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NO. 44

TAX REVISION AND PERMANENT TARIFF

THE TWO GREAT MATTERS THAT THE CONGRESS WILL TAKE UP IN EXTRA SESSION.

BOTH QUESTIONS ARE URGENT

Agreement is Unanimous Against Any Attempt Towards the Enactment of Any Stop-Gap Tariff Bill.

Washington.—Anti-dumping legislation to protect American industries from European competition will be rushed through at the special session of Congress under a decision reached at a conference of republican members of the senate finance and the house ways and means committees with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Whether tariff or internal tax revision shall be accorded second place on the fiscal program was left for final determination at a conference which Chairman Penrose of the senate committee and Chairman Fordney of the house committee plan to hold with President Harding.

Agreement, it was said, was unanimous against attempting to enact any temporary stop-gap tariff bill, the feeling being that any tariff legislation enacted should be of a permanent nature.

Harvey Nomination Protested. Washington.—Protests against appointment of Colonel George Harvey as American ambassador to Great Britain have been pouring into the White House as well as to folk in congress who are presumed to have influence with President Harding.

5,000 Given Promotions. Washington.—Approximately 5,000 army promotion nominations, including the rank of captain, submitted by President Wilson before the change in administration, were confirmed by the senate after considerable delay.

Special Session Monday April 11. Senator Lodge announced at the White House after a conference with President Harding.

Germany Lodges Protest. Berlin.—The government has addressed a note to the secretary of the League of Nations protesting against the penalties being enforced by the allies for Germany's non-fulfillment of her reparations obligations.

She Hanged in Dublin. Dublin.—Six prisoners, convicted of complicity in the killing of British intelligence officers and members of the crown forces in Ireland, were executed in Mount Joy prison, this city.

Royalty May Visit U. S. Athens.—Queen Marie of Rumania, intends to visit America soon and she declared she believed King Ferdinand would accompany her at least as far as New York city.

Disruption Is Voted. Berlin.—The federal council adopted the government's draft law providing for the definite dissolution of all German colonial guards and self-defense organizations.

Not to Be Withdrawn. Managua, N. H.—The senate rejected a motion to request the United States to withdraw the American troops stationed in Managua.

Assistant Secretary of War. Washington.—Mr. Matthew Wright, a New York lawyer, was nominated by President Harding to be assistant Secretary of War.

Virginia Tax Law Upheld. Washington.—The supreme court affirmed a tax law of Virginia in its effect on Federal funds by the supreme court.

Camp World's Largest Burned. Camp Morris.—The wooden barracks were destroyed by the army engineers, which broke and set on fire all the buildings and was generally a secondary cause.

Strangled and Beaten. Police, Kansas.—A woman was strangled and beaten in a hotel in Kansas, which broke and set on fire all the buildings and was generally a secondary cause.

No Charge. Washington.—The senate rejected a motion to request the United States to withdraw the American troops stationed in Managua.

Virginia Tax Law Upheld. Washington.—The supreme court affirmed a tax law of Virginia in its effect on Federal funds by the supreme court.

RULING BY PALMER ALLOWED TO STAND

RECONSIDERATION WILL ONLY COME WHEN REQUESTED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BEER BY CASE AS MEDICINE

Whole Enforcement Theory is Overthrown Under Which Revenue Bureau Has Been Operated.

Washington.—The recent ruling of former Attorney General Palmer permitting the practically unlimited manufacture of beer, wine and whiskey for medicinal purposes will stand, Solicitor General Friserson said, despite a number of protests unless the treasury department should ask for its reconsideration. Such a request is not under contemplation, it was said later at the treasury.

Under this most recent interpretation of the prohibition law, officials declared it would appear that a patient for whom beer was prescribed would be able to obtain it by the case as it would probably be ordered as a tonic and it would appear unreasonable to require a person to procure only one or two bottles.

Study of the new ruling, officials said, has disclosed that the whole theory of prohibition enforcement on which the internal revenue bureau has been proceeding has been overthrown. The prohibition unit, officials explained, has worked on the theory that it possessed regulatory powers under the act which permits it to limit the use and distribution of intoxicants excepted by Congress from the general ban.

Druggists Seek Whiskey. San Francisco.—Druggists united in a rush on the customs house when they learned that 100,000 quarts of Scotch whiskey were to be sold at \$1 per gallon. Twenty-seven druggists appeared. Sales amounted to 500 gallons, it was announced. The liquor is the equivalent of 100 cases of wine.

Reward of \$250 Offered. Warsaw.—Leon Trotsky, Russian soviet war minister, has offered a reward of five million rubles for the body, dead or alive, of General Koslovsky, revolutionary leader.

General Koslovsky, in return, is reported to have offered ten million rubles for Trotsky's body.

It is pointed out here that a million rubles is now worth about \$40.

Pensioned by Steel Company. Pittsburgh.—An aggregate of \$773,764.65 in pensions was paid to retired employees of the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiary companies during the year 1920, according to the tenth annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie pension fund. This is \$45,000 more than was disbursed last year, and greater than any year since the establishment of the fund.

Three Drops Will Kill. New York.—The chemical warfare service has discovered a liquid poison so strong that three drops will kill anyone whose skin it touches, it became known here.

Falling like rain from bottles attached to airplanes, the liquid would kill everything in the aircraft's path, according to a high official of the service.

Senate Bill Passed. The House, N. Y.—A soldiers' bill was passed by both the house and senate. The bill providing a payment of 10 cents a day for each day of war service will be submitted to the electorate in 1922.

Railway Shops Closed. Albany, N. Y.—The West Albany shops of the New York Central closed down for an indefinite period. About 1,200 men were affected.

Each and Every Notified. Washington.—Former Representative John J. Dick of Chicago, and Mack W. Potter of New York, were notified by President Harding to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Strangled and Beaten. Police, Kansas.—A woman was strangled and beaten in a hotel in Kansas, which broke and set on fire all the buildings and was generally a secondary cause.

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Opening to the public by order of President Harding of the gates of the White House grounds for the first time since war was declared. 2—First year for the starving children of Europe started from Forter county, Indiana; kids perched on their heads helped "kick and shell" U. S.—Dr. Walter von Simons, head of the German delegation at the recent allies-German luncheon conference at London.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies Occupy German Towns While World Wonders as to the Ultimate Effects.

HEAT STRIKE LOOMS IN U. S.

Revolution at Petrograd and All Russia in a Ferment—Extra Session of U. S. Congress in April—Tax Matters to the Fore—Plan for Departmental Reforms—Latin American War Halted.

Germany is the pivot of interest with the remainder of the world speculating as to what form the next developments will assume.

Occupation of the German towns of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort in an attempt by the allies to enforce compliance with the terms of reparations was accomplished quietly and so far no very spectacular results have occurred. It is true the German ambassadors at London, Paris and Brussels have been recalled to Berlin, but the move is not characterized as a severance or diplomatic relations; rather, it is more in the nature of protest calculated to have some effect upon the present situation or future negotiations. Such negotiations appear to be a probability after each side has sized up the other and determined about how far it is likely to go.

Inasmuch as the ambassadors have been more closely in touch with conditions in the allied countries than the heads of the German government, their counsel are needed at home at this time before Germany decides upon the ultimate degree of bluff, capitulation or resistance which it shall employ. No reliable preparations have been reported from Germany and nothing revealing a concealed plan of action among German leaders. Outstanding news seems to describe the situation with here and there a flash possibly prefiguring future action by one or another of the many factions in the country. Labor, especially the radical wing, is expected to play a prominent part and already there has been talk of a general strike and a general bid for the sympathy of workers in the allied countries and elsewhere.

The strike weapon would appear to be sort of a modified strike—a notice to the allies that "if you attempt to collect the indemnities from us in goods or currency, we will ruin ourselves industrially so that there may be no goods or currency bills available." That a protest strike would continue long is not regarded as probable. Its chief value would be its effect on the financial situation—its influence upon prices, which would lower and lower to get it from the occupied territory and through the allied banks which in allies are maintaining loans in Berlin.

It is believed the Germans will go through a period of "kick and shell" with the allies, but that they are not likely to make any serious attempt to break through the blockade. The allies are expected to maintain a firm line and to continue to occupy the German towns and to enforce the terms of reparations. The allies are expected to continue to occupy the German towns and to enforce the terms of reparations.

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WHAT IS HARDING PLAN FOR PEACE?

WASHINGTON ASKS WHETHER HE WILL URGE PASSAGE OF THE KNOX RESOLUTION.

HE FAVORED IT LAST YEAR

France is Especially Anxious to Learn the Intentions of the New Administration Concerning the Treaty of Defensive Alliance.

By EDWARD S. CLARK. Washington.—In Washington, and in the senate particularly, there is keen curiosity to learn whether or not President Harding will press for the immediate passage of the Knox resolution declaring that a state of peace exists between the United States and Germany. It generally is expected that the passage of the resolution as it originally was framed or in some amended form, will be a preliminary step in the movement for the formulation of a general foreign relations policy.

A member of the new cabinet has told your correspondent that Mr. Harding's pronouncement early in the campaign in favor of the immediate passage of the Knox resolution was too specific and too apparently heartfelt to admit of any marked change in the presidential policy expected for the most urgent reasons. It also was said that at present there is no reason to believe that Mr. Harding intends to change his mind in this matter. There was, however, attached to the Knox resolution a paragraph which was stricken out because several senators objected to it. These senators said that they were afraid America might commit itself to some international agreement which would prevent future independent action by this country along certain lines of definite American policy.

It was in the summer of 1919 that a part of the Knox resolution was stricken out. It was the paragraph which provided for the establishment of a national budget system. In a letter to the banks of the country he has declared that while the figures as to the public debt and the current operations of the treasury show that the finances of the government are in a sound position, the situation calls for the utmost economy. The latter condition is considered in considerable detail and winds up with the statement: "The people generally must become more interested in saving the government's money than in spending it. A thorough-going national budget system must be established and the government's expenses brought into relation to its income."

Ever since Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes announced himself so positively before a congressional committee on the subject of unbusinesslike methods in the national departments and other matters, there has been persistent talk that this administration would take energetic action to reduce criticism in this respect. Accordingly the President has gone over tentative plans with a joint committee from house and senate now holding sessions in Washington. The plans which White House officials state are approved by the President and will have the cooperation of the cabinet, call for a reorganization of the executive departments in systematic administration, elimination of duplication and reduction of expenses. If the program goes through it will be the first striking up of departments since the days of Alexander Hamilton. One of the proposed changes is a consolidation under one head of the War and Navy Departments.

One of the first acts of President Harding was to throw open the White House gates to the public. And the public is reported to have availed itself of the invitation to the best of its ability. The fact that some came with both sexes on which to stand, while others brought the shoulders of friends in order to peer into the windows of the executive mansion. A serious question has arisen as to how the democratic privilege will be continued. The White House officials are reported to have decided to allow a greater degree of privacy than in the past. It is a bold step in a bold way.

An indication of the attitude of President Harding and his administration, the members of the cabinet among them, is reported to have availed itself of the invitation to the best of its ability. The fact that some came with both sexes on which to stand, while others brought the shoulders of friends in order to peer into the windows of the executive mansion. A serious question has arisen as to how the democratic privilege will be continued. The White House officials are reported to have decided to allow a greater degree of privacy than in the past. It is a bold step in a bold way.

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CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Charlotte.—Two more divorces were granted making a total of seven for the two days of the term.

Winston-Salem.—Fire completely destroyed one of the large wood working buildings of the Briggs-Shafer company's plant here entailing a loss of \$100,000 covered by insurance.

Kinston.—The death of W. R. Herring, a prominent Greene county man, was announced here. Mr. Herring was a wealthy planter. He was a brother of the sheriff of the county.

Holdsville.—John W. Blum, a former resident of this county, fell from an electric light pole while repairing the line at New Kinston, Va., March 1, and was almost instantly killed.

Constantinople.—Smallpox has been added to the list of the contagious diseases prevalent in this city. Tom Cox of New Bern, N. C., a sailor on the United States destroyer Overton, died of smallpox and was buried here.

Raleigh.—The first marriage license issued by Register of Deeds William H. Penney under the new law requiring that certificate of health be filed by the contracting parties was issued to H. G. Poole and Miss Z. Annie Barker, both of New Hill.

Raleigh.—The pen with which Harry E. Grier of Iredell county, speaker of the house of representatives, signed the \$50,000,000 road bill, has been sent by Mr. Grier to Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, the champion good roads enthusiast of the South.

Washington. (Special).—Senator Simmons left for New Bern, where he will visit until the extra session of congress convenes. He is worried over the business outlook here but his boys are in the army and he is glad.

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