

# STRONG FIGHT TO PREVENT JOHNSON FROM GETTING JOB

## Southern Senators Oppose Confirmation of Georgia Negro To Federal Post

# GEORGIA SENATORS UP IN ARMS AGAINST HIM

## Senator Simmons Not Surprised Over Nomination After Frank Linney's Surrender To Negroes at Senate Hearing; Administration Will Stand By Negroes

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By EDWARD E. BRITTON (By Special Lined Wire)

Washington, June 29.—Southern Senators are up in arms in opposition to the confirmation of the negro, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National committeeman for Georgia, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. If he is confirmed it will take the Republicans to do it, for the Democratic Senators are going to oppose having the Georgia negro politician put back in the position from which he was ousted when Woodrow Wilson became President. Johnson was appointed as recorder of deeds for the District by President Taft, and when Democrats came into power in 1913 he went out, the position going to a white man, John F. Costello, member of the Democratic committee for the District.

The first news of the nomination of the Georgia negro by President Harding was heard by Senator Harris, of Georgia. He will fight it to the limit. It aroused his ire, as it did that of Senator Thomas Watson, of Georgia. Senator Watson termed the nomination "a flagrant insult to the State of Georgia" and the Georgia Senators found solid backing for their views, indignation being expressed by Senators Simmons and Overman, Smith and Dill of South Carolina, Trammell and Fletcher of Florida, John Sharp Williams and Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Underwood and Heflin, of Alabama, and other Southern Senators.

An opinion is that there will be a solid line-up of the Democrats against the nomination. And so Senator Borah has given warm expression to his opinion of the negro politician there is a feeling that he and others from the West will be found in opposition to the nomination, if the administration does not whip them into line. Senator Hiram Johnson said he had no further interest in the Linney or Johnson cases.

Senator Simmons expressed no surprise at the nomination of the Georgia negro, for the signs indicated that some negro appointment was coming as an aftermath of the humiliation of Frank A. Linney in his surrender to the North Carolina negroes. It is thought that Senator Simmons feels that the nomination of Johnson was perhaps the natural thing to follow the enforced surrender of Linney to the negroes before confirmation would be promised to him, the force that caused Mr. Linney's humiliation coming from the Republican National administration. The administration, it seems, is determined to force every white Republican leader in the Senate to bow down before and cater to the negroes as a condition to obtaining recognition. And in especial the Republican Senators from states in which the negro wields the balance of power are going to do what the administration tells them to do. And it has told them that the Georgia negro must be confirmed.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, will have something above 50 employees under his control. About 30 of these are young white women. From some of these already there have come expressions akin to anguish that they will either have to give up positions which they need, or take orders from a negro. Some have had friends asking that these Senators aid them in securing positions in other branches of the government; or to aid in defeating the confirmation of the negro.

The pain and humiliation that faces these young women is the same that has affected the young women of the office of the registrar of the treasury, young women from all sections and of the two parties, as set out in their letter of protest against the appointment of a negro registrar of the treasury.

May Resign From Committee. There is a report that when Johnson is confirmed he is to resign from membership in the Republican National committee, that this is one price he is to pay for the job of recorder, as he is too much in evidence in the public eye as a Republican National committeeman. Johnson, however, assured his colored followers in Georgia some time ago that he would not surrender his position on the committee. He is much in evidence when the Republican committee meets, and shows that he feels his importance. So unless all signs fail the negro is going to stick to the Republican National committee just as long as he is able to do so.

"It is a disgusting appointment," said Congressman Stedman today in talking with me about nomination of the negro, "but that is what is to be expected from a Republican administration." And the view of Major Stedman is echoed by the other members of the North Carolina delegation, as well as by the Democrats generally of the House. The feeling among these is that President Harding and the administration generally will put pressure to bear, where pressure is needed, upon Republican Senators so as to put over the confirmation of Johnson. But be-

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# THIS DISABLED VETERAN CAN SING IN THREE VOICES AT ONE TIME, SAYS BOARD

Washington, June 29.—The Federal Board for Vocational Education has discovered a man whose vocation, apparently is to be a chorus all by himself. He is Joseph Kauffman, disabled veteran, and is able to sing in three voices at one time, "to sing in three voices at one time," sounding like "three men side by side singing in unison. Only one similar case has ever been known in the United States. Kauffman is described as "an accomplished and versatile saxophone player," and has been placed in a Minneapolis school of music to prepare for a career in vaudeville.

# BOMBING AIRMEN SCORE TWO HITS

## Bombing Planes Locate Radio-Controlled Battleship Iowa With Ease

On Board U. S. S. Nevada, at Sea, June 29.—(By the Associated Press).—The radio-controlled battleship Iowa, representing an enemy fleet attacking the Atlantic coast, was located in a few minutes less than two hours by army dirigibles today when about 50 miles off shore and 90 miles north and east of Cape Henry. More than a score of bombing planes, manned by Naval and Marine Corps personnel, rushed to the scene in response to radio messages from the blimps that the "enemy" had been located and buried 80 dummy bombs of various sizes at the Iowa, registering two hits in the forecastle.

The case with which the air forces located the Iowa, knowing only that the vessel was somewhere between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen, a distance of about 215 miles, was a source of surprise to most of the Naval officers who witnessed the bombing and of gratification to the Army men.

Weather conditions were ideal for the test, which was postponed yesterday because of fog. At 8 a. m., the "zero hour," the Iowa was about midway between Cape Hatteras and Henlopen and 60 miles off shore, steaming directly toward the coast. Accompanying the Iowa were the Ohio, the control ship, the battleships Pennsylvania and Nevada, the transport Henderson, and a number of destroyers and mine sweepers, giving a more distinct impression of a battle fleet as the vessels steamed toward shore.

It was 9:57 when the observers on the Nevada sighted the first Army blimp, the D-2, coming up from the Virginia capes, and 13 minutes later the Army dirigible D-4 came into view. The blimps sent radio messages to the six force commander on the U. S. S. Shawmut off Cape Charles, to Langley Field and Cape May, Delaware, where the airplane bombing groups were stationed. A few minutes after the dirigibles located the Iowa, two F-5-L planes, scouting down from the Delaware capes, sighted the target and wireless the vessel's position.

The first bombing planes, a division of F-5-Ls, arrived on the scene at 11:25 and dropped two concrete bombs at the Iowa, one landing within 200 feet of the vessel's bows and the other about an equal distance to one side. The planes circled round and round the vessel, dropping bombs on each trip, and were shortly joined by other divisions until more than twenty planes had attacked.

# LESLIE COX DIES IN WASHINGTON HOSPITAL

## Young Woman Whom He Shot In Fit of Jealousy Still in Critical Condition

Washington, N. C., June 29.—Leslie Cox, who shot Miss Lola Ecklin Sunday afternoon because she was walking in company with another man, died at the hospital here this morning at 3 o'clock. Miss Ecklin's condition, it was reported tonight, had taken a turn for the worse and there are grave doubts as to her recovery. She had several spells of unconsciousness during the day and is in great pain tonight according to reports.

Cox did not want to live and he begged several times that he be allowed to die. He never referred directly to the shooting after he was taken to the hospital nor did he make any inquiries. On several occasions he poked at the nurse who would have to stand when he got out of the hospital. "I suppose I will have to spend several years in the penitentiary," he remarked last night. "I hope that I die right here," is said to have remarked on another occasion.

Cox was held in good repute in Washington and had never been in any trouble of any kind, although it is true that he warned Miss Ecklin about two weeks ago that if he ever saw her in company with another man he would kill her. His friends do not believe that the shooting was premeditated.

They held that his jealousy reached its stage of temporary insanity Sunday afternoon and that he did not know what he was doing.

# DE VALERA DECLINES TO ACCEPT INVITATION

London, June 29.—(By the Associated Press).—Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, in a letter to Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, says that the proposal of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, for a conference in London between representatives of the British government, owing to its limitations, is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

# NAVY TO PAY HONOR TO CHARLES J. BONAPARTE

Washington, June 29.—Secretary Denby today ordered flags of all naval vessels and shore stations to be flown at half mast tomorrow as a mark of respect to Charles J. Bonaparte, former secretary of the navy, who died yesterday at his Maryland home.

# OFFICIALS DISCUSS BUDGET SYSTEM TO CUT EXPENDITURES

## President Harding, Cabinet Members and Government Officials in Meeting

# DIRECTOR DAWES CALLS FOR FEDERAL ECONOMY

## Gathering Regarded As Occasion For Laying of Foundation For New Era of Economy in Federal Administration; President Opens Conference

Washington, June 29.—President Harding, the cabinet, and six hundred odd officials who guide government expenditures, met today with Director Dawes, of the budget system, to lay what was hailed as the foundation for a new era of economy in Federal administration. The President opened the conference with the declaration that "there is not a menace in the world today like growing public indebtedness and mounting expenditures." He referred to the gathering as a first and extraordinary method adopted to meet emergency, and gave way to Mr. Dawes.

The new director promptly jumped off the platform, "to get mentally closer," he said, for his address, and in the 45-minute talk which followed, alternately joked, threatened and reassured his auditors, addressed the President and admonished the cabinet members personally. In concluding, he ordered the bureau chiefs to their feet, and holding up his hand, recited the following pledge addressed to the President:

**Must Reduce Expenditures**  
"These men, of whom I am one, realize the perplexity of your position, realize that the business of the country is prostrate, that its workmen are out of employment, that we are faced with inexorable necessity of reducing expenditures, and we propose, just as we did four years ago to win the war, to try to do it. And that's all we can do."

The little government auditorium set aside for the gathering was crammed to its doors and window sills, sweltering in heat, when the secret service men forced through to the stage President Harding's party, with Vice President Coolidge, General Pershing, and the cabinet. Major generals and rear admirals sat packed in close ranks among civilians, and there was, too, a sprinkling of women. President Harding greeted them all as "fellow workers."

While Director Dawes hailed them indiscriminately as "friends," "folks" and "peeps."

**Dawes Talked Plainly**  
His job was to be the "eyes and ears of the executive, not the fingers," he told them; "to get information, from a washwoman or a vice-president," not to "run a detective bureau, but make pictures for the President and for Congress."

"You have a right to the information," he said, turning to President Harding, "just as the president of a business corporation has the right and needs to use it, for yours is the responsibility."

"I have the powers of the President to get the facts," he exclaimed, swinging back to his audience, "and they will be exercised."

# BAPTISTS WILL ENROLL HALF MILLION TITHERS

## Dr. Hight C. Moore Announces Plan; North Carolina Asked For 51,000 Tithers

Nashville, Tenn., June 29.—Plans for the enrollment among the members of local churches of the Southern Baptist Convention of a half million tithers within the next six months were announced today by Dr. Hight C. Moore, secretary of the convention. There are three million Baptists within the convention territory and each State in the convention is asked to become responsible for enrolling one-sixth of its total membership in tithing bands, each member obligating himself to give at least a tenth of his income to religious work.

# PAPER MILL WORKERS SIGN NEW AGREEMENT

New York, June 29.—An arbitration agreement was signed today by union workers at all the paper mills in this country and Canada with the exception of the International Paper Company. The workers had been on strike since May 1.

John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, expressed the opinion that all the mills signing the agreement would have resumed operations in full by July 5.

The workers will return at the wage scale in effect when they walked out and will abide by the decision of an arbitration board of seven as to whether the companies are entitled to introduce a wage cut.

# TURKISH NATIONALISTS DEFEAT GREEK FORCES

Constantinople, June 29.—(By the Associated Press).—The Greeks have evacuated Ionia in Asia Minor, and the Turkish Nationalists under Mustafa Kemal Pasha now have a clear road to Constantinople. The Nationalists are not expected to respect the neutral zone prescribed by the Allied Commission.

# BORAH AMENDMENT GETS APPROVAL OF MEMBERS IN HOUSE

## Lower Body Votes, 330 To 4, To Concur With Senate On The Borah Provision

# HOUSE IN NO MOOD FOR EXTENDED DEBATE

## Cheers Greet Motion To Concur With Senate On Disarmament Amendment To Naval Appropriation Bill and Vote Comes After Half Hour of Talk; Letter From Harding

Washington, June 29.—The House agreed late today to the Borah disarmament amendment to the Naval appropriation bill, voting 330 to 4. Representatives Moore, Indiana, Republican, and Representatives Campbell, Pennsylvania, Carow, New York, and O'Brien, New Jersey, Democrats, voted in the negative. Laneberger, Republican, California, voted present.

Wild shouts greeted Representative Kelley, Michigan, in charge of the bill, when he moved to concur with the Senate in the Borah amendment to the Naval appropriation bill. In no mood for extended debate, many members rose, applauding and cheering, and began to chant, "Vote, vote, vote."

**Letter From Harding**  
They quieted down, however, when Representative Mondell, Republican leader, had the clerk read a letter he had received from President Harding in which the President declared it was "wholly desirable" to have an expression of a favorable opinion on the part of Congress relating to world disarmament.

The letter said it was "not of particular concern to the administration what form the expression shall take." When the reading of the communication was concluded cheering broke out with renewed vigor.

Debate which lasted half an hour, was confined to Mr. Mondell, Representative Garrett, Tennessee, and Representative Byrnes, Democrat, South Carolina. Contrary to the expectation of some members, no attempt was made to offer the Porter substitute, which was considered broader than the Borah amendment in that it would not restrict participants in the proposed conference to Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, nor discussion solely to reduction of naval armaments.

# DURHAM PREPARES FOR BORROWING \$3,500,000

Durham, June 29.—In a deed of trust filed with Register of Deeds, M. G. Markham for registration, the Durham Public Service company turns over its entire properties, consisting of car lines, ice plant, power house, franchises, and licenses to the West End Trust company of Philadelphia, Pa. In return for this, the West End company is to secure payment to buyers of \$3,500,000 worth of general mortgage, sinking fund, 15 years, eight per cent, gold bonds which the Public Service company is to issue and sell to subscribers.

Boiled down to its essentials, the indenture is nothing more nor less than a mortgage by which the Public Service company, late the Durham Traction company, hands over a deed of its holdings and possessions to the West End Trust company, and receives in return therefor, the guarantee or securing of a large issue of bonds. These bonds the company will issue soon.

At present the net bonded indebtedness of the company is only \$400,000, payment of which is secured by the company's mortgage to the Maryland Trust company as trustee. This mortgage is dated March 1, 1901.

# SOUTH CAROLINA SEED CRUSHERS END MEETING

Asheville, June 29.—The closing session of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' association, who have been in their 16th annual convention since Tuesday morning at the Battery Park Hotel, was held this morning being featured by two addresses on the work of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers by the present head of the association, P. S. Grogan, of Hearne, Texas, and the former President, J. J. Lewton, Hartsville, S. C. Resolutions thanking the retiring officers and the hotel management for their courtesies were adopted by the convention.

Officers were elected as follows: President, C. C. Fishburne, of Columbia, succeeded Fred Culver, of Kershaw; vice-president, K. W. Merritt, of Westminster, succeeding president-elect Fishburne; secretary-treasurer, W. B. West, of Columbia, re-elected. Asheville was selected as meeting place for 1922 convention.

# SPARTANBURG MILLS TO PAY DIVIDENDS TODAY

Spartanburg, S. C., June 29.—Eighteen cotton mills in Spartanburg county will tomorrow pay semi-annual dividends amounting to \$557,130. Paeolet Mills leads with a 3-1-2 per cent dividend on \$2,000,000 common stock and 3-1-2 per cent dividend on \$2,000,000 preferred, a total of \$140,000. Clifton and Spartan mills come next, each paying 4 per cent on \$2,000,000 capital stock. The highest dividends are paid by Arcadia, Beantown and Woodruff mills, each paying a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend. None fell below 3 per cent.

Local mill men say the period of depression is passing, and they are optimistic over the outlook. Wage adjustments have been made and the mills are receiving orders for goods in sufficient volume to insure steady operations for months to come.

# ADMINISTRATION PERMANENT TARIFF BILL PROVIDES FOR A RETURN OF 700 MILLIONS

## Schedules In Tariff Measure

Following are schedules included in the permanent tariff measure:

**Cotton Schedule**  
Cotton yarn, under Number Forty, one-fifth of 1c a number a pound; Underwood, 5 to 10 per cent. Yarns, Nos. 40 to 120, 8c a pound and one-fourth of 1c per number per pound for each number above forty; Underwood 10 to 25 per cent. Cotton waste, 5c per cent Underwood same; Sewing thread, one-half of 1c a hundred yards; Underwood, 15 per cent; Cloth, bleached with average yarns under No. 40, four-tenths of one cent per number per pound; Underwood, 16 cents a pound and fifty-five one-hundredths of 1c per number per pound above forty; Underwood 17 1/2 to 27 1/2 per cent; Cloth, bleached, under Number Forty, forty-five one-hundredths of 1c per number per pound; Underwood 10 to 15 per cent; above Number Forty, 18c a pound and three-fifths of 1c per number per pound above Number Forty; Underwood 20 to 30 per cent.

**Cotton Sateens**, ten per cent in addition to the rate on cotton cloth; Underwood, unlisted; Paumotu tire fabrics, 25 per cent; Underwood 35. Tanning and oil cloths, three cents a square yard and 17 1/2 cents to five cents a yard and 20 per cent; Underwood 23 and 30. Cloth containing cotton and silk, eight cents a square yard and 17 1/2 per cent; Underwood 30 per cent. Table Damasks, 28 per cent; Underwood 25. Quilts and bedspreads, 21 to 30 per cent; Underwood, 25. Machinery belting, 20 per cent; Underwood, 15. Knit fabrics, 23 to 35 per cent; Underwood unlisted.

**Gloves**, 23 to 40 per cent; Underwood 35. Hose and half hose 35 cents a dozen pair and 12 1/2 per cent to \$2 a dozen and 35 per cent; Underwood, 20 to 50 per cent; Underwear and other wearing apparel, 40 cents a dozen and 12 1/2 per cent to \$20 a dozen and forty per cent; Underwood 30 per cent. Handkerchiefs, 10 to 30 per cent; Underwood, 25 to 30 per cent. Shirt collars and cuffs, 25 cents a dozen and 12 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 30 per cent. Curatins, bed sets, etc., one cent a square yard and 40 per cent to 1-1/2 cents a yard and forty per cent; Underwood 35 to 45 per cent.

**Tobacco Schedule**  
Mixed wrapper and filler tobacco, unstemmed, \$2 a pound; Underwood, \$1.85; stemmed, \$2.65; Underwood, \$2.50. Filler, unstemmed, 45 cents a pound; Underwood, 25. Stemmed sixty cents; Underwood, 50. All other tobacco and snuff, 35 cents, and cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, \$4.50 a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, as provided by the Underwood tariff.

**Sugar and Molasses**  
Sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, molasses testing not above 75 sugar degrees and all mixtures of sugar and water, 1.16 cents a pound and 0.04 of one cent per pound additional for each additional sugar degree; Underwood, 0.71 cent a pound, and 0.026 for each additional sugar degree. Molasses and syrups testing not above 48 per cent; one cent a gallon; Underwood, not above 40 degrees fifteen per cent. Maple sugar and syrup, four cents a pound; Underwood free. Sugar cane, one dollar a ton; Underwood, fifteen per cent. Sugar candies, 30 per cent; Underwood, 25 per cent.

**Agricultural Products**  
Cattle less than two years old, one cent a pound; two years and over, 1 1/4 cents a pound; Underwood, free. Fresh beef and veal, two cents, sheep and goats, one cent fresh mutton, 1 1/4

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# NEW BERN LUMBER PLANT IS BURNED

## Loss of \$175,000 From Early Morning Blaze in Heart of Craven County City

New Bern, June 29.—The Pine Lumber Co. caught fire early this morning, and burned to the ground, the loss estimated at \$175,000 is covered to the extent of \$50,000 by insurance. The fire which is still burning was the worst that has occurred here in many years and endangered the whole mill section, including the Slater Lumber Co., and road and Ives Lumber Co., the New Bern Cotton Oil Mill and Ropers' Mill and but for the veering of the wind the loss would have been in the millions.

The lumber in the yards and sheds of the Pine Lumber Co. over 2,000,000 feet made an awfully hot fire and hard work was done by the fire department to save the homes on the West side of Griffith street. The fire which started in the center of the lumber sheds swept so fast that the man discovering it just barely got out of the building and soon the lumber piled for shipment by water at the pier was burning.

The Slater Mill was saved by heroic work by the firemen, although several of them received severe burns in this work. W. F. and John M. Aberly are owners and operators and expect to rebuild, it is understood. It is the second time their plant has been levelled by fire. The saw mill was in operation at the time.

# EX-PRESIDENT WILSON ADMITTED AS ATTORNEY

New York, June 29.—Former President Wilson today was admitted as a practicing attorney and counsellor at law in the courts of the state of New York.

# Measure Introduced in House of Representatives and Made Public For the First Time

## MANY ARTICLES ON FREE LIST IN UNDERWOOD ACT PLACED ON TAXABLE LIST

Examination of Measure Shows Rates in Some Cases Higher Than Corresponding Rates in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, While Some Are Lower; Large List of Free Articles Includes Newspaper Paper, Wood Pulp, Leather and Harness and Agricultural Implements; Schedules on Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Agricultural Implements, Etc., Given; No Official Estimate of Return Expected

Washington, June 29.—(By the Associated Press)—The administration permanent tariff bill was introduced today in the House of Representatives and for the first time was made public.

No explanatory statements accompanied the introduction of the measure as heretofore has been customary and no official estimate was made of the revenue it is expected to return.

**To Yield 700 Millions**  
Unofficial estimates by the ways and means committee, however, placed the expected return as high as seven hundred million a year. The Payne-Aldrich law in the normal pre-war years produced a little more than three hundred million dollars a year.

Examination of the bill, which covers 346 printed pages, shows that in some cases the rates proposed are higher than corresponding rates of the Payne-Aldrich law, while others are lower.

An estimate of how the whole bill compares with the Payne-Aldrich law would be possible only by tariff experts making a detailed study, because the schedules of the new bill are in many cases not framed in parallel with the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law, but are differently constructed.

**Raises Tariff Duties**  
In comparison with the Underwood tariff law of the Wilson administration, the new bill removes many articles from the free list, although it leaves a large list free of duty, including print paper, wood pulp, leather and harness, and agricultural implements. It raises the duties on the great bulk of imports already being taxed. It has made no notable additions to the free list.

Comparison of the wool schedule with Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich bill, over which a bitter fight was waged in Congress, showed material reductions in a number of instances. In the items of hose and gloves the duty fixed by the committee was 30c a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem duty in addition, while in the Payne-Aldrich bill the rate was 44c a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. Clothing, as fixed in the bill, carries 30c a pound and 25 per cent, as against 44c a pound and 60 per cent in the Payne measure.

The same degree of slating was made by the committee in knit fabrics at 25c a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem, against the former Republican rate of 25 to 44 cents a pound and 50 to 55 per cent ad valorem.

**Wool Rates Lower**  
Republican members of the committee, refusing heretofore to give any intimation as to the exact provisions of the measure, declared today that the rates on wool were much below the Payne-Aldrich schedule. Democratic members of the committee did not get access to the bill until late today and they were at work tonight in an effort to find out just how it compared.

In the rush to get the bill to the House, the committee had no time to submit a report, but it is subject to change, it was said by a Republican caucus. Only a few changes were made at the meeting today, the most important being a turn about on the question of oil. After voting down last week a proposal to tax crude petroleum, the committee, at the eleventh hour, put a tax of 35 cents a barrel on crude and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil.

The lumber schedule, as originally drawn, was cut to pieces last night by the committee, which finally heeded the appeal of Republicans to have finished lumber kept on the free list. Shingles, however, were taxed in the lumber schedule, but many other items were not. There was no lumber schedule by name, the numerical system being followed.

**Retailary Tariffs**  
In deciding to drop the retailary tariff proposal, the committee provided in the bill that if any country imposed a duty on any of the free list lumber exported from the United States, the President might enter into negotiations with it to obtain removal of the tax, and failing in his efforts, would be empowered to declare equal rates on the product imported from such country.

The decree orders that the Southern Power Company continue to furnish current to the North Carolina Public Service Company for a period of six months, during which time the company and the cities may prepare to care for power in the future. The local concern was ordered to pay for this current at the rate now on file before the State Corporation Commission, and should the rate be changed the company will be protected. The North Carolina Public Service Company was also ordered to pay the Southern Power Company approximately \$40,000 in cash for current consumed to the present time this year. Attorneys for the North Carolina Public Service Company announced that an appeal would be taken immediately.

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