomplished in eastern Oklahoma, while planting pro-gressed slowly in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Misture is needed in some outheastern localities where 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 afteragon 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 late hour this afternoon. The camand Friday. The goal set for the ty is \$200,000 for the new college.