

DISCOUNTS SOUTH CAROLINA FIGURES

NO NECESSITY TO PROLONG AN ARGUMENT OVER FIGURES IN THAT STATE.

JUDGE PELL CONTEMPTUOUS

Long Drawn Out Speeches Before Corporation Commission in Matter of Southern Power Company.

Raleigh. Seven hours of speech-making before the corporation commission left the Southern Power company just one half the way through argument and the responding mills only one-seventh of the oral journeying to final submission of their protests.

W. S. O. B. Robinson made a brilliant four hour offensive for his client, and Judge W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro, countered with three hours of oratory that kept every one listening. The real feature of the day's sitting was furnished by Judge George Pell.

It happened just before the court adjourned for lunch. Much had been said about the tax valuations of Southern Power property in South Carolina, Judge Crawford Biggs, pointing out its remarkable variance with the reproduction and cash value figures filed by the petitioner.

"Now we are not going to be humbugged by these South Carolina figures," Judge Pell said. "This commission, since revaluation went into effect, entertains something of a contempt for South Carolina figures anyway, and I don't see the necessity for prolonging the argument about what South Carolina has or hasn't done."

Is Parent Liable for Damage?

The liability of a parent for damage done by a minor child driving an automobile is an issue that should properly be determined by a jury, declares the supreme court in an opinion handed down reversing the action of Judge Finley in an order of non-suit entered in the case of Tyree vs. Tudor, coming up in Forsyth. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Walter Clark.

According to the prologue to the opinion, the Tudor boy, with the consent of his father, took an automobile belonging to the elder Tudor, and carried the Tyree girl to a dance at the Country club in Winston-Salem. Returning after midnight, and driving at a speed of 60 miles an hour, the car collided with another, and was hurled for some distance off the road. The young woman was killed almost instantly. Chief Justice Clark holds that the issue of damages should be settled by a jury.

\$33,000,000 for Education.

The Christian Education Movement of the Southern Methodist, which is asking this year for \$33,000,000 for schools, colleges and universities of the South, cannot fail to succeed declared the Rev. W. W. Peele, pastor of the Edenton Street church. When the people of the church catch a vision of the needs of the Christian schools and colleges, and God calls, the money will come in, said Mr. Peele. The apportionment in the educational movement for the North Carolina Methodist Conference is \$1,322,700.

Charlotte Gets S. S. Convention.

Charlotte gets the next annual North Carolina Sunday School convention, it was decided at session here, and the dates were fixed for April 11, 12 and 13, 1922.

Prominent speakers appeared at the session, among them Dr. William A. Brown, of Chicago, who talked about "Some Secrets of Sunday School Success."

President Gilbert T. Stephenson, of Winston-Salem, followed Mr. Brown with his annual address to the convention.

To Investigate Hazing Affair.

Judge Connor, in Wake county superior court, asked the grand jury to make a vigorous investigation into the hazing episode at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering here several weeks ago.

What Will the State do?

Washington, (Special).—An important question here now is:

"Will North Carolina unite on a man and hold the position that Judge Pritchard had or will they divide forces and lose all hope of success?"

Three men are urged for the place—former Judge William P. Bynum, of Greensboro; J. J. Britt, of Asheville, and Judge H. G. Connor, of Wilson.

The promise is that Virginia will get the job. A very determined fight will be put up for it by Virginia assisted by Delaware.

Dormitory at Junaluska.

A large dormitory, containing about 40 rooms, will be erected at Lake Junaluska, the convention and conference gathering ground of the Southern Methodist, by J. B. Ivey, of Charlotte, along with numbers of other improvements and enlargements, according to announcement made in The Asheville Citizen. The item follows:

"A great season is expected at Lake Junaluska this summer by the Southern Assembly, according to information recently received by way of Waynesville.

Some Foolish Talk Derided.

In normal times, there would be absolutely no trouble in disposing of the state bonds, declared Governor Cameron Morrison on the eve of his departure for New York city and other financial centers where he and Treasurer Lacy will seek placement of a part of the bonds authorized by the legislature. North Carolina's credit is in fine shape, the Governor declared. In fact, it is one of the few states in the union which has liquid assets of sufficient amount to practically wipe out the state debt. The state has a bonded debt of about eleven million dollars.

Over against this liability, the state owns railroad property which, it is estimated, will bring at least that amount. It owns the controlling stock in the road from Charlotte to Goldsboro and from Goldsboro to Morehead City. Conservative business men believe that the state's stock in these two roads would easily bring a sufficient amount to wipe out the state debt. Consequently, any talk about the credit of the state being in a precarious condition is foolish and absurd, in the opinion of the governor. No other Southern state has such assets to offset its bonded debt, and few other states in the union can make such a showing.

Farmer-Labor Conference.

Washington, (Special).—Farm and labor officials of North Carolina will figure prominently in the farmer-labor conference called to meet here April 14-16, by the People's Reconstruction league.

H. W. H. Stone, of Greensboro, president of the North Carolina Farmers' union; Dr. J. M. Templeton, of Cary, vice president and W. L. Bagwell, of Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, will represent their organization at the conference.

The State Federation of Labor is also expected to send representatives. W. F. Moody, of Raleigh, president of the federation, will probably attend.

Negroes are Fighting Linney.

Washington, (Special).—J. J. Faris, postmaster of High Point, said before leaving for home that he intended to resign his position with the government not later than July 1.

Negroes in North Carolina have signified their intention of filing charges against Frank Linney who is to be the next district attorney for Western North Carolina.

Record Sales of Tobacco.

The North Carolina tobacco crop made another record step with its March sales made by the 114 warehouses that operated on 31 markets. The total sales reported were 21,528,883 pounds, averaging \$14.17 and about 85,000 pounds not reported. The season's crop sold amounts to cover 430,000,000 pounds, averaging about 21 cents. This surpasses the government's estimate by almost fifty million pounds and is ten million pounds more than was expected even a month ago.

Young People's Conference.

Religious thinkers and leaders of national reputation will be among the speakers at the conference of the Presbyterian Young People's league which will be held at Peace institute, Raleigh, May 31 to June 7.

Dr. Charles R. Erdman, president of the Princeton Theological seminary, heads the list of prominent speakers.

New Sanitary Engineer.

The state board of health announced the appointment of George F. Catlett, of Wilmington, as assistant sanitary engineer.

Kitchin is Minority Leader.

Washington, (Special).—The expected happened when at the caucus of the democrats of the house, Congressman Claude Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, was made the democratic choice for speaker, and was again chosen for a place on the Ways and Means committee, being the ranking democratic member, and by virtue of this becoming the minority floor leader.

Requisition for Equipment.

Requisition papers for equipment for the Hornets Nest infantry company of Charlotte have been sent to Washington by Major Gordon Smith, of the regular army, according to word received by Captain Melvin Caldwell.

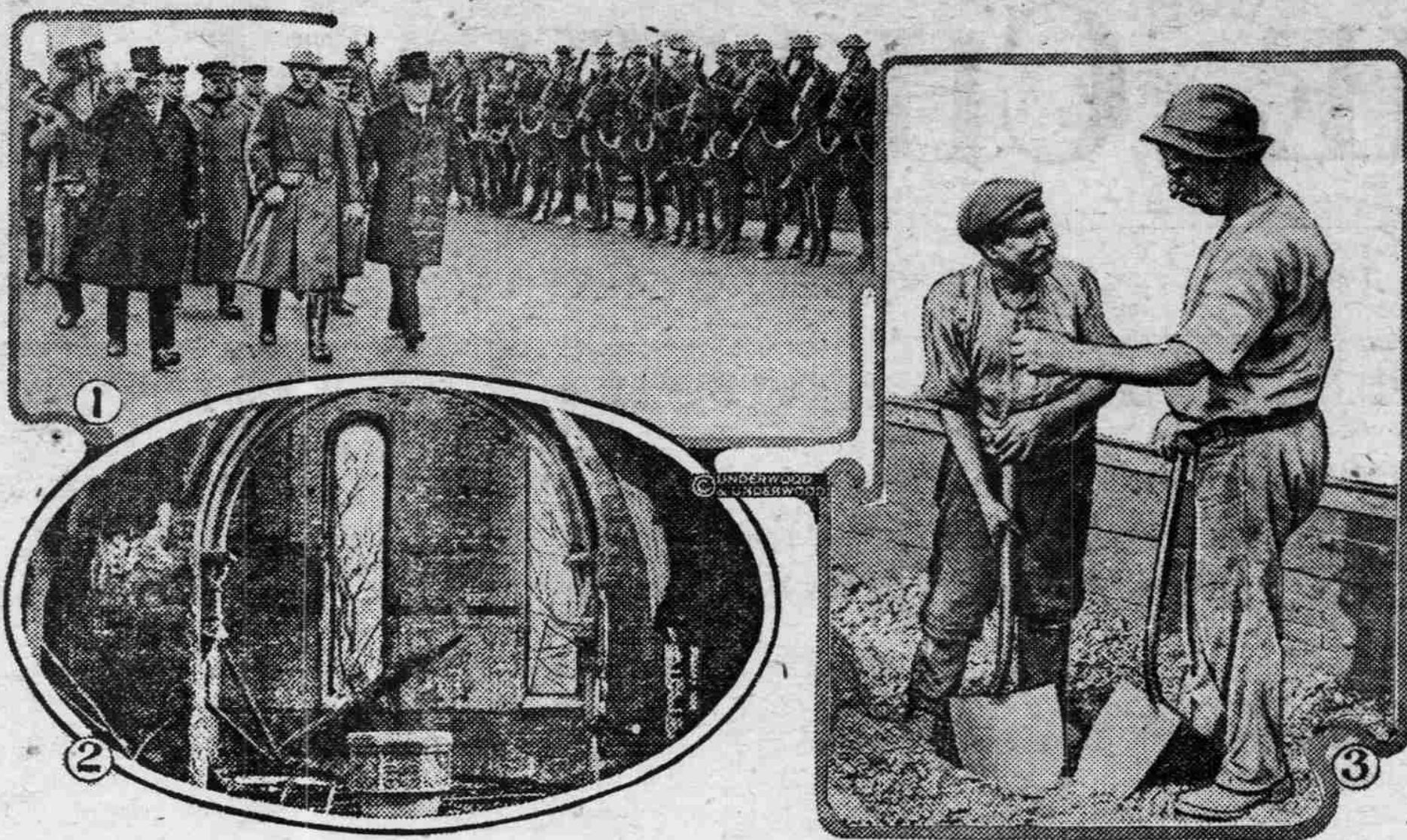
Money Saved by Exchange.

During the last year a farmers' exchange in Beaufort County, N. C., saved its members and the farmers in the community between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

A great growth in co-operative marketing and purchasing has been one of the outstanding results of extension work in the South. County agents, assisted by marketing specialists, through marketing demonstrations and by instruction and advice have aided local and county associations of farmers.

Fatalities Caused by Fire.

Nearly 300 people in North Carolina met death last year by fire, the total being barely below the record for the previous year. In 1920 there were 18 lives lost in conflagrations, while 279 died from other burns. The total was 297. For 1919 there were 24 lives lost in conflagrations and 276 from other burns. The total was 301, just four more than for the last year. The majority of the deaths from burns were children, resulting from accidental catching fire.



1—Rene Viviani, special envoy from France, reviewing the cavalry of the Twenty-seventh division in Central park, New York. 2—Ruined interior of St. Paul's church, the oldest in Washington, which was destroyed by fire. 3—Types of the British miners who are on strike and in whose support the transport and rail workers have quit work.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harding's International Policy Seems to Please All the Republican Groups.

OUR RIGHTS SAFEGUARDED

Modified Knox Peace Resolution Introduced—Democrats Fight Emergency Tariff Bill—Columbian Treaty Before the Senate—Efforts to Stop Great British Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Harding, in his program for international relations as set forth in his message to congress, has accomplished the remarkable feat of satisfying all factions in his party, if the expressions of leaders in Washington are to be taken as representing the opinions of the people. The forecast of this program, made a week ago, was not far astray. It contains, however, a plan for the acceptance of such terms of the Versailles treaty as confirm America's rights and interests; in other words, the ratification of the treaty with such reservations and modifications as will completely cut out the League of Nations covenant and secure "our absolute freedom" from entanglement in purely European affairs. Just how the covenant, so closely interwoven into the fabric of the treaty, can be eliminated, is not yet apparent. In Washington it is said a delegation might be sent to Europe, or a conference of the allies called in our national capital. It is also suggested that it may be necessary to draw up a new treaty or treaties to be signed by the United States, the allies and Germany.

Any negotiations to this end, however, are to await reconsideration by the allies of their award of the Island of Yap to Japan and their formal acknowledgment of America's rights in the disposition of all the territories taken away from the central powers. At first France replied to Secretary Hughes' note on Yap by a suggestion that the question be settled by the United States and Japan, and it is believed Great Britain will propose the same course, offering its good offices in behalf of the American claims. Japan wants the controversy to be included in the general negotiations to settle all matters at issue between this country and Japan. Neither of these suggestions is acceptable to the administration, and neither will be considered. Mr. Hughes' position is that the Yap affair concerns the allies jointly and must be settled by them jointly in negotiations with the United States.

As was foreseen, the President said he favored the adoption of the Knox resolution ending the state of war, but with modifications. Accordingly it was introduced in the senate at once with changes to suit, and plans were made to push it through as soon as the Colombian treaty is disposed of. As it stands, the resolution carefully reserves all American rights acquired by the war, the armistice and the Versailles treaty, but there is no provision for the negotiation of a separate peace treaty with Germany. The instrument also declares the state of war with Austria ended, but no one here thinks much about Austria these days, except in pity for its starving poor.

Early comment in France on the President's message indicated that the French were trying to find it satisfactory. They expected the flat rejection of the league covenant, and many of them are not wildly enthusiastic over the league, anyhow. They are elated by the expressed determination that America shall stand with the allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and in compelling her to make reparation to the extent of her ability. They still hope that America will specifically promise aid to

France in case of German aggression or of Germany's failure to pay. The British are so occupied with their great strike that they have not had much to say about the message up to the time of writing.

An interesting bit of comment comes from Buenos Aires, where a leading paper sees only self-interest in the future international policy of the United States.

"The egotistic independent nationalism which is proclaimed as the law of international activity by the United States is dominant in Mr. Harding's words," the newspaper declares. "Americanism and Monroeism, notions clear and concrete, which have had their rise and fall since 1824, reappear with more vigor than ever in the directing thought of the United States."

Concerning domestic matters, which he declared of prime importance, Mr. Harding said nothing unexpected, expressing what leaders of his party called "sound Republican doctrines." He especially urged speedy relief for the ex-service men and the passage of an emergency tariff bill.

The latter is already before congress, the ways and means committee of the house having reported out a combination measure including the farmers' tariff bill which Mr. Wilson vetoed, an anti-dumping bill and a new provision for the regulation of foreign exchange. The Democrats of the house speedily organized their opposition to the measure under their leader, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina. Mr. Kitchin charged that the bill is not in the interest of the farmers of the country, "but is really for the purpose of swelling the already swollen fortunes of the trusts and speculators." He declared that it gives "to the packers' trust, the sugar trust and the woolen trust the right and privilege to take from the American people the enormous sum of over \$75,000,000, increasing to that extent the present high cost of living."

Allusion is made above to the Colombian treaty. This was the first thing the senate tackled, and a fight developed at once. The pact is the old one giving to Colombia \$25,000,000 for the loss of Panama and the Canal Zone. It has always been bitterly opposed as a virtual repudiation of the acts of Theodore Roosevelt when he was President, but now it has been modified by the omission of any expression of the government's regret for the part played by the United States in connection with the separation of Panama from Colombia. President Harding has told the senate he hopes it will ratify the treaty, and it probably will do so. Senator Lodge led the debate in favor of the pact, and revealed one of the strong reasons for its adoption—the existence of rich oil fields in Colombia which Americans wish to develop.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota said the ratification of the treaty would be a pusillanimous act, and on the strength of a telegram and letters from Colonel Roosevelt, written in 1917, he declared it would make the United States liable to international blackmail running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The telegram said: "I know, of course, that you are against this infamous Colombian treaty, but I wish you would point out that it makes precedent for some successor of Wilson to pay at least a large sum apiece to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo for what has been done to them recently, and also to Chile for our insolent and improper treatment of her in connection with the Alsop claim."

President Harding has approved a new list of brigadier generals to be raised to major generals, and Clarence R. Edwards, whom President Wilson omitted from his list and who commanded the New England National Guard division in France, comes first of all. Among the others are Generals Haan, Bell, Allen and Menoher. A number of colonels are recommended for promotion to brigadiers.

Germany will refuse to accept the indemnity figures of the allies when they are presented on May 1, accord-

ing to Dr. Julius Ruppel, chief of the German financial delegation in Paris. He says the time allowed is altogether too short for estimating the total liabilities for reparations, and that the German experts have been forced to rely on written statements that are neither accurate nor adequate. A Paris journal asserts that the sum to be demanded by the allies will be between 30 and 35 billions of dollars, and that when Germany refuses to accept the figures two classes of French reserves will be called to the colors and the Ruhr basin occupied. In that region are the most important industrial plants and the largest coal mines of western Germany.

All attempts to reach a basis for peace negotiations having failed, the transport and rail workers of Great Britain were called out on strike Friday night in support of the third element of the triple alliance, the miners. It is not certain at this writing how general will be the response to the order to quit work. The London Daily Mail had advices from several big rail centers to the effect that there was little strike enthusiasm and that there would be no complete stoppage of traffic. The railway men were especially reluctant to join in the strike and their leader, J. H. Thomas, has been opposed to it all along. But the miners insisted that the compact of the triple alliance be lived up to and the rail workers were forced to yield. Up to the last the government continued to hope for peace, and on Thursday night another conference gave hope of reopening the negotiations. The miners then seemed to be changing their attitude somewhat.

Of the two main demands of the miners, one the national pooling of profits, has been declared utterly impracticable by the government. The other, the regulation of wages on a national basis, was accepted by Lloyd George and his colleagues. But the miners insisted on all or nothing. According to a manifesto issued by their federation, the miners are asked to allow their methods of national negotiation to be destroyed and to accept a reduction in wages which would bring them down in many districts to far less than their pre-war standard of living.

An important step toward the revival of industry in America was made last week when the United States Steel corporation announced a new price list showing lower prices for steel. The cut ranges from \$1.50 to \$9 a ton, and the price of tin plate also was reduced \$15 a ton. The decreases are confined to certain products and, according to builders and architects, are not in themselves sufficient to revive the building industry; but the cut does remove uncertainty and establish a general stabilized price level for steel and experts in the trade say it should stimulate industry. The first concrete result was the announcement by the International Harvester company of a straight 10 per cent reduction on its products in which steel is the principal raw product used.

Secretary of Labor Davis in an address in Chicago made his first public statement of his attitude toward labor and capital. He called for a fair deal for capital, a decent living wage for labor, larger profits for farmers through lower rail-shipping rates, and the settlement of all industrial disputes through conferences between employees. He warned labor that if it is to take a share in the policies of the nation it also must share the national responsibilities, declaring it was up to labor to see that transportation conditions were such that the farmer could make a fair profit.

The federal railway labor board has issued an order that clears up the transportation situation, or should do so speedily. Briefly, it terminates the national working agreements on July 1; meanwhile conferences between the carriers and the workers are ordered, to settle the controversies over working rules as far as possible; on July 1, the board will promulgate "just and reasonable" rules for classes of employees regarding whom rules have not been reached by agreement. Both sides are urged to act as quickly as possible.

EASE THAT ACHING BACK

Is a throbbing backache keeping you miserable? Are you tortured with aching pains? Is the trouble making you work a burden and rest impossible? Springtime, for many folks, is backache time—a sign that the kidneys need help. Colds, chills, and the changing weather of early spring, strain the kidneys and slow them up. Poisons accumulate and then come backache, headaches, dizziness and bladder irritabilities. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands. Ask your neighbor!

A North Carolina Case

Mrs. A. A. Sturtevant, Ninth St., Greensboro, N. C., says: "I had a backache all the time, and mornings I was sore, stiff and tired. The least cold I caught on my kidneys made my condition worse. Finally I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and bought a supply. Doan's soon relieved me and in a short time entirely cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

5 Days' Free Trial

If You **NEED GLASSES** for Reading or for seeing at a distance, we will send you on five days' free trial a large, handsome pair of light or dark rim glasses with gold-filled bridge and temples or regular gold-filled frames throughout fitted with splendid lenses for only \$5.00. These glasses have been sold for from \$10.00 to \$18.00 during the past few years by retailers and traveling salesmen. We are manufacturers and can produce these high grade glasses for less than half the usual price. Write us your age and how long you have been wearing glasses and we will send you a pair on trial. If they do not suit, you can return them. These goods are sold strictly on their merits and you can be the judge as to their usefulness. Address, Nashville Spectacle House, Arcade, Nashville, Tenn.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Gives ease and comfort to feet that are tender and sore.

If shoes pinch or corns and bunions ache this Antiseptic, Healing Powder will give quick relief. Shake it in your shoes, sprinkle it in the foot-bath. Sold every where.

Hard Living.

The tramp, who had been to the house prospecting, came out and joined his companion on the roadside. "What luck?" asked the waiting one.

"None," growled the other. "I don't like this business of asking for bread and getting a stone."

"Well," said the first one in a tone of philosophic resignation and grim humor, "I'm as bad as askin' for bread and getting a bulldog."—London Ideas.

Real success depends upon doing the right thing in the right place at the right time.

It's toasted

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

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Go to your druggist or dealer and ask for a package of **WHITE CAPS** and get relief, with no bad after effects. You can depend upon White Caps. They contain no narcotic or prohibitive drugs.

Trial Size 10 cts. — Regular Size 25 cts.
GILBERT BROS. & CO., Baltimore, Md.

FOR WOMEN

Constipation is women's worst enemy. **DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS** regulate and cleanse. The great remedy for women's special ills.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills