

British "Triple Alliance" Of Labor Will Quit Work Friday

POWER INCREASE LITIGATION NOW IS BEING DEBATED

Corporation Commission is Hearing Arguments of Attorneys on Evidence.

By JULE B. WARREN, Staff Correspondent of The News. Raleigh, April 13.—Argument on the Southern Power Company's petition for an increase in rates began before the Corporation Commission Wednesday and every indication points to a two-day session of speech-making by the attorneys involved. It took an hour to get the argument under way because of disagreements between the lawyers as to which side was to have the opening and closing argument. The commission finally stopped the wrangling by announcing that in its opinion the Southern Power Company, as the petitioner, had the right to open and close the argument.

Then Attorney E. S. Parker for the protestants made a motion to dismiss the petition on the following grounds: 1.—The Southern Power Company is engaged in interstate commerce and Corporation Commission has no authority to regulate the rates. 2.—The company has filed with the commission no showing of the value of its property in North Carolina and no showing of its income from operation of the North Carolina properties on which the commission can intelligently pass on the rate question. 3.—Fixing rates by the North Carolina commission would result in the discrimination against North Carolina consumers as compared with South Carolina consumers. 4.—Fixing the rate would abrogate the contracts held by a large number of consumers.

W. S. O. Robinson opened the argument for the plaintiff or the power company and devoted the first hour of his address to the motion of the protestants. Some of the protestants suggested that the company did not want to be regulated, and that the motion of Mr. Parker would result in taking the regulatory powers of the commission. Mr. Robinson, however, declared that the protestants knew the company could not accept the motion, for they were regulated no matter what the supreme court, which the Supreme Court of North Carolina had placed them under the regulation of the Corporation Commission. Aubrey L. Brooks had won his case before the supreme court, when the trial of the cause of the North Carolina Public Service Corporation against the Southern Power Company was up, by calling to the attention of the supreme court the suggestion of the power company that it was not subject to regulation by the Corporation Commission. All Mr. Brooks has to do to get a verdict is to shape a suggestion before the supreme court. The Greensboro attorney did not sign the petition for dismissal on the ground that the Corporation Commission did not have jurisdiction for it was on this very ground that he is arguing before the Supreme Court this week.

The power company attorneys have contended before the Supreme Court that the nature of the case is that they are subject to the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and hence the case pending there should come before the Federal court. Before the case was within the jurisdiction of the Corporation Commission for rate-making powers. No man courts regulation. All men are inclined to think the laws are made for the other fellow and not for himself, but the Supreme Court of North Carolina has already held that the Southern Power Company is subject to the rate-making powers of the Corporation Commission and will have to abide by that decision.

The attorney showed by a number of cases decided in other states and in the Supreme Court of the United States that public utilities which develop power in one state and sell it in another are not subject to the regulations of Interstate Commerce Commission but rather to the ratemaking authority of the State Commissions. There is no twilight zone within which public utilities separate. One of the cases cited was that of the Pennsylvania Gas Company, which piped gas from its plants in Pennsylvania to Jamestown, Pa.

There hasn't been a musical show at Melodion Hall all season that had anything on our own Main Street Review. Nothing takes the conceit out of a fellow quicker 'n a hat store lookin' glass.

Introducing Our New Senators

NO. 5. William Brown McKinley (Republican) Former Congressman, N. C. S. Senator from Illinois, succeeding Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Reader: Meet former Congressman William Brown McKinley of Illinois, who replaces former Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, whose caustic phrases will be sadly missed in the senate forum. Senator McKinley is a short, stubby man, who is credited with plenty of good, hard sense. He is a hard-headed business man, a banker, farmer and traction magnate to boot. He is rated by his friends a "good fellow," and is reputed to have made his "pile." He was born about 64 years ago. Senator McKinley is familiar with the congressional game. He has done his "bit" in the house. He served seven terms from the nineteenth Illinois district, though not consecutively, missing out in the sixty-third congress. The new senator from Illinois was born in the state he represents and was educated in its public schools. He spent two years at the Illinois University. Senator McKinley is a man who hasn't got much to say, but when he has it invariably something worth listening to.

LONDON PAPERS RESOLVE ENDING STUDY ADDRESS

Harding's Phrases "Excellent Enough" But What of Concrete Substitute.

London, April 13.—President Harding's message to Congress was received too late for editorial comment in this morning's newspapers, although summaries of the message appeared in their columns, crowded otherwise with news of the critical industrial situation. The editorial writers of the afternoon journals, however, had opportunity to study the message and they devote considerable attention to those passages dealing with the League of Nations and America's foreign relations in general. The Westminster Gazette pays special attention to the declaration in the message of America's intention to have no part in the existing League of Nations. "We have no reproaches to offer for that abstention," it says, "but America cannot abstain and then complain that the victors have made of the league something other than America would have had it. The compact of amity, the 'association to promote peace,' are excellent enough evidences of America's good will, but they form no adequate substitute for the league as it might have been had America willed it so." The Pall Mall Gazette says President Harding's conception of the future seems to be expressed in his reference to nations associated for world help, "fulness without world government," and it adds: "We trust he will preserve in the effort to show how this conception can be realized without disturbing the full work upon which the league of Nations is already engaged."

HARDING TO TAKE UP CASE OF KILPATRICK

Washington, April 13.—President Harding promised a delegation from Alabama which called on him today to personally take up with Secretary Kilpatrick, of Uniontown, Ala., who is held prisoner by the Russian bolshevik. The delegation, which was headed by Representatives Steagall and Tyson, asked the President to intercede in behalf of Captain Emmett Kilpatrick to obtain his release. He was captured by the bolsheviks last October, while serving as a captain of the American Red Cross in South Russia with Wrangel's army, and has been sentenced to twenty years hard labor by the soviets on the charge of having taken up arms against the bolshevik and of acting as secret agent of the American government. Captain Kilpatrick is one of a number of Americans held in prison by the bolsheviks and thus far all efforts to obtain his release have been unavailing.

COMMISSION URGED TO STUDY NEGROES

Washington, April 13.—Creation of a negro industrial commission to study the problems affecting the negro race, as suggested by President Harding, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Layton, republican, Delaware. The commission would consist of five white and three negro members, to be named by the president for a term of four years, with \$200,000 appropriated for first-year expenses. It would be required to make a comprehensive survey of economic conditions and negro labor; suggest means of stimulating thrift; stamp out bolshevism and find out how to best promote the welfare of the race.

"DEALERS' DAY" BRINGS SCORES TO AUTO SHOW

More Than 800 from Two Carolinas Take Part in Program.

TODAY'S PROGRAM. Afternoon. Pryor and his band. Soloists: Margaret Travers, soprano; John Wummer, flute; Carl Schumann, French-horn. Part I. 1. Overture—"William Tell," Rossini. 2. (a) "March of the Toys," Herbert. (b) "Don't Take Away Those Blues," McKiernan. 3. Excerpts—"Bohemian Girl," Delfe. 4. (a) "The Dying Poet," Gottschalk. (b) "Dardanelle" by request, Black. Duo for flute and horn—Messrs Wummer and Schumann. 5. Finale to "Egyptian Ballet," Luigini. PART II. 7. Scenes from "The Magic Melody," Romberg. 8. (a) "The Love Nest," Hirsch. (b) "A Scotch Patrol," Sarnpe. 9. Soprano solo—"Because," D'Hardelet—Margaret Travers. 10. "The Daughters of America," Lampe. Miss Carmela Ponselle—1. Aria from "La Favorita," Donizetti. 2. (a) Lord Is Risen, Rachmaninoff; (b) Fanchonette, C. B. Clark; (c) To a Messenger, La Forge; Frederick Bristol at the piano. Evening. Pryor and his band. Soloists: Margaret Travers, soprano; Leon Handzik, cornet; Harold Stambaugh, cornet; Joseph Sassano, xylophone. Part I. 1. Overture—"Festival," Bach. 2. "Reminiscences of Chopin." 3. Xylophone solo—"Valse Caprice," Sassano—Joseph Sassano. 4. Scenes from "The Velvet Lady," Herbert. 5. (a) "La Paloma," Yrader. (b) "The Body and the Birds," Hager. 6. Descriptive—"A Hunting Scene," Buccalossi. PART II. 7. Selection—"Floradora," Stuart-Messrs. Handzik and Stambaugh. 8. Duo for concert—"Short and Sweet"—Short. 9. Excerpts—"Fedora," Giordano. 10. Soprano solo—"A Heart This Object," Robyn—Margaret Travers. 11. "The Triumph of Old Glory," Pryor. Miss Carmela Ponselle, mezzo-soprano. 1. Aria from "La Favorita," Donizetti. 2. (a) Lord Is Risen, Rachmaninoff; (b) Fanchonette, C. B. Clark; (c) To a Messenger, La Forge; Frederick Bristol at the piano.

HICKORY BOY IS HELD FOR HAZING

Indicted by Grand Jury for Outbreak at State College

Raleigh, April 13.—R. H. McComb, of Hickory, a junior at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering here, today was indicted by the Wake county grand jury in connection with the outbreak of hazing at the college several weeks ago in which a number of students had their hair cut and were otherwise mistreated. A capias will be issued immediately for the McComb arrest. Judge Conner indicated that the case would go over until the May term of court. The true bill against McComb charges him with willfully annoying, threatening and heaping indignities upon W. R. Loftin, freshman at the college, against the peace and dignity of the state in alleged violation of special act against hazing. McComb is alleged to be a statutory offender in North Carolina. He is alleged to have hazed the witnesses before the grand jury were Ivan Holleman, R. C. Stephens and W. T. Price.

HARDING APPROVES ARMY PROMOTIONS

Washington, April 13.—President Harding approved today the list of twelve new major generals and 26 new brigadiers as prepared by Secretary of War Wood. It will be presented to Congress soon. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the 26th (New England) national infantry in France, heads the list of major generals. His name did not appear in the list which was sent to Congress by President Wilson and confirmation of which was held up. Besides General Edwards, the brigadiers promoted to be major generals are: James W. McAndrew, John L. Hines, Henry T. Allen, David C. Shanks, Adeline Cronkrite, George W. Read, William M. Wright, Charles H. Muir, Charles T. Menoher, William G. Haan and George Bell, Jr. The name of Brigadier General Omar Bundy was dropped by Secretary of War Wood from the list of major generals as prepared by Secretary Baker and submitted to the last Congress. Colonels recommended to promotion to brigadiers were: Colonel Hutchesson, Jesse McEl Carter, W. H. Gordon, George B. Duncan, William Weigel, Ernest Hinds, Ulysses G. McAlexander, Mark L. Hersey, E. A. Helmick, Robert L. Howe, William A. Lassiter, William R. Smith, Fred W. Sladen, Harry H. Bandholtz, Hanson E. Ely, Dwight E. Aultman, Johnson Hagood, Dennis E. Nolan, William D. Connor, Fox Connor, Preston Brown, Mallin Craig, Henry D. Todd, Jr., A. J. Bowley, William H. Johnston and Robert Alexander.

BIG GERMAN BIPLANE CIRCLED OVER DOORN

Doorn, April 13.—(By the Associated Press).—A huge German biplane, with black planes and long black streamers, circled very low today over Doorn castle, where the body of the former German empress, Augusta Victoria, now lies awaiting the funeral ceremonies to be held in the castle Sunday. The biplane dropped several wreaths in the park surrounding the castle. The visit of the German aircraft was in disregard of police regulations forbidding all aviation activities, except those of the Dutch military service.

WARMER

Charlotte and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Thursday unsettled probably showery. Gentle to moderate southeast winds. Fair to North and South Carolina: Fair tonight, somewhat warmer in west portion; Thursday cloudy, probably showers in west portion.

President Harding Qualifies As "The Great Compromiser"

As "The Great Compromiser"

By DAVID LAWRENCE, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright 1921, by News Publishing Co. Washington, April 13.—Warren Harding may be known in history as "the great compromiser." Judging by the expressions of pleasure which came from practically every faction in Congress after hearing the President's address, there can be no doubt that Mr. Harding has embarked on a middle-of-the-road course best calculated to cool the partisan passions of the last two years. The "bitter-enders" and "irreconcilables" are happy. The true friends of international co-operation and a League of Nations are pleased beyond measure—the message is more than they expected. Even the democrats are quietly saying "I told you so" in referring to the acceptance by Mr. Harding of the Versailles treaty as a basis for future foreign policy. And the disaffected republicans are rejoicing in a nation who only yesterday were despairing of America, wondering if the incredible rumors about a return to national isolation could be true. The President's message, in method and phrases, may differ, while the formula may not be so all-comprehensive, the spirit of altruism still breathes in America. The allies who fought the war with us are not to be deserted—peace is to be made in harmony with their wishes rather than those of Germany.

Decision Follows Inability of Miners to Reach Agreement With Mine Owners

London, April 13.—(By the Associated Press).—The miners, according to The Evening Standard today, have decided there can be no renewal of the negotiations for a strike settlement, even if the invitations emanate from the government or the labor leaders. London, April 13.—(By the Associated Press).—Great Britain's "triple alliance" of labor will call its members from their posts at 10 o'clock Friday night. It was announced here at 11 o'clock this morning. This decision follows the inability of the National Miners Federation to reach an agreement with the government and the employers for the settlement of the miners' strike, which began April 1.

The "triple alliance" is made up of the National Miners' Federation, having a membership of 800,000; the National Union of Railwaymen, with 300,000 members, and the National Federation of Transport Workers, which numbers as its members large number of unions which have a membership of close to 300,000. It has been estimated that, if the "alliance" should call a strike, there would be nearly 4,000,000 persons idle in England as a result. The decision of strike was reached unanimously by the transport workers and railwaymen, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the railwaymen's union said after this morning's meeting. "The walkout," he declared, "will take place at 10 o'clock Friday night. Many other unions have sent applications to join the strike, and there are being considered."

Other labor organizations may become involved in the controversy between the government and the "triple alliance," which was at stake today that the executive committee of the Electrical Trades Union resolved last night to support the "triple alliance." An electricians' strike would paralyze street car traffic and public light companies. All London newspapers today dwell on the serious injury done the country by continued uncertainty over the industrial situation. The London Times and The Morning Post pointed out it was not the actual amount of the wages at present in dispute, but the question of national control of the profits of industry which was at stake. The Morning Post emphasized the alleged fact that "hidden and subversive forces were behind the whole movement" and declared: "The miners' demands must be resisted at all costs."

The government today issued the following statement bearing upon the labor situation: "The event of the threatened extension of the stoppage of work, the government wishes to make it clear that they will use the fullest powers of the state to protect the workers and maintain at work in any services essential to the life of the community. In any settlement which may be reached, the government will give their support in assuring that the position of workers shall not be prejudiced as compared with their position before the stoppage."

One of the many uncertainties of the situation is whether the government will consent to which the owners, the miners and the government had been party, had been really brought to an end. The postponement of the triple alliance sympathetic strike yesterday created an acute situation within the labor camp. It is understood that the miners, with some show of feeling, are opposed to the indication of weakness, made a preemptory demand upon their partners in the alliance this morning that they "lay their cards on the table" and declare finally whether they intend to strike, and if so when. The miners, it is learned, threw in the faces of the triple alliance leaders an argument contained in the manifesto issued by those very leaders last week, charging the government and the transport workers at this juncture with bringing about this result, for the triple alliance was generally considered the most powerful industrial weapon of the trade unionists.

"If the triple alliance is beaten, the whole movement is beaten," was one of the contentions voiced, it is said. Under the pressure of these claims, the new strike decision was made. While the discussions were going on among the several parties to the controversy, reports were coming in of sporadic outbreaks in mining and industrial centers. None of these, however, had any serious aspect.

HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT

London, April 13.—(By the Associated Press).—Speaking of the triple alliance strike announcement, Mr. Lloyd-George, the prime minister, stated in the House of Commons today that the situation thus created was of "great and increasing gravity" but he still hoped that wiser counsels might prevail. Meanwhile, added the premier, the government was taking all possible steps to meet the emergency. Mr. Lloyd-George said the government deeply deplored the decision of the triple alliance. He emphatically doubted, he continued, whether a discussion of the question in the house today would advance the object all had in mind.

ASK COMPETE LIBERATION

Washington, April 13.—Complete liberation of the Dominican Republic from the military and political influence of the United States was asked of President Harding in a petition presented Tuesday at White House by President Henrique X. Carvajal.

