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VOL. XI

## LEVER CONTROL ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

CONVICTION OF CHARGING AN EXCESS PROFIT ON SUGAR SET ASIDE BY COURT.

## FARM LOANS CONSTITUTIONAL

Chief Justice White Said that Lever Food Control Act is as Broad as Human Imagination.

Washington.—Sections of the Lever food control act under which the Department of Justice has brought many actions for alleged profiteering in necessities were declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. Chief Justice White read the court's decision.

Conviction of the L. Cohen Grocery company of St. Louis, in having charged an unreasonable profit on sales of sugar, was set aside by the court.

Justices Brandeis and Pitney concurred in the opinion, but dissented from "the reasoning by which it was reached."

The conviction of the firm of Weeds, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y., also was set aside. Chief Justice White said the statute was "as broad as human imagination."

In the case brought by merchants of Jackson, Miss., the court reversed the decree of lower courts refusing to issue an injunction restraining the attorney general from prosecuting under the Lever act.

Washington.—The Federal Farm Loan act was held constitutional by the supreme court. This is the act under which land banks were established to extend loans to farmers.

Liquor Conviction Set Aside.  
Washington.—Conviction of Lawrence Ames in South Carolina on charges of removing distilled spirits on which the taxes had not been paid to a place other than a distillery warehouse and of concealing such spirits was set aside by the supreme court.

Under the sixth and eighth amendments had been violated when Federal officers searched Ames' home without a search warrant.

May Libel Merchant Vessels.  
Washington.—Merchant vessels, which are the property of a friendly state or in its own service, can be libeled in American courts, the supreme court ruled.

The opinion of the court was given in the cases of the Italian ships Juggo and Carlo Poma, which had been libeled by shippers for damages resulting from losses to cargoes. Decrees of the district court at New York dismissing the libel attachments were overruled.

Sixteen Dead and Missing.  
Washington.—One naval enlisted man is dead, 15 are missing and two are injured as the result of a collision between the American destroyer Woolsey and the Argentine steamer Steel Inventor off the Pacific coast of Panama.

The Woolsey was cut in two at the after tank by the collision.

Slump in Cotton Exports.  
Washington.—Exports of cotton, the principal commodity exported from the United States in January, dropped to \$62,379,000 from \$92,365,320 in December, according to figures given out by the Department of Commerce.

Deviants are Overthrown.  
Riga.—Rumors that the soviet authorities in Petrograd had been overthrown are in circulation in Moscow, says a report from the Russian capital received here.

"Going Away" Cup to Marshall.  
Washington.—A large silver loving cup was presented to Vice President Marshall by the senate as a "going-away" gift.

Attacked by Forty-two States.  
Washington.—The validity of the transportation act as construed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to give it final authority over state railroad rates was attacked in the supreme court by 42 states.

Kentucky Laws Invalid.  
Washington.—Kentucky laws levying a special tax on liquors withdrawn from bonded warehouses were held invalid by the supreme court. Several millions in taxes collected were involved.

Wilson Approves Extension.  
Washington.—President Wilson approved an act extending the federal farm loan act to April 1st.

Continues Present Policy.  
London.—The British government says it will continue its present policy of maintaining order in Ireland.

Conventions Resolved.  
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## TO MAKE PARK OF HISTORIC GROUND

A TWO-YEAR OPTION SECURED ON LAND ON WHICH SECOND MANASSAS WAS FOUGHT.

## TO BE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE

An Association to be Formed to Hold Title, Each Southern State and Association to be Represented.

Richmond, Va.—Acquisition of the historic battlefield at Manassas, Va., and its formation into a memorial park will be undertaken through an association at Washington March 5, to which governors of the states of the South, and representatives of the United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy have been invited.

A two-year option on the Henry farm on which was fought and on which the second battle closed has been obtained at the price of \$25,000 by Major E. W. R. Ewing, past historian in chief, U. C. V., and Westwood Hutchinson, commander of the Manassas camp, U. C. V. It is planned to form an association to hold title and each southern state and organization would be represented on the board.

The Hardings Leave Florida.  
St. Augustine, Fla.—After a five weeks' visit to Florida, President-elect and Mrs. Harding left St. Augustine for Marion, Ohio.

Ask For Return of Rifles.  
Washington.—Immediate return of several thousand rifles, seized in 1915 by the American authorities at the Panama canal zone, is asked by the government of Panama, which desires to use them in repelling the reported invasion of Panama by Costa Ricans.

7,968 Victims Fall to Autos.  
Washington.—Automobile accidents in the United States claimed 1,474 lives and 7,968 injuries in 1920, according to comparative figures. Deaths from automobile accidents showed a total of 7,968.

William Dalton Captured.  
Decatur, Ill.—William Dalton, who robbed a Chicago bank of \$772,000 in liberty bonds, was captured at Hoyworth, 25 miles north of here, according to Jack Draper, constable. He had all but \$500 worth of bonds.

Huns Would Pay \$3,250,000,000.  
Berlin.—Germany's total reparations offer will be roughly, 33,000,000,000 gold marks (\$3,250,000,000) it was learned from the highest authority. This sum will include costs of the army of occupation, deliveries of coal and other materials.

Women Suffrage for Uruguay.  
Montevideo, Uruguay.—President Baltasar Bruz has declared that Uruguay is well in the forefront of advanced legislation in many respects and that it will soon take steps which will lead eventually to full suffrage for women.

Democratic Congressman Loses.  
Washington.—Patrick McLane, of Scranton, democratic representative from the tenth Pennsylvania district, was unseated by the house on charges of violating the corrupt practices act and because of election frauds.

Declaration of War Signed.  
Panama.—It was learned officially that President Belisario Porras has signed a proclamation declaring war against Costa Rica, but is holding it temporarily in abeyance.

Would Use Forged Passports.  
Washington.—Forged passports to undesirable and dangerous aliens to enter the United States are being issued in almost every European country, it was announced at the state department.

Japs Not Given Concessions.  
Mexico City.—Japanese have not been granted valuable oil concessions on the western coast of Mexico. It was declared at the presidential office.

Champ Clark Ill.  
Washington.—Physicians reported that the condition of Representative Champ Clark, who will be 71 years old March 7, had suddenly taken a turn for the worse. The former speaker has been ill for several days with cold and rheumatism.

Radio Plans Abandoned.  
Washington.—The plan to have President Harding's inaugural address broadcast over the country by radio on the night of March 4 has been abandoned.

Conventions Resolved.  
Stanton, Va.—Within the last two years benevolence in the Southern States has been increased to an extent which has caused some persons to believe that the time has come when the work of the church through benevolence will have decreased.



Princes of Wales travelling memorial at Brighton to East Indians who died in the war. 2—View of White hall, Ind., near which has been located the present center of population of the United States. 3—President Obregon reading his first message before the Mexican congress.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Organized Labor Defies United States Government in Matter of Injunctions.

### IS READY FOR BIG FIGHT

"Bill of Rights" and Legislative Demands Issued—Harding Completes His Cabinet—America's Fronts Japanese Ruled Over—Near East Conference in London.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Organized labor of America has thrown down before its "enemies" the gauntlet of challenge to a fight to a finish. The United States government is apparently included among those "enemies" and is boldly defied.

Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers the representatives of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met last week in Washington and formulated their "bill of rights" and their demands on the government and the people. In these there is much besides the injunction matter, but that is perhaps the most important. A statement prepared by Mr. Gompers was issued in which the injunction as now used is denounced as unconstitutional and a pure usurpation of power and authority. The only remedy in the hands of the workers, continues the statement, "lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do or which seek to compel workers to do those things which they have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse to do."

This is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief, and this course it purposes to pursue. Labor realizes fully the consequences of such a course, but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions it is compelled to adopt this course, be the consequences what they may.

Of course if this threat is carried out the result will be the arrest of great numbers of working men for violations of injunctions; and, presuming that the courts and government do not yield and that union labor brings into action all its resources, something little short of a state of rebellion will follow. Union labor thinks that its very existence as such is threatened by present tendencies and conditions. Other citizens must see that the threat is directed against the peace of the nation and all that that involves. Nor will the informed and thinking American accept as the truth the statement of Gompers, that only the Federation of Labor is serving the country from Bolshevism. The Reds have done and can do much mischief in America, but there is no real danger of their gaining control here or upsetting our government.

Public support and recognition is asked by the labor leaders for these propositions, comprising their "bill of rights":

- The right of the working people to organize into trade unions for the protection of their right and interests.
- The right to, and practice of, collective bargaining by trade unions, through representatives of their own choosing.
- The right to work, and to cease work, collectively.
- The right collectively to bestow or withhold patronage.
- The right to the exercise of collective activities in furtherance of the welfare of labor.
- That legislative program is summarized thus:

"Enactment by congress of legislation to protect the workers in their organized capacity against the conspiracy of the courts and the government of Germany."

"Fac not made at this writing, is a decision to delay all legislative action until the May meeting of the league."

The conference in London dealt with the problem of the Near East and the possibility of revising the Sevres treaty. Turkish delegations representing both the Constantinople and the Ankara governments were present and the first part of the week was wasted in their efforts to get together and present a detailed statement of their desires. They finally agreed on demands that Thrace, Smyrna and the Dardanelles be restored to Turkey, and objections to the political, economic and financial control exercised by the allies. However, Ismet Pasha, speaking for both groups, assured the conference that both sections would accept the decision of the allies. The demand that the custody of the Dardanelles be returned again to the Turks caused much surprise and unfavorable comment, even among the French delegates, who have been generally on the side of Turkey in the present controversy. The Greeks found uncongenial in their demand that the treaty of Sevres stand virtually unaltered, but it was considered possible that they might be persuaded to accept it, though without assistance from the allies.

According to advices from Constantinople, the Bolsheviks in the Caucasus region have begun warfare against the republic of Georgia and already have occupied considerable territory. First dispatches said the Reds, under command of Budenny, had captured Tiflis, the capital, but later it was reported they had been driven back from the city by the hastily gathered Georgian troops. There is little doubt of the ability of the Bolsheviks to overrun Georgia and reach Erzerum, there establishing contact with the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Another Red drive took place in Persia and resulted in the capture of Teheran, the capital, and of the shah himself. This exploit was carried out by several thousands of Persian Cossacks under Reza Khan, who landed on the south shore of the Caspian sea and marched to Kabul and thence to Teheran. Notwithstanding these movements in the east, the great bulk of the Russian Bolshevik army is on the west border preparing for the big spring drive there.

### CONGRESS TO PASS BILL EITHER DURING THIS SESSION OR THE NEXT.

### PERCENTAGE PLAN FAVORED

Senate Committee Recommends Legislation That Probably Will Prove to Be More Draconic Than the Johnson House Bill.

By EDWARD W. CLARK.  
Washington.—The flood of immigration is to be dammed, temporarily at least. The damming will be accomplished, no matter which bill, that of the house or that of the senate, congress finally shall pass.

It is possible, of course, that the legislation may not get on to the statute books as the result of action by the present congress, but it is known that if failure shall meet, the attempt to pass the measure and to have it signed by the President before March 4, it will be taken up again and pressed for passage as soon as the next congress assembles in extraordinary session.

An act of the house of representatives known as the Johnson bill contained a provision to stop all immigration for one year. When the bill reached the senate, opposition to the total stoppage provision developed instantly. The senate committee on immigration refused to sanction complete temporary prohibition of immigration by a vote of five to four, and then the committee proceeded to adopt an amendment which it is said makes the measure even more drastic than it would be with the Johnson provision incorporated.

The senate committee proposes to put a 5 per cent limit on incoming aliens. This means that immigrants from any country shall be admitted only to the number of 5 per cent of the total of the number of aliens now in the United States from the particular country affected.

Percentage Plan Has Good Chance.  
For a long time Senator Dillman of Oregon has been an advocate of such a plan, and he has been able to could compile that another plan was being favored, and that with the 5 per cent limit immigration would be so checked that the Americanization of the incomers would be an easier process. For a long time the senate has been thinking on this percentage limitation.

Of course it may be that the senate friends of the Johnson absolute prohibition clause will be able in open senate to reject the 5 per cent limit provision and secure the adoption of the house proposal, but today it looks as if the percentage plan will be accepted by the senate and that the house will agree thereto.

There has been much bitterness over this immigration legislation. It has been charged, for instance, that the senate did not desire absolute and immediate prohibition of immigration because the great corporations of the country had declared that under the provisions of such a measure they would not be able to get labor to carry on their activities.

To offset this charge the senate opponents of the house provision for cutting off all immigration temporarily declared that the 5 per cent limitation would go farther in keeping out immigrants than the Johnson provision itself. This answer to criticism had for its basis the fact that the 5 per cent limitation concerns itself with all prospective immigrants, while under the Johnson measure there were provisions which would admit some of the dependents and members of the families of immigrants now in this country.

Country Demands Restriction.  
It became apparent in the senate that because of the great problems of Americanization, and because of things that happened among our alien population during the time we were at war, the country was in a mood to demand drastic legislation. It seems possible that if the senate had not come to a tentative sense of this condition it would have refused to sanction even the 5 per cent limitation, and would have contented itself with putting certain restrictions on immigration in addition to those now existing, but restrictions which the house has maintained from the first would in no sense restrict.

From the very first there was a sharp difference of opinion between the two houses of congress on the subject. Under the 5 per cent limitation alone which the senate committee has reported the general feeling is that the flood of immigration will be dammed and that the small leak in the dam will not be enough to let much water through.

For years in congress the immigration question has been a vexing one. In the days past, and to a considerable extent at the present time, charges have been made that the great steamship companies whose incomes are swollen by the passage money of immigrants, are using their influence with members to keep the laws down. Charges "the other way" were that certain elements in the population "did not like the laws anyway," and that there was an "American effort" to keep even the deserving out of the country.

A notable achievement in aviation was the carrying of mail from San Francisco to Mexico, L. E. in 25 hours and 20 minutes. Four planes, two of which started but only one finished. It was driven by seven die-hard pilots.

Winston Salem.—Mrs. C. L. Meininger, Salem's oldest citizen and widow of the late Edwin A. Meininger, died, aged 92.

Ridgelyville.—Ed M. Palmer, a well known citizen living on Sprinkle street, met a horrible death by being burned so badly that death resulted in a few hours.

Winston Salem.—W. C. Ruffin, the wealthy cotton manufacturer, who died here left an estate of \$500,000, according to his will. The estate is to be equally divided between his wife and four children.

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### CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

### SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS

Winston Salem.—Mrs. C. L. Meininger, Salem's oldest citizen and widow of the late Edwin A. Meininger, died, aged 92.

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Winston Salem.—W. C. Ruffin, the wealthy cotton manufacturer, who died here left an estate of \$500,000, according to his will. The estate is to be equally divided between his wife and four children.

Charlotte.—Charlotte's new hotel will be built.

This decision was unanimously reached at a meeting of the directors of the Citizens Hotel company, at the American Trust company, when all of the directors, except one, were present.

Statesville.—Hearing in the Doughton-Campbell contest has been continued until March 7. C. M. Adams, commissioner of testimony, announces that the object is to give the plaintiff time to collect further evidence.

Salisbury.—At the annual banquet of the Salisbury firemen held at the Empire hotel an unannounced event was the marriage of one of the firemen, Charles Lee Burkett, the bride being Miss Lillian Miller, daughter of Mrs. W. F. Davidson.

Asheville.—J. M. Ealany, a well known traveling man in North Carolina and Tennessee, is under arrest at Murphy on charges of white slavery. A young woman has told officers here how she was lured from Morristown for immoral purposes and then deserted here after staying in Asheville for several weeks.

Gastonia.—Ex-soldiers, former jobs and one-time marines, accompanied by their wives, mothers or lady friends, gathered 150 strong in the square of the city to pledge their loyalty to the law.

Chapel Hill.—Women in Chapel Hill are equally behind the proposed \$20,000,000 bond issue for state educational and other institutions.

Wilmington.—Flying from New York to Southport, N. C., 725 miles in six hours and 57 minutes, the Aeromarine boat Fonce de Leon is believed to have set a new record.

Dunn.—Dunwell Hodges, 82 years old, pioneer citizen of Dunn, celebration of his birthday with more than two hundred relatives and friends gathered to pay their respects.

Charlotte.—Dr. Luther Little, pastor of First Baptist church, has been elected president of the Charlotte Cooperative Nursing association in the place of Dr. Elyon McLeod, who is soon to leave for St. Joseph, Mo.

Hendersonville.—Headed by Jake Wells, local millionaire and moving picture magnate a party of 40 persons, left here on a special Pullman car on Saturday for a booster trip of 10 days through Florida.

Asheville.—W. A. Hildebrand was elected president and general manager, Broward Jackson, of Hendersonville, vice president, and C. L. Fitzgerald, secretary and treasurer of the Asheville Times company, by the directors following a meeting of stockholders.

Henderson.—The remains of Mrs. Wallace White, of this city, who died in a hospital in Philadelphia, were brought to Henderson and buried at Elmwood cemetery. Mrs. White died from a throat infection caused by the lodging of a chicken bone which she swallowed.

### CONCORD

Mrs. Columbia Davidson Grier, wife of Dr. J. M. Grier, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, died in the Charlotte sanatorium, following a serious operation there.

Ormeau.—Rev. A. B. Cumber, of Clinton, has just closed a two weeks' revival here, which has resulted in a great spiritual awakening. He has been assisted by the pastor, Rev. L. T. Ives. More than 70 people were baptized and became members of the church.

Wadesboro.—Miss Ida A. Green, representing the Anti-Saloon league of America, addressed an appreciative audience in the Methodist church. She was associated with "Pastor" Johnson in his work in Europe.

Wadesboro.—Sheriff W. S. Braswell has just captured another big still. He seems to be the champion still catcher in the state, having an unusual long list to his credit. He is one of the biggest, and the biggest, still hunters in the state, tall, powerfully built, and weighing about 225 pounds.